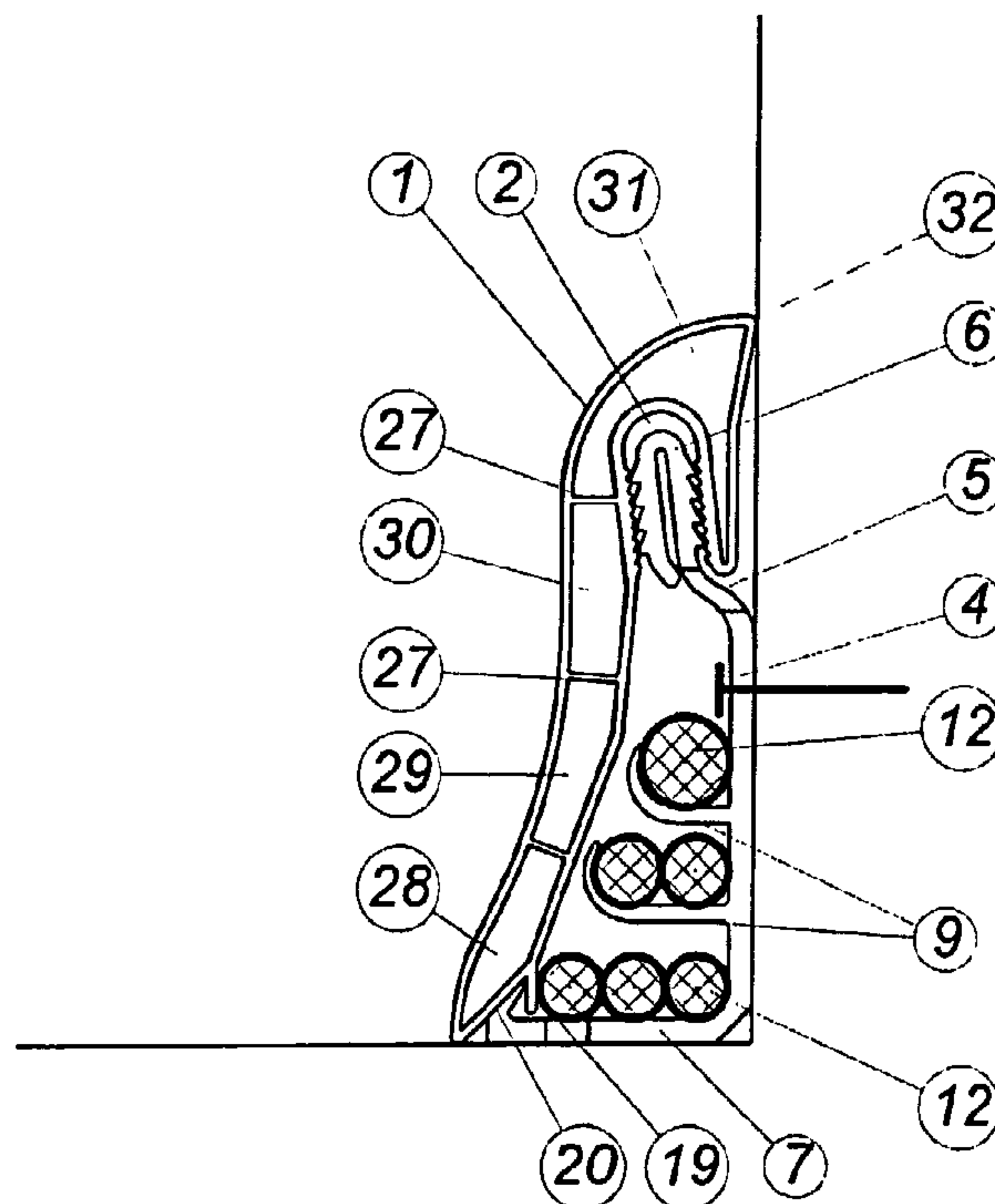




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2002/02/19
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2002/08/29
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2003/08/14
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: PL 2002/000012
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2002/066764
(30) Priorités/Priorities: 2001/02/20 (P.346028) PL;
2001/09/13 (P.349653) PL; 2002/02/15 (P.351992) PL

(51) Cl.Int.⁷/Int.Cl.⁷ E04F 19/04, H02G 3/04
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(54) Titre : PLINTE COMPRENANT DES ELEMENTS DE FINITION
(54) Title: PLINTH WITH COVERING PROFILE AND CONNECTING ELEMENT



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The marking strip (1) has a groove (4) which is disposed at an acute angle to the wall surface; the connector forms a plate, one of the ends thereof having a shoulder with an elastic spring (6) and whose free tip is directed towards the marking strip; the other end (4) of the plate is terminated by a remote flange (7). The spring surfaces (6) of the connector are fitted with hooks in a triangular profile and the connector (4) has at least one compartment (9) for maintaining conduits in a secure position. The marking strip is made of a closed covering, preferably PVC, forming a skeleton profile which is divided by ribs (27) to form chambers (28, 29, 30, 31); the strip has a longitudinal front part (19) which is parallel to the surface of the wall and which forms an outline of a rotated V shape with the shear of the strip, said front part cooperating with the front part (20) of the remote flange of the connector (4).

Abstract

The moulding /1/ has a slot with longitudinal corrugations/2/ which is inclined at an acute angle to the wall surface . The connecting bracket /4/ is a plate whose one end has a shoulder terminated with a flexible tenon /6/ with a free end pointed towards the moulding, and the other end of the connecting bracket /4/ is terminated with a spacing flange /7/. Surfaces of the tenon /6/ of the connecting bracket have hooks with a triangular profile and the connecting bracket /4/ has at least one lodge /9/ which supports cables.

The moulding has a form of a covering, preferably from PCV, which forms a skeleton profile divided with ribs /21/ into chambers /28, 29, 30, 31/ and the moulding has a longitudinal protrusion /19/, basically parallel to the wall surface, forming with the chamfered end of the moulding an inverted V shape and the protrusion cooperates with the beaded edge /20/ of the spacing flange of the connecting bracket /4/.

Fig. 6

Skirting board with finishing elements

The subject of the invention is a skirting board which covers the expansion gap between floor and wall of a room.

The Patent Application No. EP 0 916 783 describes a skirting board which is fastened to wall with a connecting strip by means of a slot-and-tenon joint, wherein the tenon is edge-shaped.

The Patent Application No. EP 0 952 276 describes a connecting bracket for fastening mouldings which has fastening shoulders with clamping lips which are pushed into slots of the moulding. In the aforementioned solutions, the connecting strip extends the entire length of the moulding.

There is also known a connecting bracket of the skirting board so formed from thin sheet metal that after it is fastened to the wall by means of a plastic screw anchor, it forms a close rectangular profile terminated with a flexible tenon with an inverted V shape and a moulding in which a slot is seated on the flexible tenon, wherein the free end of the tenon points towards the wall. A drawback of that solution lies in a difficulty to fasten all the connecting brackets at the same height above the floor. In addition, after the moulding has been taken off the connecting brackets several times, it cannot be fastened securely because sharp hooks on the tenon have deformed the grooves on surfaces of the slot.

The skirting board, comprising a moulding with a slot which detachably cooperates with the flexible tenon of a connecting bracket, wherein the slot of the moulding is inclined at an acute angle to the wall and the connecting bracket has a spacing flange resting on the floor, the invention is characteristic in that the surfaces of the slot of the moulding have longitudinal corrugations and the connecting bracket is a plate with an oblique flexible member terminated with a flexible tenon with a free end directed to the moulding. The tenon has longitudinal hooks, preferably in a right triangle profile, and the spacing flange is terminated with a beaded edge with an oblique abutting surface which cooperates with the free end of the moulding. The longitudinal corrugations on the surfaces of the slot in connection with the hooks of the tenon provide a more secure fastening of the moulding. The hooks of the tenon of the connecting bracket are a protection against the moulding sliding off.

too easily. The spacing flange is terminated with the spacing element with an oblique abutting surface which in connection with the moulding with a chamfered end provides a longer contact surface with the floor which is of importance in the case of large floor areas as they necessitate wider expansion gaps. The connecting bracket has at least one lodge for supporting power supply cables, wherein preferably the free end of the lodge is bent to the wall.

The free end of the tenon of the connecting bracket is so shaped that after the moulding is fastened, it flexibly rests against the inner surface of the tenon.

