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FORM P8

(Lodge in Duplicate)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
PATENTS ACT, 1978

200908973

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PUBLICATION PARTICULARS AND ABSTRACT

[Section 32(3)(a) - Regulation 22(1)(g) and 31]

21	01	Official Application No.: 2009/08973	DrG Ref.: 681914				
22	Lodging date: 2009-12-17						
43	Acceptance date: 30-06-2010						
51	International Classification: E04F						
Not for publication. Dr GERNTOLTZ INC Classified by: Patent Attorneys of Applicant(s)							
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Earliest priority claimed		33	Country	31	Number	32	Date
			DE		20 2009 001 036.8		27 January 2009
54	Title of invention EDGING RAIL FOR A FLOORING						
57	Abstract See next page.						
Number of sheets 12							

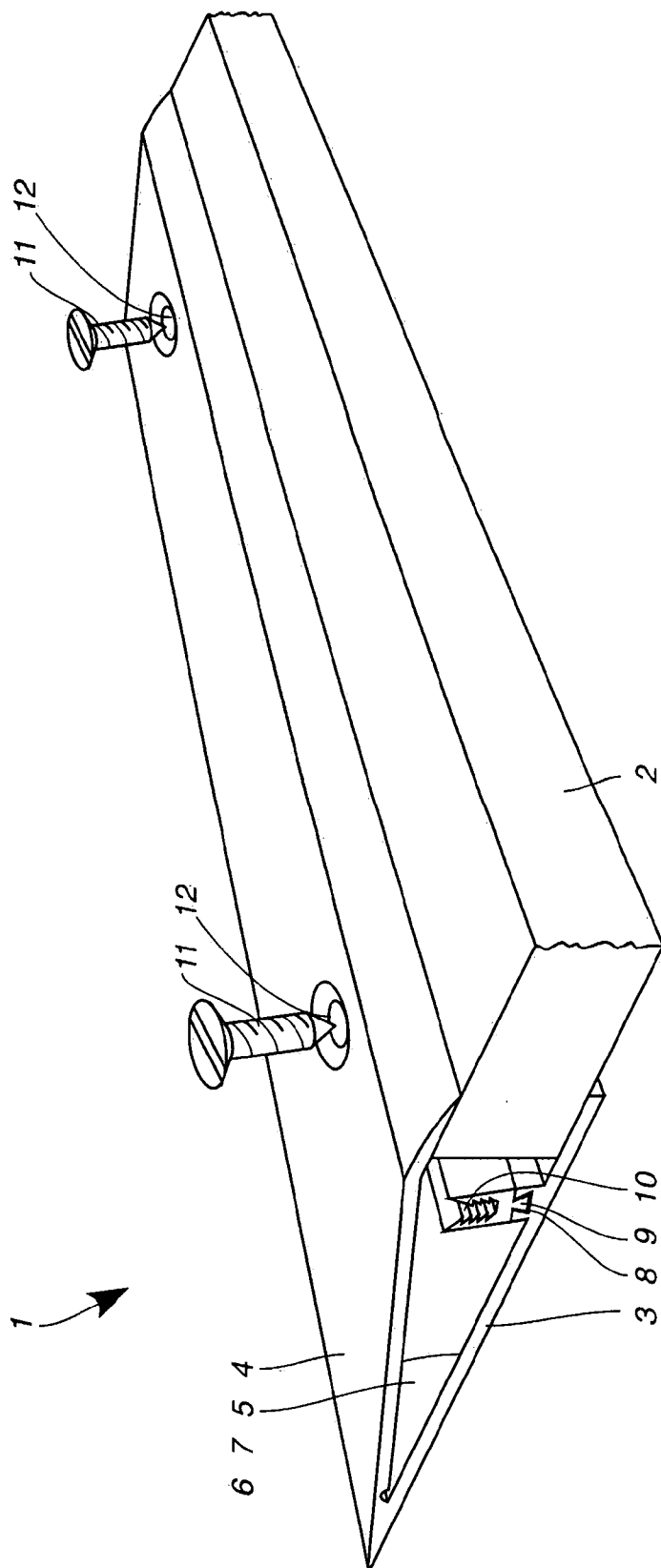
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Abstract

An edging rail for a flooring (2) has a base member (3) and a covering member (4). These are integrally joined together. In order to fix the edging rail effectively to the flooring (2), at least one drive channel (10) is supported on the base member (3). Engaging in this drive channel (10) is at least one screw (11), which passes through a bore (12) in the covering member (4). (Fig. 1)





EDGING RAIL FOR A FLOORING

The invention relates to an edging rail for a flooring according to the preamble to Patent Claim 1.

