April 19, 1927. 1,625,637

J. C. ABEL

HOLDING MOLDING

Filed May 29, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

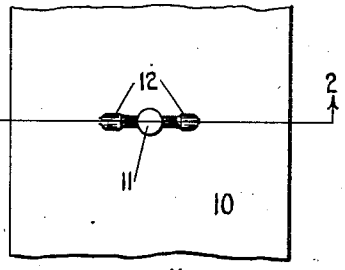


Fig. 2

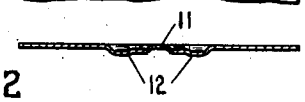


Fig. 3

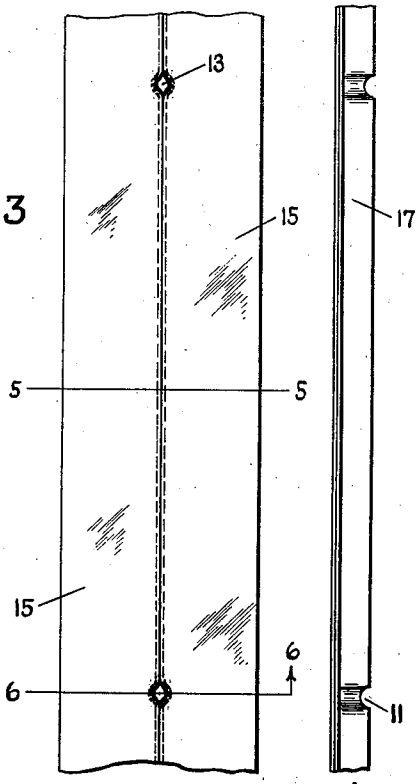


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

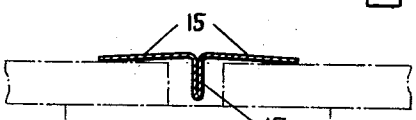
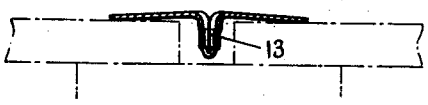


