

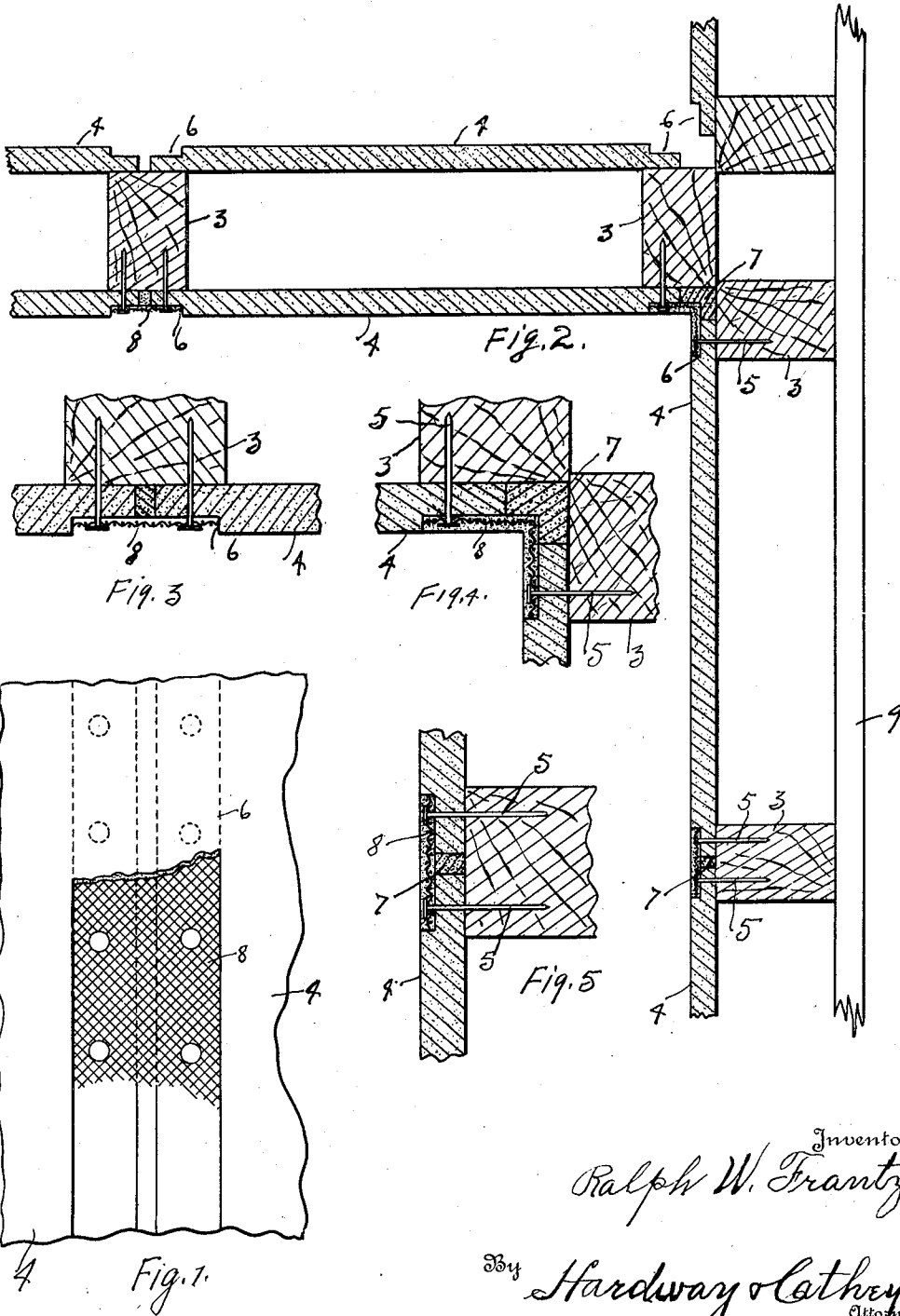
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R. W. FRANTZ

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WALL CONSTRUCTION

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WALL CONSTRUCTION

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a wall construction and more particularly to the construction of the inside walls of the rooms, buildings, etc.

5 One object of the invention is to so construct a wall that the entire wall will be smooth, and have no seams, ridges or depressions.

10 Another object is to provide a wall which may be applied to the frame work of the building in a minimum of time and expense and present an even surface and have the requisite strength at all joints of the material.

15 In building walls with wall boards of certain kinds the edges are placed at present near each other and the space between is filled with plaster of Paris or some kind of cement and in trowelling the same it is difficult to
20 make a smooth joint and the joint is weaker than the remainder of the wall and I have overcome this objection by my invention.

25 With the above and other objects in view this invention has particular relation to certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts an example of which is described in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:—

30 Figure 1 shows a fragmentary side elevation of a wall embodying my invention.

Figure 2 shows a plan view of the wall showing the framework.

35 Figure 3 shows a fragmentary sectional view of a portion of the wall at one of the joints showing the reinforcing strip before the plaster is applied.

Figure 4 shows a section of the wall at one corner with reinforcing, and

40 Figure 5 shows a fragmentary sectional view with reinforcing and plaster applied.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings wherein like reference numerals designate similar parts in each of the figures, the numerals 3 refer to the studding of the
45 frame work of the building to which wall boards 4 are secured by means of nails or screws 5.

50 Along the margins of the wall boards, and running lengthwise of the boards, are grooves as shown at 6. When two boards are ar-

ranged alongside, in erection the space between the boards is filled with some kind of plaster 7, such as plaster of Paris, and then a strip of woven wire 8 of approximate width of the two adjoining depressions is laid over the joint in said depression and this wire and the boards are nailed to the studding with the strip spaced from the bottom of the groove, as shown in Figures 3 and 4, and plaster is then spread over the wire until a perfectly smooth wall is provided. The numeral 9 refers to the outer wall of the building.

This same operation is carried out at each corner. This prevents cracking of the wall at seams and at corners of the walls and assures a smooth wall and square corners, and leaves the same in practically perfect condition for decoration.

What I claim is:—

Wall construction including an upright studding, wall boards whose adjacent ends are spaced apart, said ends overlapping the studding, a filler in the joint between said adjacent ends, the outer sides of said adjacent ends being reduced in thickness to form a groove, a strip of foraminated material in the groove breaking the joint, nails driven through the margins of said foraminated material and through the corresponding ends of said boards and into said studding, forming a common securing means, for said boards and strips, said strip being spaced away from the opposing margins of said board, and a filling material filling said groove and enveloping said foraminated material therein, on both sides and whose surface is flush with the outer surface of the wall boards.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

RALPH W. FRANTZ.