

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 018 582 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
10.05.2006 Bulletin 2006/19

(51) Int Cl.:
E04F 13/06^(2006.01) E06B 1/34^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **00200025.5**

(22) Date of filing: **04.01.2000**

(54) **Element for finishing a narrow wall part when realizing plaster work and method for manufacturing such element**

Bauteil für die Feinbearbeitung eines engen Wandteils wenn Putzarbeiten realisiert werden und Verfahren zur Herstellung dieses Bauteils

Élément pour la finition d'une portion de paroi étroite quand on réalise des travaux d'enduit et méthode et procédé pour sa fabrication

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**

(30) Priority: **06.01.1999 BE 9900006**

(43) Date of publication of application:
12.07.2000 Bulletin 2000/28

(73) Proprietor: **Jansen Products, naamloze
vennootschap
3670 Meeuwen-Gruitrode (BE)**

(72) Inventor: **Jansen, René
3670 Meeuwen (BE)**

(74) Representative: **Donné, Eddy
Bureau M.F.J. Bockstael nv
Arenbergstraat 13
2000 Antwerpen (BE)**

(56) References cited:
**DE-A- 3 218 533 DE-U- 8 810 264
US-A- 2 725 607 US-A- 3 287 867
US-A- 5 243 797**

EP 1 018 582 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] This invention relates to an element for finishing a narrow wall part when realizing plaster work, as well as to a method for manufacturing such element.

[0002] More particularly, it aims at an element for finishing a reveal or a column side.

[0003] Traditionally, a reveal, when providing plaster work, is finished by providing a corner profile by means of a quantity of gypsum plaster or such on the rough masoned corner, formed by the side of the reveal and the interior wall. Subsequently, this profile is used by the stuccoer as a guide for smoothing the plaster on the side of the reveal, between this profile and the frame of the door or the window.

[0004] This traditional manner of working has various disadvantages. The frame of the door or the window indeed has to be covered with tape and/or plastic film in order to avoid being spoiled. Also, window panes which eventually have been already provided, would have to be covered with tape. After plastering, the tape and/or plastic film has to be removed. It is obvious that this is time-consuming and expensive.

[0005] Another disadvantage consists in that it is rather difficult to realize the plaster work over the entire depth of the reveal in a straight manner, as there is only one guide profile, namely the aforementioned corner profile. Finishing in the traditional manner therefore requires a high precision and handiness of the stuccoer.

[0006] The present invention aims at an element which allows an easy finishing of a narrow wall part, such as a reveal or a column side, when carrying out plaster work, whereby in the case of finishing a reveal, it is no longer strictly required to cover the window or such, it is easier to provide for a straight line at the location of the frame, and finishing requires less time.

[0007] To this aim, the invention relates to an element for finishing a narrow wall part, such as a reveal or a column side, when realizing plaster work, with as a characteristic that this element at least consists of a strip-shaped plate for covering the wall part to be finished, whereby this plate, at least at one longitudinal edge, is provided with an auxiliary part for realizing a corner, to which part then, on one hand, the plate and, on the other hand, plaster work is adjoined.

[0008] In the case of finishing a reveal, the aforementioned strip-shaped plate thus can be fixed against the side of the reveal by means of several props of wet gypsum, with the aforementioned auxiliary part at the location of the corner, between reveal and wall. Since a plate is applied, no plaster has to be smoothed alongside the window, as a result of which the covering with a tape or the like is no longer strictly required. Due to the plate, automatically a flat covering of the reveal and therefore also a straight line along the window is obtained. The auxiliary part allows to subsequently realize plaster work against the wall in which the window or the like is situated, which plaster work perfectly adjoins up to the realized

reveal. Moreover, this auxiliary part forms a reinforcement against bending of the plate during its placement against the side of the reveal.

[0009] DE-A-32.18.533 discloses an element consisting of a plate provided with a binding strip and a protective profile with a least one rectangular corner and more than two legs may be fixed on the plate or on an insulation plate with a damp shield to cover plaster work, and said profile and/or binding strip may extend over a corner whereby said binding strip is provided with a sharp sloping border in order that no marginal line would be visible through the wallpaper.

[0010] This invention is used in the field of wall insulation, an essential disadvantage is that said application can only handle with smooth surfaces, thus the plaster work should already be present on the wall, and, that the head side protector is profiled rectangularly.

[0011] An additional inconvenience is that said application is intended to be covered by wallpaper as the construction foil, will stay visible after painting, even when this construction foil is provided with a sharp sloping border.

[0012] DE-U-88.10.264 discloses clamping and protective profiles with a least one rectangular corner and more than two legs to be fixed on the head sides of a plate and which are different in shape depending on the fact if the element must extend over the corner or not.

[0013] This invention is used in the field of wall decoration too but the easiness of attaching is completely annulled by a main disadvantage, namely after placing a plate on the reveal side of the wall a second plate, to cover the other side of the corner, should be cut and profiled in order to join with the shape of said element.

[0014] Another disadvantage is that after placing, an empty stroke, between two of said elements, appears equal to the thickness of the material of said element, which still had to be filled up with plaster.

[0015] Moreover, an economic disadvantage of the said element is that for each thickness of plate another element is needed, and, that said element can not be applied on very rough surface, even not with the configuration presented in fig. 7. As can be seen in fig. 6 the said element should lean closely against the wall, otherwise the resulting construction will deform and will be not stable with the consequence that the join in the corner will break open.

[0016] This invention has a main inconvenience in decoration, caused by the consequence of using two different materials appearing at the visible site of the plaster work. Different drying and thermal dilatation and shrinking of the plaster work, filling up the said empty stroke, compared to the material of the said element, will cause this join to rupture.

[0017] The above disadvantages are overcome by the element according to claim 1.

[0018] The auxiliary part preferably consists of a corner profile extending in longitudinal direction of which one leg forms a flange connected to the plate, whereas the

other leg forms a flange allowing an adherence in the plaster work to be realized subsequently.

[0019] The auxiliary part, and more particularly the aforementioned profile, preferably also has a portion defining a corner edge, in such a manner that it can be applied as a guide when realizing the plastering of the wall and it moreover offers a reinforcement extending up to the corner, as a result of which the corner is impact-resistant.

[0020] Preferably, the strip-shaped plate substantially consists of gypsum plaster, and even better of cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board. As a result of this, the element can easily be fixed against the wall part to be finished by means of several props of wet gypsum. The gypsum plate or the cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board indeed is particularly suitable for being adhered by means of wet gypsum.

[0021] According to the invention, the aforementioned element preferably is manufactured as a prefabricated element, whereby the auxiliary part, more particularly the corner profile, is fixed at the plate during manufacturing.