Fig. 6



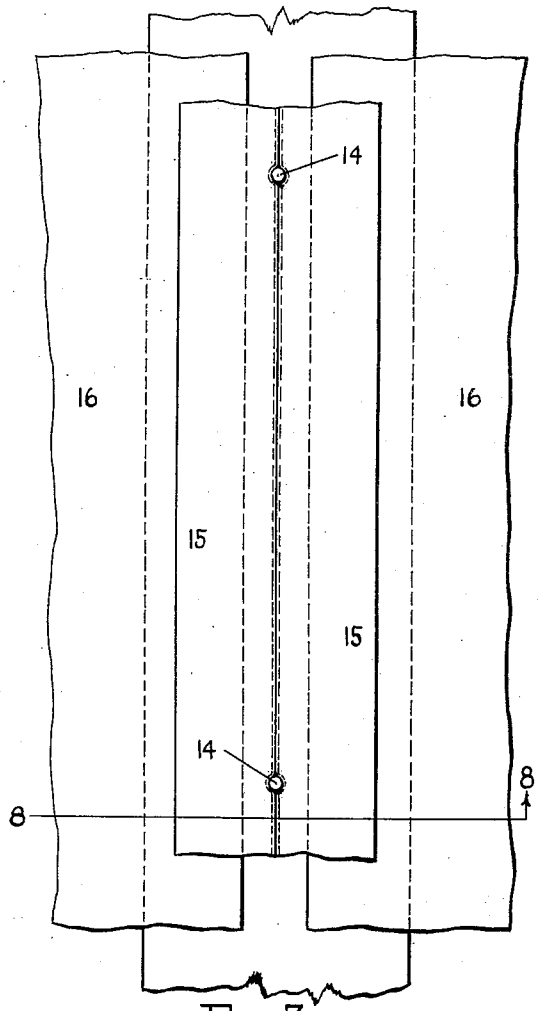


Fig. 7

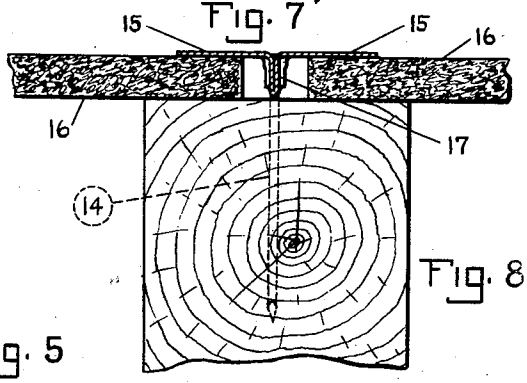


Fig. 8

INVENTOR
JOSEPH C. ABEL
BY
Oscar Hochberg
ATTORNEY

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J. C. ABEL

HOLDING MOLDING

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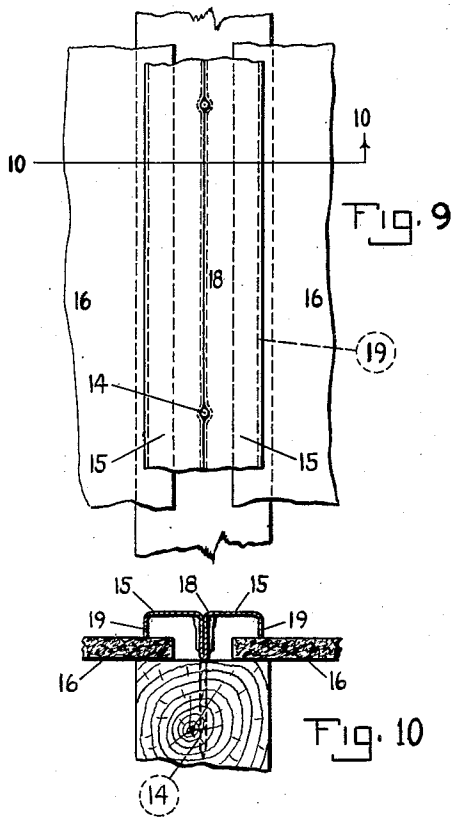


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

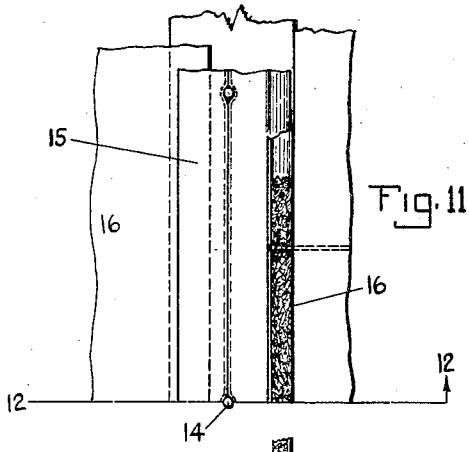


Fig. 11

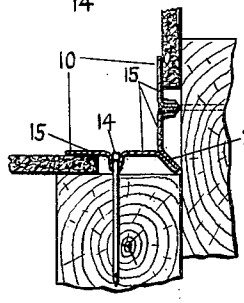


Fig. 12

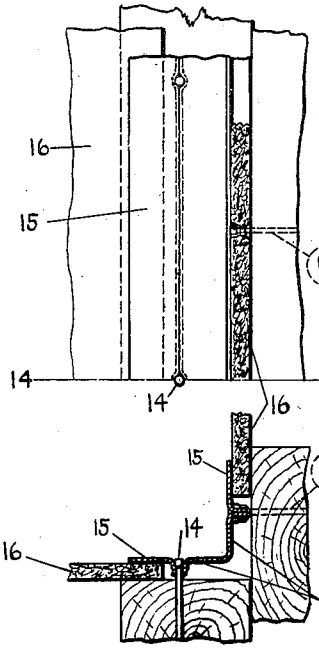


Fig. 13

Fig. 14

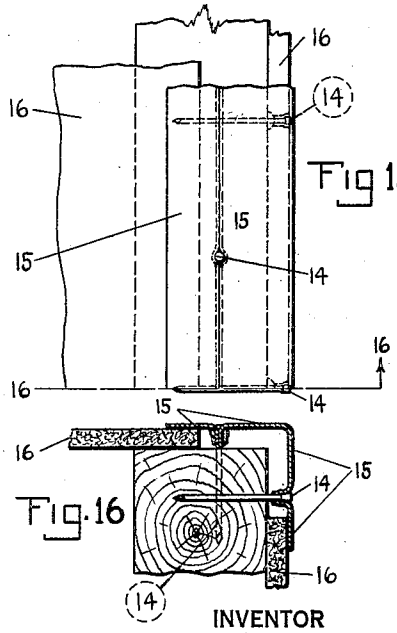


Fig 15

Fig. 16

INVENTOR
JOSEPH C. ABEL
BY
Oscar Hochberg.
ATTORNEY

Patented Apr. 19, 1927. 1,625,637

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH C. ABEL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

HOLDING MOLDING.