The moulding on its inner part has an extended wall which forms with the oblique chamfered end an outline of an inverted V shape, wherein the extended wall is a kind of catch seated on the spacing element of the connecting bracket.

The skirting board has inside corner elements, outside corner elements and overlapping elements covering adjoining lateral surfaces of two skirting boards which consist of a cover shaped like the moulding and ribs with an oblique slot and a catch in its lower part to be fastened to the connecting bracket, wherein surfaces of the slot of those elements have corrugations which cooperate, after assembly, with hooks of the tenon of the connecting bracket. The terminating finishing elements of the skirting board have cylindrical elements, preferably in the form of a sleeve, and abutting elements, preferably in the form similar to a cuboid to be fastened to the ends of the skirting board.

A variant of the moulding has the form of a covering, preferably from PCV, which forms a skeleton profile divided with ribs into chambers and the moulding has a longitudinal protrusion, basically parallel to the wall surface, forming with the chamfered end of the moulding an inverted V shape and the protrusion cooperates with the beaded edge of the spacing flange of the connecting bracket. The upper chamber of the moulding has an edge protruding towards the wall beyond the basic profile of the skirting board.

The outer profile of the moulding widens towards the bottom while the width of the chambers remains the same and the lodges of the connecting bracket are accordingly wider in the larger recess. It allows for covering a wider expansion gap and placing a greater number of power supply cables.

The subject of the invention is shown as after assembly in the drawings, wherein Fig. 1 shows a cross section view of the skirting board fastened to the wall, Fig. 2 – a front view of a MDF moulding, Fig. 3 – a perspective view of the connecting bracket, Fig. 4 - a front view of

a PCV moulding seated on the connecting bracket, Fig. 5 – a front view of a PCV moulding, Fig. 6 – a cross section view of a variant of a PVC moulding fastened to the wall, Fig. 7 – a front view of a PCV moulding shown in the Fig. 6, Fig. 8 – a view of the skirting board with finishing elements fastened thereto, Fig. 9 – a perspective view of the inside corner element, Fig. 10 – a perspective view of the outside corner element, Fig. 11 – a perspective view of the overlapping element covering adjoining lateral surfaces of two skirting boards, Fig. 12 – the left finishing element, Fig. 13 – the right finishing element.

The moulding 1 has a slot 2 inclined at an acute angle α to the abutting surface of the wall and in its lower part the moulding has a chamfered end 3. The connecting bracket 4 is a plate with a shoulder 5 terminated with a flexible tenon 6 with the free end pointed towards the moulding 1. The other end of the connecting bracket 4 is terminated with the spacing flange 7 which rests on the floor. The flange considerably facilitates assembly of connecting brackets at the same height above the floor. The flange is terminated with the spacing element 20 with an oblique abutting surface 11 which cooperates with the chamfered end 3 of the moulding 1. The chamfered end 3 allows for extension of the spacing flange, which is especially of importance for proper assembly, in particular in rooms with a large floor area, where it is necessary to provide an adequately wide expansion gap. The surfaces of the flexible tenon of the connecting bracket 4 have longitudinal hooks with a triangular profile which are a protection against the moulding sliding off too easily. The connecting bracket has lodges 9 terminated with a free end 10 bent towards the wall. The lodges facilitate placing power supply cables 12 in the recess behind the moulding. The free end 13 of the tenon 6 is so shaped that after the moulding 1 is fastened, it flexibly rests against the inner surface of the tenon. The connecting strip has two openings allowing for its fastening to the wall, wherein it is sufficient to fasten it with one plastic screw anchor. The other opening is used for changing location of the connecting bracket in the event that after the moulding has been taken off the connecting brackets many times, the slot of the moulding has become too loose. Especially, this occurs when the moulding is made from MDF board.

The skirting board 1 is equipped with finishing elements 14, 15, outside corner elements 16, inside corner element 17 and overlapping elements covering adjoining lateral surfaces of two skirting boards 18. The moulding 1 is seated on the connecting bracket 4 fastened to the wall in a known manner by means of plastic screw anchors.

A variant of the moulding made from PCV has the form of a covering whose inner wall

extends beyond the chamfered abutting end 3, forming an outline of an inverted V shape therewith, and forms a kind of a catch seated on the spacing element 20 of the connecting bracket 4. The finishing elements 14, 15 of the skirting board have cylindrical elements 21, preferably in the form of a sleeve, and abutting elements 22, preferably in the form similar to a cuboid to be fastened to the ends of the skirting board. The finishing elements are a mirror reflection of each other. The inside corner elements 17, outside corner elements 16 and overlapping elements covering adjoining lateral surfaces of two skirting boards 18 consist of a cover shaped like the moulding and ribs 23 with an oblique slot 2 and a catch 24 in its lower part to be fastened to the connecting bracket 4, wherein surfaces of the slot of those elements have corrugations 25 which cooperate, after assembly, with hooks 8 of the tenon of the connecting bracket 4. The moulding the form of a closed covering 26, preferably from PCV (Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7), has a skeleton profile divided with ribs into chambers 28, 29, 30, 31. The upper chamber 31 has an edge 32 protruding towards the wall beyond the basic profile of the skirting board. Such a shape of the upper chamber makes the moulding to abut tightly against the wall even if the wall is uneven. Because the outer profile of the moulding widens towards the bottom (Fig. 6, Fig. 7) while the width of the chambers 28, 29 remains the same, it is possible to mount a connecting bracket 4 with an accordingly wider spacing flange 7 and lodges 9 and place a greater number of power supply cables 12.

