March 14, 1944. E. BEERTHUIS 2,344,279

PLASTERING BASE

Filed Jan. 12, 1942

Fig. 1.

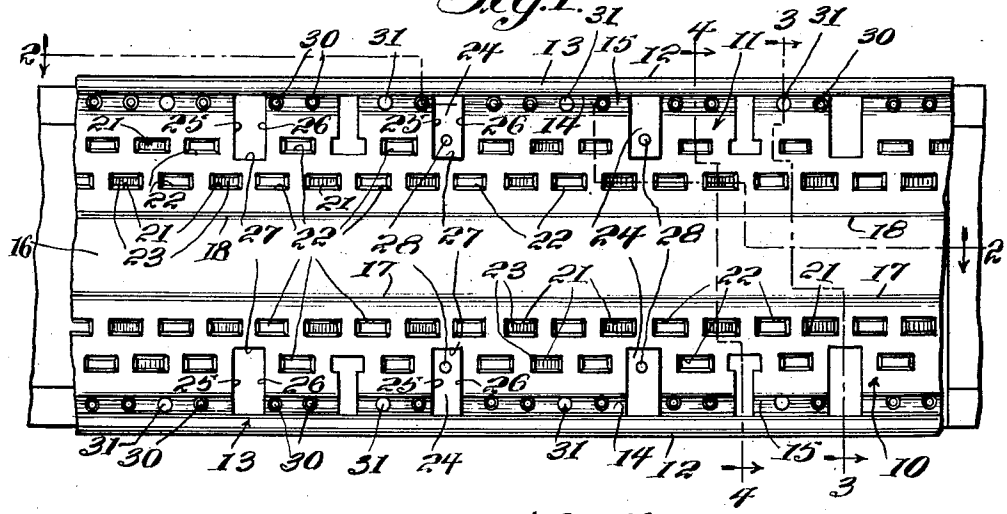


Fig. 3.

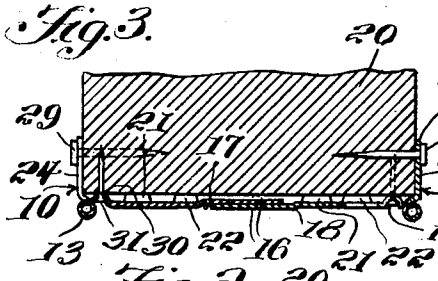


Fig. 4.

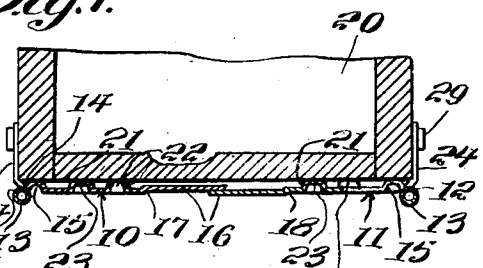


Fig. 2.

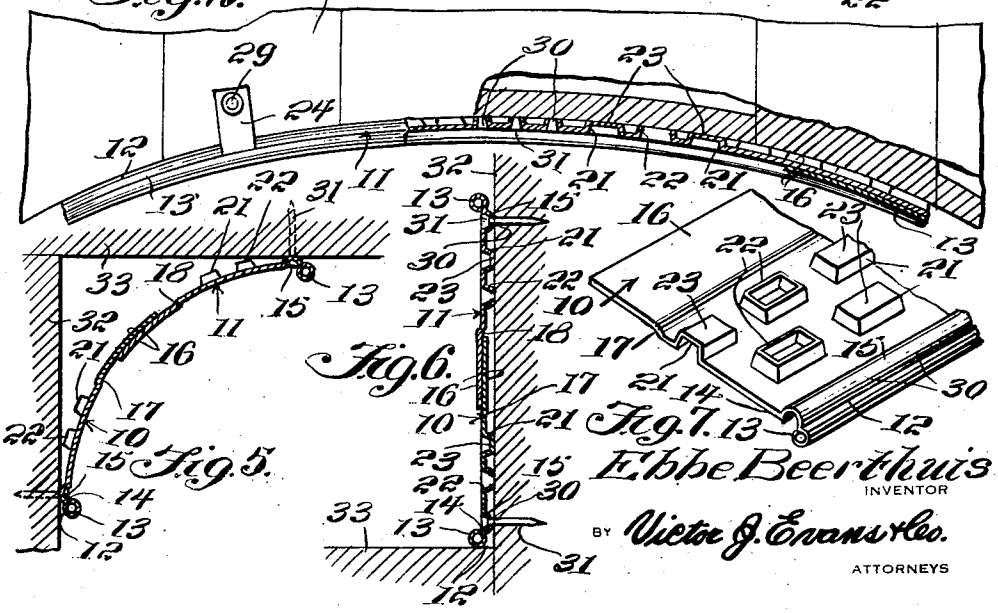


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Ebbe Beerthuis
INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans & Co.
ATTORNEYS

Patented Mar. 14, 1944

2,344,279

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,344,279

PLASTERING BASE

Ebbe Beerthuis, Chicago, Ill.

