June 11, 1968 H. KAMBERG ETAL 3,387,419

DECKING WITH TRIM STRIP

Filed Oct. 22, 1965

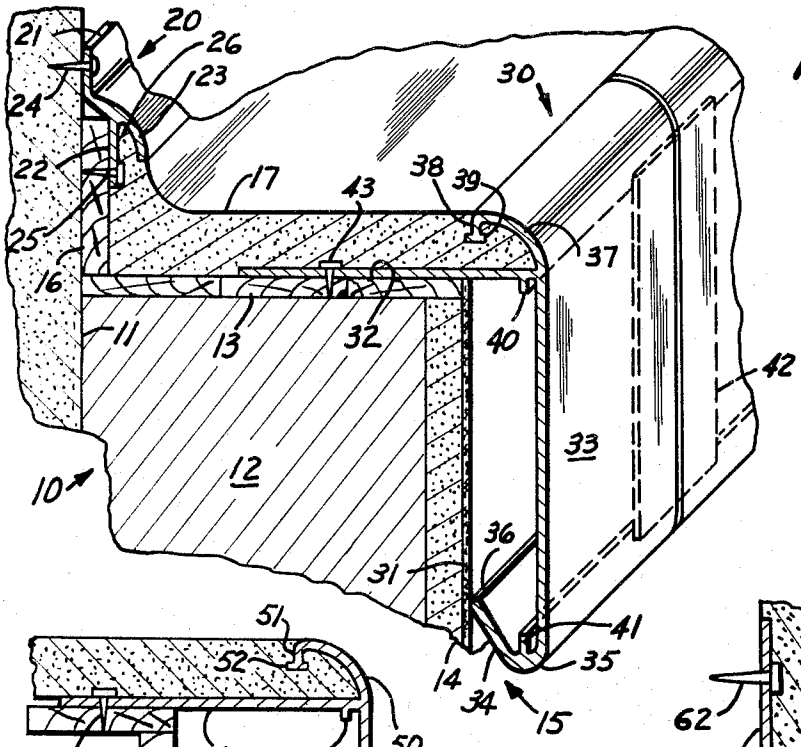


FIG. 1

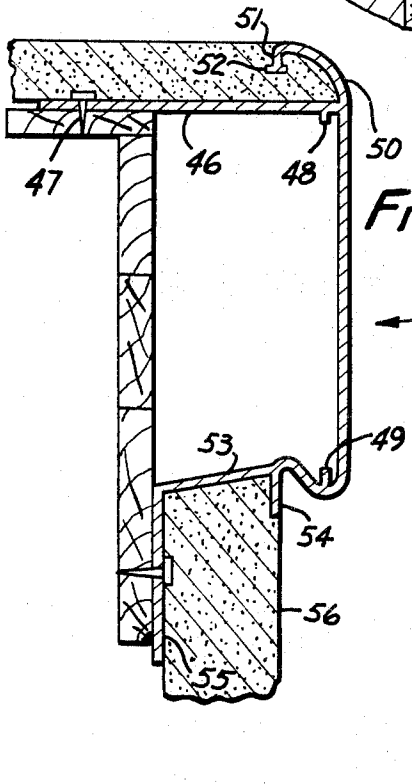


FIG. 2

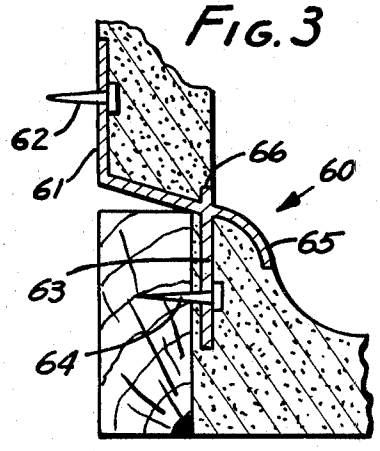


FIG. 3

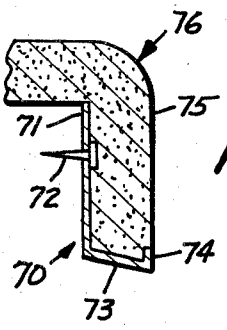


FIG. 4

INVENTORS
HENRY KAMBERG,
BY JACK K. WOOD
Angus & Mon
ATTORNEYS.

United States Patent Office 3,387,419
Patented June 11, 1968

3,387,419

DECKING WITH TRIM STRIP

Henry Kamberg, 1239 Vienna Way, Venice, Calif. 90291, and Jack K. Wood, 6641 Wooster, Los Angeles, Calif. 90056

Filed Oct. 22, 1965, Ser. No. 500,582
9 Claims. (Cl. 52—255)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

This invention relates to decking and, in particular, to a combination which includes a horizontal decking which projects from a wall and has a hanging face at its free end with a layer of initially plastic material atop at least a portion of the decking, forming a generally horizontal top surface. An elongated wall strip is provided which is attached to the wall. An elongated edge strip includes an attachment flange which is attached to the decking. The two strips have fairing flanges which are adapted to receive and provide reference surfaces for the initially plastic material, which material, once put in place, hardens to form the top of the decking.