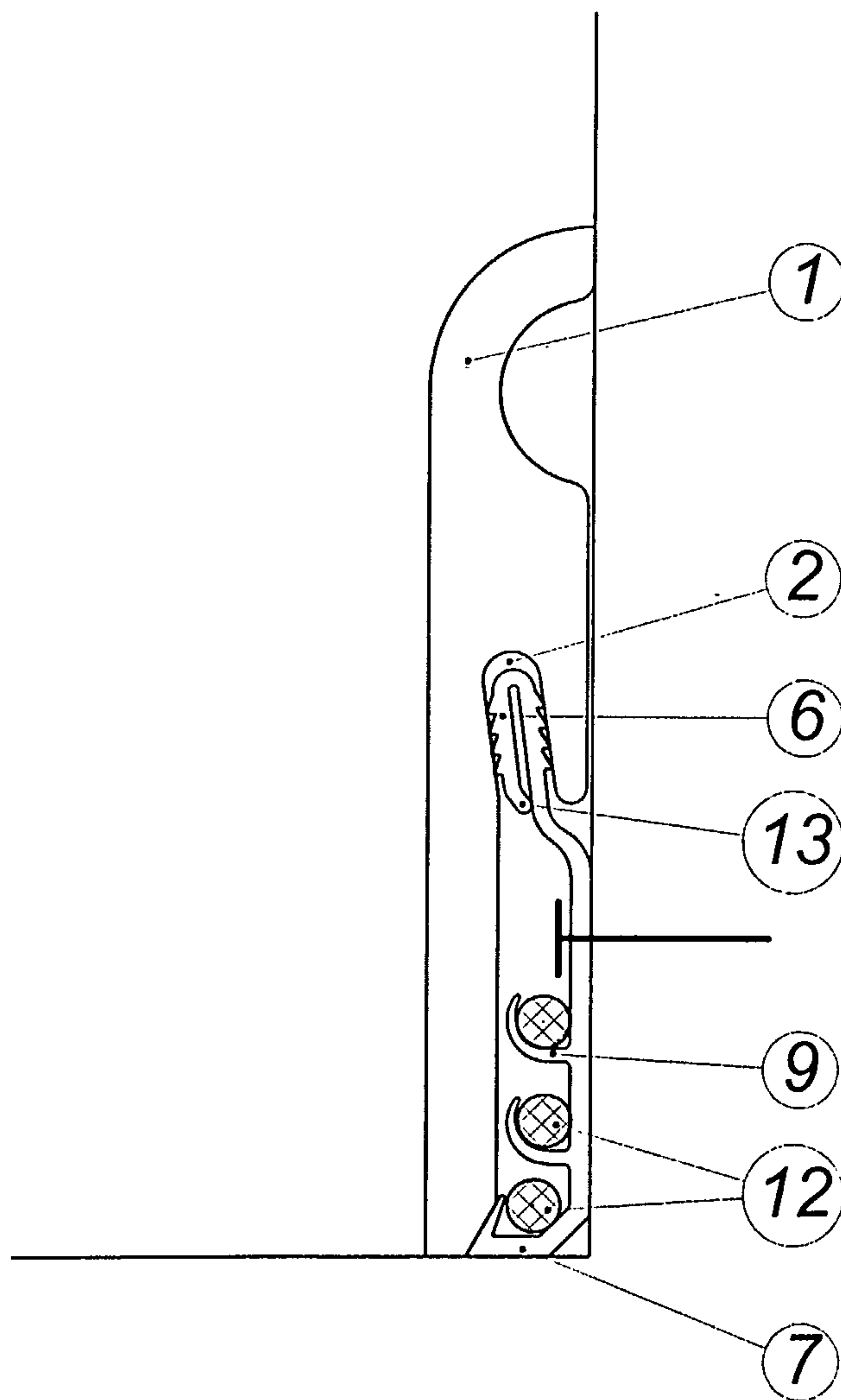
Claims

1. The skirting board with finishing elements, comprising a moulding with a slot which detachably cooperates with the flexible tenon of the connecting bracket, wherein the slot of the moulding is inclined at an acute angle to the wall and the connecting bracket has a spacing flange resting on the floor which is characteristic in that surfaces of the slot /2/ of the moulding which cooperate with the tenon /6/ of the connecting bracket have longitudinal corrugations /25/ and the connecting bracket /4/ is a plate with an oblique flexible shoulder /5/ terminated with the elastic tenon /6/ with a free end pointed towards the moulding and the tenon has longitudinal hooks /8/, preferably with a right triangle profile, and the spacing flange /7/ is terminated with a beaded edge /20/ with an oblique abutting surface which cooperates with the chamfered end of the moulding /1/.
2. The skirting board, according to Claim No. 1, is characteristic in that the connecting bracket /4/ has at least one ledge /9/ for supporting power supply cables /12/, wherein preferably the free end /10/ of the ledge is bent towards the wall.
3. The skirting board, according to Claim No. 1, is characteristic in that the free end /13/ of the tenon of the connecting bracket is so shaped that after the moulding is fastened, it flexibly rests against the inner side of the tenon /6/.
4. The skirting board, according to Claim No. 1, is characteristic in that the moulding /1/ has the protrusion /19/ on its inner side which forms, together with the oblique chamfered end /3/ an outline of an inverted V shape, wherein the protruding side is a kind of a catch seated on the spacing flange /20/ of the connecting bracket.
5. The skirting board, according to Claim No. 1, is characteristic in that it has inside corner elements /17/, outside corner elements /16/ and overlapping elements covering adjoining lateral surfaces of two skirting boards /18/ which consist of a cover shaped like the moulding and ribs /23/ with an oblique slot /2/ and a catch /24/ in its lower part to be fastened to the connecting bracket /4/, wherein surfaces of the slot of those elements have corrugations /25/ which cooperate, after assembly, with hooks /8/ of the tenon of the connecting bracket /4/ and the terminating finishing elements /14, 15/ of the skirting board have cylindrical elements /21/, preferably in the form of a

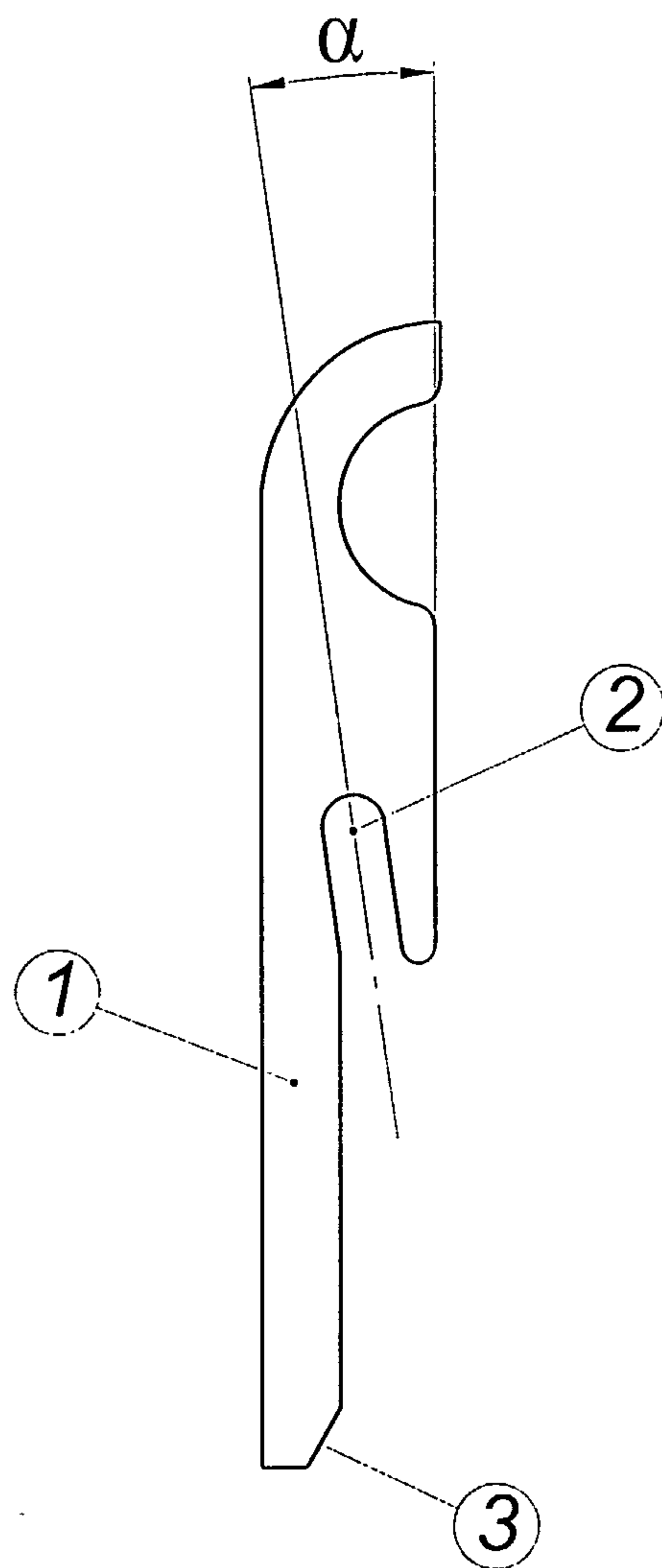
sleeve, and abutting elements /22/, preferably in the form of a cuboid to be fastened to the ends of the skirting board.

6. The moulding has a form of a covering, preferably from PCV, which forms a skeleton profile divided with ribs /27/ into chambers /28, 29, 30, 31/ and the moulding has a longitudinal protrusion /19/, basically parallel to the wall surface, forming with the chamfered end of the moulding an inverted V shape and the protrusion cooperates with the beaded edge /20/ of the spacing flange of the connecting bracket /4/.
7. The skirting board, according to Claim No. 1, is characteristic in that the upper chamber /31/ has an edge /32/ protruding towards the wall beyond the basic profile of the skirting board.
8. The skirting board, according to Claim No. 1 or 9 is characteristic in that the outer profile of the moulding /1/ widens towards the bottom while the width of the chambers /28, 29/ remains the same and the lodges /9/ of the connecting bracket are accordingly wider in the larger recess.

