Feb. 5, 1929. 1,701,454

T. E. KNOWLTON

WALL BOARD

Filed Sept. 14, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

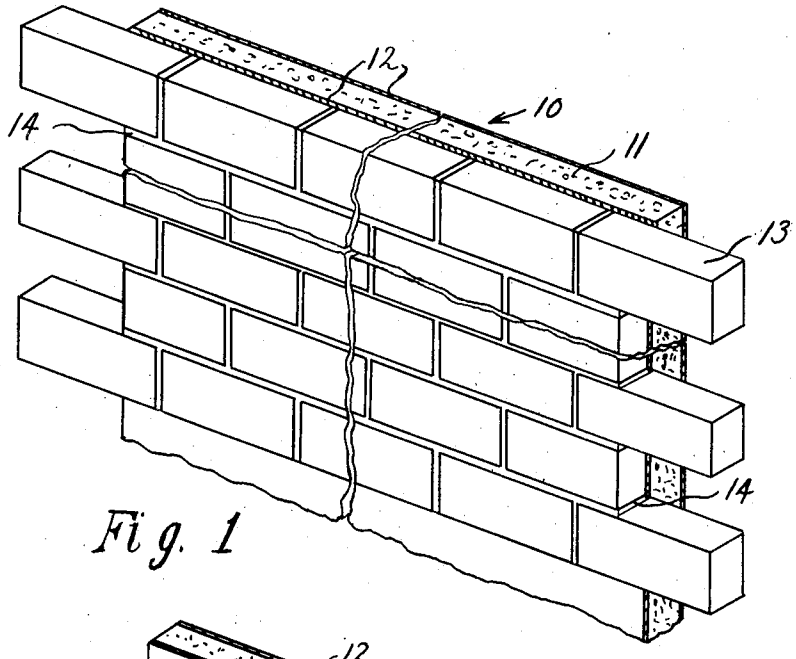


Fig. 1

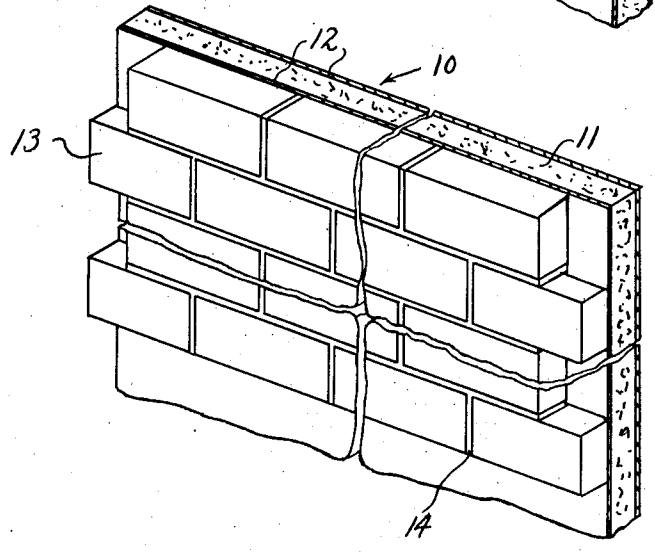


Fig. 2

INVENTOR
THEODORE E. KNOWLTON
BY Emery Robinson
ATTORNEY

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WALL BOARD

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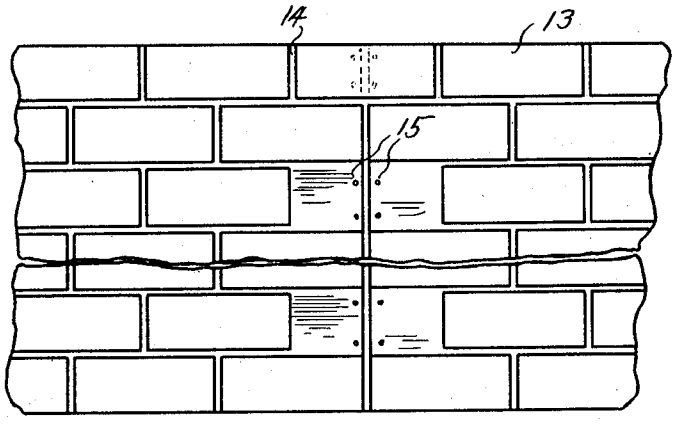


Fig. 3

Inventor
THEODORE E. KNOWLTON

By Emery Robinson
ATTORNEY.

