

Blackburn, Wood, Price & Sheridan,

Metal Cornice.

No. 10,1572.

Patented Apr. 5, 1870.

Fig. 1.

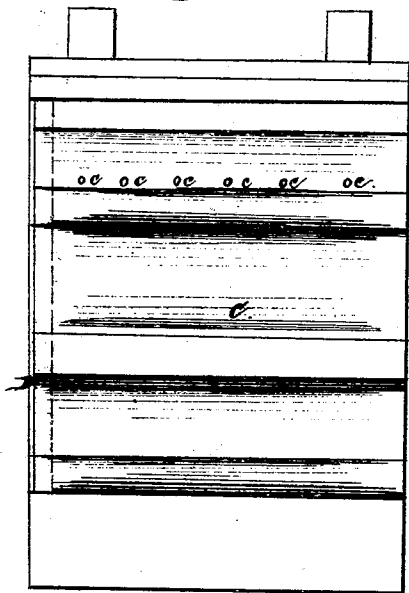


Fig. 2.

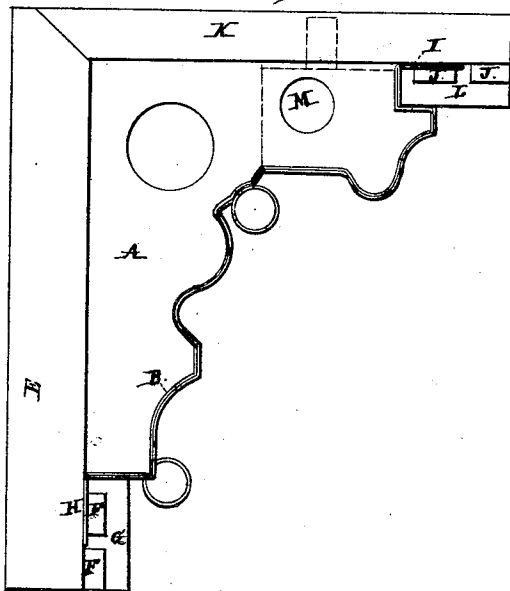


Fig. 3.

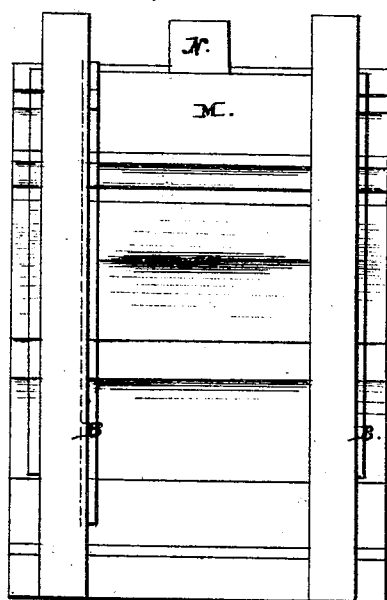


Fig. 4.

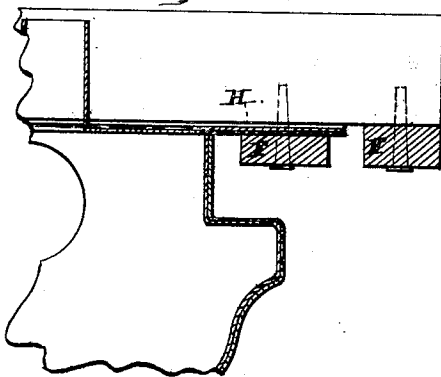
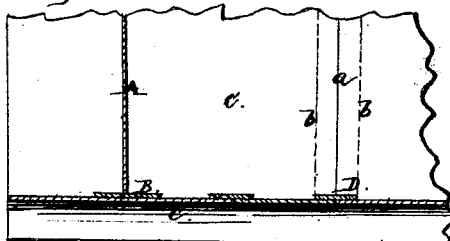


Fig. 5.



Inventors:
G. M. Blackburn
C. L. Wood
B. K. Price
C. A. Sheridan

Per Burridge & Co.

Witnesses
J. G. Burridge
D. S. Humphrey

United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH M. BLACKBURN, CHARLES L. WOOD, BENJAMIN K. PRICE, AND
CORNELIUS A. SHERIDAN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 101,572, dated April 5, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF METALLIC CORNICE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH M. BLACKBURN, CHARLES L. WOOD, BENJAMIN K. PRICE, and CORNELIUS A. SHERIDAN, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new Improvements in the Construction of Metallic Cornice; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a front view of the cornice.