Application filed May 29, 1924. Serial No. 716,721.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a metal blank from which the molding is formed;

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction indicated by the arrow;

Figure 3 is a front view in elevation of the completed molding formed from the blank piece of Fig. 1;

Figure 4 is a side elevational view thereof;

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5 Fig. 3;

Figure 6 is a similar view at the nail pocket taken on line 6—6 Fig. 3 and looking in the direction indicated by the arrow;

Figure 7 is an elevational view of the completed molding in assembled position with a building framing member and adjacent panels;

Figure 8 is a sectional view on line 8—8 of Fig. 7 looking in the direction indicated by the arrow;

Figure 9 is a view similar to Fig. 7 but showing a modified form of the invention;

Figure 10 is a sectional view on line 10—10 of Fig. 9 looking in the direction indicated by the arrow;

Figure 11 is an elevational view of a molding application to corner construction and involving the use of a two-piece molding arrangement;

Figure 12 is a sectional view on line 12—12 of Fig. 11 looking in the direction indicated by the arrow;

Figure 13 is a view similar to Fig. 11 showing a one piece corner molding arrangement for inside corners;

Figure 14 is a sectional view on line 14—14 of Fig. 13 looking in the direction indicated by the arrow;

Figure 15 is an elevational view illustrating a one-piece molding application to outside or exposed corners; and

Figure 16 is a sectional view on line 16—16 of Fig. 15 looking in the direction indicated by the arrow.

My invention relates to holding molding for use in the application of wall and ceiling board panels or the like, the particular embodiments hereinafter to be described being especially adapted for fast application of such panel board.

The principal object of my invention is to provide metallic molding formed from sheet metal and substantially T-shaped in cross-section.

An important object is to provide such T-shaped molding with holes for the fastening means at spaced intervals along the median line thereof and pockets for such fastening means formed in the leg of the T to receive the fastening means and to prevent displacement thereof.

A further object is to effect economy in the time and labor required in the application of the panels and to facilitate the handling thereof.

Another object is to provide a panel holding molding adapted to be nailed or otherwise secured to the post or joist members or walls of a building and having resilient side portions overlapping and bearing upon the edges of adjacent panels to secure them in position firmly and without the use of nails and like fastening devices in the panel area.

Other objects and advantages will appear from an inspection of the drawings in which 10 represents the blank piece of metal from which the molding is formed. The nail holes 11 are punched and the nail pocket depressions 12 on opposite sides of holes 11 are pressed in the blank prior to the shaping operation. Upon completion of the hole punching and nail pocket pressing operations on the blank piece as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the piece is folded along its longitudinal median line and portions thereof bent outwardly to form a section of general T configuration. With the piece shaped as described the nail pocket depressions 12 will complement each other to form nail pockets 13 having direct communication with the holes 11. The pockets may be shaped to the contour of any standard or special type nail, those of the drawings being shaped to accommodate a common form of finishing nail 14. Thus formed the nail pockets provide extended gripping contact between nails and molding for the full depth of the molding strip. This extended contact holds the nails against displacement and insures a rigid alinement of the nails with the molding strip, the pockets forming guides to prevent deflection of the nails while entering the holes 11 during the nail driving operation.

The outwardly extending portions 15 of the molding overlap the edges of adjacent boards 16 as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 and are downwardly pitched to insure a firm bearing on the panels. The central leg por-

tion 17 of the T-section is preferably shorter than the thickness of the panels 16 to permit the flanges 15 to first bear upon the surface of the panels 16 and to allow the leg portion 17 of the molding to move as the resilient flanges 15 yield to assume the position shown in Fig. 8 upon consummation of the nailing operation. This movement is desirable and is rendered possible because of the resiliency of the flanges 15 which yield to slight variations in the panels and provide extended engagement throughout the length of the molding and firmly and securely hold the panels in position. The flanges 15 overlap the edges of the panels with a continuous and firm bearing regardless of possible inequalities in the cutting and fitting of the boards. This flexibility of the bearing contact also permits expansion and contraction of the boards due to temperature variations. The nails holding the molding do not pass through the panels held by it but leave the panels free to adjust themselves to the weaving and racking movements of the framing members or wall to which the molding is secured.

A modified form of the molding is shown in Figs. 9 and 10 in which the molding face 18 is projected outwardly from the plane of the panels 16 to produce a more pronounced paneling effect, should that be desired to meet the requirements of appearance and finish. This is accomplished by a slight change in the contour of the molding involving the minor alteration in the flanges 15 which consists in further bending the flanges 15 downwardly to provide additional flanges 19 the edges of which bear upon the panels 16. The flanges 19 are preferably arranged at right angles to flanges 15 of the molding as shown in these figures but they may be arranged at any other desired angle to meet the requirements of any particular scheme of decoration. This type of raised molding is, in all other respects, similar to the molding shown in Figs. 3 to 8 inclusive and in the matter of the initial downward pitch of the flange portions 15 and in the resiliency of said flanges for the purpose hereinbefore described.

