

A. OLIVER.
PLASTER GROUND.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1920.

1,403,520.

Patented Jan. 17, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4

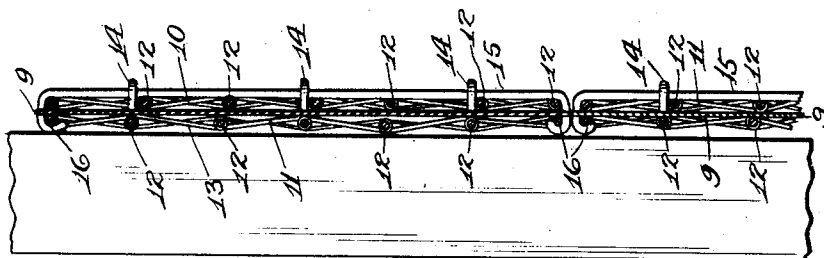
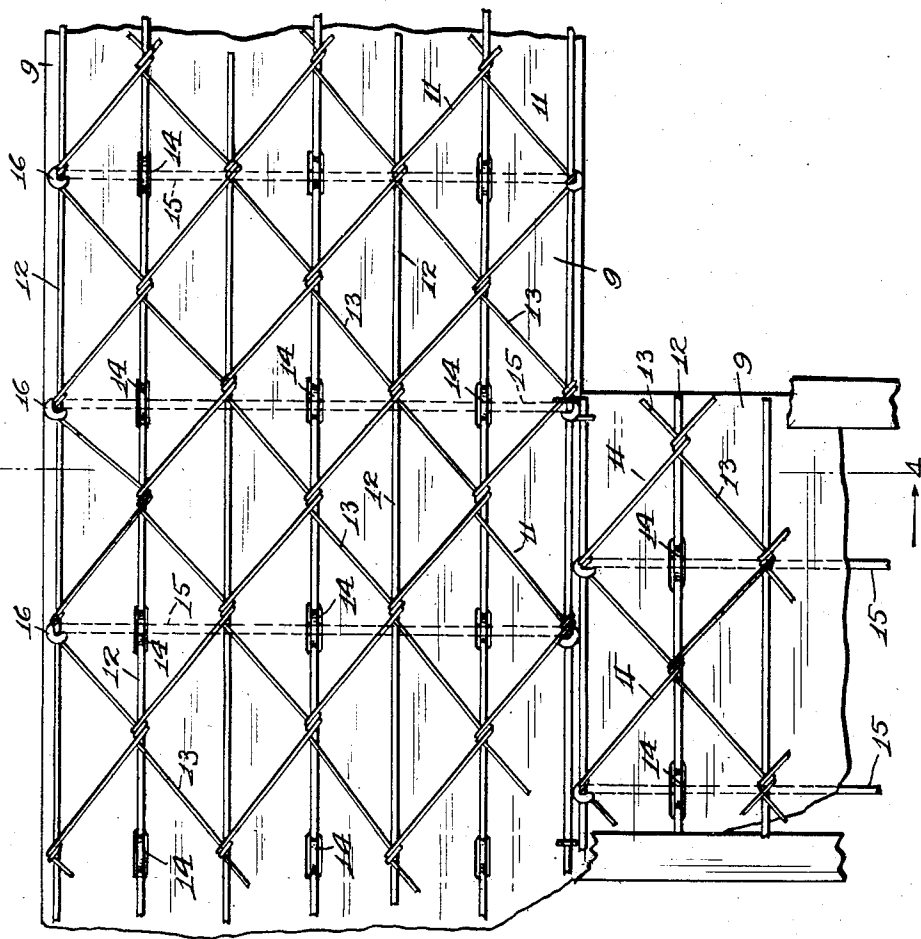


FIG. 5



WITNESS
M. E. Lessin

INVENTOR
ALBERT OLIVER
BY *Edw. M. Lock*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT OLIVER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT OLIVER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plaster Grounds, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to provide a plurality of metal reinforcing bonds, and a separating member held between said bonds; to provide a sheet of material for spreading plaster upon both surfaces which are reinforced by metal to form a bond for the plaster spread on said sheet; and to simplify and cheapen the means of connecting said bonding structures to hold the same upon said sheet.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a side view of a fragment of plaster ground, and of the supporting studding therefor, constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side view of the reverse side thereof.

Figure 3 is a horizontal section, the section being taken as on the line 3—3 in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a vertical section, the section being taken as on the line 4—4 in Figure 2.

Description.

