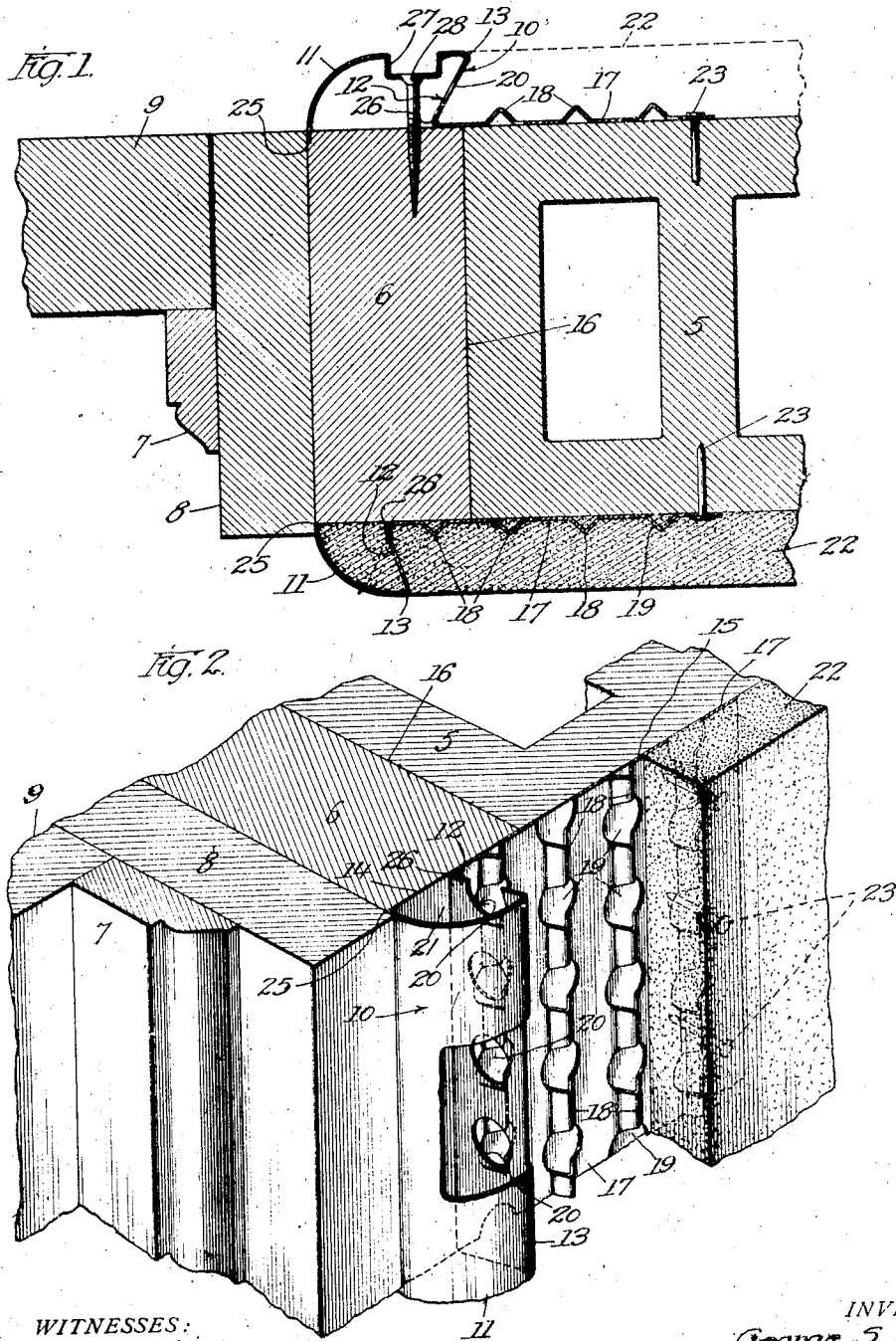


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MOLDING FOR PLASTERED WALLS.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1919.

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WITNESSES:

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MOLDING FOR PLASTERED WALLS.

1,335,378.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. KNAPP, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Grange, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Moldings for Plastered Walls, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and improved form of molding to serve as a finishing edge and protection for plastered walls and as a ground, or gage to determine the thickness of the plaster coating.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide an improved molding to cover and protect the marginal edge of plastered walls, especially around openings, in the walls, for door and window casings, and the like, which possesses maximum strength and rigidity and requires only a minimum quantity of metal for its production.

