TRIM MEANS OR A BORDER EDGE COVERING

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This invention relates to a trim means or a border edge covering.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a trim member which may be used for covering or overlaying the edge of a board or the like, for providing a trim, covering, or framing of the board to which it is attached, for the purpose of improving the appearance of the board and also for reinforcing and/or providing a rigidifying support for said board.

Another object of this invention is to provide a member which is integrally formed and which may be readily attached to any board or other surface having an edge, for the purpose of covering the edge.

Another object of this invention is to provide a trimming strip which may be made of any material, such as metal, plastic, or the like, which may be made in any length and made to accommodate a board of any thickness or depth, and in which the strip is secured to the board in such a manner as to maintain a straight edge or square end with the edges of the board.

Another object of this invention is to provide a very simple and inexpensive trim which may be readily applied by any inexperienced and unskilled person without the use of any tools for cutting into smaller size lengths, and which has self-attaching means, in that merely by applying it to the edge of the board, it will attach itself to the board and retain itself in such attached position.

Other objects will become apparent as this description progresses.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a front view of a peg board to which the trim strips of this invention have been attached;
FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of one corner of the structure shown in FIG. 1;
FIG. 3 is an enlarged perspective broken off view of the trim strip;
FIG. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken on lines 4—4 of FIG. 2;
FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken on lines 5—5 of FIGS. 2; and
FIG. 6 is a view taken on lines 6—6 of FIG. 5.

The trim member consists of an integrally formed strip, designated generally by the numeral 10, which may be stamped or rolled of metal, or formed of molded material or any other material suitable for this purpose. The trim may be made in any desired length or may be of a length suitable for cutting into smaller size lengths as desired. I have found that strips of 48 inches in length would be of practical use. The trim is formed of a strip having a front wall 12 a connecting outer end wall 14 substantially at right angles to the front wall, and a reversely bent inner wall 16. The reversely bent inner wall 16 is a continuation of the outer end wall 14. The reversely bent inner wall 16 is angularly inclined from the outer end wall 14 and spaced therefrom at an oblique angle. It will be seen that the inner wall 16 terminates short of the front wall 12 to provide a space 18 therebetween to accommodate the edge of the board.

The inner wall 16 is trimmed or indented or reversely bent to provide cramped portions 20 at spaced distances along the length of the inner wall 16. The cramped portions 20 provide a generally V-shaped configuration in section with the cramped adjacent wall sections 22 and 24 of the cramped portion 20, tapering or inclined inwardly from the bottom towards the outer end wall 14 so that the uppermost central portion 26 of the cramped wall portion 20 lies contiguous or closely adjacent to the outer end wall 14. The V-shaped upper edge 28 of the cramped portion 20 forms a support for engagement with the board to which it is attached. This serves a very important function in that when the trim member 10 is positioned on the edge of a board B, or any other edge surface to which it is attached, the outer edge 30 of the board rests against the inside surface of the outer end wall 14 and the inside wall 32 of the board adjacent the edge 30 is positioned against the longitudinal upper edge 34 of the inner wall 16, as well as against the upper V-shaped edge 28 of the spaced cramped members 20, which provides a firm support for the edge of the board and prevents tilting of the trim strip relative to the board edges, as can be best appreciated by the illustration in FIG. 5.

The trim strip 10 through the medium of the spaced cramped portions 20 provides in effect a continuous surface contact with the wall 32 of the board B which extends from adjacent the outer end wall 14 to the spaced upper edge 34. With such a wide area surface contact for the edge of the board, the trim is prevented from tilting relative to the board. In effect, the result is the same as if a continuous lip or flange extended inwardly along the inside wall of the end wall 14 on which the edge of the board would rest. With this invention a trim is provided in which the edge 30 of the board would be flush with the inside wall of the outer end wall 14 and a lateral or free play between the trim and the board is eliminated. In other words, the trim always maintains a square or right-angled relationship to the edge 30 of the board.

To provide a gripping effect, the exposed edge of the front wall 12 is turned inwardly to provide an inwardly extending gripping lip 36, and the exposed edge 34 of the inner wall 16 is likewise turned inwardly to provide a gripping edge. The gripping surfaces described maintain the trim member affixed to the board.

To permit the strips or trims 10 to be positioned on the four edges of a square or rectangular-shaped board, as shown in FIG. 1, to form a continuous border surface, the opposite ends 12' of the front wall 12 are cut on a bias or angle of 45°. The opposite ends 16' of the inner wall 16 are likewise angled or biased at 45° so that when the trims are positioned adjacent to each other and at right angles, the edges of adjacent trims will meet and cover the edge of the board.

As best seen in FIGS. 4 and 5, the trim strip extends rearwardly of the board surface and at the reversely bent portion a curved edge 38 is provided which extends the length of the strip. This permits the board B to be supported in a vertical or horizontal position against a wall or floor surface, with the edge 38 resting against the wall or floor surface and spacing the board B therefrom.

I have found that a practical trim strip may be made by the use of metal with a 0.020 gauge and that the crimping 20 along the inner wall 16 be spaced approximately six inches apart. However, it will be understood that any suitable material of any gauge may be used and that the spacing of the crimping may be varied from the above as desired, dependent upon the particular requirements.

As will be understood from the foregoing, the trim may be readily attached to the edge of any board merely by positioning same adjacent the edge of the board and pushing inwardly against it until it assumes the position shown in the drawings. It will thus provide a covering for the edges of the board; it will provide a rigidifying reinforcement for the board, and it will provide a spacing means between the rear of the board and a supporting surface.
3,294,353

The trim may be readily attached to any board without the use of any tools or other extraneous implements. It will serve to frame the board and improve the appearance thereof. It will be understood that while the trim has been shown applied to a peg board or the like that it has unlimited application and that it may be used in any environment for the purpose of trimming the edges of any surface to which it is applied.

It will be understood that various changes and modifications may be made from the foregoing without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A trim for the edge of a board comprising a strip having a front wall, an end wall substantially at right angles to the front wall, and an inwardly and reversely bent inner wall spaced from the end wall and terminating short of the edge of the front wall to provide a space between the inner wall and the front wall to receive the edge of a board or the like, said inner wall having an inwardly crimped portion with the crimped portion of a generally V-shaped configuration in section, with the inner portion of the crimped wall closely adjacent the end wall.

2. A structure defined in claim 1 in which the edge of the inner wall is provided with an inwardly extending portion.

3. A structure defined in claim 1 in which the inner wall is provided with a plurality of inwardly spaced crimped portions along the length thereof.

4. A structure defined in claim 1 in which the front wall is provided with an inwardly turned lip and the edge of the inner wall is provided with an inwardly turned lip.

5. A structure defined in claim 1 in which the end of the front wall is slanted at an angle of approximately 45 degrees.

6. A structure defined in claim 1 in which the end of both the front wall and the inner wall are each slanted at an angle of approximately 45 degrees.

7. A structure defined in claim 1 in which the junction of the end wall and the inner wall forms a rear support for the trim to space the board from a supporting surface.

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