April 17, 1934. W. SCHOLER ET AL 1,954,847

SCREED

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Fig. 1.

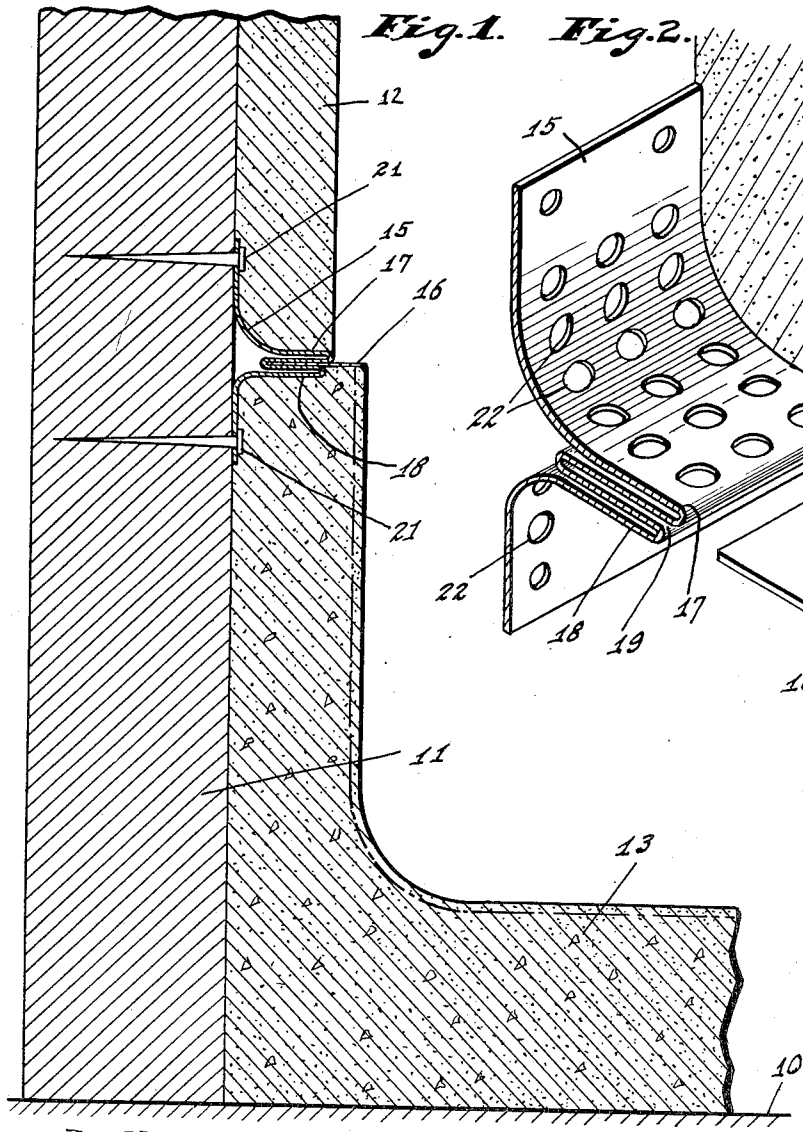


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

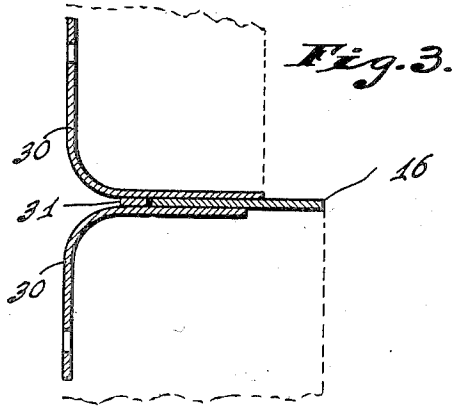
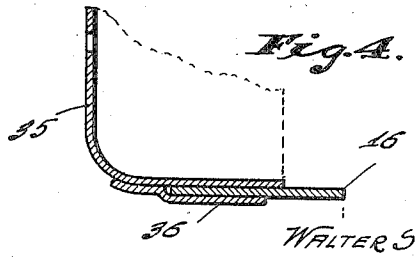


Fig. 4.



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SCREED

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11 Claims. (Cl. 72—121)

Our invention relates to screeds which are used to define or act as forms for the edges of wall-plastering. More specifically, our invention relates to a screed of a type suitable for use at the lower edge of wall-plastering where the plaster adjoins an upward extension of composition flooring.

When composition flooring is laid it is usually extended for a short distance up the wall at its edges, this upward extension of the flooring composition adjoining the lower edge of the plaster on the wall. As flooring compositions are usually ground and polished after having been laid, it is customary to make the upward extension of the flooring somewhat thicker than the plaster in order to make it possible to grind and polish the flooring composition, both that portion which forms the floor proper and that portion which extends upwardly along the wall, without injury to the plaster. The screed which we have developed is especially suitable for use in such a situation at the joint between the wall plastering and the upward extension of the flooring composition.