This invention relates to stripping for use on decks of the type which cantilever out from a wall.

Conventional cantilevered decks include a basic structure comprising a plurality of cantilevered beams which project from a wall, a facing board which extends across and interconnects the free ends of the cantilevered beams, and a base board attached to the wall and resting atop the cantilevered beams. A plank decking is laid atop the cantilevered beams. To waterproof the deck a covering is laid atop the planks. This covering presents the most critical problems, especially as to cracking, peeling, chipping, and providing a smooth joint at the junction of the deck and the wall and at the free edge of the deck.

Coverings of painted canvas have been used, but these wear and crack quickly, and present a constant maintenance and replacement problem. They are not readily adapted to form smcoth edges which do not lift or peel.

The most satisfactory covering presently known is magnesite, which can be applied to a surface in an initially plastic form (similar to fresh wet plaster) which hardens in place to form a solid deck surfacing. However, this too presents problems, especially in the application of the plastic material, because it sets up fairly quickly, and smooth, curved joints and edges are needed in places which are inconvenient to reach, such as the upper and lower extremes of the free edge of the deck, at the joint of the deck with the wall.

It is an object of this invention to provide trim means which is readily installed and which includes components which simplify the task of making good joints and which, after installation, aids in holding the magnesite covering in place and keeping the edges waterproof.

This invention is carried out in combination with a decking which projects from a wall and which decking has a hanging face from its free end, and a layer of initially plastic material atop at least a portion of said decking. An elongated wall strip is provided which includes an attachment flange for attachment to said wall, and a fairing flange projecting laterally from said attachment strip, these flanges being integral with each other.

An elongated edge strip is provided which includes an attachment flange for attachment to the deck top. It also includes a fairing flange that projects laterally from the last-named attachment flange and overhangs a portion thereof. A facing flange projects laterally from the last-named attachment flange, and a spacer flange projects from the facing flange at a location spaced from the

last-named attachment flange, the spaced flange being adapted to contact the hanging face when the last-named attachment flange is attached to the decking. The initially plastic material may be filled into the region atop the decking and under the fairing flanges.

According to a preferred but optional feature of the invention, the fairing flange of the edge strip includes a key that projects toward the attachment flange of the edge strip, whereby to form a lock with the initially plastic material which lies between the last-named attachment flange and the fairing flange, within the key.

The above and other features of this invention will be fully understood from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view partly in cutaway crossstecion showing the presently preferred embodiment of the invention; and

FIGS. 2–4 are cross-sections showing alternate embodiments of portions of the invention.

In FIG. 1, there is shown a deck **10** of a type in wide use in apartment house construction and the like. Customarily this projects beyond a wall **11** from which cantilever beams **12** project to support the deck structure. Floor planks **13** are laid across the top of the cantilever beams, and a facing plank **14** is attached to the free ends of the attachment flange so as to provide a trim for the free edge **15**. A base board **16** is generally nailed to the wall such as to the studs thereof, ordinarily resting atop the nearest to the wall of planks **13**.

It is the object of this invention to provide a means for applying a deck cover **17** of initially plastic material, which may be such a plaster or the like, but which more often is a plaster-like mixture known as magnesite, which materials harden in place. The invention also provides means for smoothly finishing off the face of the free end.

A wall strip **20** for trim purposes adjacent to the wall has a first and a second attachment flange **21**, **22**, respectively, A fairing flange **23** projects from, and curves away from, the first attachment flange and overhangs a portion of the second attachment flange. The wall strip may be attached to the wall and the base board by means of nails **24**, **25**, thereby providing a simply installed faired surface which does not require any skill on the part of the plasterer to form to contour. As can be seen from FIG. 1, a portion **26** of the initially plastic material can be forced into the region between the fairing flange and the second attachment flange, thereby to key the deck cover material into the wall strip.

Another portion of the optimum combination according to the invention includes an edge strip **30**, best shown in FIG. 1. It is common custom first to apply a layer **31** of plaster to the face of the facing plank, and then the edge strip is applied. As can be seen in FIG. 1, this edge strip includes an attachment flange **32**, which has projecting downwardly therefrom a facing flange **33** which terminates in a spacer flange **34**. The spacer flange is bent so as to provide a smooth terminal curve **35** at the bottom of the structure, and the free end **36** contacts the layer of plaster so as to make a close fitting, tight connection, the springiness of the facing flange tending to make the fit even tighter.

On the other side of the attachment flange from the facing flange there is a fairing flange **37** which curves over so as to overhang a portion of the attachment flange, and it has projecting downwardly therefrom a key **38** which extends longitudinally, thereby to form a lock against being pulled out in any direction from the plastic material once it has hardened. A bulb **39** is formed on the end of the key to improve the locking action.

A pair of channel guides **40**, **41** are formed inside the area enclosed by the spacer flange and the attachment flange so as to form a channel for receiving an alignment

plate 42 and thus lock together two adjacent edge strips. It is thereby possible to make good, firm continuous strip out of a plurality of pieces which are readily put together by the simple insertion of the alignment plate. The edge strip is installed by nail 43 which are driven into the floor planks.