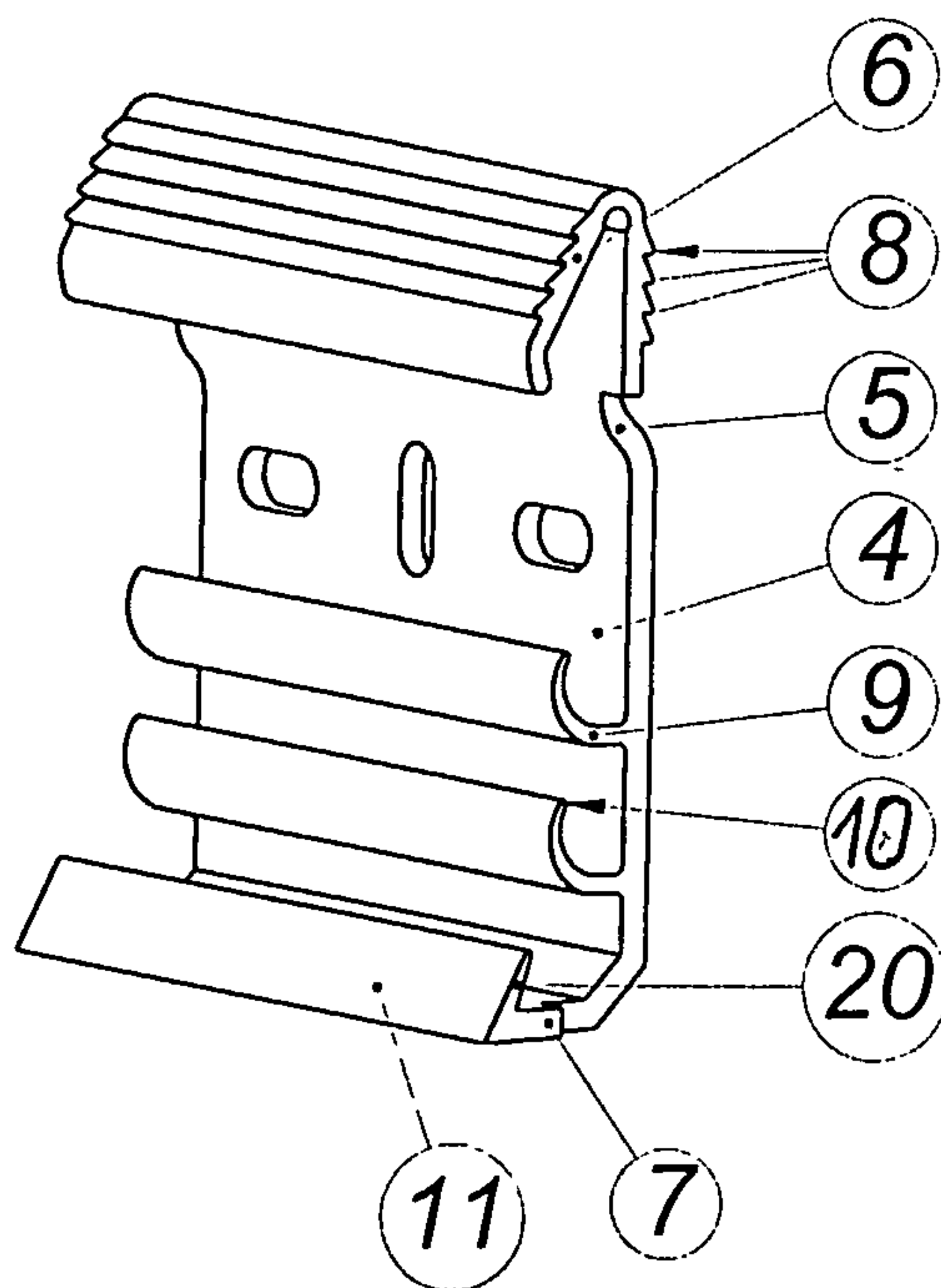
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*Fig. 1*

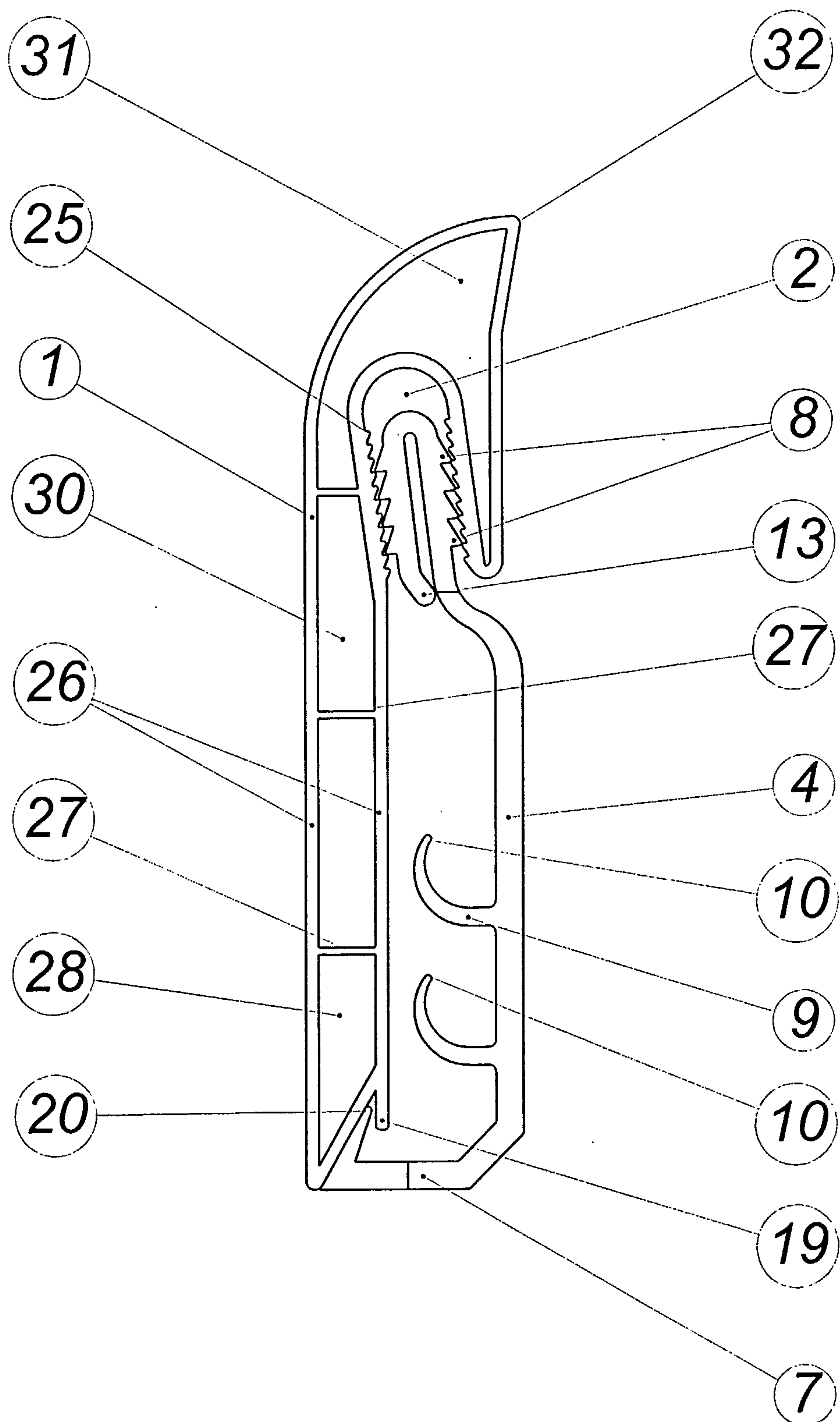
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*Fig. 2*

