

W. H. ELGIN.

METAL DOOR AND WINDOW CASING AND BASE CAP.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1915.

1,170,968.

Patented Feb. 8, 1916.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

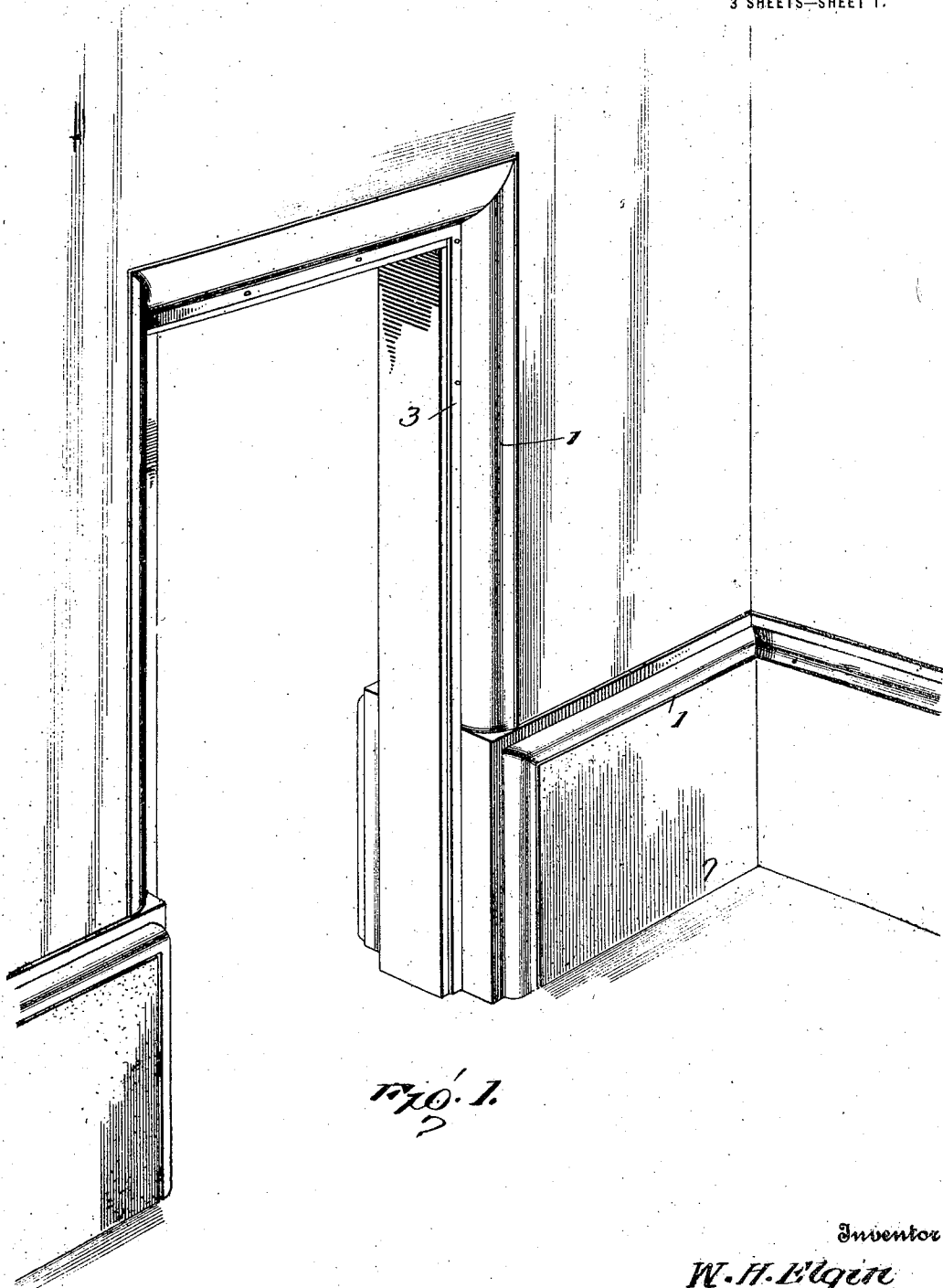


FIG. 1.