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WALL BOARD

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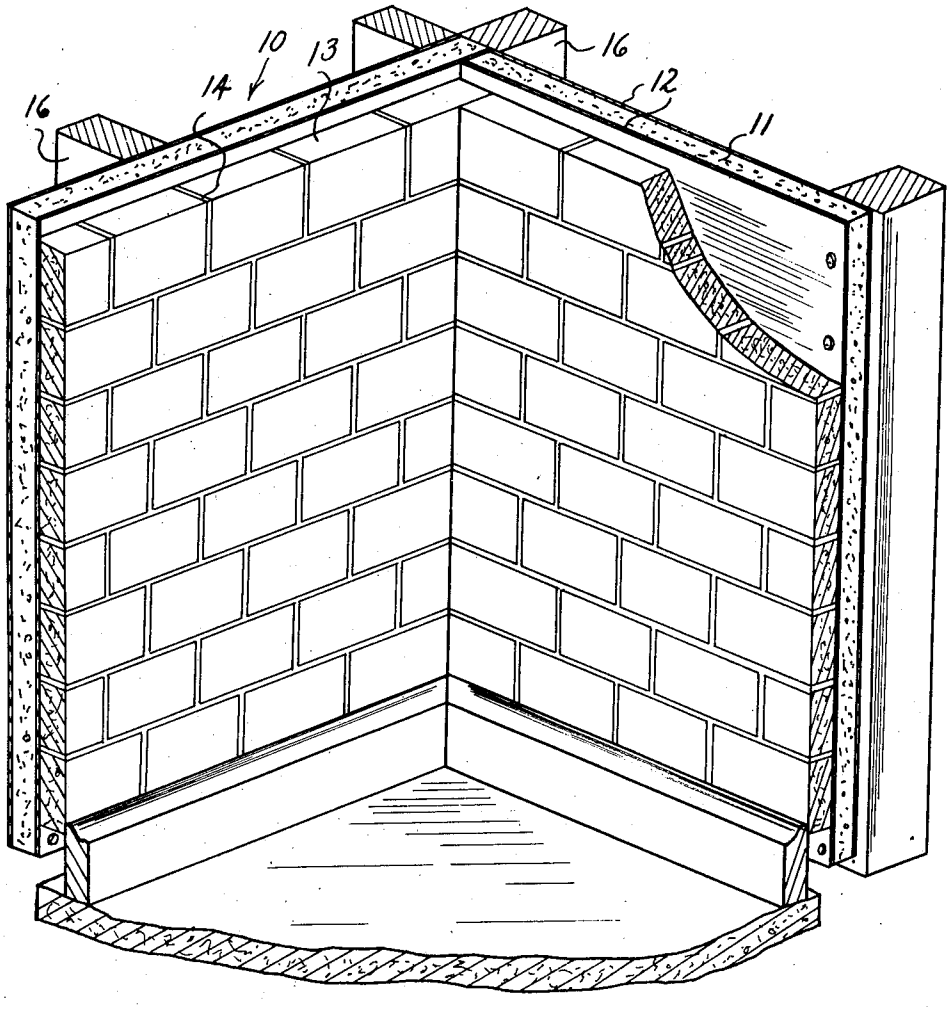


Fig. 4

Inventor
THEODORE E. KNOWLTON

By Emery Robinson
ATTORNEY

Patented Feb. 5, 1929. 1,701,454

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE E. KNOWLTON, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION, A CORPORATION OF MARYLAND.

WALL BOARD.

Application filed September 14, 1925. Serial No. 56,267.

This invention relates to wallboard known generally as plaster board. Among other objects, the invention is intended to provide an improved tile plaster board.

