Feb. 4, 1941. F. YOUNG 2,230,922

CORNER FINISH STRIP

Filed Dec. 21, 1939

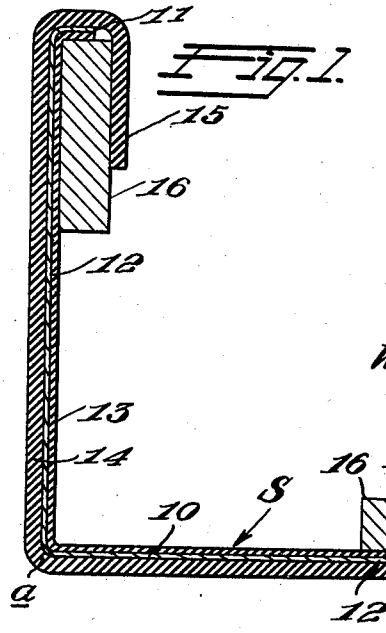


Fig. 1.

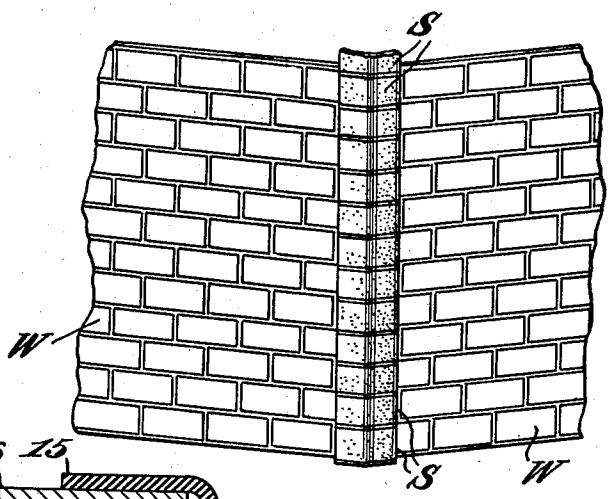


Fig. 2.

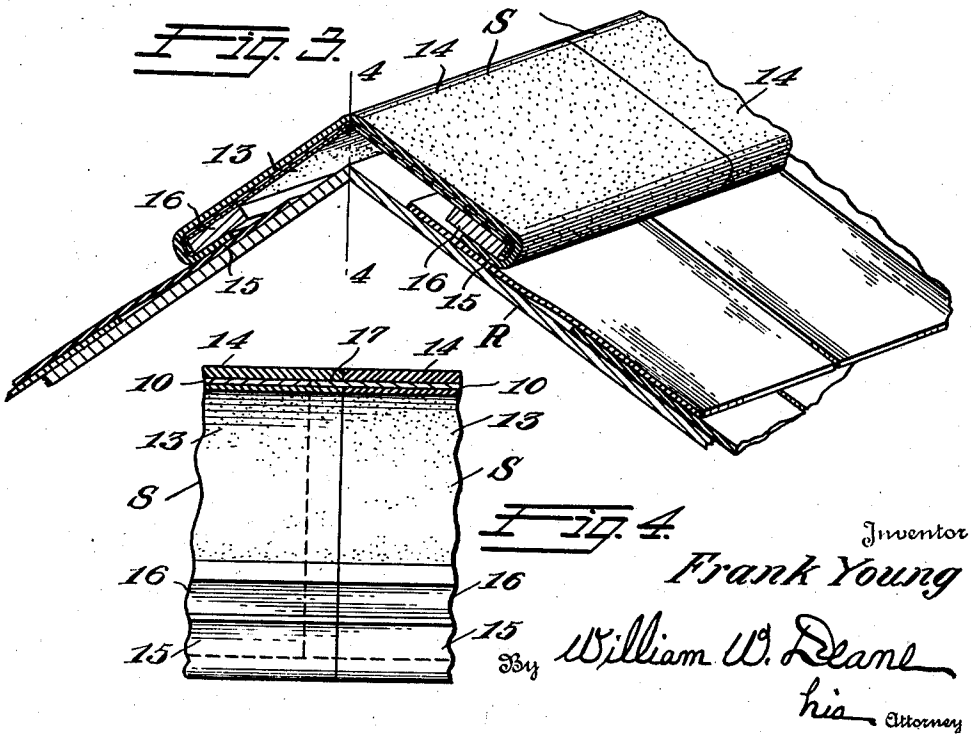


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Inventor
Frank Young
By William W. Deane
his Attorney

Patented Feb. 4, 1941 2,230,922

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,230,922

CORNER FINISH STRIP

Frank Young, Logansport, Ind.