DE 20 2005 004 624 U1 discloses a profiled rail system which is formed by a base profile, a swivel joint, a cover profile and a pivotable covering blade. Between the base profile and the pivotable covering profile, a flooring element can be held clamped. The profiled rail system here forms an edging rail for the flooring.

From US 4,913,576, a profiled rail of the generic type is known. This consists of a base rail and a cover rail, which are integrally joined together by a web. The cover rail can here be elastically deformed, so that it can be forced away from the base rail. Following the insertion of a flooring between the base rail and the cover rail, the cover rail then presses elastically against the flooring.

This profiled rail system has been proven in practice and forms the starting point for the present invention.

The object of the invention is to provide an edging rail of the type stated in the introduction, which is characterized by a simple structure.

This object is achieved according to the invention with the features of Patent Claim 1.

The edging rail according to Claim 1 serves as an edging for a flooring, in particular a parquet, laminate or stone floor. This list should not be regarded as final, however, but merely as illustrative. The edging rail has a base member and a cover member which overlaps the flooring. For adaptation to different flooring thicknesses, the distance between the base member and the covering member is made adjustable. In this way, a sufficiently universal applicability of the edging rail is obtained. In order to obtain as simple a structure as possible, the covering member is integrally connected to the base member. Although this appears in principle to be at variance with the required height adjustability of the cover

member, it is only in this way that the simplest possible design structure of the edging rail can be obtained. The height adjustability is realized, for example, by an elastic and/or plastic deformability of the edging rail. In order to be able to brace the covering member against the base member, supported on the base member is at least one drive channel, in which at least one screw can engage. This screw here passes through at least one bore in the covering member, so that, when the screw is screwed into the drive channel, the two members are pressed one against the other.

In order to obtain sufficient height adjustability between the covering member and the base member in spite of the one-piece structure, it is favourable according to Claim 2 if the covering member and/or the base member has at least one predetermined bending point. This predetermined bending point is here formed by a cross-sectional taper, so that the edging rail can be easily manufactured as a one-piece component by extrusion methods. Moreover, the fitting of the edging rail to the flooring is thereby facilitated, since the predetermined bending point applies a moderate spring force to the two members, which drives these apart. This makes it easier to place the edging rail onto the flooring.

Particularly for use of the edging rail as a ramp, it is advantageous according to Claim 3 if the covering member and the base member form an acute angle.

In order to obtain a simple production of the edging rail, it is favourable according to Claim 4 if the driving channel is held on the base member by means of an undercut tongue-and-groove profiling. This facilitates, in particular, the manufacture of the edging rail by extrusion methods.

In addition, according to Claim 5, the force for fixing the cover member can also be generated by latching means. Both the base members and the covering member here have corresponding latching means, which are preferably formed by interlocking saw-tooth profilings. These latching means allow a compression of the edging rail. By contrast, a pulling apart of covering member and base

member is not possible, or only with increased force. In this way, no fastening means are visible from the outside.

In order to hold the edging rail firmly on the flooring, the base member, according to Claim 6, grips the flooring on the bottom side, whilst the covering member grips it on the top side. A clamping grip is hereby obtained, which ensures a good fixing of the edging rail to the flooring. An additional connection of the edging rail to a foundation surface is here possible in principle, but is not necessary. The edging rail has a base member and a covering member which overlaps the flooring.

10 The subject of the invention is explained by way of example with reference to the drawing, without limiting the scope of protection.

Figure 1 shows a three-dimensional representation of a first embodiment of an edging rail,

15 Figure 2 shows a three-dimensional representation of a second embodiment of an edging rail, and

Figure 3 shows a three-dimensional representation of two latching webs.