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By

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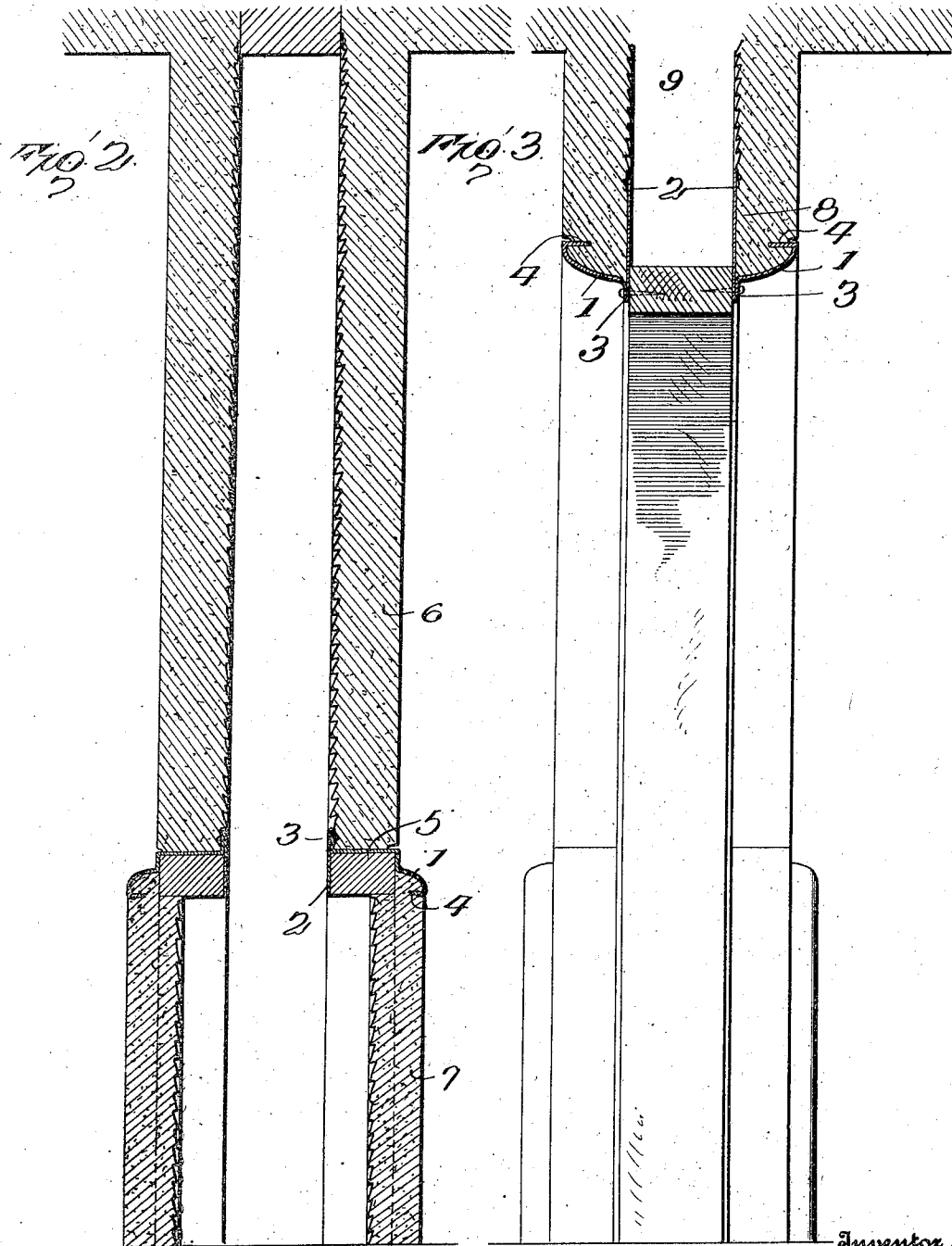
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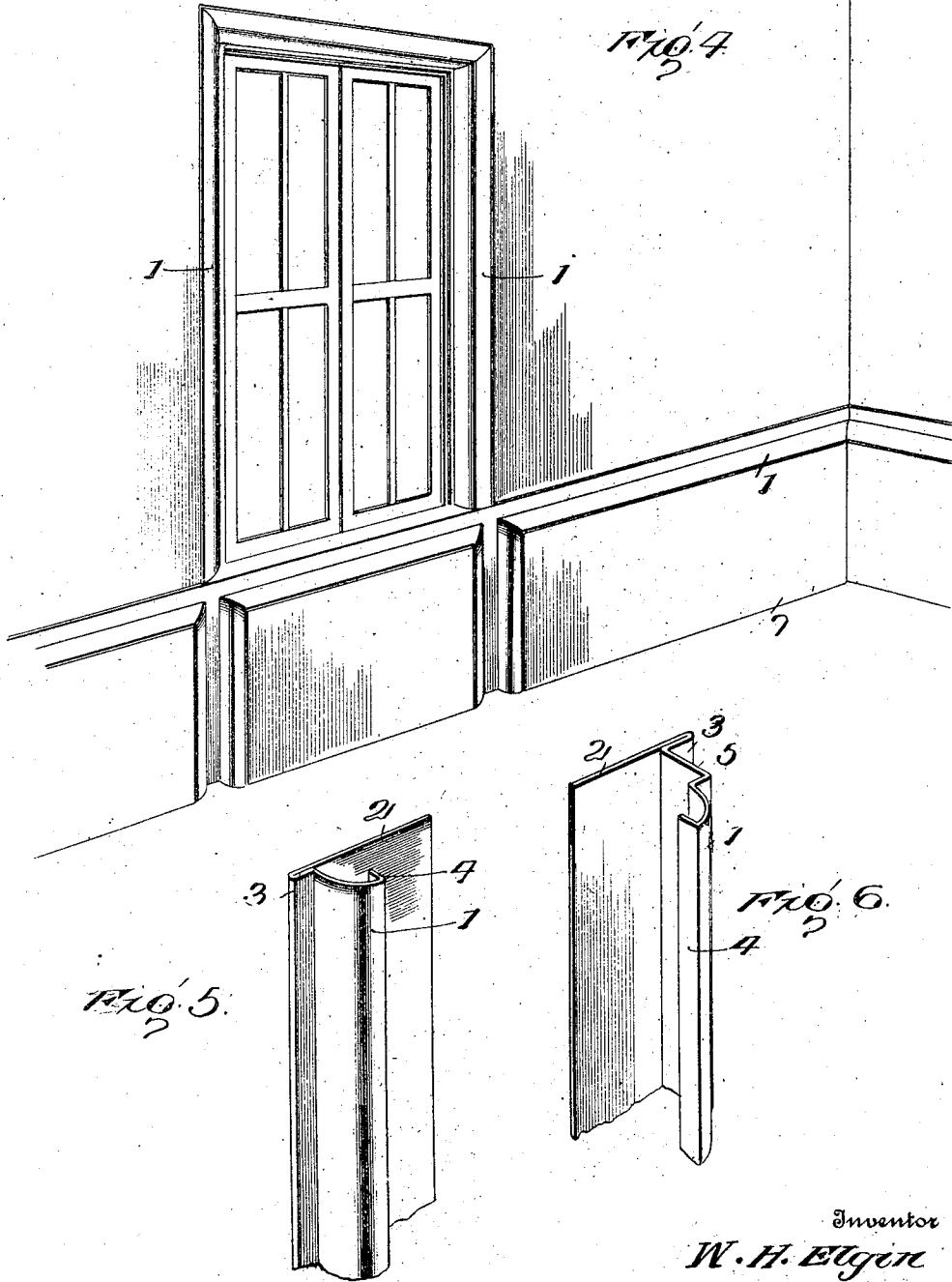
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384

