Feb. 5, 1935. O. MacNAB ET AL 1,989,814

WALL TRIM CONSTRUCTION

Filed Sept. 27, 1933

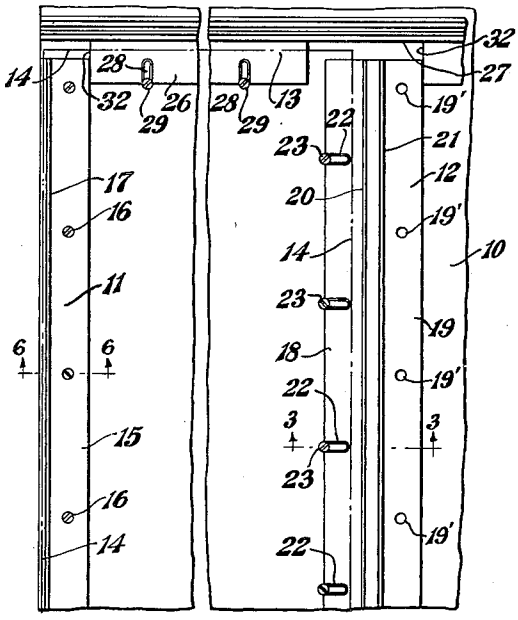


Fig. 1

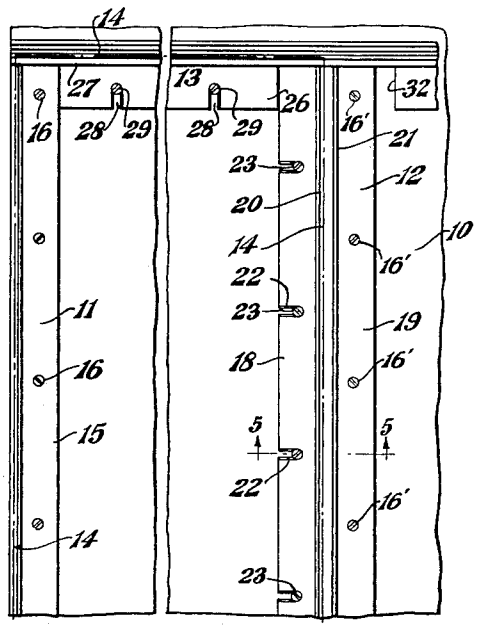


Fig. 2

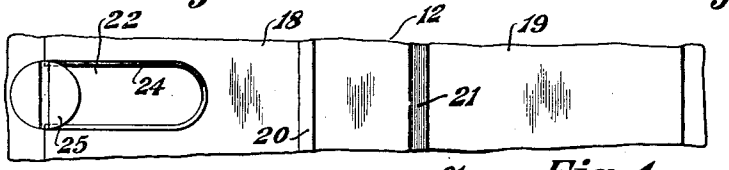


Fig. 4

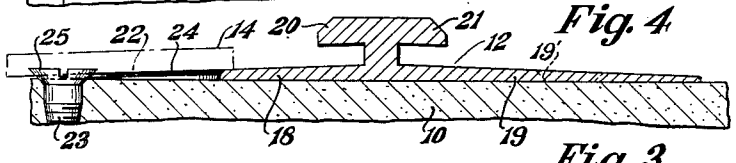


Fig. 3

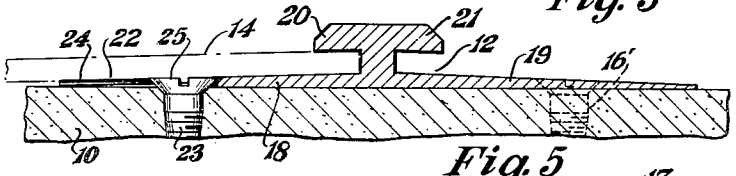


Fig. 5

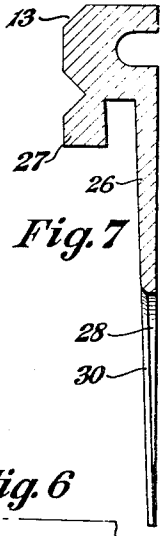


Fig. 7

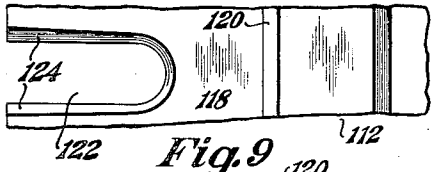


Fig. 9

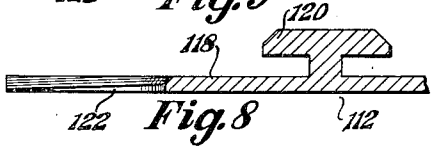


Fig. 8

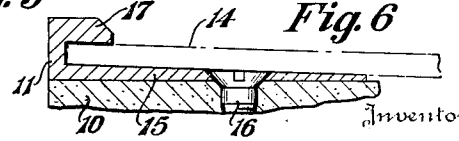


Fig. 6

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WALL TRIM CONSTRUCTION

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Application September 27, 1933, Serial No. 691,150