Figure 1 shows a three-dimensional representation of an edging rail 1 for a flooring 2. The edging rail 1 is here preferably made of metal, in particular aluminium, or of plastic. The edging rail 1 has a base member 3 and a covering member 4, which together form an acute angle 5. In the region of a point 6, at which the base member 3 and the covering member 4 converge, a predetermined bending point 7 in the form of a cross-sectional taper is provided in the covering member 4. This predetermined bending point 7 allows a pivoting of the covering member 4 in relation to the base member 3 in spite of the one-piece structure of the edging rail 1. Alternatively or additionally, a corresponding cross-sectional taper can also be provided in the base member 3.

Moulded into the base member 3 is an undercut groove 8, in which a tongue 9 of a drive channel 10 is held. The drive channel 10 is penetrated by screws 11,

which pass through bores 12 in the covering member 4. Through tightening of the screws 11 in the drive channel 10, the covering member 4 and the base member 3 are pressed one against the other. Between the covering member 4 and the base member 3, the flooring 2 is held clamped. In this way, the edging rail 1 is fixed directly to the flooring 2. Although an additional securement of the edging rail 1 to a foundation surface, for example by gluing or screwing, is possible, it is no longer necessary. This is particularly important in those cases in which the foundation must not be damaged, which is frequently the case, in particular in exhibition centres or in sales rooms.

Alternatively, the base member 3 can also be of shortened configuration, so that the flooring 2 no longer comes to lie on the base member 3. In this case, the edging rail 1 no longer grips the flooring 2 in a clamping grip, so that a securement of the edging rail 1 to a foundation is imperative. This variant is to be preferred, in particular, in the case of soft floorings 2 such as carpets or PVC coverings.

Figure 2 shows an alternative embodiment of an edging rail 1 according to Figure 1, wherein the same reference symbols denote the same parts. Below, only the differences relative to the embodiment according to Figure 1 are discussed.

In the embodiment according to Figure 2, the covering member 4 is likewise secured by a screw 11, which engages in a driving channel 10. In addition, latching webs 13 are held both on the base member 3 and on the covering member 4 by means of corresponding tongue-and-groove profilings 8, 9. These latching webs 13 have saw-tooth profilings 14, which are of interlocking configuration. When the covering member 4 and the base member 3 are mutually pressed together, these latching webs 13 slide one over the other, whereupon the saw-tooth profilings 14 catch together. Alternatively, the latching webs 13 could also have interlocking corrugations or similar profilings. This facilitates, in particular, the removal of the edging rail. In addition, the latching webs 13 form the drive channel 10 for the screw 11.

In this embodiment, the base member 3 is also made shorter, so that the flooring 2 comes to lie next to the base member 3. In this case, the edging rail 1 must be glued to the foundation.

5 Finally, Figure 3 shows a three-dimensional representation of two latching webs 13. These latching webs 13 can replace the latching webs 13 of the embodiments according to Figures 1 and 2. Instead of the saw-tooth profiling 14, they have corrugations 15. These corrugations 15 allow a simple removal of the edging rail 1.

10 It is also envisaged to mutually combine features of all the embodiments in an optional manner.

Reference symbol list

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 1 | edging rail |
| 2 | flooring |
| 3 | base member |
| 4 | covering member |
| 5 | acute angle |
| 6 | point |
| 7 | predetermined bending point |
| 8 | groove |
| 9 | tongue |
| 10 | drive channel |
| 11 | screw |
| 12 | bore |
| 13 | latching web |
| 14 | saw-tooth profiling |
| 15 | corrugation |