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. ELGIN, OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MISSOURI.

METAL DOOR AND WINDOW CASING AND BASE-CAP.

1,170,968.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 8, 1916.

Application filed May 11, 1915. Serial No. 27,388.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. ELGIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Excelsior Springs, in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Door and Window Casings and Base-Caps, of which the following is a specification.

In the finishing of dwellings, buildings and like structures embodying partitions and openings in such partitions the walls are generally plastered after which the trimmings are placed in position around the openings and along the surbase. The practice does not always insure a close fit between the trimmings and walls and, moreover, the plaster is frequently cracked, broken or otherwise marred, thereby requiring subsequent patching. This method is somewhat costly and does not insure securance of the trimming against becoming loose or springing away from the walls.

The present invention is primarily designed to reduce the cost of finishing the interior of buildings as also to assure a close fit between the plaster and molding forming the trimming and, furthermore, to prevent possible loosening of the trimming.

The invention has for its object the provision of a metal molding embodying an attaching base, said molding being hollow so as to receive the plaster whereby a close and positive connection is had between the plaster and molding with the result that a close joint is assured and separation of the molding from the plaster prevented.

A further purpose of the invention is the provision of a novel surbase, plinth or like finish to the base of a wall which will maintain a close joint and neat finish under all conditions and prevent the formation of any crevice or space for the collection of dust, vermin or the like.

With these and other objects in view, which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and particularly claimed.