Application December 21, 1939, Serial No. 310,447

5 Claims. (Cl. 108—24)

This invention relates to a cover finish strip.

The invention is particularly concerned with a finish strip structure of the character of the ridge roll disclosed in my Patent No. 1,910,312, May 23, 1933, and on which the present invention is an improvement.

As is clearly set forth in my said patent, the purpose of corner finish strips such as the ridge roll disclosed in the patent is to avoid the prior use of metal strips in finishing wall corners or roof ridges together with their attendant disadvantages, as well as providing a neater external finish more in harmony with the building siding or roof shingles.

A primary object of this invention is an improved corner finish strip having greater adaptability in use than the ridge roll disclosed in said patent.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a corner finish strip embodying reinforcing elements thereby, substantially increasing its durability and pressure resisting properties over the ridge roll construction disclosed in the patent.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an improved corner finish strip which is capable of being readily applied to corners of varying angles and having provision for relatively wide surface contact with walls or roofs adjacent such corners.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a corner finish strip which is of relatively simple unitary construction and which is capable of ready manufacture at relatively low cost.

For a more complete understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference will be had to the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view of the improved strip in accordance with a preferred embodiment thereof.

Figure 2 is a more or less diagrammatic perspective view of adjacent building walls showing the application of the improved strip to the vertical corner defined by such walls.

Figure 3 is a sectional perspective view of a roof showing the application of the improved strip to the ridge thereof.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view in the plane of line 4—4 in Figure 3 showing the lap connection between two adjacent strips.

Referring now in detail to the drawing by reference numerals and wherein like numerals designate like parts in the different views, S designates the improved strip in its entirety and which strip may be of any desired length as well as width.

The strip S as in the roll in said patent, includes a metallic reinforcing or backing plate or sheet 10 which may be of ordinary sheet iron and is of relatively thin gauge whereby it may readily be bent at the apex *a* of the strip S. The metallic sheet 10 in conformity with the strip S as a whole is bent intermediate its opposite edges at the apex *a* and is further bent adjacent its edges providing flanges 11 substantially at right angles to the angularly related plane body portions 12 of the sheet.

The thus formed metallic sheet 10 is covered on its inner surface with a relatively thin composition layer 13 and is also covered on its outer surface with a similar composition layer 14.

The composition layers 13 and 14 are preferably of the same general nature as composition shingles or siding now in general use and due to their tacky character readily adhere to the metallic sheet 10 in the manufacture of the sheet S.

The layers 13 and 14 may be of any desired thickness, the layer 14, however, preferably being somewhat thicker than the layer 13 and both layers conform to the shape of the metallic sheet 10.

The inner composition layer 13 terminates at the edges of flange 11 but the outer layer 14 is continued at its opposite edges in parallelism with the body portions 12 of strip 10 for a substantial distance toward the apex *a* as indicated at 15.

The edge portions 15 of layer 14 extend parallel with and in spaced relation to the adjacent portions of the inner layer 13, thus providing channels in which are disposed longitudinal reinforcing members 16 which are desirably formed of wood but may well be of cellotex, paper, ply board or any other desirable reinforcing material.

The adjacent portions of the composition layers 13 and 14 readily adhere to the engaged surfaces of the reinforcing members 16 and thereby hold same firmly in position.

As will readily be seen from Figures 1 and 3, the reinforcing members 16 are of substantial width whereby the complete strip S is effectively reinforced including the portions thereof between the members 16 and the apex *a*.