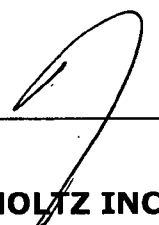


Patent claims

1. Edging rail for a flooring (2), wherein the edging rail (1) partially overlaps the flooring (2) on the bottom side by at least one base member (3) and on the top side by at least one covering member (4), wherein a distance between the base member (3) and the covering member (4) is adjustable so as to adapt to a thickness of the flooring (2), the covering member (4) being integrally connected to the base member (3), characterized in that supported on the base member (3) is at least one drive channel (10), in which at least one screw (11) can engage, which screw passes through at least one bore (12) in the covering member (4).
2. Edging rail according to Claim 1, characterized in that the covering member (4) and/or the base member (3) has at least one predetermined bending point (7), which is formed by a cross-sectional taper.
3. Edging rail according to Claim 1, characterized in that the covering member (4) and the base member (3) form an acute angle (5).
4. Edging rail according to at least one of Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the driving channel (10) is held on the base member (3) by means of at least one undercut tongue-and-groove profiling (8, 9).
5. Edging rail according to at least one of Claims 1 to 4, characterized in that interlocking latching means (13) are provided on the base member (3) and on the covering member (4).
6. Edging rail according to at least one of Claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the flooring (2) is held clamped between the base profile (3) and the covering member (4).

7. Edging rail substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying schematic drawings.

Date: 17 December 2009



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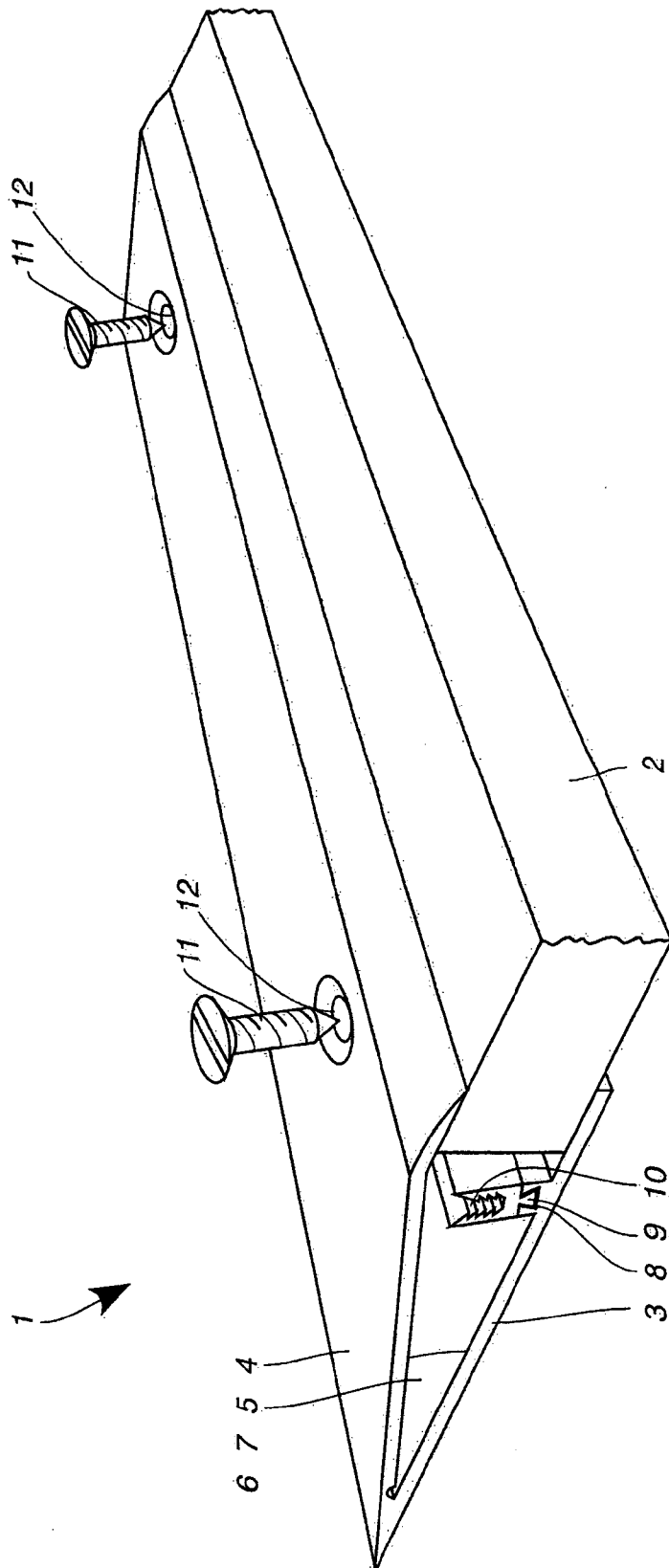
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Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