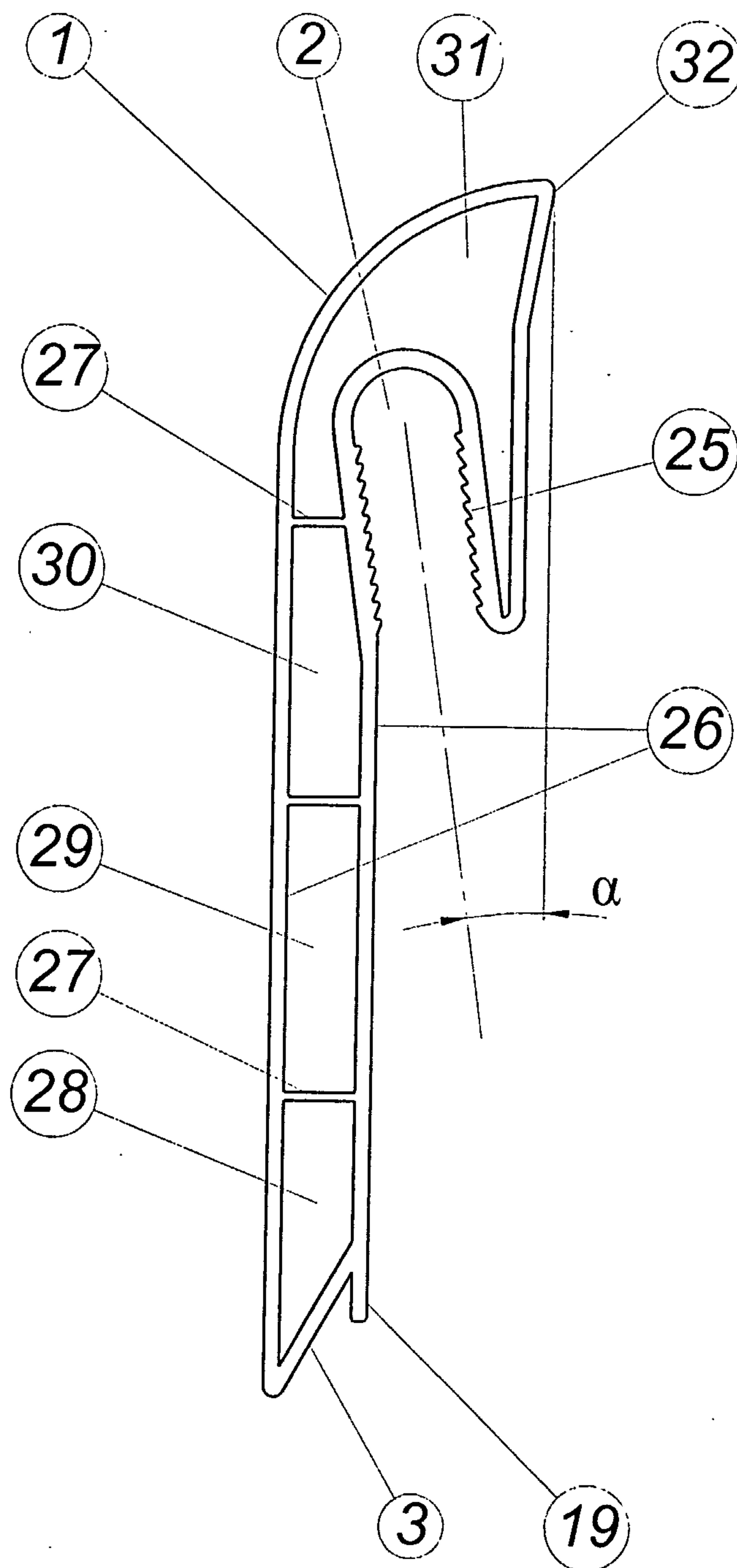
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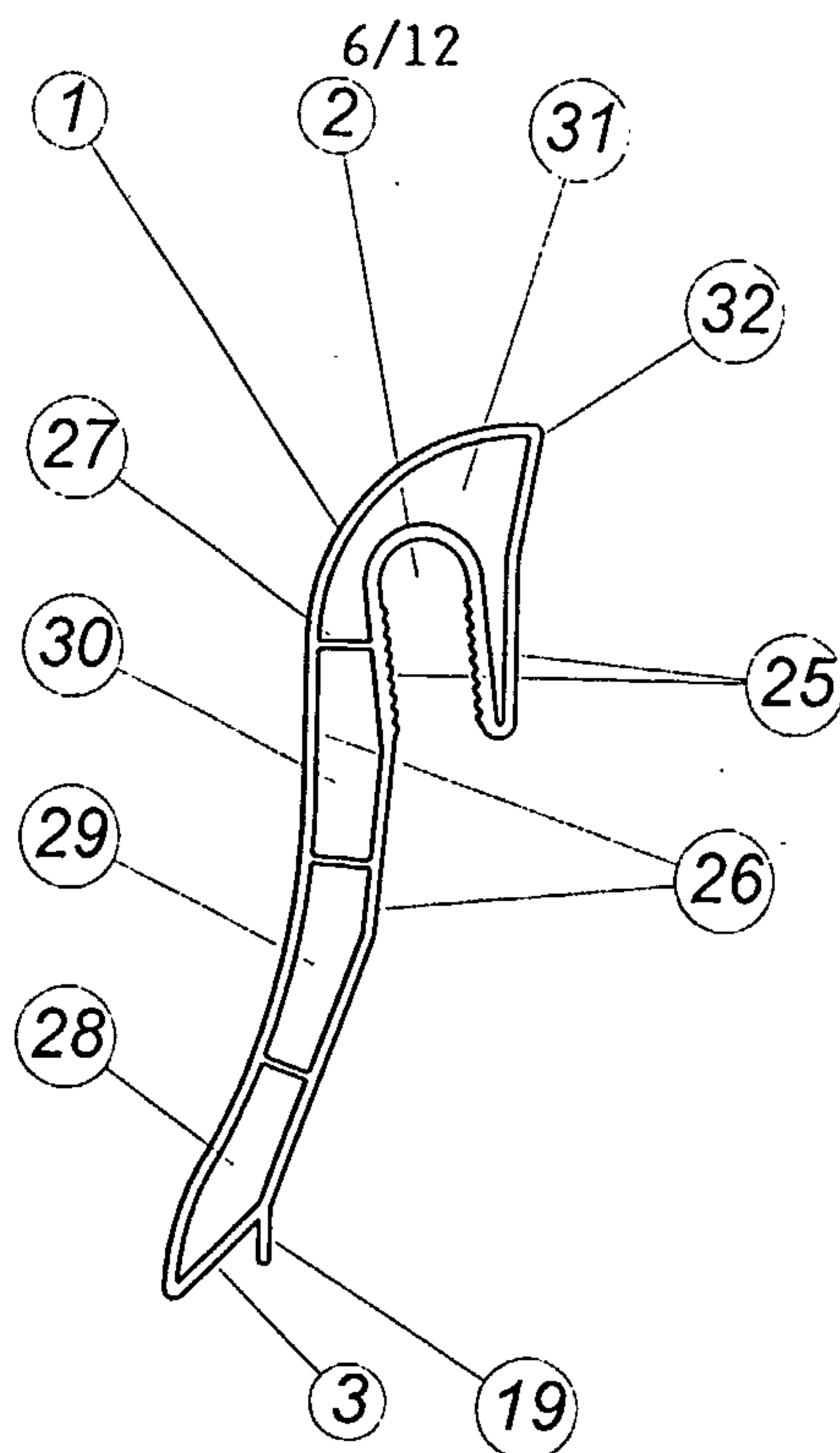
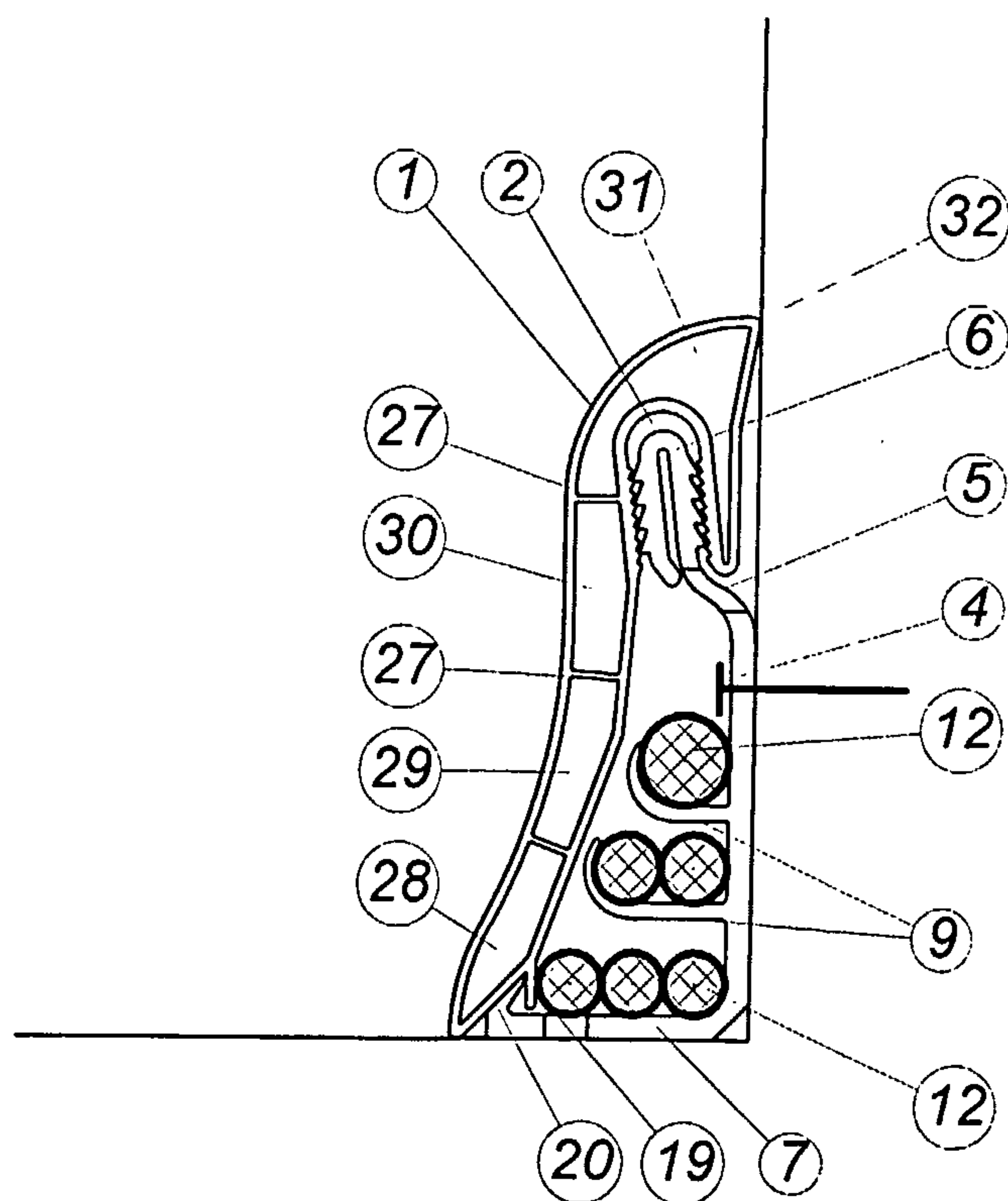
*Fig. 3*