[0022] The invention also relates to a method for manufacturing such element, with as a characteristic that it consists in forming a strip-shaped plate of cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board; providing a groove in at least one longitudinal narrow side of the plate; and providing and attaching a corner profile with one leg in this groove.

[0023] Finally, the invention also relates to a method for finishing a reveal, whereby use is made of an element as described above, with as a characteristic that this method consists in bringing the element to the required length and width; providing a quantity of adherence substance, more particularly gypsum, on the unfinished reveal; pressing and positioning the aforementioned element against this adherence substance; and, after the aforementioned adherence substance has sufficiently hardened, plastering the wall part adjoining perpendicular to the reveal, whereby the aforementioned element, more particularly the pertaining auxiliary part, is used as a guide for plastering.

[0024] Other preferred characteristics are also described in the subclaims.

[0025] With the intention of better showing the characteristics of the invention, hereafter, as an example without any limitative character, a preferred form of embodiment is described, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

figure 1 schematically represents a window with a traditional known embodiment for finishing a reveal; figure 2, at a larger scale, represents a cross-section according to line II-II in figure 1; figure 3 represents the cross-section from figure 2 after the application of the traditional plaster work; figure 4 shows in perspective an element according to the invention; figure 5, at a larger scale, represents a cross-section

according to line V-V in figure 4;

figure 6, at a larger scale, represents the part indicated by F6 in figure 4, whereby the material of the plate is cut off partially;

figures 7 and 8 represent how the element from figure 4 is manufactured;

figure 9, at a larger scale, represents the part indicated by F9 in figure 8, in still a further step of manufacturing;

figures 10 and 11 represent how the element from figure 4 is applied for finishing a reveal;

figure 12 represents how a column can be covered by means of elements according to the invention.

[0026] As represented in figures 1 to 3, a reveal 1, in other words, the lateral face of a wall 2 around a window 3 or such, is finished in a traditional manner by first, as represented in figures 1 and 2, fixing a corner profile 4 by means of a quantity of gypsum plaster 5, or in any other manner, and covering the window 3 by means of a film 6 or such, as a protection against spoiling, and subsequently, after the corner profile 4 is fixed sufficiently by the hardening of the gypsum plaster 5, plastering the reveal 1 as well as the wall side 7 in a classical manner.

[0027] During plastering, the corner profile 4 is used as a guide for smoothing the gypsum plaster 8. It is obvious that at the location of the reveal 1, there is only one guide and that this traditional technique consequently has the disadvantage that it is rather difficult to realize a straight line 9 at the window 3.

[0028] Another disadvantage consists in that the window 3 has to be protected by means of a film 6, or at least a tape, which, as already mentioned in the introduction, is time-consuming, in respect to application as well as removal.

[0029] The present invention aims at an element with which a narrow wall part, such as the aforementioned reveal 1, can easily be finished during the realization of plaster works.

[0030] In figures 4 to 6, a preferred form of embodiment of such element 10 is represented.

[0031] This element 10 consists of a strip-shaped plate 11 for covering the wall part to be finished, whereby this plate 11, in this case at one longitudinal edge 12, is provided with an auxiliary part for realizing a corner, which auxiliary part in this case is formed by a corner profile 13 extending in the longitudinal direction of the plate 11.

[0032] As represented, the plate 11 preferably consists of a cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board, in other words, a plate with a core 14 of gypsum or similar and two top layers 15-16 of cardboard.

[0033] The corner profile 13 preferably consists of metal, more particularly stainless and/or galvanized steel. According to the invention, it is, however, not excluded to realize it in other materials, such as, for example, synthetic material.

[0034] The corner profile 13 may be fixed at the plate 11 with one leg 17 in the plate 11 itself.

[0035] The second leg 18 forms a fixation- and/or adherence flange which extends at an angle in respect to the plate 11 and which can cooperate with plaster work.

[0036] In cross-section, the legs 17 and 18, as represented, preferably extend at an angle which is smaller than 90°, such as this is also usual for standard corner profiles for realizing a corner with traditional plaster work.

[0037] The corner profile 13 shows a portion 19 defining a corner edge, more particularly a portion 19 adjoining against the prolongation of the surface 20 of the plate 11.

[0038] The portion 19 preferably is realized bead-shaped, such that thereby a small rounding at the location of the corner to be realized is obtained.

[0039] The corner profile 13 preferably is fixed at the plate 11 in the manner as represented in figures 7 to 9.

[0040] First of all, as represented in figure 7, a groove 21 is realized in the longitudinal edge 12 of the plate 11, preferably by means of a milling process.

[0041] Subsequently, the corner profile 13 is accurately positioned in the groove 21 and fixed therein by means of an adherence agent 22. Hereby, this adherence agent 22 can first be applied in the groove 21, after which the corner profile 13, before the adherence agent 22 has hardened, is pressed on therein. The adherence agent 22 preferably consists of glue, but it is not excluded to apply other materials to this aim, such as any other hardening filling matter.

[0042] As represented in figure 6, the legs 17 and 18 of the corner profile 13 preferably are provided with means offering a better adherence, on one hand, in the adherence agent 22 and, on the other hand, in the plaster work to be realized subsequently, which means in the example consist of openings 23 as well as profiled edges 24.

[0043] It is noted that the groove 21 in the aforementioned first step is realized preferably such that, when the corner profile 13 is pressed with the round portion 19 against the longitudinal edge 12 and also is pressed on in such a manner that, as represented in figure 8, at the locations A and B a contact with the opposed sides of the groove 21 is made, this corner profile 13 is situated in correct position, in other words, the portion 19 is brought precisely to equal height with the surface 20.

[0044] It is noted that the inclined implantation of the leg 17, as well as the fact that the groove 21 is provided in the plate 11 in an inclined manner, contributes to the fact that the corner profile 13 is situated particularly solid in the plate 11, even with a tension load according to the direction in the plane of the plate 11 and perpendicular to the longitudinal edge 12.

[0045] The small open joint between the portion 19 and the longitudinal edge 12 of the plate 11 can eventually be filled with a filling agent 25, as represented in figure 9. Preferably, to this aim a flexible joint filler will be used.

[0046] It is noted that the element 10 preferably is realized as a prefabricated element, more particularly an element which is composed before being placed, as described hereafter, against the wall part to be finished.

[0047] Although it is not excluded according to the invention to realize the element 10 at site on the building ground, if there is a suitable milling apparatus or similar, the prefabricated element preferably shall be realized factory-built.

[0048] Figures 10 and 11 represent how a reveal 1 is realized by means of an element 10 according to the invention.

[0049] First, the plate 11 is sawn or cut to size. It is noted that the elements 10 can be fabricated and commercialized with different standard widths, such that, by choosing the just width, the element 10 only has to be sawn or cut to the right length.

