

March 25, 1924.

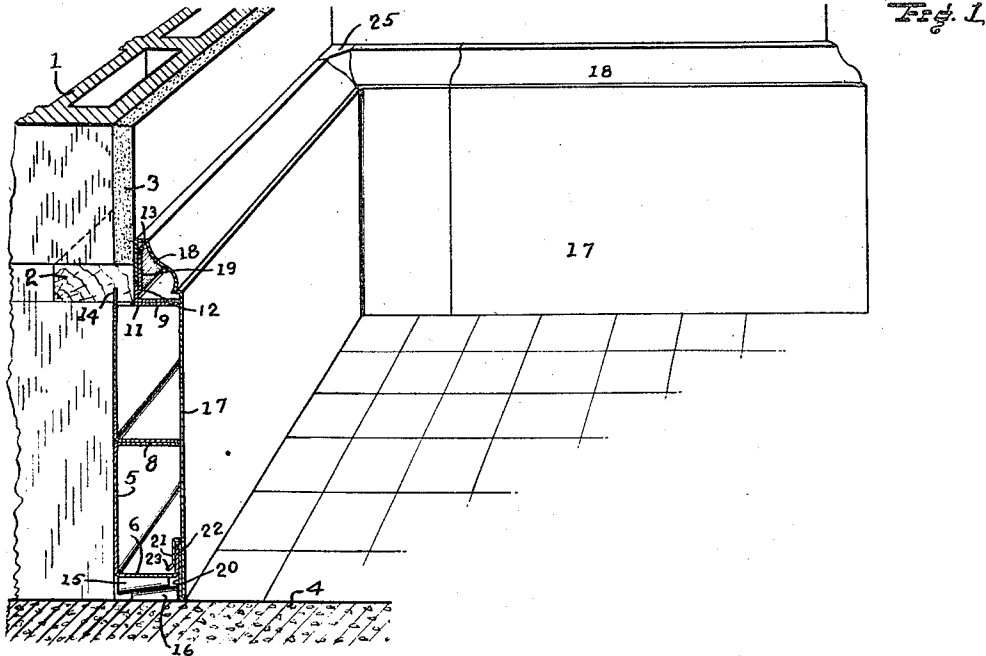
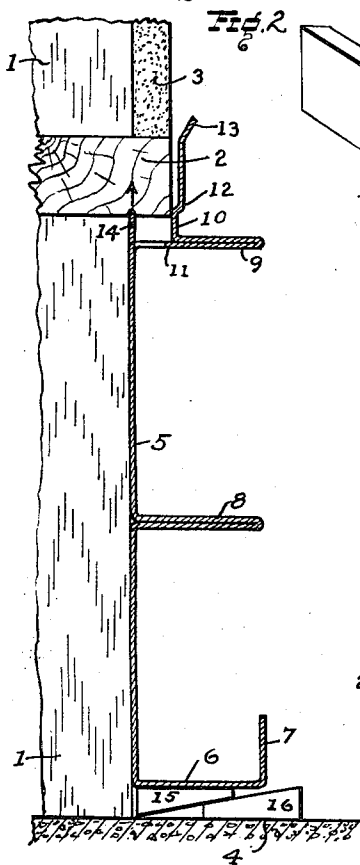
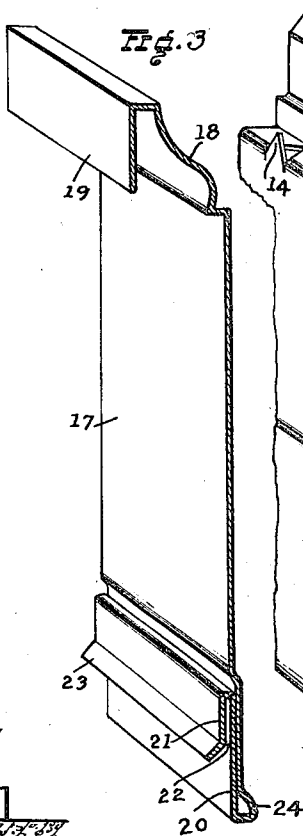
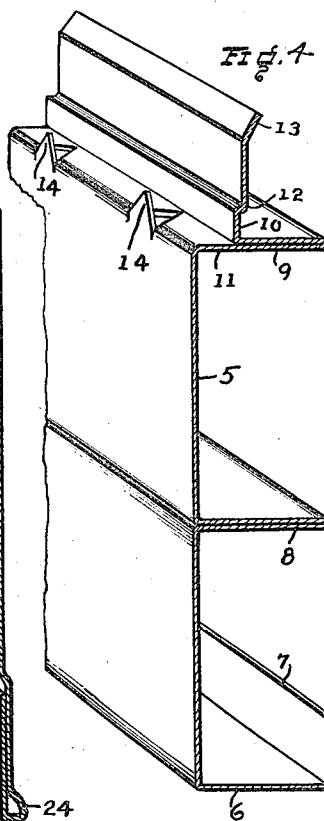
1,488,090