Furthermore, the portions 15 of the composition layer 14 which extend toward the apex *a* for

a substantial portion of the width of members 16 offer substantial plane surfaces for supporting engagement with building walls or roofs thereby providing effective seals against the weather elements as well as supporting the strips most efficiently.

The strips S are assembled in end to end relation and in order to provide an effective seal of the joints between the adjacent strips, the metallic sheet 10 as is indicated in Figure 4 extends beyond the adjacent ends of layers 13 and 14 of one end of each strip S and terminates short of the adjacent ends of layers 13 and 14 of the opposite end of each strip S to provide lap joints 17.

The improved strip constructed as disclosed is well adapted for use with building wall corners as indicated in Figure 2 or with roof ridges as indicated in Figure 4.

When the strip is used as in Figure 2, the angle defined by the opposed plane body portions of the strip is a right angle as in Figure 1 for parallelism of such body portions with the adjacent walls W which may be covered with composition siding as indicated.

When the strip is intended for use with roof ridges as in Figure 3 the strip is bent at the apex *a* to provide the proper angle for parallelism of the said body portions as well as the portions 15 with the opposite side of the roof R. Thus while the finished strip is relatively rigid it is still capable of being bent at the apex *a* for use with corners of various angles and by the provision of the relatively wide plane surface contacting layer portions 15, the improved strip engages the walls or roofs in such manner as to assure stability as well as an efficient seal against weather to the wall or roof joints covered by the strip.

When the longitudinally alined lap joint connected strips S are applied as in Figure 2 or Figure 3 they provide a highly effective finish both from the standpoint of efficiency and appearance, and by the provision of the reinforcing members 16 the strips are capable of withstanding relatively heavy pressure impacts which they might be subjected to, particularly when used with building walls as in Figure 2.

The outer composition layer 14 may be colored and lined to harmonize with various colors and forms of shingles and siding whereby the use of such strips will in no way mar the desired external appearance of any particular side or roof of a building.

While I have disclosed but a single specific embodiment of my invention, such is to be considered as illustrative only, and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being defined in the subjoined claims.

What I claim and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. A corner finish strip comprising a metallic sheet bent intermediate its opposed edges providing angularly related plane portions, a layer of composition material adhered to both the inner and outer surfaces of the metallic sheet, the inner layer of material being coextensive in width with the metallic sheet, the outer layer of material extending beyond the edges of the metallic sheet and bent to define channels, and a reinforcing member supported within each of the channels.

2. The structure defined in claim 1 wherein said sheet and inner layer of material are bent at right angles to said plane portions to provide flanges at the opposed edges thereof, flanges being disposed between the outer layer of material and said reinforcing members.

3. A corner finish strip comprising a metallic sheet bent intermediate its edges providing angularly related plane body portions meeting in an apex, the plane body portions being extended toward their opposed free edges in the form of flanges at right angles thereto, a layer of composition material adhered to the inner surface of the metallic sheet and co-extensive in width therewith, a layer of composition material adhered to the outer surface of the metallic sheet and being twice bent at right angles toward its opposed edges defining longitudinal channels between same and the inner layer of material, and a reinforcing member longitudinally disposed within each of the channels with the adjacent edges of the reinforcing members parallel with and in substantial spaced relation to said apex.

4. A corner finish strip comprising a relatively rigid sheet of material including angularly related body portions meeting in an apex intermediate the width of the sheet, the opposed edges of the sheet being bent in the formation of channels, and a reinforcing member in each of the channels extending longitudinally thereof and with the adjacent edges of the reinforcing members parallel with and in substantial spaced relation to said apex.

5. A corner finish strip comprising a relatively rigid sheet of material including angularly related body portions meeting in an apex intermediate the width of the sheet, a reinforcing member of substantial width and thickness having one face thereof engaged with the inner wall of each body portion, the adjacent edges of the reinforcing members being parallel with and in substantial spaced relation to said apex, and the opposed edges of the sheet being twice bent at right angles in surrounding relation to the opposed edges and portions of the other faces of the reinforcing members.

FRANK YOUNG.