[0050] Subsequently, the element 10 brought to size is fixed against the rough surface 26 of the reveal by means of a quantity of wet gypsum 27 or any other adherence substance, such as represented in figure 10. It is obvious that the window profiles or the window panes of the window 3 hereby not necessarily will have to be covered by tape or similar, as by the, so to speak, "dry" finishing of the reveals 1, the risk of spoiling is practically nonexistent.

[0051] It is also obvious that, as a result of the plate 11 being straight, always a straight line 9 at the location of the window 3 is obtained by itself.

[0052] When the gypsum 27 has hardened sufficiently, one may immediately start with plastering the wall side 7, whereby, for smoothing the plaster 28, the corner profile 13 is used as a guide. As represented in figure 11, the leg 18 hereby is completely embedded in the plaster 28, as a result of which a solid corner connection between the plate 11 and the classical plaster 28 is realized.

[0053] Between the plate 11 and the window 3, eventually a small joint may be left which can be filled with an elastic joint filler.

[0054] It is noted that the finishing of reveals 1 in this manner is considerably easier than in the case of traditional plaster work. The finishing of the reveals 1 then does not necessarily have to be performed by skilled stuccoers but can also be easily realized by, for example, the persons applying the window 3, or by less skilled do-it-yourselfers.

[0055] The element 10 can be realized in different variants while still remaining within the scope of the invention. So, for example, does the aforementioned auxiliary part for realizing the corner not necessarily have to consist of a corner profile 13. This auxiliary part, for example, may also be formed of a profile or another element which exclusively offers an edge reinforcement at the longitudinal edge 12 of the plate 11, without the presence of the aforementioned leg 18.

[0056] Instead of using a fixation or adherence flange in the form of a leg 18 of a corner profile 13, use can also be made of other adherence means, or such adherence means even may be omitted. Another form of possible adherence means, for example, is a net or a fleece which is fixed at the plate 11 and which is folded around the corner when finishing the reveal 1 and is plastered into

the plaster work 28.

[0057] The auxiliary part preferably extends continuously over the longitudinal edge 12. However, it is not excluded to work, according to a variant, with interrupted or partially interrupted auxiliary parts. So, for example, a corner profile 13 might be used, the legs 17-18 of which, with well-defined interstices, for example, every centimeter, are cut in transverse direction up to the portion 19 forming the actual corner, in such a manner that, when the cardboard of the cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board is cut exactly at the height of such a cut, the element 10, by folding the plate 11, can simply be broken in two. Hereby, the portion 19 at this height will break. Eventually, it is also possible to simply cut this portion 19 previously by means of nipper pliers.

[0058] The foregoing allows to cut the element 10 easily to any length, without having to saw the corner profile 13 over its entire cross-section.

[0059] Possibly, the plate 11 may consist of pure gypsum or be covered by cardboard on only one side.

[0060] Possibly, it can be provided at its rear side with ribs or similar, as a result of which the plate 1 is reinforced and a better adherence in the gypsum 27 or in another adherence agent is obtained during application.

[0061] The plate 11 possibly can also be provided at both longitudinal edges 12 and 29 with an auxiliary part, more particularly a corner profile 13, as a result of which elements 30 are obtained with which, as represented in figure 12, a covering around a column 31 or similar can be realized. Hereby, such element 30 is provided at two sides of the column 31, after which the other sides can be finished by means of classical plaster work 32.

[0062] The present invention is in no way limited to the forms of embodiment described by way of example and represented in the figures, on the contrary may such element for finishing a narrow wall part, the method for manufacturing such element, and the method for realizing the covering of a reveal by means of such element be realized in different variants while still remaining within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. Element for finishing a narrow wall part when realising plaster work, more particularly a reveal (1) or a column side, this wall part comprising a corner, the element (10-30) consisting of a strip-shaped plate (11) for covering the wall part to be finished, said plate (11) being provided at least at one longitudinal edge side (12) with an auxiliary part extending in longitudinal direction along said edge for realising a corner of the finished wall part, the auxiliary part being formed as a corner profile (13), **characterised in that** the auxiliary part is provided with a portion (19) defining a corner edge of the finished corner to be realised and with two legs (17-18), wherein a first

leg (17) is intended for fixation into a groove (21) in the edge side (12) of the plate (11), and the other leg (18) extends from the plate and is intended for fixation into plaster work (28-32) applied on the wall part used for finishing the wall part (7) on the adjacent side of the corner of the wall part to be finished.

2. - Element according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the auxiliary part is provided with a flange, more particularly a fixation and/or adherence flange extending at an angle in respect to the plate (11).
3. - Element according to claim 2, **characterized in that** the flange is provided with means which guarantee for a good adherence in plaster work (28-32), such as openings (23) or profiled edges (24) which are formed at the aforementioned flange.
4. - Element according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the corner profile (13) is provided with one leg (17) in a groove (21) in the plate (11) and is attached in this groove (21) by means of an adherence agent (22), such as glue, a filling agent or similar.
5. Element according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the leg (17) of the corner profile (13) fixed in the plate (11) is provided in this plate (11) in an inclined manner, with respect to the exterior surface of the plate (11).
6. - Element according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said portion (19) defining a corner edge, is situated such that it adjoins against the prolongation of the exterior surface of the aforementioned plate (11).
7. - Element according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the portion (19) of the auxiliary part forms a rounding at the location of the corner.
8. - Element according to claims 4 and 7, **characterized in that** between the longitudinal edge (12-29) of the plate (11) and the aforementioned portion (19), a joint is present and that this joint is filled with a filling agent (25).
9. - Element according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the plate (11) substantially consists of gypsum, preferably a cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board.
10. - Element according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the aforementioned auxiliary part, more particularly the aforementioned corner profile (13), consists of metal.
11. - Element according to any of the preceding claims,

characterized in that it is realized as a prefabricated element (10-30)