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CONDUIT BASEBOARD

Filed March 2, 1922

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

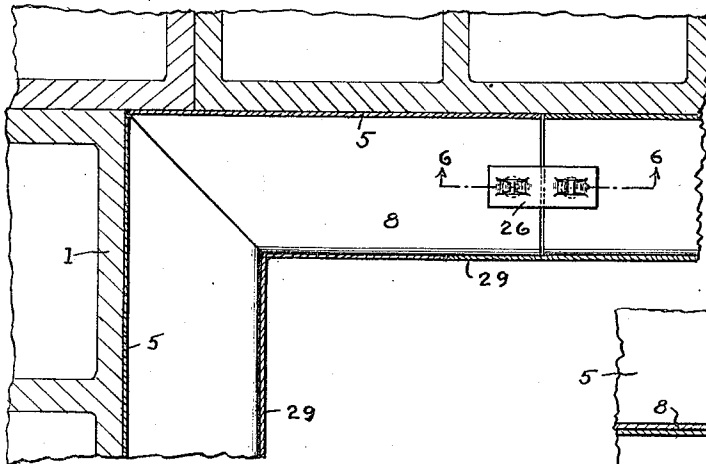


Fig. 5

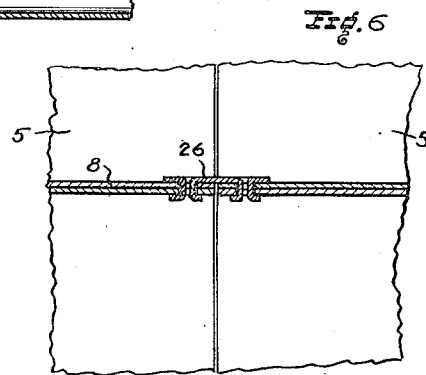


Fig. 6

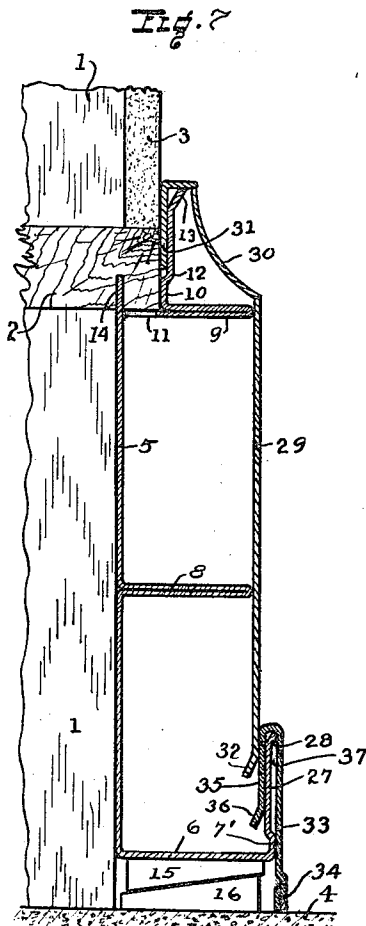


Fig. 7

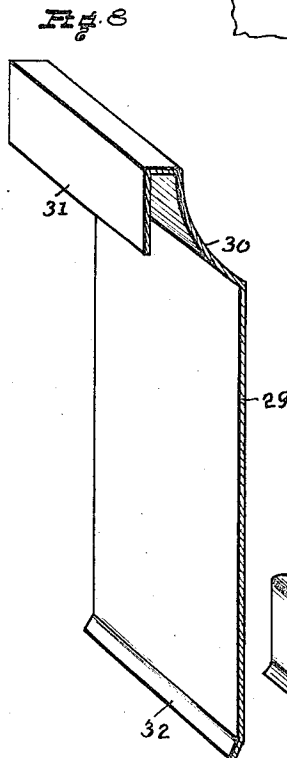


Fig. 8

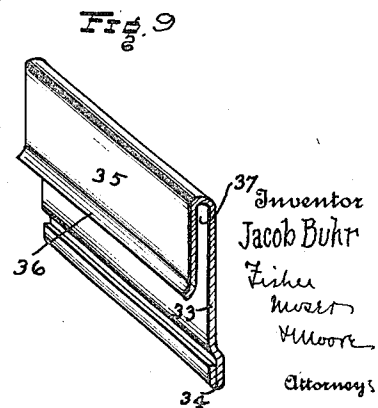


Fig. 9

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB BUHR, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES WOODWARD, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CONDUIT BASEBOARD.

Application filed March 2, 1922. Serial No. 540,560.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB BUHR, an applicant for citizenship of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Conduit Baseboard, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a conduit baseboard made of sheet metal which is adapted to take the place of wood base-boards on walls and partitions in buildings of all types, but being designed more particularly for office buildings constructed of fire-proof materials. Thus, one object of this invention is to provide a hollow sheet metal baseboard in which the use of screws, bolts, nails, hooks or rivets in the erection thereof is eliminated. A further object is to provide simple and effective means as a part of the base-board itself to fasten and anchor it solidly in place on the wall. A further object is to provide a base-board which is adjustable to accommodate its setting to floor coverings of various thickness. A further object is to so form the base-board of separable interlocking parts that extreme accuracy in assembling the parts is not required and slight irregularities in the wall surface or distortion of the parts will not interfere with the interfitting of the parts on assembly. Other objects will be apparent from the following description in connection with the annexed drawings, in which Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a portion of the wall and base-board in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical section showing the trough-shaped backing member in place against the wall ready to be forced into locking engagement with the wooden base strip. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of the base-board face plate, and Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the backing member. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section through the base-board and wall, and Fig. 6 is a section taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a vertical section showing a modified form of base-board in place on the wall.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective of the modified form of cover plate.