The use of the foregoing should be evident. Once the two strips are applied, it is only necessary to trowel in the initially plastic material which might be magnesite or any other material, forming only the flat surface and minor portions of curves. The fairing flanges serve to create the more critical and difficult-to-make curves and noses on the deck. The strips may be made of any desired length, such as by extrusions, and are continuous and integral in single pieces.

FIG. 2 shows another embodiment of edge strip 45, this edge strip having an attachment flange 46 adapted to be installed by nails 47. This strip has channel guides 48, 49 for the same purpose as those used in FIG. 1. There is also an overhanging fairing flange 50 with a key 51 and bulb 52 as in FIG. 1.

The spacer flange 53 of this embodiment includes a stop bead 54 which extends longitudinally along the strip. A second attachment flange 55 projects away from a spacer flange. Now a plaster coat 56 is supplied below the edge strip, the stop bead will provide an alignment and trim means for this coat, thereby simplifying the plastering process.

In FIG. 3, there is shown a different embodiment of wall strip 60 which includes an attachment flange 61 attachable to the wall by nails 62, a second attachment flange 63 attachable by nails 64 and a fairing flange 65 as in FIG. 1. The embodiment of FIG. 1 is modified by the inclusion of a stop bead 66 with the same objectives and utilities as stop bead 54 in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 shows still another edge strip 70 which has an attachment flange 71 attachable to the facing plank by nails 72 which includes a spacer 73 and a stop bead 74. When the initially plastic material 75 is applied and formed into a nose 76, then the stop bead provides a convenient means for determining the thickness and edge smoothness of the deck coating.

In all of these devices, weather-resistant plastic material such as a good grade of polyvinyl chloride properly formulated for exposure to heat and light may be utilized, and the strips are then in a form which is easily cut to length. Of course materials other than plastics may be used such as metals, and some sections may be rolled instead of extruded.

This invention provides means for readily forming plastic materials to smooth-faired contours (the term "Plastic" here being used in the sense of being moldable to a selected contour), thereby reducing the cost of such installations and providing optimally trimmed and attractive installations.

This invention is not to be limited by the embodiments shown in the drawings and described in the description which are given by way of example and not of limitation, but only in accordance with the scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. In combination: a horizontal decking which projects from a wall and which decking has a hanging face at its free end, and a layer of initially plastic material atop at least a portion of said decking forming a generally horizontal top surface; an elongated wall strip including an attachment flange attached to said wall, and a fairing flange projecting laterally from said attachment strip, said flanges being integral with each other; and an elongated edge strip including an attachment flange attached to the decking, a fairing flange projecting laterally from the last-named attachment flange and overhanging a portion thereof, a facing flange projecting laterally from the last-named attachment flange, and a spacer flange projecting from the facing flange at a location spaced from the last-named attachment flange, the flanges of said edge strip being integral with each other, said spacer flange being adapted to contact the hanging face, the initially plastic material being filled into the region atop the decking and under both of the fairing flanges and hardened in place.

2. A combination according to claim 1 in which the fairing flange of the edge strip carries a key that projects toward the last-named attachment flange, whereby to form a lock with the initially plastic material which is placed between the last-named attachment flange and the fairing flange, within the key.

3. A combination according to claim 2 in which the key includes a bulb on its free end to form a lock against removal of the key.

4. A combination according to claim 1 in which a pair of channels is provided in the region between the fairing flange and the facing flange of the edge strip, and in which an alignment plate is provided which is insertable into aligned channels of abutting edge strips whereby to hold said abutting edge strips in alignment with each other.

5. A combination according to claim 4 in which the fairing flange of the edge strip carries a key that projects toward the last-named attachment flange, whereby to form a lock with the initially plastic material which is placed between the last-named attachment flange and the fairing flange, within the key.

6. A combination according to claim 5 in which the key includes a bulb on its free end to form a lock against removal of the key.

7. A combination according to claim 1 in which the wall strip includes a second attachment flange parallel to and offset from the first-mentioned attachment flange, whereby the wall strip can be attached to two different surfaces, the fairing flange overlaying at least a portion of said second attachment strip.

8. A combination according to claim 1 in which the fairing flange of the wall strip includes a stop bead projecting therefrom on the same side as the first attachment flange, the stop bead establishing a plaster line adjacent to the fairing flange.

9. A combination according to claim 1 in which the spacer flange of the edge strip bears a stop bead facing away from the last-named attachment flange, the stop-bead establishing a plaster line adjacent to the fairing flange.

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,412,406	4/1922	Hodgson	52—179
2,189,216	2/1940	Mathias	52—255
2,272,762	2/1942	Awbrey	52—371
3,239,975	3/1966	Steir	52—254
3,246,433	4/1966	Eriksson	52—716

FRANK L. ABBOTT, *Primary Examiner.*

R. A. STENZEL, *Assistant Examiner.*