Figure 2 is a side view.

Figure 3, a view of the inside or back.

Figures 4 and 5, detached transverse sections.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

This invention relates to the manner of constructing the joints of metal cornices, and forming the braces, whereby said cornice is strengthened and made to retain its given shape.

It also relates to the manner of attaching and securing said cornice to the ceiling.

It further relates to the use of the cornice for ventilation, all of which is hereinafter more fully described.

In the construction of metal cornices, the brace secured to the back or inside thereof, for the purpose of strengthening and preserving the style of the molding usually consists of a plate of metal, the edge of which is closely fitted to the inside of the cornice and thereto soldered. The objection to this kind of brace is that the thin edge of the brace indents the cornice, thereby producing a ridge upon the outside or face of the molding.

It is also a matter of much difficulty to solder the brace to the cornice, more especially when the cornice is made up of many members and of small size, which is often the case in elaborate moldings. To avoid this injury to the face of the cornice by indentation, we solder to the end of the brace A, fig. 1, (a transverse detached section of which is shown in fig. 5), a strip of metal, B, forming thereby a wing or flange on each side of the brace, as seen in fig. 5, in which A represents a transverse view of the brace, B the flanges, and C the cornice or section thereof.

It will be obvious that by this means the edge of the brace does not come in immediate contact with the cornice, but interpose between it and the cornice is the strip or flange B, thereby protecting the molding from being indented by the edge of the brace, and affording a wide surface for the support of the molding, rendering it much stronger and more durable. Said flanges, by their width, are easily soldered to the

cornice, the brace offering no obstruction to the application of the soldering-iron along the sides of the flanges. This manner of attaching the brace to the cornice is much stronger than that usually practiced, and can be done in much less time. As long lengths of metal cornice are made up in sections, the joints thereof are made by abutting the ends together and soldering the joints upon the inner side. This manner of connection requires much care to perform, and unless it is skillfully done and heavily soldered, it is liable to break asunder at the joint.

To avoid this extraordinary care and waste of solder, we solder a strip of metal, D, along the under side of the end of section of cornice, so that it shall project a little beyond, as shown in fig. 1.

In said figure, C is the cornice and D the strip of metal projecting a little beyond the end thereof, forming a narrow flange.

A section of cornice corresponding to this is fitted to it by an abutting-joint. The flange or strip D will therefore lap over on to it and cover the seam on the back side, which is then soldered to the added section.

By this means the edges of the two sections are held in exact relation to each other, and the joint strengthened by the strip D, thereby making a strong joint and the face of the cornice flush and smooth at the junction of the several sections.

The line *a*, fig. 5, shows the seam of the joint, and D the strip covering said joint, a continuation of which is indicated by the dotted line *b*.

The manner of attaching the cornice to the ceiling and wall is shown in fig. 2, in which E are the joists, to which the lath F are nailed, and G is the plastering.

It will be observed that the edge H of the cornice is inserted under a lath, and therewith nailed to the joist. This being done, the plastering is now put on in the usual manner.

The lower edge of the cornice is attached to the wall in like manner, viz: by inserting the lower edge I between the lath J and studding K, before the plaster I is put on. A transverse section of the cornice and lath is shown in fig. 4; no plaster is shown.

A current of air is established between the rooms and the outside of the building for ventilation, by means of a tube, M, fig. 3, running lengthwise through the cornice and communicating with the room by a series of perforations, *c*, made in some obscure angle of the molding, away from observation.

Said tube communicates with the outside by means of vents, N, which are projected into the flues built in the walls, or into the chimneys of the building.

By this means a direct flow of air from without to the inside, and from the inside to the without, is se-

cured, thereby obtaining a complete ventilation of the rooms. By carefully constructing the cornice in a close and tight manner, and attaching the same to the walls and ceiling so that there shall be no leakage to prevent the production of a draught, the tube M referred to may be dispensed with, the cornice of itself answering this particular as a tube.

Claims.

What we claim as our improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The strip B, in combination with the brace A and cornice, in the manner as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The manner of attaching the cornice to the ceil-

ing and wall by inserting the edge H thereof between the joist E, studding K, and lath F J, substantially as described.

3. The tube M and vents N, as arranged in combination with the cornice C and flues, substantially in the manner as described, and for the purpose set forth.

J. M. BLACKBURN.
B. K. PRICE.
C. L. WOOD.
C. A. SHERIDAN.

Witnesses:

W. H. BURRIDGE,
J. H. BURRIDGE.