Fig. 9 is perspective view showing a portion of the separable floor mould.

I show in the annexed drawings, a wall 1

having a wooden strip 2 set therein with its edge portion projecting outwardly from the face thereof and forming a base for the plaster 3 which is applied flush with the outer edge of the strip 2. In the gap or space between base strip 2 and the floor 4 is secured a sheet metal conduit 5 which forms the backing member of the base-board. This member is formed from a strip of sheet metal of any suitable length folded lengthwise at intervals. Thus, a bottom portion 6 is bent outwardly at right angles to a main wall or body portion and also upwardly along the outer edge to form a vertical flange 7 adapted to be hook-engaged by a cover plate or strip 17. Member 5 is also folded or bent outwardly at right angles and back upon itself near its middle to form a longitudinal dividing wall or rib 8 extending parallel with a horizontal top wall 9 formed by bending the strip outwardly at right angles and backwardly upon itself for a part of the distance before further bending it upwardly to provide a vertical flange 9 at an intermediate point between the rear and front sides of said member 5. Inasmuch as flange 10 is set forward of the rear face of member 5 a shoulder 11 is provided which is adapted to engage the bottom face of the wooden strip 2 in wall 1, and an offset portion 12 of flange 10 abuts against the outer vertical face of the wooden strip 2. This faces the major portion of flange 10 apart from the vertical face of strip 2 and the wall and provides a deep channel or groove adapted to receive the rear flange or hook portion 19 of a separate face plate 17, the upper edge portion 13 of flange 10 being bent outwardly at an oblique angle to provide a wide flaring entrance for the flange receiving groove and to serve as a guide for the cover plate flange 19. Prongs 14 are struck up to a vertical position at intervals along the shoulder portion 11 of sheet metal member 5 and these prongs may be a continuation of the flat rear wall of said member. As shown, in Fig. 2 the conduit or backing member 5 is set against wall 1 between the wooden strip 2 and the floor with the bottom portion 6 resting on superposed wedges 15 and 16 and the prongs 14 in engagement with the under side of wooden strip 2. When the wedges 16 are driven in beneath the wedges 15 member 5 is forced upwardly and prongs 14 are forced into the

wooden base strip 2 until the shoulder 11 engages the wooden strip, thereby firmly anchoring the conduit member 5 in position as shown in Fig. 1. Member 5 can also be readily removed at any time desired by removing the wedges 15 and 16 and pushing it downwardly until the prongs 14 are free.