Application January 12, 1942, Serial No. 426,532

3 Claims. (Cl. 72—121)

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in plastering bases.

An important object of my invention is the provision of a pre-formed base strip for plaster that may be readily applied to the studs or runners forming a door opening, that lends itself readily to the formation of a cove ceiling and that may be easily applied to the wall of a room adjacent to the floor thereof to permit the formation of a plaster baseboard therefor, all of the above applications of the device being readily accomplished without changing or in any way altering the original pre-formed shape of the base.

Still another object of my invention is the provision of a device of the above mentioned character that is simple in construction, efficient and efficacious in the performance of its duties and inexpensive to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawing, forming a part of this specification, and wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a plaster base embodying my invention and showing the same operatively associated with a door jam or the like,

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1,

Figure 4 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 1,

Figure 5 is a transverse vertical sectional view illustrating the manner in which the plaster base is used to form a cove ceiling,

Figure 6 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the plaster base, and illustrating the manner in which the same is applied to the side wall of a room to permit the plasterer to form a baseboard from plaster at the lower marginal edge of the wall, and

Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of one section of the plastering base embodying my invention.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration, is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numerals 10 and 11 designate companion members which are substantially identical in their construction. Each of the members is preferably formed of a single piece of sheet metal and the construction of each has been carefully planned so that it may be fashioned into substantially finished form by a single stamping operation.

The longitudinal marginal edge 12 of the member 10 is rolled upon itself to form the bead 13, the edge 12 being preferably rolled under the sheet to abuttingly engage the bottom side 14 thereof. Adjacent to the bead 13 the member is pressed downwardly laterally and upwardly to form the U-shaped channel 15, which channel extends the entire length of the plate and opens through the top surface thereof.

The opposite longitudinal marginal edge 16 of the sheet is joggled as at 17 to provide an essentially wide margin adapted to underlie the correspondingly joggled marginal edge 18 of the companion member 11. It might be well to note that the members 10 and 11 are identical in their construction with the exception of the joggles 17 and 19 of the respective plates which, as clearly illustrated in the drawing, extend in opposite directions to permit the marginal edges thereof remote from the beads 12 to overlap whereby to permit the device to be applied to joists 20 of varying widths. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the device associated with a relatively narrow and a relatively wide joist and clearly depict the manner in which the companion sections of the device adjustably accommodate themselves to the respective joists.

The portion of each of the members 10 and 11 extending between the channel portion 15 and the joggles 17 or 19 is formed with a plurality of cupular sockets 21 and 22. These sockets may be formed by heating the plate and stamping the same with a suitable die. As best illustrated in Figure 7 the sockets open through the top surface of the plate and project beyond the rear surface 16 thereof. The sockets 21 are formed with substantially rectangularly arranged side and end walls and the bottoms thereof are closed by a wall 23 while the sockets 22 are formed with open bottoms to permit the plaster applied to the front surface of the plate to pass through the open sockets and to flow around the edges of the side walls thereof to form a firm bond with the plate. Both of the sockets, however, serve as plaster keys for bonding the plaster to the plate.

Attention is now directed to Figures 1 and 2 which best illustrate the manner in which the plates are formed with knock-out tongues 24 for fastening the plates to the joist 20. Each of the plates is formed at spaced intervals along its length with spaced parallel perforations 25 and 26 which extend from the bead 12 in the direction of the joggle. The lines of perforation are joined at the end thereof remote from the bead by a transverse perforated line 27. It may thus be seen that the perforations 25, 26 and 27 define a tongue which may be easily broken free from the plate along the perforations and which is integrally connected to the plate adjacent the bead. When the plate is to be applied to the joist the necessary number of tongues are easily and expeditiously broken from the plate and bent rearwardly thereof to a position substantially at right angles therewith as best illustrated

in Figures 2, 3 and 4. I prefer that the tongue is to be preformed with an opening 28 adjacent the free end thereof which opening will permit a nail 29, or the like, to be easily driven into the side of the joist to which the plate is applied. It might be well to note at this point that the channel portion 15 of each of the plates is formed at spaced intervals along its length with openings 30 through which the nails 31, or the like, may be driven into the bottom of the joist. The heads of the nails will be accommodated within the groove and the flat tops of the heads will extend substantially flush with the front surface of the plate. The portion of the groove extending between adjacent nail heads will thus provide additional sockets which will serve as plaster keys to hold the plaster securely bonded to the plate. Also, the manner in which the channel is preformed will facilitate the bending of the tongue to the position illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 and will position the tongue substantially flush with the outermost surface of the bead so that no portion thereof will project laterally of the joist.