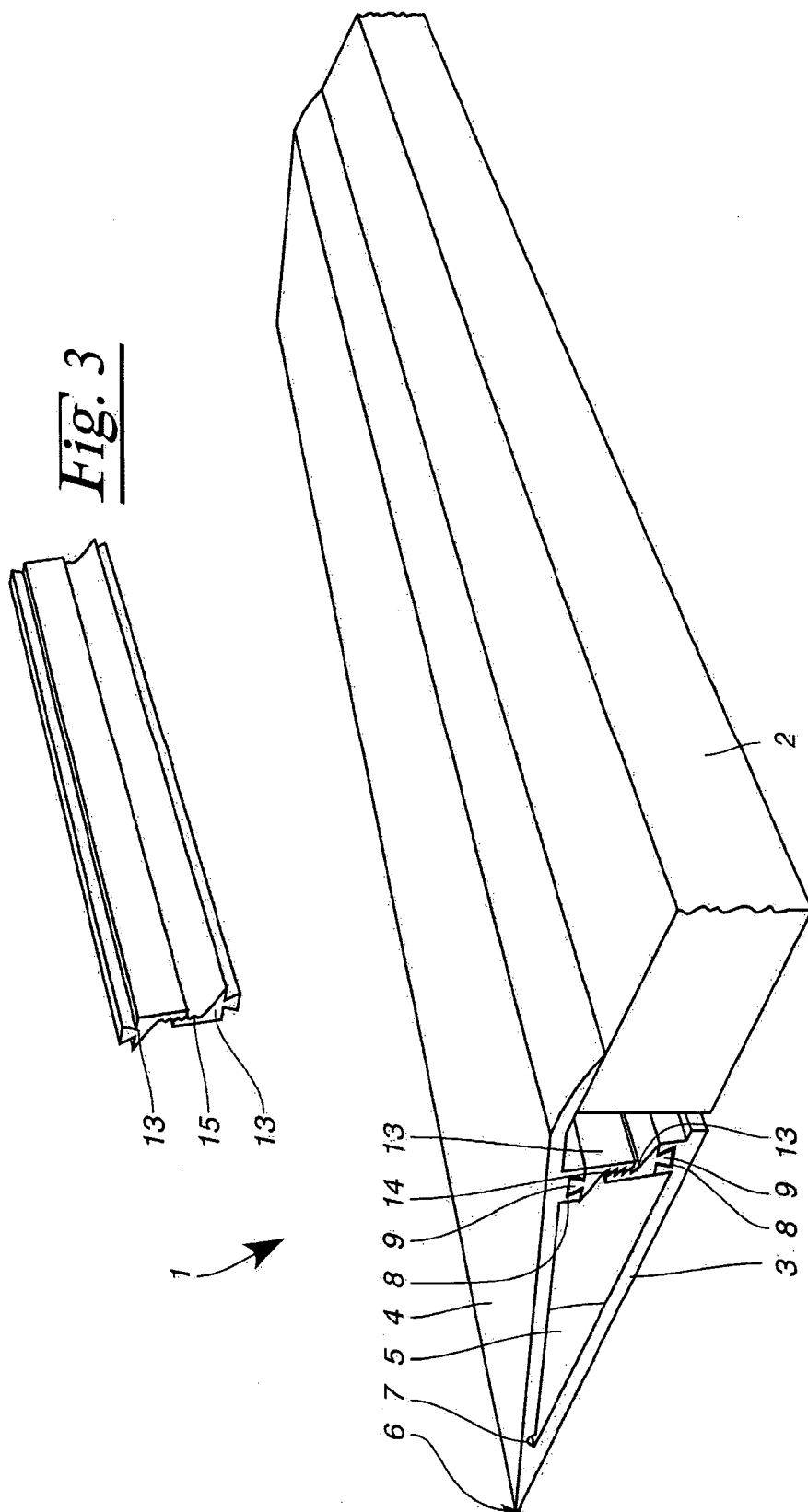


Fig. 3