Face plate 17 of the base-board consists of a strip of sheet metal having its upper edge portion bent to form a crown mould 18 of any desired contour, and terminating in a downturned flange 19 adapted to fit in the groove between wall strip 2 and flange 10 of the backing member. As shown in Fig. 1 face plate 17 may extend on straight lines downwardly to the floor and be doubled back upon itself, to provide a portion 20 lying flat against the back of the plate, and a flange portion 21 turned rearwardly and downwardly to form a groove 22 adapted to receive the vertical flange 7 at the front side of bottom 6. The lower edge 23 of flange portion 21 is bent obliquely to form a flaring entrance to groove 22 so that the flange 7 is easily guided thereinto. As shown in Fig. 3 the lower edge of the face plate may be offset from the body of the plate and shaped to provide a floor mould 24 of the desired contour. When face plate 17 is secured in place with its flange 19 behind flange 10 and the flange 7 of the backing member extending into groove 22 on the plate, the plate 17 is firmly held against the flange 7 and the front edges of walls 8 and 9 of member 5. The groove 22 which receives flange 7 and the groove behind flange 10 are made relatively deep so that face plate 17 can be adjusted vertically in respect to member 5 and thereby accommodate floor coverings of different thicknesses. If desired, conduit member 5 can also be set at different elevations by causing the prongs 14 to enter only partially into wooden strip 2, thus permitting a somewhat greater range of adjustment downward for the face plate 17. As shown in Fig. 1 the end portions of the base board are bent to provide right angled corners, suitable miters or cuts being made in the flanges, moulds and ribs. A filler plate 25 for the crown mould 18 may be secured thereto where mitered at the corner. However, these corners may be separate sections of the base board.

The dividing wall 8 of conduit member 5 separates the hollow base board into upper and lower compartments which are open at their front sides when the face plate is removed, and these compartments may be used as conduits for low tension electric wires through the building. When so used, electrical bonding or grounding plates 26 are connected across the meeting ends of the walls 8 in abutting sections of the base-board.

In the modification shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9, the conduit member 5 is exactly the same as above described, except that the flange 7', corresponding to the flange 7, is set somewhat farther toward the front and has its upper portion 27 offset inwardly and the upper edge 28 thereof bent outwardly at an oblique angle. The face plate 29 also has a different shaped crown-mould portion 30 at its upper edge and a downturned flange 31 corresponding to the flange 19 on the face plate 17, while its lower edge 32 is bent inwardly at an oblique angle, and terminates opposite the upper edge of flange 7'. In use the flange 31 fits between the strip 2 and the flange 10 of member 5, holding the face plate 29 in engagement with the front edges of walls 8 and 9 and its lower edge 32 inside the flange 7' of the backing member. This permits a separate floor mould strip 33, preferably made of bronze or other metal more durable than steel, to be attached to flange 7'. This floor mould strip 33 has its bottom edge 34 doubled back upon itself to provide a stiff floor engaging edge, and its upper edge bent back upon itself to provide a downturned flange 35, the lower edge 36 of which is bent outwardly at an acute angle. This provides a groove 37 adapted to receive the flange 7' of the backing member, and as groove 37 is relatively deep, considerable adjustment of mould strip 33 can be had to accommodate floor coverings of different thicknesses. The out-turned edge 28 of flange 7' facilitates the entry of flange 35 of the mould strip 33 between the flange 7' and the plate 29. The oblique edge 36 at the lower edge of the flange 35 facilitates the entry of the flange 7' into the groove 37 of the mould. The oblique lower edge 32 of the face plate 29 serves to guide the lower end of the plate 29 behind the flange 7' in assembly. When interlocked these parts are under spring tension, but can be readily separated by merely raising and unhooking the face plate sections.

What I claim is:—

1. A metal base-board member having a horizontal wall provided with vertically extending prongs adapted to be forced upwardly into an overhanging portion of a wall to anchor said member, and a separate floor strip detachably connected with the bottom portion of said member.

2. A metal base-board member having prongs adapted to be forced into a wall to support said member and provided with a vertical flange, and a separate metal face-plate having detachable hook-engagement with said flange.

