

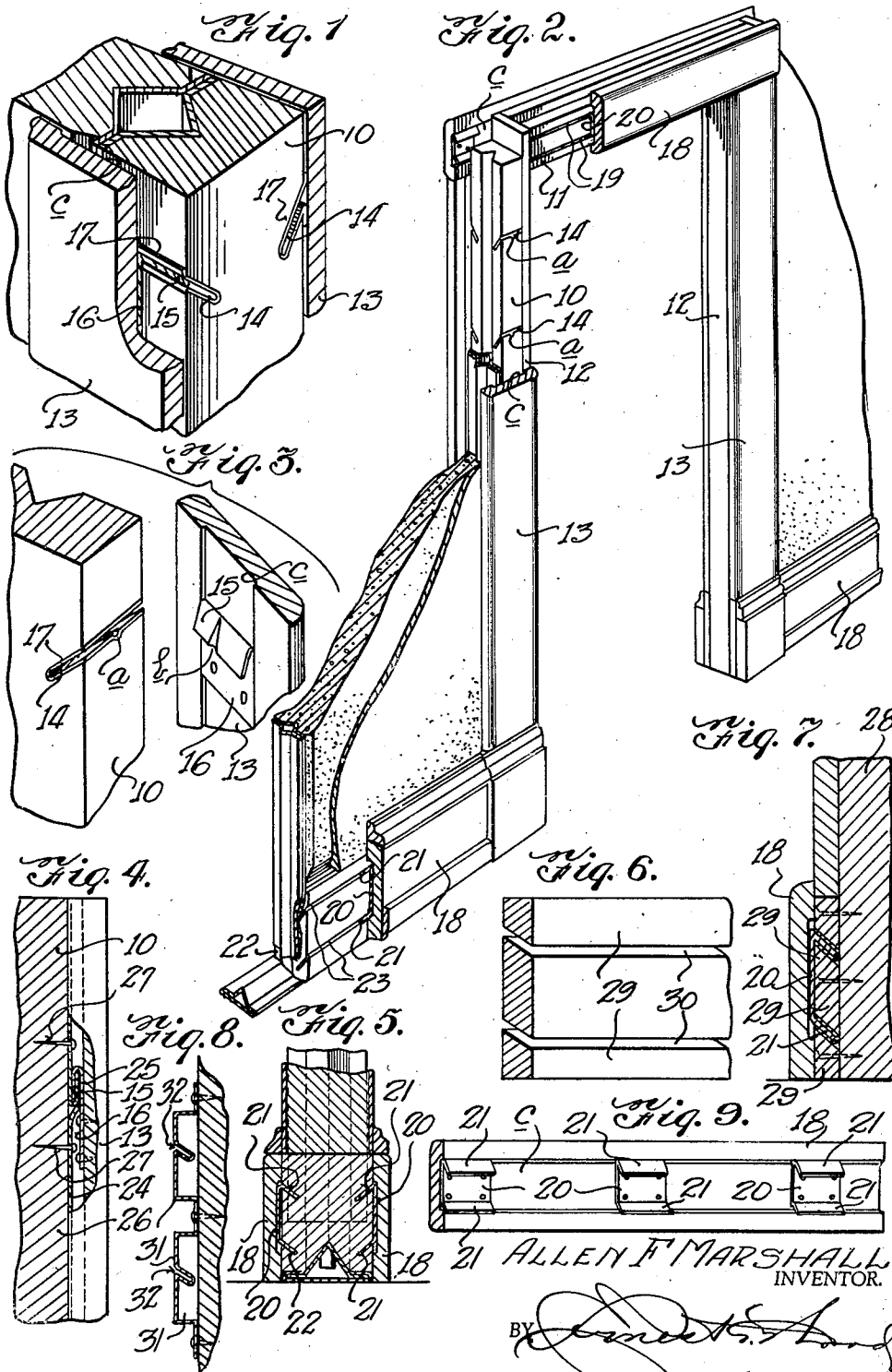
April 11, 1944.

A. F. MARSHALL

2,346,264

FINISH AND MOUNTING FOR ROOM INTERIORS

Filed Sept. 25, 1941



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,346,264

FINISH AND MOUNTING FOR ROOM INTERIORS

Alien F. Marshall, Dallas, Tex.

Application September 25, 1941, Serial No. 412,262

1 Claim. (Cl. 20—74)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in building materials and it has particular reference to detachable finishes for room interiors.

The principal object of the invention is to provide pre-formed and detachable finishes, appurtenances and attachments for the interior of rooms of buildings, such as door and window facings, baseboarding, wainscoting, paneling and the like, together with complementary prefabricated supporting means therefor which, in some cases, will include window and door casement studs and sub-frames.

Another object of the invention is to provide interior finishing materials for buildings whose preformed and detachable features makes for increased speed and precision in the application of the finishes of the rooms in newly constructed buildings and which facilitate maintenance of old buildings, once they are installed therein by making it possible to readily remove and replace the finishes should it be necessary to renew or repair them.

Another object of the invention is to provide interior finishing materials which are held in position on their supports without the aid of nails, screws or the like, hence no tools are required to effect their removal or replacement, once they are adapted.

With the foregoing objects as paramount, the invention has further reference to certain features of accomplishment, to become manifest as the description proceeds, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary detail view in perspective showing the connection between the jamb and facing of a window or door.