When applying the sections 10 and 11 to the joist the tongues 24 are broken free from the plate with a hammer or the like and bent to the position illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. The section 10 is first applied to the joist, it being placed with the substantially co-planar bottom of the sockets 22 and 23 and the channel portion 15 contacting the bottom face of the joist. The tongues 24 will then extend upwardly along the side of the joist and the bead 13 will project forwardly of the front surface of the plate. The nails 29 and 31 are then inserted through the openings 28 and 30 in the tongues and channel to securely hold the plate in the selected position. The section 11 is next applied to the joist in the same manner. By reason of the fact that the joggles 17 and 19 of the companion section extend in opposite directions the marginal edges 16 thereof will be arranged in overlapping relation and the outermost marginal edge will project but slightly beyond the outer plane surface of the plates. The plaster may then be easily applied to the outer surface of the plate and, as hereinabove described, the sockets 21 and 22 will serve as keys to securely bond the plaster to the plate. The plaster may be applied in any suitable thickness to the plates. However, it should be of sufficient thickness to form a thin layer over the beads 13 and the beads will prevent the plaster from being broken or chipped.

In Figure 5 I have illustrated the manner in which the plates may be applied to the vertical studs 32 and the horizontal runners 33 forming the walls and ceiling of a room to form a cove ceiling. By reason of the fact that the plates are formed of a relatively thin sheet of metal they may be easily fashioned to form an arcuate transverse section so that when the sections 10 and 11 are joined in the manner illustrated in Figure 5 they will form an arch between the ceiling and wall. When the plaster is applied to the plate it will merge smoothly with the plaster on the walls and ceiling to produce a neat finished appearance.

In Figure 6 I have illustrated the manner in which the plates may be applied to the studs 32 at the juncture thereof with the runners 33 forming the floor of the room to produce a plaster baseboard. The section 10 is nailed to the studs with the bead 13 thereof resting upon the runners and the section 11 is fitted thereto in the manner hereinabove described with the marginal edges thereof in overlapping relation. When the plaster is applied to the wall the portion thereof covering the sections 10 and 11 will extend beyond the plane of the wall plaster to form a baseboard.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes in the size, shape and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention or the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A plaster base comprising a pair of complementary sections adapted for mounting with their contiguous margins overlapping, each of the said sections including a sheet of essentially stiff material having one side edge rolled to provide a bead, a laterally projecting channel formed in the sheet parallel and contiguous with the bead, the said sheet having lines of severance cut therein defining knockout tabs extending inwardly of the sheet from the bead, said tabs being adapted for bending at their juncture with the bead to positions projecting laterally therefrom for connection of the sections with a support.

2. A plaster base comprising a pair of complementary sections adapted for mounting with their contiguous margins overlapping, each of the said sections including a sheet of essentially stiff material having one side edge rolled to provide a bead, a laterally projecting channel formed in the sheet parallel and contiguous with the bead, the said sheet having lines of severance cut therein defining knockout tabs extending inwardly of the sheet from the bead, said tabs being adapted for bending at their juncture with the bead to positions projecting laterally therefrom for connection of the sections with a support, and the said sheet having longitudinally disposed rows of alternately arranged open and closed sockets struck therefrom for keying of plaster with the sections.

3. A plaster base comprising a pair of complementary sections adapted for mounting with their contiguous margins overlapping, each of the said sections including a sheet of essentially stiff material having one side edge rolled to provide a bead, a laterally projecting channel formed in the sheet parallel and contiguous with the bead, the said sheet having lines of severance cut therein defining knockout tabs extending inwardly of the sheet from the bead, said tabs being adapted for bending at their juncture with the bead to positions projecting laterally therefrom for connection of the sections with a support, the said sheet having longitudinally disposed rows of alternately arranged open and closed sockets struck therefrom for keying of plaster with the sections, and each of the sheets having relatively wide marginal portions along the edge opposed to that of the bead offset laterally with relation to the body of the sheet for overlapping assembly of the inner portions of the sections.

EBBE BEERTHUIS.