In the accompanying drawings has been illustrated a simple and preferred form of the invention, it being, however, understood that no limitation is necessarily made to the precise structural details therein exhibited, but that changes, alterations and modifica-

tions within the scope of the invention as claimed may be resorted to when desired.

Referring to the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the corner portion of a room, hall-way or analogous part of a building showing an opening in a wall and illustrating the application of the invention; Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the wall at one side of the opening; Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the wall through the opening therein; Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1 illustrating the application of the invention to a wall provided with a window; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the molding designed chiefly for the ornamental finish of an opening such as a door or window of a wall; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of part of the molding designed more particularly for the surbase or dado of a wall.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings, by the same reference characters.

The molding forming the essential part of the invention embodies a base formed with a marginal portion, the latter serving both as a finish and also as means for receiving the fastenings whereby the molding is attached to the frame-work or supporting part. The molding illustrated in Fig. 5 comprises a body portion 1, a base 2 and a marginal portion 3, the latter projecting outward from the body portion 1 of the molding preferably in line with the base 2. The body of the molding is hollow and is formed along its overhanging or free edge with a return lip 4 which serves to stiffen the body 1 as also to enter the plaster and form anchoring means whereby a firm and close joint between the molding and plaster is assured. The marginal portion 3 projects beyond the body of the molding a short distance and is formed by a fold in the skelp or strip from which the molding is formed.

The molding is preferably constructed of a ribbon, strip or skelp of sheet metal which is bent upon itself into the required shape according to the desired outline of the finished molding.

The form of molding shown in Fig. 5 is intended chiefly for trimming around door and window openings, the same being attached to the door and window frame and studding adjacent the opening by suitable fastenings which are driven through the base 2 and the marginal portion 3. The

molding is arranged with the hollow side facing outward from the opening so as to receive the plaster, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 3. The plaster extends over the base 2 and fills the space of the hollow body 1, the return lip 4 being embedded in the plaster and thereby insuring a firm, close and substantial joint.

The molding shown in Fig. 6 is designed more particularly for the surbase, plinth or wainscot of a wall since the ornamental portion projects beyond the face of the wall and extends along the edge of the projecting part, such as the plinth or wainscot. This molding comprises a body portion 1, a base 2, a marginal portion 3, a return lip 4 and a projection part 5 which is usually straight and of a depth corresponding to the thickness of the plaster 6. The projecting part 5 receives the abutting portion of the plaster 6 whereas the ornamental or body portion 1 projects beyond the surface of the wall so as to extend along the plinth, wainscot or like projecting part 7.

In the application of the invention a molding constructed substantially as shown in Fig. 5 is fitted around the various openings formed in the wall of a building or like structure, such molding being attached to the frame and studding. It is to be understood that the molding is provided in suitable lengths and is cut to a size to meet the requirements of the opening to be trimmed, the parts surrounding the opening being mitered and soldered or made secure in any manner. It is preferred to place the molding in position prior to the application of the lathing as thereby a better finish and closer joint may be obtained. When the lathing is placed in position it overlaps the base 2 and the same fastenings employed for attaching the lathing to the studding may also answer as securing means for fastening the molding to the studding. The fastenings are indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3 and are designated by the numeral 8 and consist of staples which are driven into the

studding 9 through the metal lathing and the base 2 of the molding. The molding forming the surbase and illustrated in Fig. 6 is attached to the studding in substantially the same manner as the molding shown in Fig. 5 but the ornamental or body portion 1 projects so as to extend outward from the face of the wall and protect the projecting edge of the base, plinth, wainscot or like part 7.

It is to be understood that where the forms of molding intersect they are fitted by a close joint and are soldered or otherwise secured. This happens where the surbase meets the vertical trimming at the sides of the window and door openings, as indicated most clearly in Figs. 1 and 4. After the molding has been placed in position the plaster is applied to the walls and fills the hollow portion of the ornamental part or body 1, thereby insuring a close joint, neat finish and a positive connection between the molding and plaster. By reason of the plaster filling the space of the molding the latter is reinforced and strengthened thereby and it is possible to practically construct the molding of comparatively thin sheet metal.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

A molding for the finishing of buildings, the same comprising a skelp or strip of material formed between its longitudinal edges to provide a base of single thickness and a marginal portion of double thickness, both being in the same plane and having one of its edge portions bent outward from the plane of the base to provide an ornamental hollow body and having the free edge of the hollow body bent inwardly to form a return lip.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. ELGIN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

ALLEN CARTER,  
FRANK S. HENRY.