Figure 2 is a cut-away portion of a partition with a door, showing the manner of attaching the head board, facings and baseboard to the door and wall, respectively.

Figure 3 is a combined view of a casement stud or jamb and facing, each being shown fragmentarily.

Figure 4 is a slightly modified form of mounting for the facings.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken vertically through the lower portion of the partition shown in Figure 2, showing the manner of attaching the baseboard to the ground.

Figure 6 is a modified form of ground employed for masonry walls.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary view of a masonry wall in vertical section showing the ground illus-

trated in Figure 6 with the baseboard attached thereto.

Figure 8 is a single piece metal ground, a modified form of that shown in Figures 5 and 7, and

Figure 9 is a rear view of a section of baseboarding.

Continuing with a more detailed description of the drawing, reference is primarily made to Figure 2 in which is illustrated a special type of partition construction but whose specific fabrication forms no part of the present invention. However, the illustration shows the manner in which the walls and opening are finished according to the provisions of the invention and in this connection, reference numeral 10 denotes the casement stud or buck and head-board 11 with finish trim 12 and facings 13. The bucks 10 are each provided with slots 14 which are cut on an angle with respect to the longitudinal axes of the members and directed downwardly. These slots are spaced relatively apart at reasonable intervals and are adapted to receive clips or tongues 15 (Figs. 1 and 3) of the plates 16 which are secured to and correspondingly spaced on the under side of the facings 13.

While it is not always necessary or desirable, the angular slots 14 are provided with conforming metal liners 17 and midway between the sides of these liners, preferably on the lower lip thereof, there is provided a depression *a* which receives a protuberance *b* (Fig. 3), carried in a corresponding position on the complementary tongue 15. This arrangement prevents lateral displacement of the facing 13 with respect to its supporting buck 10, locking it securely in position from which it cannot be dislodged except by an upward movement thereof sufficient to withdraw the series of tongues 15 from their corresponding slots 14.

Conventionally, the facing material as well as the baseboarding such as shown herein is "plowed" out on its reverse side at *c*. In being thus prepared, a longitudinal recess of sufficient depth to accommodate the plates or clips 16 is provided; consequently when the facing is applied to its mounting or support, it has the appearances of lying flush against the support, there being no clearance between the edges of the facing and wall and the more pressure applied downwardly on the facing, the more snug this relationship becomes.

The horizontal facing 18 above the door, which will apply also to windows, is shown in Figure 2. The construction of this element is carried out identically in the baseboard, which is shown in

Figure 9 and also identified by reference numeral 18. To apply the facing 13, the headboard 11 is provided with parallel, longitudinal slots 19, directed downwardly. The facing carries plates 20, spaced apart, with downwardly directed tongues 21 along their upper and lower edges, to be received in the slots 19 of the headboard 11, as shown. The effect is obviously the same as that of the jamb facings 13 and of the baseboard, which will now be described.

In the construction of a building wall or partition, either of masonry such as shown in Figures 7 and 8 or other material, a ground is provided for the baseboard 18 so that the latter may be readily nailed thereto. In the present case, such a ground is shown in Figure 2 and identified by reference numeral 22 and consists of a section of wood or like material having longitudinal, downwardly directed slots 23 therein, in parallel relationship on either side. Thus this ground is not unlike the other horizontally disposed supports such as the headboard 11. The tongues 21 of the baseboard 18 are snugly received in these slots and bind the baseboard securely in place. Obviously, it is highly unlikely that there will be any accidental force which would dislodge this or any other finish from its position on its support.

In order to adapt the invention for use in refinishing old buildings, a mounting such as shown in Figure 4 is employed. In this form of mounting, a strip 24 of metal is crimped to define receptacles 25 at vertically spaced intervals and is secured to the support 26 by nails 27 and forms a permanent part of the support. The facing is identical in construction to the facing 13 and bears the same reference characters to denote related parts, it being noted that the tongue 15 of the plate 16, secured to the facing 13, is re-

ceived in the receptacle 25 to perform the same function as in the preceding instances.

In Figures 6 and 7 is shown a type of ground adapted for masonry walls 28, in order that the elements of the invention may be applied thereto. This ground consists of three separate strips 29 of wood, affixed to the wall 28 in such spaced relation as to define longitudinal, angular spaces 30. As shown in Figure 7, these spaces are lined with metal and receive the tongues 21 of the plates 20 carried by the baseboard 18, as shown and as in preceding cases.

A modified form of ground or baseboard mounting is shown in Figure 8 and consists of a sheet of metal, crimped longitudinally to define abutments 31. The abutments are each provided with downwardly directed recesses or receptacles 32 to receive the tongues 21 of the baseboard plates 20, as described. Thus, a fireproof ground is provided to carry out the fireproof construction of a building in which the invention is installed.

Manifestly, the construction as shown and described is capable of some modification and such modification as may be construed to fall within the scope and meaning of the appended claim is also considered to be within the spirit and intent of the invention.

What is claimed is:

30 A finish for building interiors and a mounting therefor including a metallic ground affixed to the walls of said building and crimped longitudinally to define abutments and having angular, downwardly directed recesses therein and a finish 35 mounted on said ground having on the rear face thereof means disposed at an angle corresponding to the angle of and retained in said recesses to hold said finish securely flush with said ground.

ALLEN F. MARSHALL.