12. - Element according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** it is intended for finishing a reveal (1) and that the plate (11) is provided at only one longitudinal edge (12) with said auxiliary part. 5
13. Element according to any of the claims 1 to 11, **characterised in that** it is intended for finishing a wall side of a column (31) with two corners and that the plate (11) is provided at both longitudinal edges (12-29) on each of said corners of the plate with auxiliary parts covering said corners of the column to be finished. 10
14. - Method for manufacturing an element according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** it consists in forming a strip-shaped plate (11) made of cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board; providing a groove (21) in at least one longitudinal narrow side of the plate (11); and providing and attaching a leg of a corner profile (13) in a respective groove (21). 15
15. - Method according to claim 14, **characterized in that** each respective corner profile (13) is attached in the groove (21) by means of glue. 20
16. - Method according to claim 14 or 15, **characterized in that** a corner profile (13) is applied consisting of two legs (17-18) with a round portion (19) in between which forms a corner edge, and that the joint between the longitudinal edge (12-29) of the plate (11) and the aforementioned portion (19) is filled with a filling agent (25). 25
17. - Method according to any of the claims 14 to 16, **characterized in that** a corner profile (13) is applied which is provided with a portion (19) forming a corner edge and that each respective groove (21) is provided in the plate (11) such that, when the corner profile (13) is pressed on with its respective leg (17) in the groove (21), in such a manner that contact is made with the respective sides of the groove (21) at two locations (A-B), this corner profile (13) is in correct position, in other words, the aforementioned portion (19) is located precisely at the same height as the exterior surface (20) of the plate (11). 30
18. - Method for finishing a reveal, whereby use is made of an element according to claims 12, **characterized in that** it consists in bringing the element (10) to the required length and width; providing a quantity of adherence substance, more particularly gypsum (27), on the unfinished reveal (1); pressing and positioning the aforementioned element (10) against this adherence substance; and, after the aforementioned adherence substance has hardened sufficiently, plas-

tering the wall part (7) adjoining perpendicular to the reveal (1), whereby the aforementioned element (10), more particularly the pertaining auxiliary part, is used as a guide for plastering.

Patentansprüche

1. Element zur Fertigstellung eines schmalen Wandteils bei der Verwirklichung von Verputz, spezieller einer Leibung (1) oder einer Säulenseite, wobei diese Wand eine Ecke umfasst, wobei das Element (10-30) aus einer streifenförmigen Platte (11) zum Bedecken des fertigzustellenden Wandteils besteht, wobei besagte Platte (11) zumindest an einer Längskantenseite (12) mit einem Hilfsteil versehen ist, das sich in Längsrichtung entlang besagter Kante erstreckt, um eine Ecke des fertiggestellten Wandteils zu verwirklichen, wobei das Hilfsteil als ein Eckprofil (13) ausgebildet ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Hilfsteil mit einem Teilbereich (19), der eine Eckkante der zu verwirklichenden fertiggestellten Ecke definiert, und mit zwei Schenkeln (17-18) versehen ist, wobei ein erster Schenkel (17) zur Fixierung in einer Nut (21) in der Kantenseite (12) der Platte (11) gedacht ist und der andere Schenkel (18) sich von der Platte erstreckt und zur Fixierung in dem an dem Wandteil angebrachten Verputz (28-32) gedacht ist, der zur Fertigstellung des Wandteils (7) an der benachbarten Seite der Ecke des fertigzustellenden Wandteils verwendet wird. 35
2. Element gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Hilfsteil mit einem Flansch versehen ist, spezieller einem Fixier- und/oder Haftflansch, der sich in Bezug zu der Platte (11) in einem Winkel erstreckt. 40
3. Element gemäß Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Flansch mit Mitteln versehen ist, die eine gute Haftung in einem Verputz (28-32) garantieren, wie etwa Öffnungen (23) oder mit Profil versehene Kanten (24), die an dem vorgenannten Flansch ausgebildet sind. 45
4. Element gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Eckprofil (13) mit einem Schenkel (17) in einer Nut (21) in der Platte (11) angebracht ist und mittels eines Haftmittels (22), wie etwa Leim, ein Füllmittel oder dergleichen, in dieser Nut (21) befestigt ist. 50
5. Element gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der in der Platte (11) fixierte Schenkel (17) des Eckprofils (13) auf geneigte Weise in Bezug zur Außenfläche der Platte (11) in dieser Platte angebracht ist. 55

6. Element gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** besagter, eine Eckkante definierende Teilbereich (19) so angeordnet ist, dass er an der Verlängerung der Außenfläche der vorgenannten Platte (11) anschließt. 5
7. Element gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Teilbereich (19) des Hilfsteils eine Rundung an der Stelle der Ecke bildet. 10
8. Element gemäß Ansprüchen 4 und 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** zwischen der Längskante (12-29) der Platte (11) und dem vorgenannten Teilbereich (19) eine Fuge vorhanden ist und dass diese Fuge mit einem Füllmittel (25) gefüllt ist. 15
9. Element gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Platte (11) im Wesentlichen aus Gips, vorzugsweise einer Gipskartonplatte, besteht. 20
10. Element gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das vorgenannte Hilfsteil, spezieller das vorgenannte Eckprofil (13), aus Metall besteht. 25
11. Element gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es als vorgefertigtes Element (10-30) verwirklicht ist. 30
12. Element gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es zur Fertigstellung einer Leibung (1) gedacht ist und dass die Platte (11) nur an einer Längskante (12) mit besagtem Hilfsteil versehen ist. 35
13. Element gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es zur Fertigstellung einer Wandseite einer Säule (31) mit zwei Ecken gedacht ist und dass die Platte (11) an beiden Längskanten (12-29) an jeder der besagten Ecken der Platte mit Hilfsteilen versehen ist, die besagte Ecken der fertigzustellenden Säule bedecken. 40
14. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Elements gemäß einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es aus dem Formen einer aus Gipskartonplatte hergestellten streifenförmigen Platte (11) besteht; dem Anbringen einer Nut (21) in zumindest einer längsgerichteten Schmalseite der Platte (11); und dem Vorsehen und Befestigen eines Schenkels eines Eckprofils (13) in einer betreffenden Nut (21). 45
15. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 14, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** jedes betreffende Eckprofil (13) mittels Leim in der Nut (21) befestigt ist. 50
16. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 14 oder 15, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein Eckprofil (13) angewendet wird, das aus zwei Schenkeln (17-18) mit dazwischen einem runden Teilbereich (19), der eine Eckkante bildet, besteht und dass die Fuge zwischen der Längskante (12-29) der Platte (11) und dem vorgenannten Teilbereich (19) mit einem Füllmittel (25) gefüllt ist. 55
17. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 14 bis 16, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein Eckprofil (13) angewendet wird, das mit einem Teilbereich (19) versehen ist, der eine Eckkante bildet, und dass jede betreffende Nut (21) in der Platte (11) vorgesehen ist, sodass, wenn das Eckprofil (13) mit seinem jeweiligen Schenkel (17) in der Nut (21) angedrückt wird, auf eine Art und Weise, dass ein Kontakt mit den jeweiligen Seiten der Nut (21) an zwei Stellen (A-B) hergestellt wird, dieses Eckprofil (13) sich in korrekter Position befindet, mit anderen Worten, der vorgenannte Teilbereich (19) sich präzise auf derselben Höhe befindet wie die Außenfläche (20) der Platte (11).
18. Verfahren zur Fertigstellung einer Leibung, wobei ein Element gemäß Anspruch 12 verwendet wird, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Verfahren daraus besteht, das Element (10) auf die benötigte Länge und Breite zu bringen; eine gewisse Menge von Haftsubstanz, spezieller Gips (27), auf der nicht fertiggestellten Leibung (1) anzubringen; das vorgenannte Element (10) gegen diese Haftsubstanz anzudrücken und zu positionieren; und, nach dem ausreichenden Abbinden der vorgenannten Haftsubstanz, das senkrecht an die Leibung (1) anschließende Wandteil (7) zu verputzen, wobei das vorgenannte Element (10), spezieller das zugehörige Hilfsteil, als Führung für das Verputzen verwendet wird.