Prior screeds which have been used for this purpose have been open to several objections. For example, the screed should provide two shoulders projecting to different distances from the wall, and that shoulder which projects farther is a handicap and hinderance to the plasterer who is using the other shoulder as a boundary defining the edge of the plaster which he is applying. Further, prior screeds of which we are aware and which have provided two shoulders for the plaster and flooring composition respectively have usually been of such a character as to be damaged in the operation of grinding and polishing the floor, whereby an unsightly appearance is produced.

It is the object of our invention to produce a screed of the type indicated which will not possess the undesirable features of prior screeds. More specifically, it is our object to produce a screed which will serve as a form for both the lower edge of the plaster and the upper edge of the flooring composition and which at the same time will not interfere with the ready application of either. A further object of our invention is to produce a screed which will define the upper edge of the flooring composition and which will not be objectionably damaged in the operation of grinding and polishing the floor. Still another object is to produce a screed of simple construction which can be manufactured at small cost.

In carrying out our invention, we form our screed in two parts. One of these parts comprises a strip, preferably of sheet-metal, adapted to be secured to the wall and formed in cross-section to project from the wall and provide at the level of the junction between the plaster and flooring composition a re-entrant portion or outwardly opening groove adapted to receive and retain the other part of the screed, which comprises a strip, usually flat and also preferably of sheet-metal. In use, the first mentioned part of the screed is secured to the wall at the proper elevation, and the wall plastering is applied, the projecting outer edge of the screed serving as a boundary locating and defining the outer edge of the plastering. After the plaster has been applied, the second screed-part is inserted into the groove formed in the first screed-part. This second screed-part is of a width such as to project outwardly beyond the outer surface of the plaster to define the outer surface of the flooring composition which is later applied.

The accompanying drawing illustrates our invention: Fig. 1 is a vertical section through a joint between a rough floor and a rough wall showing our screed, the plaster, and the flooring composition in place; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of our screed with the two parts separated; and Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sections of modified forms of screeds.

The drawing, as previously indicated, illustrates the junction between a rough floor 10 and a rough wall 11 which may be formed of any desired materials. The wall is to be covered with a coating of plaster 12 the lower edge of which terminates somewhat above the upper surface of the rough floor 10. The flooring composition 13, which will cover the rough floor, is to extend upwardly along the wall to a point adjacent the lower edge of the plaster 12, as is clear from the drawing.

Our screed, which is employed to define the junction between the plaster 12 and the upward extension of the flooring 13, comprises two parts 15 and 16, both conveniently formed of sheet-metal strips. The strip 15, prior to its application to the wall, is bent along longitudinal lines into a cross-section which may be roughly described as of a generally W-shape to provide two outwardly spaced flanges 17 and 18, each of double thickness, spaced apart to define a re-entrant portion or outwardly opening groove 19 which extends for the full length of the strip.

The screed-part 16 is a strip of a width such that when seated in the groove 19 it will project outwardly beyond the outer edges of the flanges

17 and 18, as is clear from Fig. 1. Preferably, the flanges 17 and 18 are so spaced that they will frictionally grip the strip 16 and firmly hold it in place.

For a purpose which will appear later, the upper flange 17 preferably extends outwardly for a slight distance beyond the lower flange 18, but this is not essential. The extreme edge portions of the strip 15 are bent to extend away from and co-planar with each other and may be perforated at longitudinal intervals for the reception of the nails 21 shown in Fig. 1. Those portions of the strip 15 which will lie in contact with the plaster and flooring composition may be provided with perforations 22 for the purpose of securing a better bond.

In use, the strip 15, formed as above described, is secured to the rough wall 11 with the groove 19 at the level of the junction between the plaster and flooring composition which are to be applied. Then, with the strip 16 not in place, the rough wall 11 above the screed is covered with plaster 12. In the plastering operation, the upper flange 17 of the strip 15 serves as a form for the lower edge of the plaster, and the outer edge of the flange 17 defines or locates the outer surface of the plaster. The flange 17, projecting outwardly beyond the lower flange 18, serves to prevent particles of plaster from becoming wedged into the opening of the groove 19.

After the plaster has been applied, the strip 16 is inserted and seated in the grooove 19 and is frictionally held in place between the flanges 17 and 18. The strip, as previously stated, is of a width such that when seated against the bottom of the groove 19 its outer edge will properly locate the outer surface of the flooring composition which is next to be applied. The flooring composition is then applied and extended up the wall to meet the lower surfaces of the strips 15 and 16 and, after it has dried, is ground and polished.

Because the outer surface of the flooring composition extending upwardly along the wall 11 is spaced outwardly from the surface of the plaster 12, the plaster 12 need not be damaged during the grinding and polishing operation. As the metal defining the upper edge of the flooring composition is of single thickness, it is not objectionably damaged by the grinding operation, as a strip presenting an outer folded edge would be. In order to prevent the creation of an unsightly appearance which might result from rusting or corrosion, the strip 16 is preferably of non-ferrous metal, and desirably is of brass since brass strips are frequently used to divide the flooring composition into sections.

It is to be noted that the strip 16 is not in place during the plastering operation. As a result, no part of the screed is projecting outwardly beyond the surface of the plaster, and the plasterer's trowel is therefore free to pass without hinderance over the outer edge of the flange 17 which defines the proper plaster-thicknesss.