As seen in the drawings, the plaster ground is preferably constructed from a sheet of weather proof building paper 9. The sheets 9 are disposed between and structurally connected with woven wire sheets 10 and 11. As seen by comparison of Figures 1 and 2 the woven wire sheets 10 are of closer and stouter mesh than the sheets 11. The sheets 10 are used preferably for the face of the ground, while the sheets 11 are on the back or inner side of the ground. The mesh of the sheets 11 at the back of the ground is larger, the purpose being to reinforce or strengthen the resistance of the paper 9 to the pressure put upon the ground by the operator when troweling the plaster. It is not, however, necessary that any discrepancy between the wire sheets should obtain, as both sheets may be constructed from the same weight and character of material.

The wire sheets 11 have horizontally disposed parallel structure members 12. These members are connected by the strands 13 of the sheet. At predetermined intervals these members are joined to form loop offsets 14. The offsets 14 are in practice pushed through the paper 9 to project on the opposite side thereof, and through the sheet wire 10, when the same is superposed on the paper 9. The loop offsets 14 are disposed in line so that straight wires 15 may be threaded through the said offsets to bind the two sheets or layers of wire fabric together.

The extremities 16 of the wires 15 are bent over the outer edges of the sheets 10 and 11, and of the paper 9, being clinched thereover to form a continuous and permanent structure. The intervals between the loop offsets 14 vertically and horizontally are a matter of design, and vary in accordance therewith. In all arrangements sufficient strength is imparted to prevent the separation between the wire structures further than the flexibility of the paper 9 will accommodate, the object being at all times to avoid breaking the paper 9 by the pressure incident to applying plaster to the ground.

Any suitable method for applying the ground to the standing structure may be employed. In the drawings the standing structure is shown as having light standing studding. In such an event, the grounds are fastened to the studding by means of staples 17. Where, however, the uprights are of metal, the grounds may be applied thereto by the usual method of using clips, bolts, rivets or tying wire, as the case may be.

In all cases when the grounds have been mounted, they offer a surface suitable for the application of plaster or other material, which is spread against the paper 9, which is held up to the pressure of the trowel by the support afforded by the sheets 10 and 11 as the case may be. Where possible or desirable, the grounds are plastered on both sides, thereby forming thin, space-saving structures, as when manufacturing partitions; where the grounds may be suspended on a thin structure such as may be provided in metal, or where they may be hung as a curtain from an overhead structure. The plaster applied to both sides of the ground when set affords a thin partition sufficiently strong to resist all the usual strains to which such a construction is subjected. When the

grounds are used in this manner, it is obvious that an exceedingly thin or space-saving partition is produced.

It is obvious that these grounds may be constructed either in a factory for shipment to the point of use, or may be constructed at the point of use, by uniting the two sheets of wire fabric 10 and 11 with the sheet of paper 9 interposed between the wires 15 being threaded through the offset loops 14 when the same are forced through the paper 9. It is, however, found most satisfactory to construct the grounds in the factory and ship them to the job where they are being installed.

Claims.

1. A plaster ground comprising a plurality of sheets of wire open mesh material; a sheet of continuous surface material disposed between said wire mesh; and means for structurally uniting said wire mesh material and the interposed continuous surface material, said means comprising wires running at right angles to each other, certain of the wires having laterally projecting eyes extending through all of the material from one side and the other wires engaging said eyes.

2. A plaster ground comprising a sheet of close texture fabric; a plurality of open wire mesh fabrics, one disposed at each side of said close texture fabric, the structural

members of one of said wire fabrics having formed thereon offset loops for protruding through said close texture fabric; and means threaded through said offset loops and overlying the other wire fabric for structurally uniting said wire fabrics and said close structure fabric.

3. A plaster ground comprising a sheet of close texture fabric; a plurality of open wire mesh fabrics, one disposed at each side of said close texture fabric, the structural members of one of said wire fabrics having formed thereon offset loops for protruding through said close texture fabric; means threaded through said offset loops and overlying the other wire fabric for structurally uniting said wire fabrics and said close texture fabric; and means for holding the threaded members in permanent service relation.

4. A plaster ground comprising a continuous sheet of fibrous material; a plurality of sheets of open metal, one at each side of said fibrous sheet; and means for structurally uniting said sheets of metal, comprising horizontal wires disposed at one side, with laterally projecting offset loops projecting through the other side, and vertical tie wires extending through vertically aligned loops and held at the ends thereof against displacement.

ALBERT OLIVER.