3. A metal base-board member of trough shape open at its front having a projecting portion in one corner at its rear adapted to

anchor said member to a wall, supplemental fastening means at the base of said member, and a face-plate detachably connected with and suspended from the top of said member.

4. A metal base-board member having sharpened projections adapted to be forced into a wall and upwardly-extending flanges at its top and bottom sides, and a metal face plate having hook portions at its top and bottom edges adapted to be detachably engaged with said flanges.

5. A metal base-board member of trough shape having sharpened projections extending upwardly at its rear and a flange portion extending vertically in front of said projections, and a metal face-plate having a hook portion adapted to be detachably connected with said flange portion.

6. The combination with a wall; of a hollow sheet metal base-board having an upper edge portion bent outwardly at an oblique angle, and a cover plate having an integral moulding at its upper end and provided with a hook shaped flange engageable with said upper edge portion.

7. The combination with a wall; of a sheet-metal member secured to said wall adjacent the floor, said member having a relatively long upwardly-extending flange spaced apart from the wall; and a face plate having a relatively long hook portion extending downwardly over said flange and slidable vertically thereon to facilitate vertical adjustments of the face plate in respect to the floor.

8. A base-board comprising a sheet metal conduit member adapted to be secured to the wall, said member having division walls projecting outwardly from the rear wall thereof and upturned flanges at its top and bottom, and a face plate having downturned flanges at its top and bottom adapted to hook said plate upon said member in engagement with the division walls thereof.

9. A base-board comprising a sheet metal backing member adapted to be secured to the wall, said backing member having a horizontal bottom portion terminating in an upwardly extending flange, a horizontal top portion bent back upon itself and terminating in an upwardly extending flange intermediate the rear and front edges thereof, and an intermediate horizontal wall, and a cover plate having its lower edge portion bent into hook form and its upper edge portion formed to provide a moulding terminating in a hook portion, said hook portions of said cover plate being engageable with the upwardly extending flanges of the backing member.

10. The combination with a wall having a wooden strip in the face thereof above the floor, of a base-board interposed between said strip and the floor, said base-board hav-

ing a shoulder portion engageable with the bottom side of said strip and prongs extending upwardly therefrom adapted to enter the strip.

11. The combination with a wall; of a wood strip therein projecting in overhang- ing relation to the wall, and a hollow sheet metal base-board interposed between said strip and the floor having a shoulder engageable with the underside of said strip, said shoulder having vertical prongs adapted to be forced into said base strip, said base-board having a moulding portion above said shoulder covering the outer face of said base strip.

12. The combination with a wall having a wood strip therein projecting outwardly from the face thereof above the floor; of a hollow-sheet-metal base-board interposed between said strip and the floor having a shoulder engageable with the underside of said strip and prongs adapted to be forced into said base strip; and wedges interposed between the bottom of said base-board and floor.

13. A metallic base-board, comprising a sheet metal backing member adapted to be secured to a wall having adjacent its upper edge an outwardly-extending portion formed by bending the metal outwardly and back upon itself and thence upwardly to form a retaining flange; a cover plate having its upper portion bent inwardly in the form of a moulding and terminating in a downturned flange engageable with said retaining flange; and means for securing the lower edge portion of said cover plate to said backing member.

14. In a metallic base-board, a sheet metal backing member having a body portion adapted to rest against the wall and a horizontal portion at its bottom side having a flange bent vertically upward therefrom, and a horizontal portion at the top side of said member bent outwardly and back upon itself and thence upwardly intermediate the front and rear edges thereof.

15. In a metallic base-board, a backing member comprising a single strip of sheet metal, the lower portion of which is bent outwardly and upwardly to provide a vertical flange at the front side of said member, the intermediate portion of said strip being bent outwardly and back upon itself to form a longitudinal division wall, the upper edge portion of said strip being bent outwardly and back upon itself part way to form a horizontal rib and upwardly to form a vertical flange intermediate the rear and front sides of said member.

16. The combination with a wall having a wooden base strip adjacent the bottom of the wall; of a base-board consisting of a sheet-metal backing member clamped be-

tween said base strip and the floor, said backing member having a plurality of spacing ribs projecting outwardly beyond said base strip and provided with a vertical flange having an upper edge portion bent outwardly at an oblique angle, and a cover plate having an integral moulding at its upper end and provided with a hook shaped flange engageable with said backing member flange.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature to this specification.

JACOB BUHR.