June 26, 1928. 1,674,725

A. F. HUEBNER

BASEBOARD CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 21, 1926

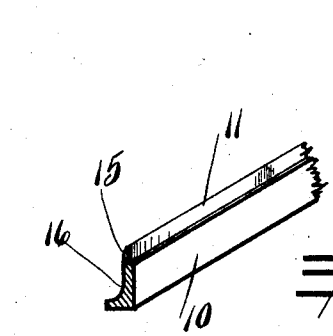


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

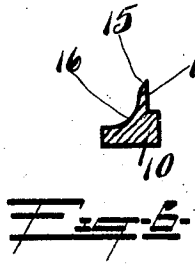


Fig. 6.

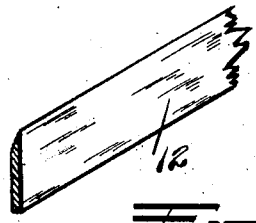


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4

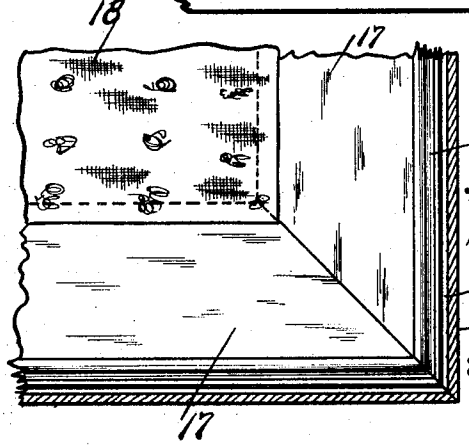


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BASEBOARD CONSTRUCTION.

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This invention relates to building construction for residences and dwellings and particularly to the base board construction of the rooms.

One object of the invention is to provide an adjustable base board floor mould which when in position automatically covers and conceals from view any opening or crack caused by settling of the floor, or shrinkage of the materials of which the house is constructed.

Another object is to provide an inexpensive adjustable room corner construction, which will provide a smooth rounded corner which can be readily cleaned, and which will be of neat and pleasing appearance.

A further object is to provide a very cheap base board and floor construction, so designed that the room borders can be of linoleum, or similar material, the inner edges of which will be overlapped and covered by the floor rug, the outer edge being flush with the rounded edge of the base board floor mould, presenting a rich and pleasing appearance without the use of expensive flooring and finishing, and which eliminates sharp corners in which dust and dirt collects and from which it is difficult to remove.

With the above and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the form, size, proportion and minor details of construction, without departing from the spirit, or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawing.

Fig. 1 is an interior sectional elevation of a portion of a building showing my improved construction embodied therein.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary isometric view of one section of the base board.

Fig. 3 is an isometric view of a section of the upper section of the base board.

Fig. 4 is an interior sectional elevation illustrating the construction when linoleum is used on the borders.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary top plan view of a corner of a room with the construction as shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view illustrating the floor mould proper.

In building construction, and particularly in buildings in which the walls and partitions are constructed entirely of wood, the interior trim is usually kiln dried material. This however is not true of the rough material such as floor joists, studding, subfloor, etc., consequently after a house has been constructed, this rough material begins to dry, and at certain seasons is aided by the heating plant in the dwelling.

In practice the base boards are nailed directly to the walls, and in a short time a crack appears between the base board and the floor, the size of which is dependent on the dryness of the material when used, or it may be due to settling, and these cracks at best are very unsightly. Further, in the conventional construction, the square lower edge of the base board rests on the finished floor, making a sharp corner, which is difficult to clean properly, and which in time becomes unsanitary from various causes, and these objectionable features I have overcome in my improved construction.

Referring now particularly to the drawing, the numeral 5 indicates the floor joists of a dwelling on which a sub-floor 6 is laid, and on which the finished floor 7 is placed in the usual manner. Vertical studding 8 forms the wall to which lath and plaster 9 are applied, extending from the floor to the ceiling thereof.

The corner construction comprises a rounded floor mould 10 formed as clearly shown in Fig. 6 of the drawing, the upper and back edge being shouldered as shown at 11, and is adapted to accommodate and receive the lower edge of a base board member 12, and this is in turn nailed directly to the wall 9 by means of suitable finishing nails 13. The floor mould is however nailed directly to the sub-floor by means of finishing nails 14, the offset edge of the floor mould being flush with the top of the floor in the room and forming a tight joint thereat, and any shrinkage of materials is taken care of and concealed by the lip 15 of the member 10, the rounded lower edge 16 being flush with the floor, is very easy to clean and makes an ideal construction.

In Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings I have shown how my improved corner construction can be used in connection with linoleum or

similar material 17. In this construction the sections of floor 7^a directly adjacent the walls, and called "borders", are slightly lower than the floor in the center of the room, and the linoleum is laid thereon, the thickness of which brings it flush with the center, the rug 18 overlapping the linoleum, the outer edge of the linoleum is flush with the edge 16 of the floor mould 10, and this provides a very artistic and pleasing appearance, and one which can be cleaned and kept clean with a minimum of effort and labor.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that I have perfected a very simple, economical and pleasing adjustable base board and floor construction.

What I claim is:

1. A base board floor mould having a rounded lower edge and adapted to be secured to the floor of a building, a recess formed on the upper back edge, and a base board of substantially the same thickness as the width of the recess and fitted therein and adapted to be secured to the wall of the building.

2. A base board floor mould having an offset rounded lower edge adapted to be secured to the floor of a building, a recess formed in the upper edge and on the back of the said mould and a base board of the same thickness as the width of the recess fitted therein and adapted to be secured to the wall of a building.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

ARTHUR F. HUEBNER.