Revendications

1. Élément pour la finition d'une partie de mur étroite lors de la réalisation d'un plâtrage, plus particulièrement un tableau (1) ou un côté d'une colonne, cette partie de mur comprenant un coin, l'élément (10-30) étant constitué d'une plaque (11) en forme de bande pour recouvrir la partie de mur qui doit être soumise à une finition, ladite plaque (11) étant munie, sur au moins un côté marginal longitudinal (12), d'une pièce auxiliaire s'étendant en direction longitudinale le long dudit bord pour réaliser un coin de la partie de mur qui a déjà reçu sa finition, la pièce auxiliaire étant réalisée sous la forme d'un profilé cunéiforme (13), **caractérisé en ce que** la pièce auxiliaire est munie d'une portion (19) définissant un bord cunéiforme du coin de finition qui doit être réalisé et de deux pattes

- (17-18), une première patte (17) étant destinée à venir se fixer dans une rainure (21) pratiquée dans le côté marginal (12) de la plaque (11), l'autre patte (18) s'étendant à partir de la plaque et étant destinée à venir se fixer dans le plâtrage (28-32) appliqué sur la partie de mur, que l'on utilise pour la finition de la partie de mur (7) sur le côté adjacent du coin de la partie de mur qui doit être soumise à une finition.
2. Élément selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la pièce auxiliaire est munie d'une bride, plus particulièrement d'une bride de fixation et/ou d'adhérence s'étendant en formant un angle par rapport à la plaque (11). 10
 3. Élément selon la revendication 2, **caractérisé en ce que** la bride est munie de moyens qui garantissent une bonne adhérence dans le plâtrage (28-32), tels que des ouvertures (23) ou des bords profilés (24) qui sont formés sur la bride susmentionnée. 15
 4. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** le profilé cunéiforme (13) est muni d'une patte (17) insérée dans une rainure (21) pratiquée dans la plaque (11) et est fixé dans cette rainure (21) au moyen d'un agent d'adhérence (22) tel que de la colle, un produit de remplissage ou analogue. 20
 5. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** la patte (17) du profilé cunéiforme (13) fixée dans la plaque (11) est prévue dans cette plaque (11) en position inclinée par rapport à la surface externe de la plaque (11). 25
 6. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite portion (19) définissant un bord cunéiforme est située de telle sorte qu'elle vient se disposer en position adjacente contre le prolongement de la surface externe de la plaque susmentionnée (11). 30
 7. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** la portion (19) de la pièce auxiliaire forme un arrondi à l'endroit du coin. 35
 8. Élément selon les revendications 4 et 7, **caractérisé en ce qu'un** joint est présent entre le bord longitudinal (12-29) de la plaque (11) et la portion (19) susmentionnée et **en ce que** ce joint contient un produit de remplissage (25). 40
 9. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** la plaque (11) est constituée essentiellement de plâtre, de préférence d'une plaque de plâtre recouverte de carton. 45
 10. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** la pièce auxiliaire susmentionnée, plus particulièrement le profilé cunéiforme susmentionné (13) est constitué de métal. 5
 11. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** est réalisé sous la forme d'un élément préfabriqué (10-30). 10
 12. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** est destiné à la finition d'un tableau (1) et **en ce que** la plaque (11) est munie, sur seulement un bord longitudinal (12), de ladite pièce auxiliaire. 15
 13. Élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** est destiné à la finition d'une paroi latérale d'une colonne (31) comportant deux coins et **en ce que** la plaque (11) est munie, aux deux bords longitudinaux (12-29), sur chacun desdits coins de la plaque, de pièces auxiliaires recouvrant lesdits coins de la colonne qui doit être soumise à une finition. 20
 14. Procédé de fabrication d'un élément selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** consiste à : former une plaque (11) en forme de bande constituée d'une plaque de plâtre recouverte de carton ; pratiquer une rainure (21) dans au moins un côté étroit longitudinal de la plaque (11) ; et insérer et fixer une patte d'un profilé cunéiforme (13) dans une rainure respective (21). 25
 15. Procédé selon la revendication 14, **caractérisé en** en ce que chaque profilé cunéiforme respectif (13) est fixé dans la rainure (21) au moyen de colle. 30
 16. Procédé selon la revendication 14 ou 15, **caractérisé en ce qu'on** applique un profilé cunéiforme (13) constitué par deux pattes (17-18) avec une portion arrondie (19) entre les deux qui forme un bord cunéiforme, et **en ce que** le joint entre le bord longitudinal (12-29) de la plaque (11) et la portion (19) susmentionnée est comblé avec un produit de remplissage (25). 35
 17. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 14 à 16, **caractérisé en ce qu'on** applique un profilé cunéiforme (13) qui est muni d'une portion (19) formant un bord cunéiforme et **en ce que** chaque rainure respective (21) est pratiquée dans la plaque (11) de telle sorte que, lorsque le profilé cunéiforme (13) est comprimé avec sa patte respective (17) dans la rainure (21) de telle manière qu'il entre en contact avec les côtés respectifs de la rainure (21) à deux endroits (A-B), le profilé cunéiforme (13) en question se trouve en position correcte, en d'autres termes la 40

portion susmentionnée (19) est disposée de manière précise à hauteur de la surface externe (20) de la plaque (11).

- 18.** Procédé pour la finition d'un tableau, par lequel il est fait usage d'un élément selon la revendication 12, **caractérisé en ce que** le procédé consiste à : amener l'élément (10) à la longueur et à la largeur requises ; procurer une quantité d'une substance d'adhérence, plus particulièrement du plâtre (27), sur le tableau (1) qui n'a pas encore reçu sa finition ; presser et positionner l'élément susmentionné (10) contre cette substance d'adhérence ; et, après durcissement suffisant de la substance d'adhérence susmentionnée, plâtrer la partie de mur (7) en position adjacente et perpendiculairement au tableau (1), l'élément (10) susmentionné, plus particulièrement la pièce auxiliaire concernée, étant utilisé comme guide pour le plâtrage.