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*Fig. 4*

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*Fig. 5*

*Fig. 7**Fig. 6*

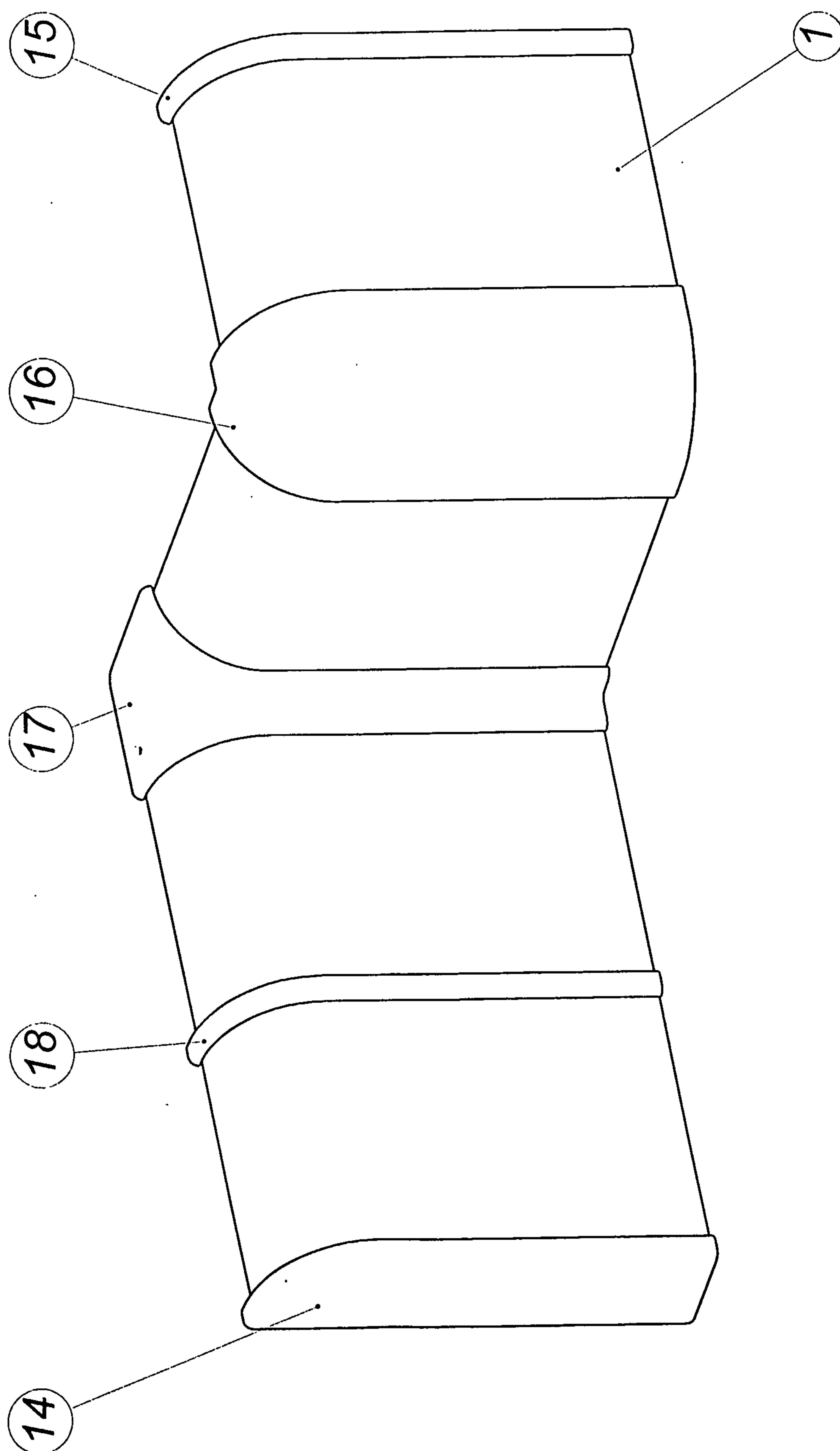
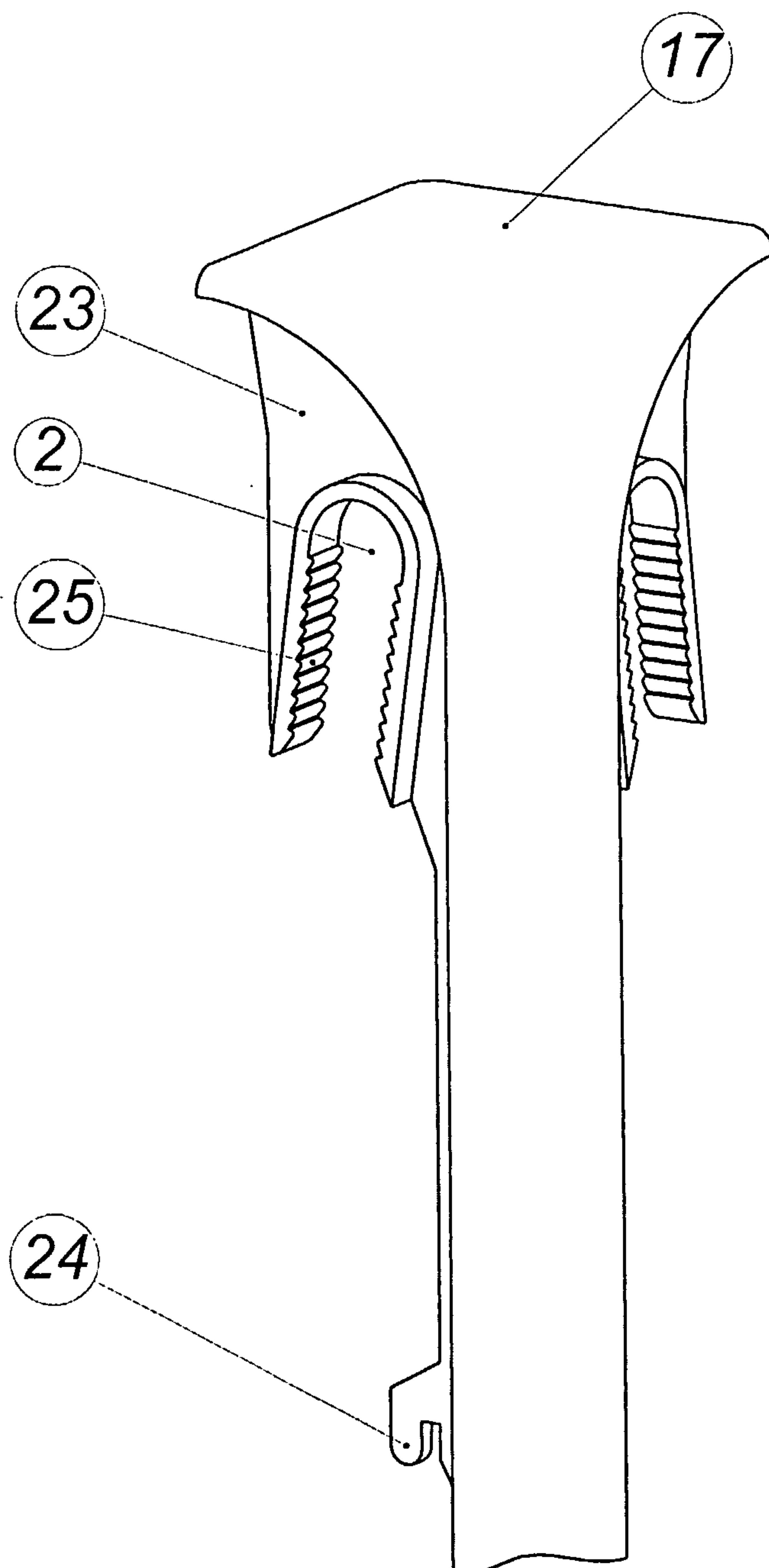
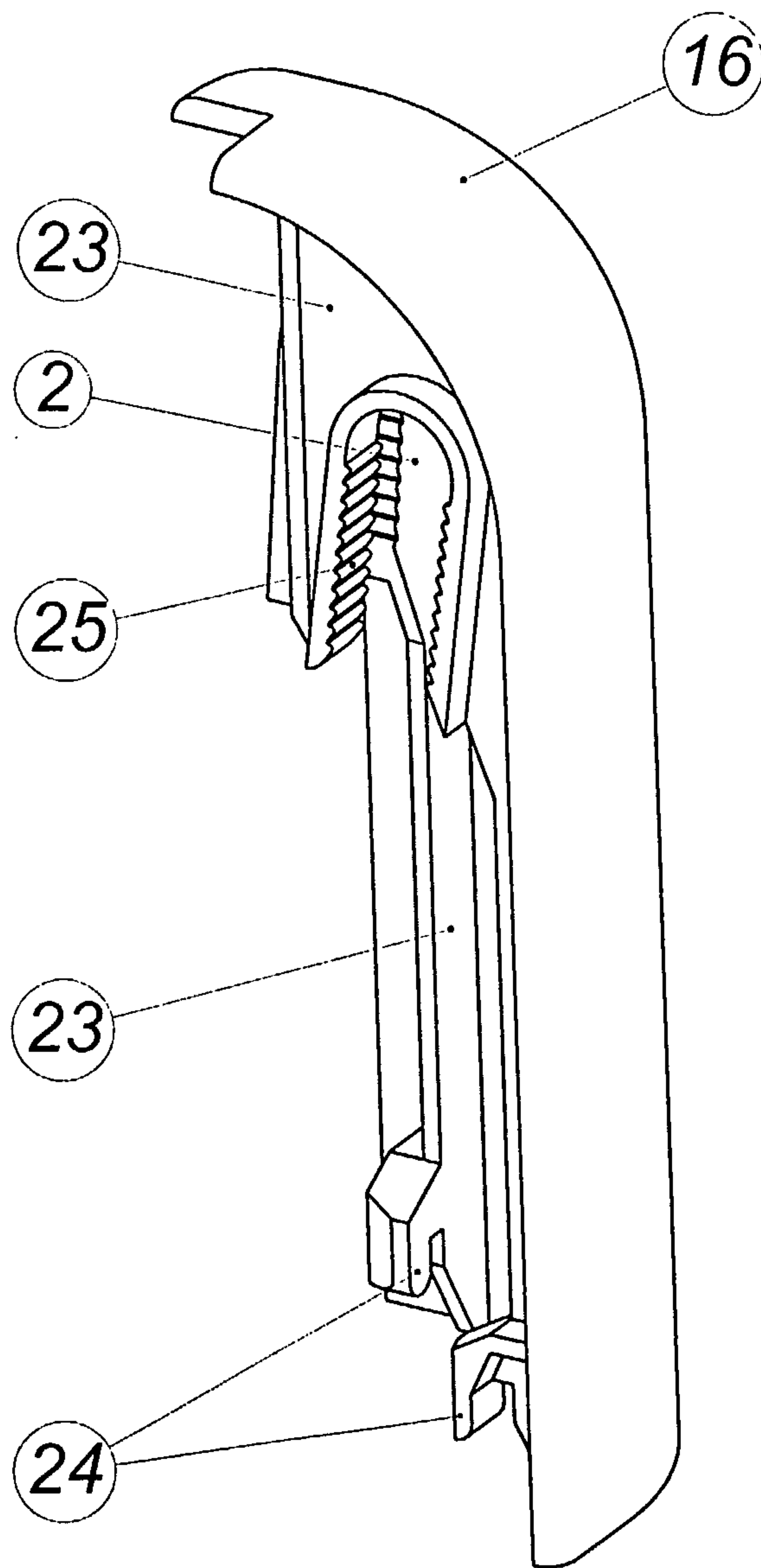
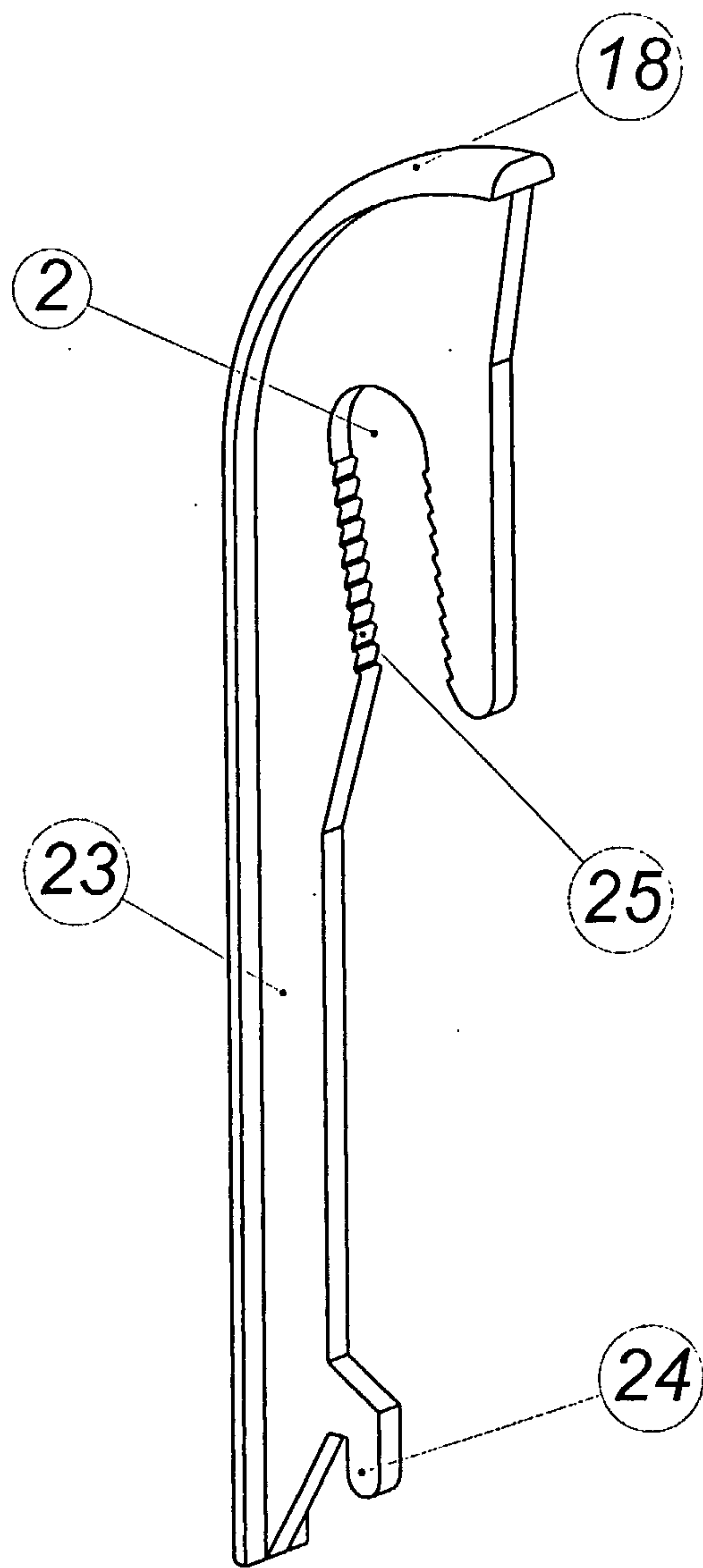