The invention consists in the novel combinations and constructions to be hereinafter described and claimed for carrying out the above stated object and such other objects as will appear from the description and claims.

The invention is illustrated in one embodinent in accompanying drawing wherein:

Fig. 1 is a view illustrating the arrangement of the tile board.

Fig. 2 is a view illustrating another arrangement of the tile board.

Fig. 3 is a view of a wall showing one means of attaching the illustrative board to a wall.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a part of a wall employing the illustrative board.

Like characters of reference designate like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

In the illustrative embodiment shown in the drawings, the wallboard 10, comprises a substantially rigid body, or core 11, covering material 12 on one or both faces, and individual tiles 13 attached to the covering material 12 by an adhesive 14. The body 11 may be of any suitable material such as plaster, to which the covering material 12 is adapted to adhere.

The covering material is preferably of a fibrous character, such as heavy paper which is manufactured or treated so as to retard the penetration of water or moisture, and the faces of which are adapted to adhere to plaster or the like.

The individual tiles may be of any suitable material such as the well known ceramic glazed tile or the tile disclosed in the patent to Edgar G. Barrett, No. 1,645,214 dated October 11, 1927.

The adhesive 14 for attaching the tiles may be of any suitable material such as cement or plaster.

The improved wallboard may be manufactured in various ways, for example by the apparatus and following the method disclosed in the patents to M. K. Armstrong, No. 1,348,387 dated August 3, 1920, and No. 1,367,292 dated February 1, 1921. The edges of the board may be exposed or covered, and if covered may be either rounded or square in accordance with the process disclosed in the above patents, or in accordance with any other approved method of covering the edges.

After the plaster has set sufficiently, it is cut into commercial or desired lengths and dried.

The final step in the manufacture of the wall board is to cement the individual tiles to the cover material, which is conveniently done by smearing the surface of the cover material 12 with the adhesive or cement 14 and embedding the individual tiles 13 in rows to form the proper design. A certain amount of the adhesive or cement 14 will squeeze out between the tiles and the same can be smoothed or pointed off.

Certain rows of tiles can be extended beyond the edge of the plaster board backing on one slab and certain others can be omitted on a corresponding slab so that the two slabs can be dove-tailed together when attached to a wall as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 3 illustrates one method of attaching the wallboard to a wall which is accomplished by omitting certain tiles at the edges of adjacent slabs so that the wallboard may be attached by any means such as nails or screws 15 to the studding. After attachment an individual tile is cemented in position so as to cover the attaching means and the joint thus forming a continuous surface.

The board may be manufactured in any desired length and width, the width being preferably a multiple of the usual studding spacing. The illustrative board may be advantageously employed in bath rooms and the like to form a tile covered wall.

In Fig. 4 there is a portion of a wall built with this board, which may be nailed directly to the studding 16. Ordinarily the board is cut to the exact length or height required for the tiled surface of the room. Joints between the meeting vertical edges of the improved wallboard if not dovetailed or attached as described are easily hidden by touching up with a plaster joint filler or covered with a strip of thin material. The finished wall will be distinctly superior, in many respects to a laid tile wall and may be as easily cleaned.

Obviously, the present invention is not restricted to the particular embodiment herein shown and described, neither is it necessary that all the features of the invention be used conjointly, since they may be employed

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advantageously in various combinations and subcombinations.

Having described one embodiment of my invention I claim as follows:

1. A building unit comprising a base support which is composed of a plaster body and a fibrous face sheet, and individual tiles attached to the face sheet of said base support, said face sheet co-operating with the plaster body to provide a rigid securing means for the tiles.

2. A building unit comprising a base support which is composed of a plaster body contained between cover sheets, and individual tiles attached to the face of the base support, said cover sheet co-operating with the plaster body to provide a rigid securing face on the base support.

3. A building wall comprising a base support which is composed of a plaster body contained between cover sheets, and individual tiles cemented to the face of the sheet, said cover sheet co-operating with the plaster body to provide a rigid securing face on the base support.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

THEODORE E. KNOWLTON.

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