The raised type of molding is desirable for use in decorative schemes in which the boards are exposed, but when the boards are to be covered by wall paper, burlap, or other covering, a smooth surface unbroken by protruding areas is essential. This may be achieved by depressing the faces of the boards along their edges so that the molding flange faces will be flush with the board faces, the whole presenting a plane surface permitting the application of any desired wall covering.

The molding shown in Figs. 3 to 8 inclusive may be adapted to corner construction, either to inside corner treatment as shown in Figs. 11 to 14 inclusive, or to exposed corner application as shown in Figs. 15 and 16. In the application of any of the forms of corner arrangement referred to, the characteristics of the molding are retained. The corner construction shown in Figs. 11 and 12 involves the use of two juxtaposed molding pieces 10 having their contiguous flanges 15 beveled as at 20 and their body portions at right angles to each other, the outer flanges 15 bearing upon the board 16 as shown in Fig. 12 while the beveled flanges 20 rest with their edges against the framing or wall of the building and are held against displacement by the nails 14 in the pockets 13 of the respective moldings 10 after the fashion obtaining in the application of moldings away from corners.

Preferably I employ corner molding in one piece as shown in Figs. 13 to 16 inclusive. The molding is of double T formation bent along its median line to present two faces at right angles to each other, each face representing a molding having all of the characteristics of the separately formed pieces, the only difference being that the inner or contiguous flanges 15 are connected. In both forms the nails 14 are driven at right angles to each other as shown in these figures, the pockets 13 of the respective sides of the molding for exposed corners being relatively staggered as shown in Fig. 15 to avoid possible interference on the part of the nails 14 of one section with those of the companion section during the nail driving operation. The connected flange portions of the corner moldings are interdependent as will be obvious since any movement of one of said flanges 15 is resisted by the contiguous flange 15 of the companion molding thereby mutually reinforcing each other against displacement.

From the foregoing it is apparent the use of the invention will effect an appreciable saving of time and labor since but one row of nails is required to hold the molding and both panels. The driving of nails through the panels is dispensed with. The molding section insures the maximum strength and rigidity, is fireproof, and may be finished to conform to any desired decorative scheme. The design is ideal for temporary construction, and both molding and panel boards may be salvaged without damage to either for use elsewhere. The word wall-board is used in its broadest sense to include also ceiling boards.

What I claim is:—

1. A wall assembly comprising a pair of wall boards spaced apart, a holding molding of general T formation arranged with its depending leg portion in the space between said boards and its oppositely extending flanges downwardly pitched and overlying the adjacent edges of the boards,

said flanges being adapted to yield to assume another and final position on said boards upon consummation of the assembling operation, and securing means for said molding and boards passing through said molding only.

2. In a panel-board arrangement comprising panels spaced apart, holding molding between the panels having resilient flanges overlapping adjacent edges of said panels, said flanges being downwardly pitched during the initial stages of the assembling operation and adapted to yield to assume another and final position on said panels upon consummation of the assembling operation, and fastening devices passing through said molding only.

3. In a wall-board assembly, a pressed metal panel-holding molding having a cross-section of general T configuration, securing means in the depending flange portion thereof, and resilient outwardly extending, downwardly pitched flanges on opposite sides of said depending flange portion overlapping contiguous edges of the panels, said depending flange portion comprising a pair of web plates joined at their lower edges and connected at their upper margins to said downwardly pitched flanges.

4. The combination in a wall-board assembly having panels spaced apart, of a pressed metal panel-holding molding made by folding a piece of metal along its longitudinal median line to form a leg portion depending between and of less depth than said panels, the upper portions of the webs of said depending leg portion being turned outwardly and pitched downwardly to overlap and engage contiguous margins of the panels.

5. In a wall-board assembly, a pressed metal panel-holding molding having a cross-section of general T configuration, resilient outwardly extending, downwardly pitched flanges on opposite sides of the depending flange portion of said molding overlapping and engaging contiguous margins of the panels, and securing means in said depending flange portion and between said pitched flanges.

6. The combination in a wall-board assembly having panels spaced apart, of a pressed metal panel-holding molding made by folding a piece of metal along its longitudinal median line to form a leg portion depending between and of less depth than said panels, the upper portions of the webs of said depending leg portion being turned outwardly and pitched downwardly to overlap and engage contiguous margins of the panels, and securing means between said webs and flanges, said webs and flanges being spaced apart at intervals to provide extended engagement with said securing means.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOSEPH C. ABEL.