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

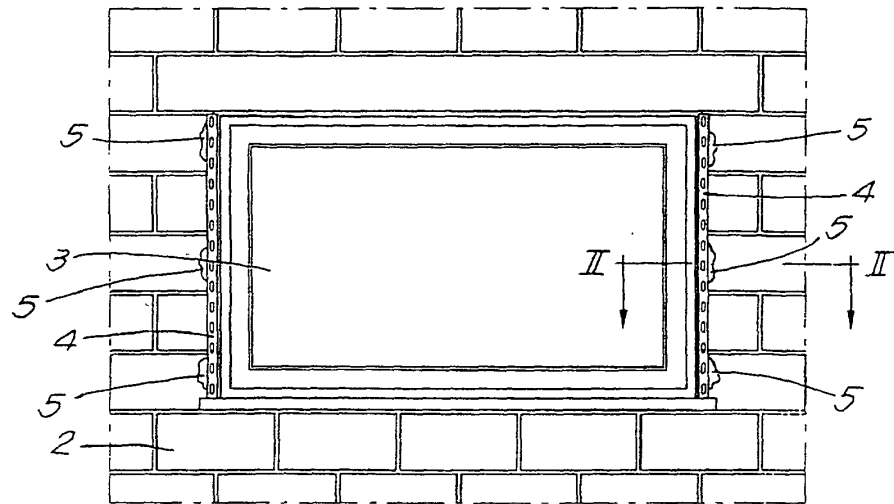


Fig. 1

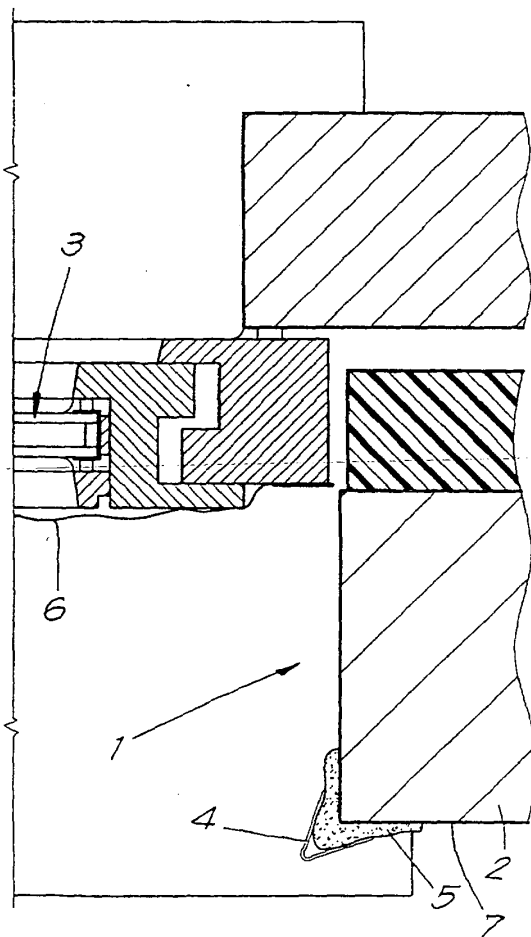


Fig. 2

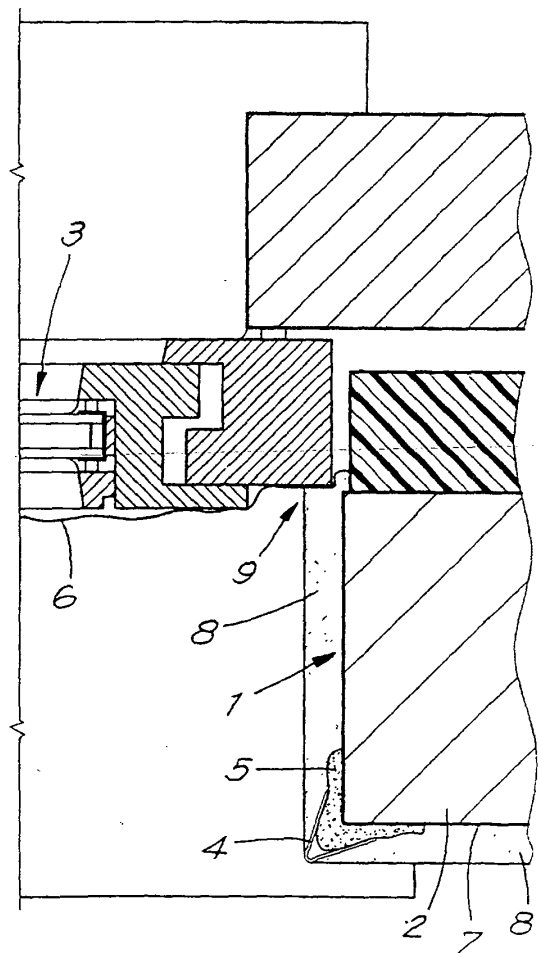


Fig. 3

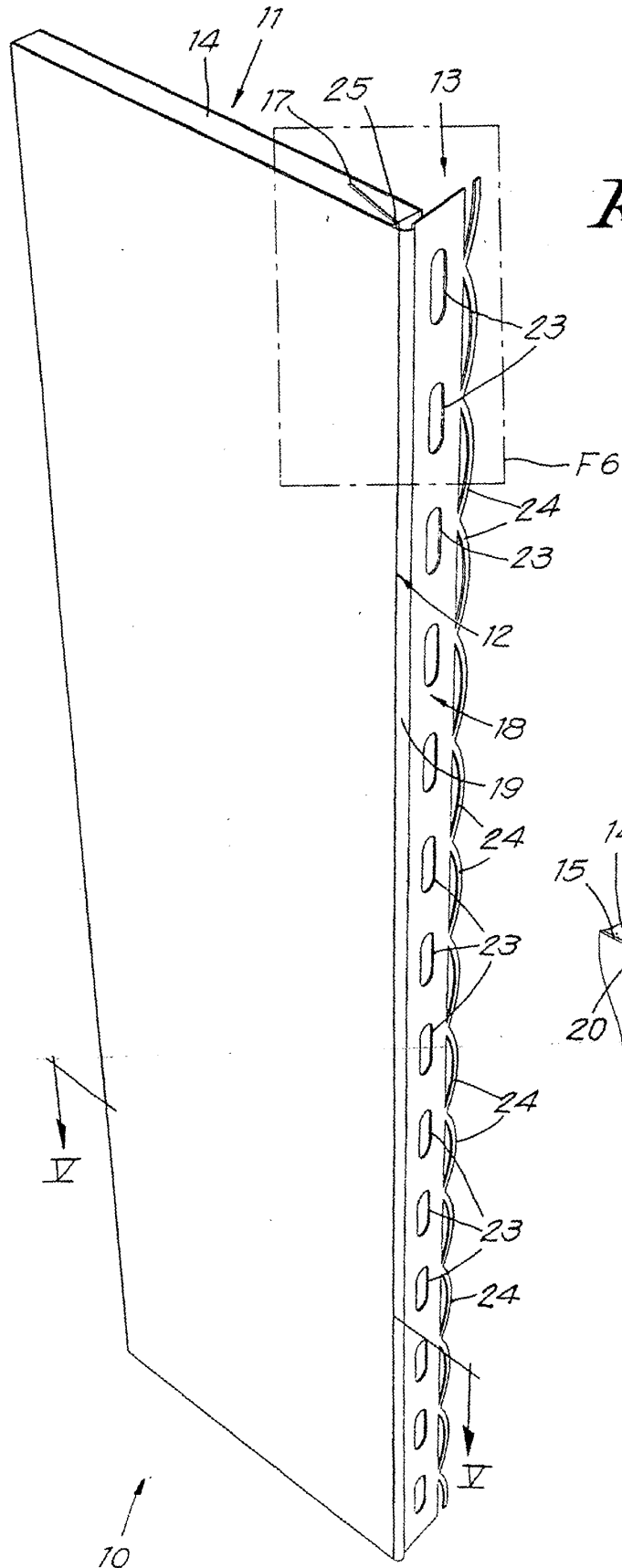