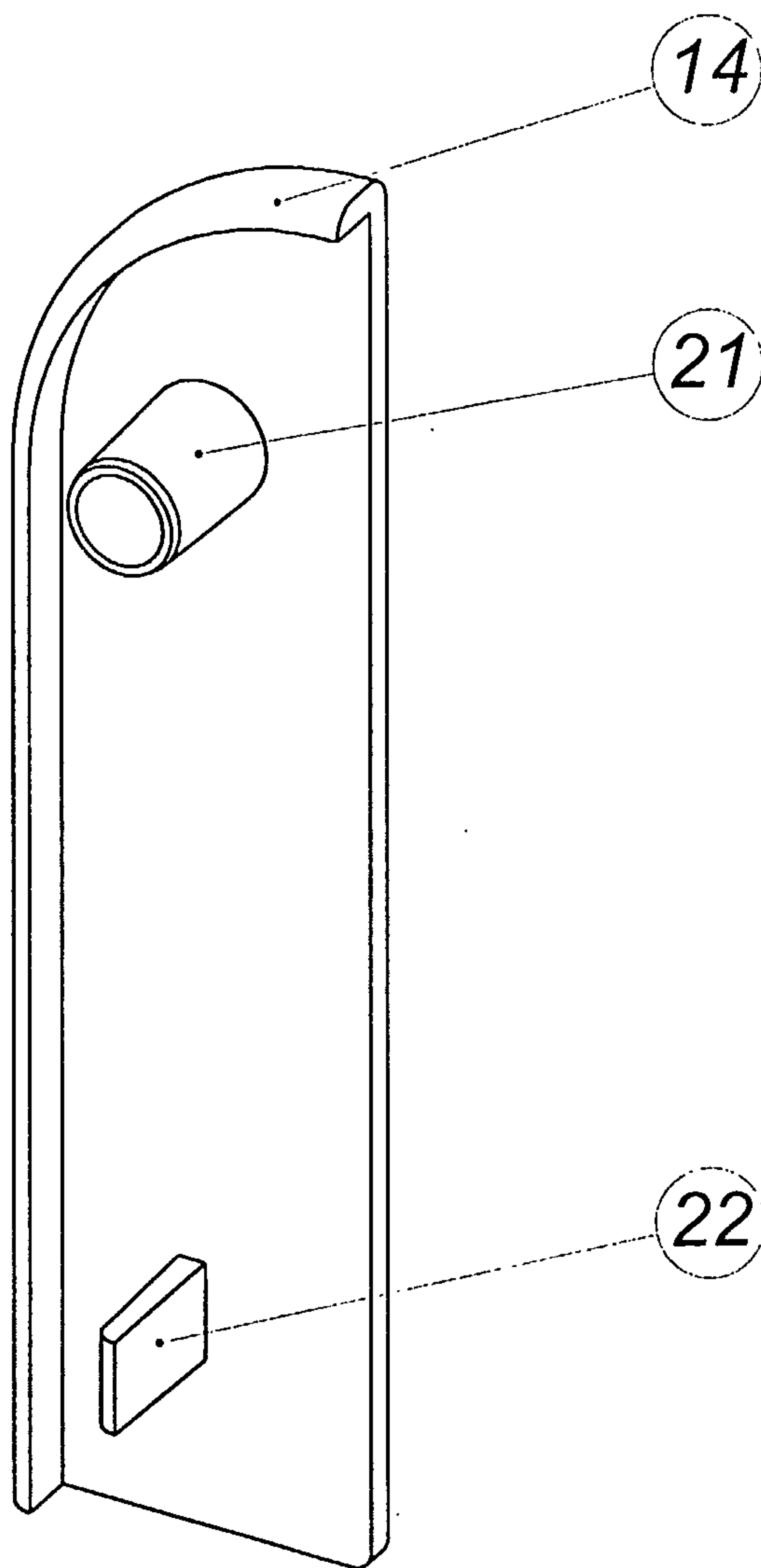
Fig. 8

*Fig. 9*

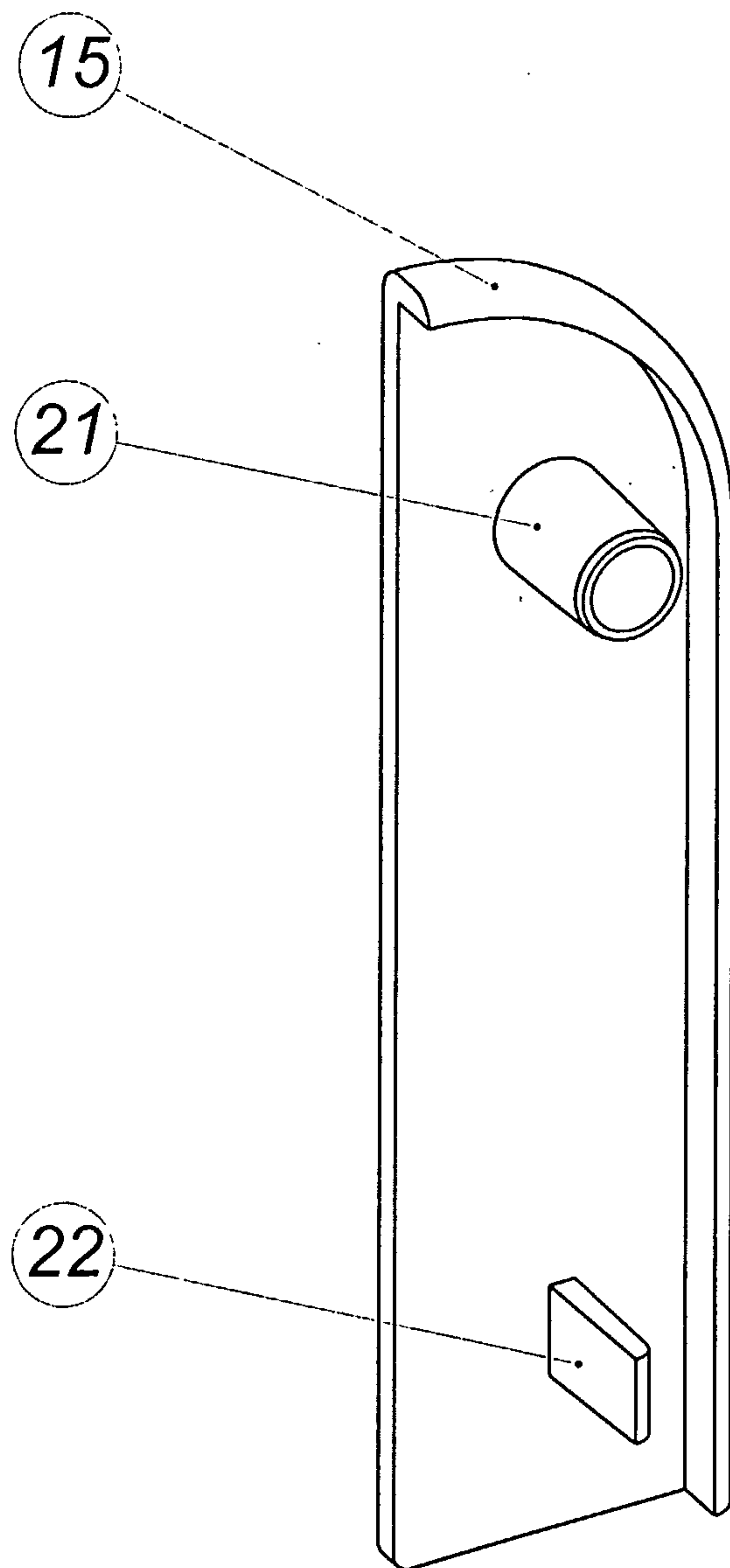
*Fig. 10*

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*Fig. 11*

*Fig. 12*

12/12

*Fig. 13*