Another object of my invention is to provide a molding of, preferably, Roman ovolo or quarter-round type having two laterally diverging outstanding walls, both of which terminate at their salient edges in substantial contact with the structure to be plastered, to which the molding is to be attached, and having a laterally extending flange in a plane substantially parallel with the surface upon which the molding is to be applied, and in a plane in which the base wall of the molding would be included, if it had a base wall.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown the application of my improved molding in connection with a door opening in the wall of a building, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a part of the wall, on one side of the door opening, showing the usual stud or "buck" constituting one boundary of the wall, around the opening, and a portion of the wall of fireproof material.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing parts in section, and parts broken away to more clearly illustrate the improved molding, as it appears in the partly finished wall.

In both of the views the same reference characters are employed to indicate similar parts.

5 is a part of a fireproof wall, such as tilting or the like, terminating in a stud 6, which may be of wood or the like, and usually termed a buck. 7 and 8 are parts of

the trim and 9 is the door. 10 is the molding strip, the subject of my invention. The molding, proper, consists of two walls, 11, which is outwardly curved and a wall 12, to the surface of which the molding is to be applied, the two walls meeting at a point 13 remote from said surface comprising the edge 14 of the buck and the edge 15 of the part 5. The edge 15, of the wall proper, and the edge 14 of the buck 6, are in alignment when the wall is first constructed, but in the course of time the buck 6 is liable to shrink more or less and, therefore, unless the plaster is otherwise supported at the point of joinder 16, it is liable to crack. To prevent cracking I extend a lateral flange 17, from the lower edge of the vertical wall member 12, and for the purpose of strength I produce, at spaced apart intervals, arch or corrugated portions 18, alternating with openings 19, through which to key the plaster. The more or less vertical wall 12 is also provided with openings 20 through which the plaster may be caused to pass into the hollow portion 21 of the molding. To more completely key the plaster 22 while in contact with the molding, I prefer to slightly inturn the wall 12, as shown in Fig. 1. This, in addition to the perforations 20, will hold the plaster and the molding in intimate contact with each other. The outer edge of the flange 17 may be temporarily secured to the structure 5, by nails 23.

In the upper edge of Fig. 1, I show the curved wall 11 of the molding 10 to be somewhat longer and to enter a rabbet that may be made in the edge of the buck 6, as at 25, so that when the trim or finish 8 is placed, after the wall has been plastered, the inner edge of the curved wall 11 will be firmly held in place, or, as shown at the lower edge of Fig. 1, the finish strip 8 may be placed just a little beyond the inner edge of the curved wall 11 to hide the joint and to hold the molding in place. By either of the structures the plastering may be completely finished before the trims 7 and 8 are placed in positions, and therefore the trim will not be soiled or disturbed by the effect of the plaster during its application.

Now it will be manifest that with both of the salient inner edges, the edges 25 and 26, of the molding, in contact with the surface 12 of the buck, that considerable stress or impact may be received by the exposed

curved wall 11 of the molding without its yielding and disturbing the plaster, and furthermore, since the flange 17 bridges the joint 16 between the parts 5 and 6, any shrinking or other slight displacement of the part 6 will not cause the plaster to move in and make cracks in line with the joint, as usual where the flange 17 is not sufficiently wide to bridge the longitudinal edge of the buck. In the upper part of Fig. 1, I have shown a channel 27, in the molding 10, within which screws 28 may be placed, at suitable intervals, and by which additional means are thus afforded for securing the molding to the wall structure.

While I have herein shown a single embodiment of my invention, for the purpose of clear disclosure, it is manifest that changes may be made in the general arrangement and configuration of the parts within the scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A sheet metal edge finishing molding for plastered walls, having in combinative association an outwardly curved member to provide the finishing strip for the vertical edge of the plaster, having its outer edge free and an intumed member in a vertical plane, with respect to the wall to which it is applied, to provide in conjunction with the strip a finishing ground and a corrugated and perforated plate extending laterally from the base of the vertical member.

2. A sheet metal edge finishing molding

for plastered walls having in combinative association a corrugated and perforated plate bent at one longitudinal edge to provide an outstanding member in a plane substantially vertical to the wall to which it is to be applied and an incurved member to provide a finishing molding for the vertical edge of a plastered wall, the final vertical edge of the molding being unattached to the wall to permit it to yield without cracking the plaster.

3. A molding, substantially as described, in combination with a wall, comprising an outwardly curved member having a longitudinally extending channel within which to place screws to secure the molding to the wall and a generally vertical member, and a flange, secured to the inner edge of the vertical member and extending laterally, at substantially right angles thereto, and means, taking through the flange, for securing it to the wall.

4. A molding, substantially as described, adapted to be applied to a wall comprising an outwardly curved member and a generally vertical but slightly overhanging member having a flange extending laterally from its inner edge, said vertical member and said flange being provided with a plurality of perforations and securing means passing through said flange to secure it to the wall.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name.

GEORGE S. KNAPP.