Fig. 4

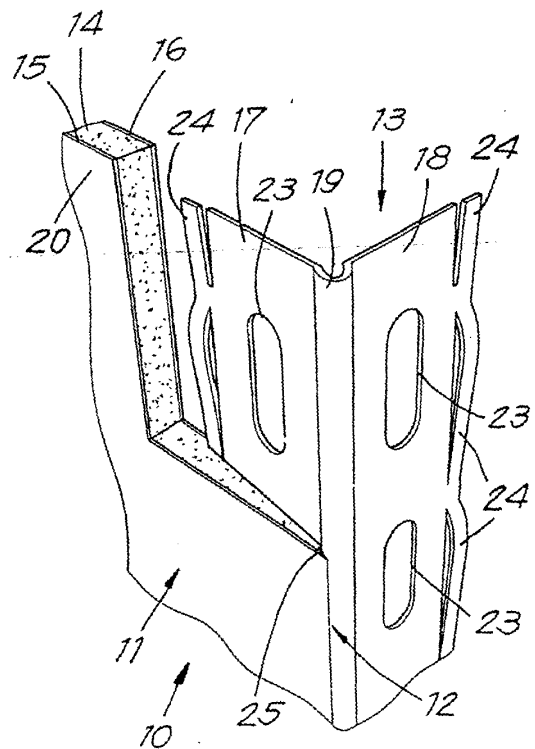
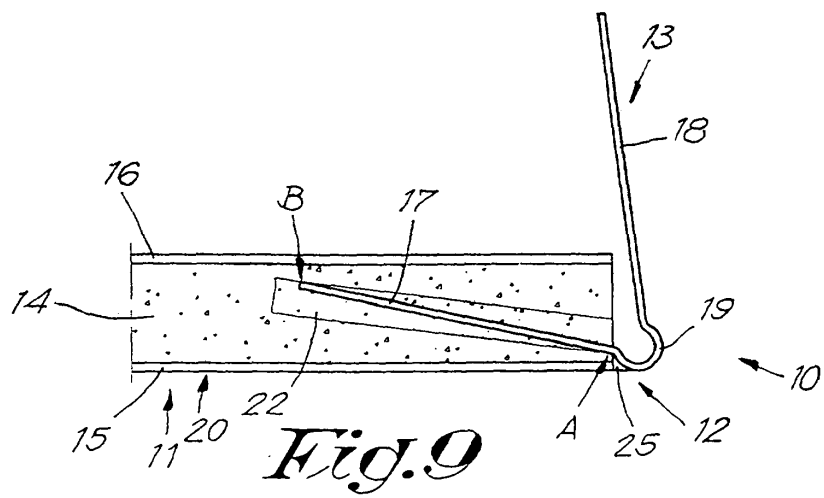
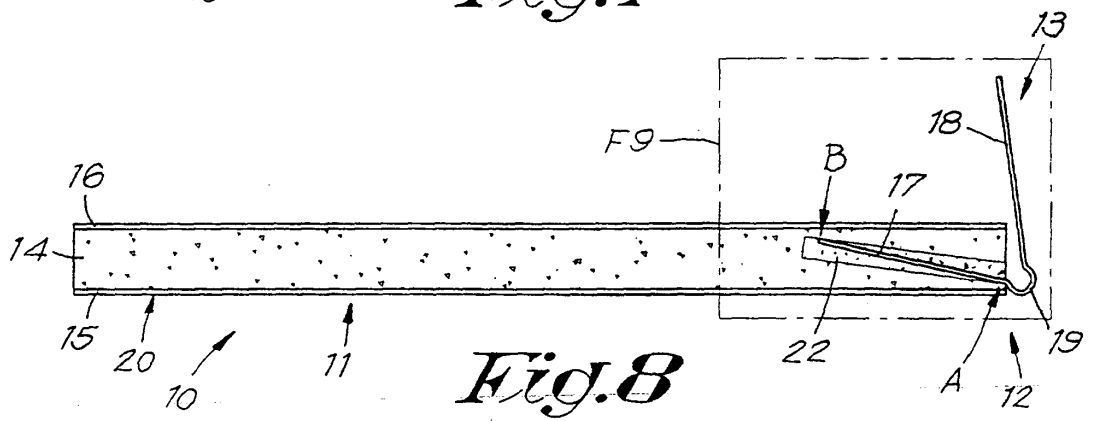
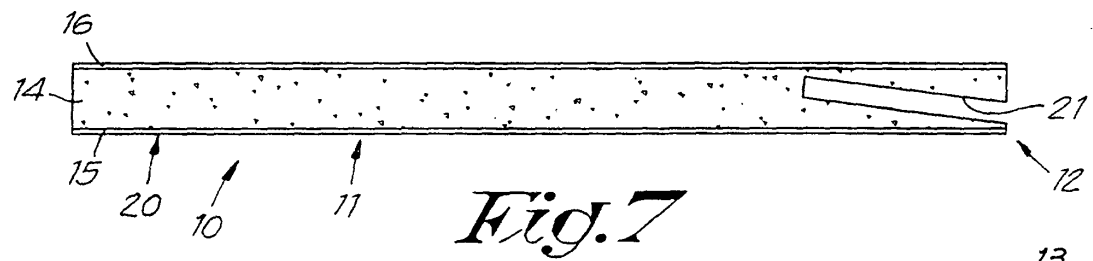
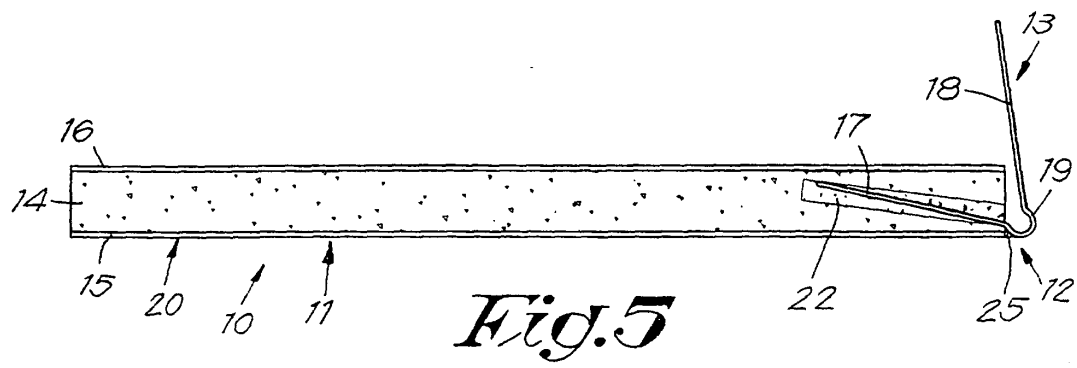