In the modification illustrated in Fig. 3, that portion of the screed which is secured to the rough wall is composed of two opposed strips 30 of generally L-shaped cross-section. A spacing strip 31 is placed between the two horizontal legs of the strips 30, and the three strips are secured together as by spot-welding. Obviously, the spacer 31 is of such a thickness to provide for the insertion of the screed-part 16 between the horizontal legs of the members 31, the spacer serving as an abutment to position the part 16.

Fig. 4 shows a further modification in which the screed-part secured to the wall comprises a single L-shaped member 35 to the horizontal leg of which a supplementary strip 36 is secured as by welding. As shown, the inner edge of the supplementary strip is secured to the lower face of the horizontal flange of the member 35 and the body of the supplementary strip is offset downwardly to provide the outwardly opening groove for the reception of the screed-part 16.

We claim as our invention:

1. A screed, comprising a part adapted to be secured to a wall and to extend outwardly therefrom, said part being provided with an outwardly opening longitudinally extending groove, and a second part in the form of a strip adapted to be received in said groove and when received therein to project outwardly beyond the limits of the first named screed-part to form a shoulder constituting a form for the edge of a wall covering applied in plastic state.

2. A screed, comprising a part adapted to be secured to a wall and to extend outwardly therefrom, said part being provided with an outwardly opening longitudinally extending groove, and a second part in the form of a strip adapted to be received in said groove to form a shoulder constituting a form for the edge of a wall covering applied in plastic state.

3. A screed, comprising a part adapted to be secured to a wall and to project outwardly therefrom, said part being provided with two longitudinally extending vertically spaced flanges, the upper flange extending outwardly beyond the lower, and a second screed-part in the form of a strip adapted to be received between the two flanges of the first screed-part and when in place to extend outwardly beyond the outer limits of both said flanges.

4. A screed, comprising a part adapted to be secured to a wall and to project outwardly therefrom, said part being provided with two longitudinally extending vertically spaced flanges, the upper flange extending outwardly beyond the lower, and a second screed-part in the form of a strip adapted to be received between the two flanges of the first screed-part.

5. A screed, comprising two separable parts, one part being formed of sheet-metal bent along longitudinal lines into a generally W-shaped cross-section to provide edge portions adapted to be secured to a wall and outwardly projecting vertically spaced flanges of double thickness, the second screed-part being a strip of sheet-metal adapted to be received between the flanges of the first screed-part and to project outwardly therebeyond to form a shoulder constituting a form for the edge of a wall covering applied in plastic state.

6. A screed, comprising two separable parts, one part being adapted to be secured to a wall and formed to provide an outwardly extending flange, the second screed-part, when in position, being supported from said first screed-part, and projecting outwardly beyond the flange of the first screed-part to form a shoulder constituting a form for the edge of a wall covering applied in plastic state.

7. In a wall-covering of the type applied in a plastic state, two adjoining wall-covering sections of different thicknesses, a screed located between such sections, said screed comprising a part secured to the wall and extending outwardly therefrom to a distance substantially equal to the thickness of the thinner section of wall-covering to define the edge thereof, said part being pro-

vided with an outwardly opening longitudinally extending groove, and a second part in the form of a strip received in said groove and projecting outwardly to terminate substantially flush with the surface of the thicker section of said wall-covering.

8. In a wall-covering of the type applied in a plastic state, a screed, said screed comprising a part secured to the wall adjacent one edge of said wall-covering and extending outwardly from the wall, said part being provided with an outwardly opening longitudinally extending groove, and a second part in the form of a strip received in said groove and extending outwardly to terminate substantially flush with the surface of said wall-covering.

9. In a wall-covering of the type applied in a plastic state, two adjoining wall-covering sections of different thicknesses, a screed located between such sections, said screed comprising two separable parts, one part being formed of sheet-metal bent along longitudinal lines into a generally W-shaped cross-section to provide edge portions secured to the wall and vertically spaced flanges of double thickness which project outwardly from the wall to terminate substantially flush with the thinner of said two wall-covering sections, the second screed-part being a strip of sheet-metal received between the flanges of the first screed-part and projecting outwardly therebeyond to terminate substantially flush with the thicker of said wall-covering sections.

10. In a wall-covering of the type applied in a plastic state, two adjoining wall-covering sections of different thicknesses, a screed located between such sections, said screed comprising two separable parts, one part being secured to the wall and formed to provide an outwardly extending flange terminating substantially flush with the thinner of said two wall-covering sections, means for supporting the second screed-part from said first screed-part in a position such that it will project outwardly beyond the flange of the first screed-part to terminate substantially flush with the thicker of said two wall-covering sections.

11. In a wall-covering of the type applied in a plastic state, two adjoining wall-covering sections of different thicknesses, a screed located between such sections, said screed comprising two separable parts, one part being secured to the wall and formed to provide an outwardly extending flange terminating substantially flush with the thinner of said two wall-covering sections, means for supporting the second screed-part in a position such that it will project outwardly beyond the flange of the first screed-part to terminate substantially flush with the thicker of said two wall-covering sections.

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