Fig. 6



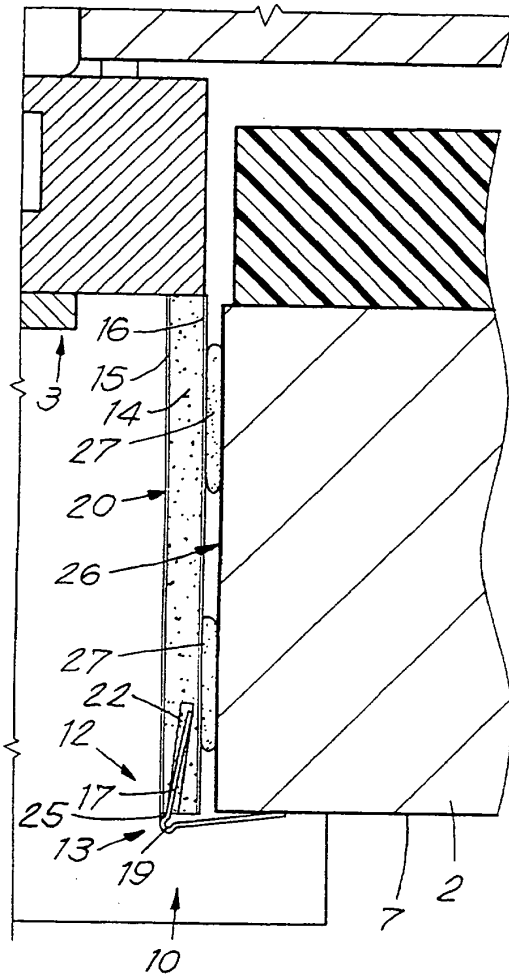


Fig. 10

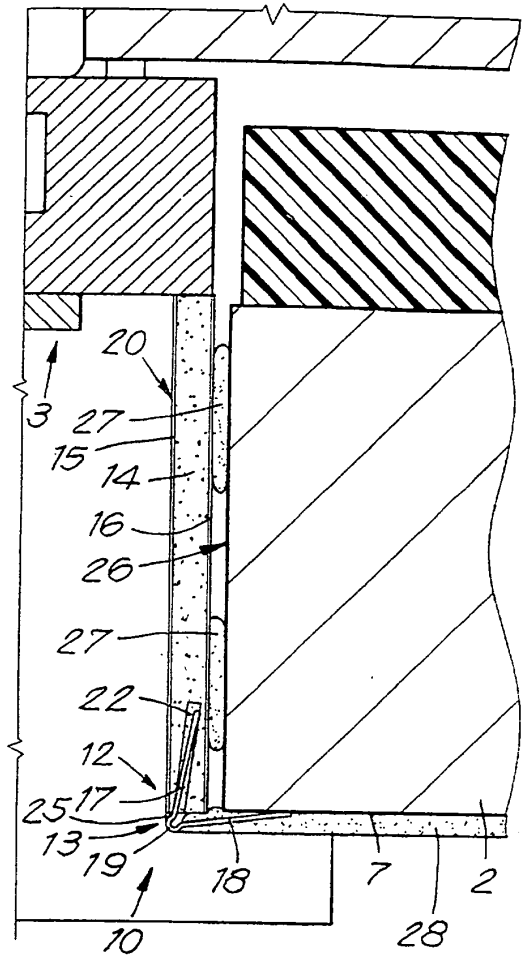


Fig. 11

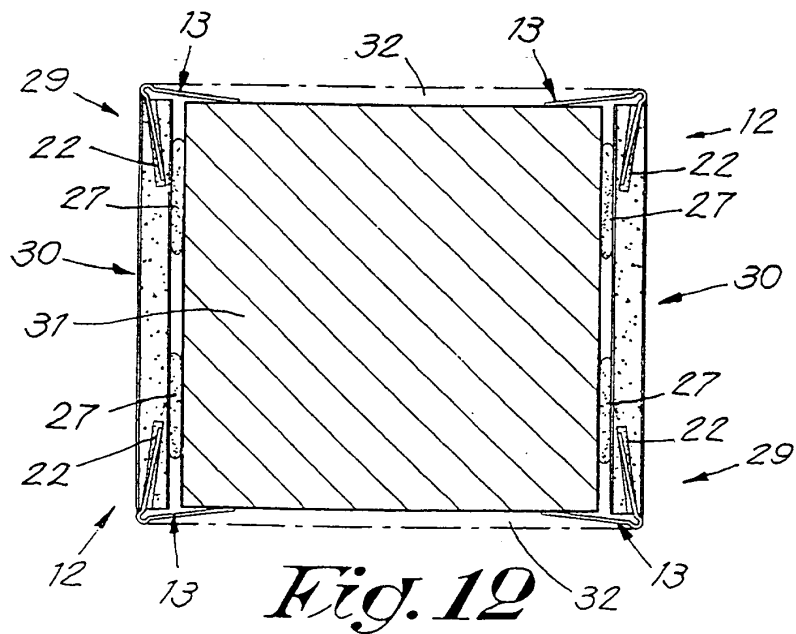


Fig. 12