8 Claims. (Cl. 20—15)

The invention relates in general to trim members for wall coverings and the like, and more particularly to trim members having a laterally extending securing flange for attachment to a supporting wall and an edge-overlapping flange for retaining or gripping a marginal edge of the wall covering.

In prior constructions of this type, the securing flanges are provided at suitable intervals with holes for screws or nails and the like, and the first step in the installation of a wall covering is to locate the panel or vertical trim members and secure them in place by means of the attaching screws.

After the panel trim members are secured in place, the wall covering panel is applied. In order to insert the marginal edge of the covering under the corresponding edge-overlapping flange of the trim member, it becomes necessary to bend or buckle the covering. Where the covering is substantially inflexible or rigid, the necessary bending cannot be accomplished without breaking, cracking, or otherwise injuring the covering.

Moreover, when at least one of the horizontal marginal edges of the wall covering panel is to be retained by the overlapping flange of a trim member, such as a wainscot, it is necessary to bend the wall covering panel in two ways substantially at right angles to each other in order to insert the marginal edges of the wall covering under the overlapping flanges of the panel trim and wainscot members.

This kind of bending is practically impossible, even with more or less flexible wall coverings, without seriously damaging the covering.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved trim construction which may be moved while in place to allow the positioning of a wall covering panel and the like.

Another object is to provide a trim construction which is capable of lateral movement after being secured to a wall, so as to bring its overlapping flange into overlapping relation to the marginal edge of a wall covering panel positioned on the wall.

A further object is to provide a trim construction having a lateral flange provided with slots cooperating with the securing means for permitting lateral movement of the trim on its support and for wedgably securing the trim to the support when the trim is moved laterally in one direction.

These and other objects are successfully accomplished by the improvements comprising the present invention which may be stated in general terms as including the provision of screw-receiving slots in the securing flange of the trim members, said slots being preferably open at the outer edge of the securing flange and extending laterally inward therefrom, and the edge portions of the slots being inclined or tapered longitudinally of the slots.

Referring to the drawing forming part hereof

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevation of a wall having trim members positioned thereon, showing certain of the trim members moved into displaced position for receiving a wall covering panel.

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the movable trim members moved back into the position which they normally occupy for overlapping the marginal edges of the panel covering;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view through the movable panel trim member, as on line 3—3, Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary plan view thereof;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view through the panel trim member of Fig. 3, as on line 5—5, Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view through the stationary trim member, as on line 6—6, Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a detached cross sectional view of the wainscot trim member;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary cross sectional view of a modified form of panel trim member; and

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary plan view thereof.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In Figs. 1 and 2, the wall 10 has positioned thereon a vertically disposed stationary trim member 11, which may be a cap or corner member, the vertically disposed movable panel trim member 12, and the horizontally disposed movable wainscot member 13. The trim members 11, 12 and 13 are adapted to border three sides of a rectangular wall covering panel indicated in dot-dash lines at 14.

The elongated trim member 11, which is shown as a cap member located at the end of wall 10, is provided with a laterally extending securing flange 15, secured to the wall by means of screws 16, and preferably having its upper surface inclined from a minimum thickness at its outer edge to a maximum thickness at its inner edge for eliminating any substantial offset between the outer edge of the securing flange and the supporting wall.

The trim member 11 is provided with an edge-overlapping flange 17 for overlapping and gripping the adjacent vertical marginal edge of the

wall covering panel 14, the securing flange 15 extending under said marginal edge of the panel.

The elongated panel trim member 12 is preferably provided with a securing flange 18 extending laterally toward trim member 11 under the opposite marginal edge of the panel 14, and with a securing flange 19 extending laterally in the opposite direction for projecting under a marginal edge of the next adjacent wall covering panel. The flanges 18 and 19 are preferably tapered as is flange 15 of member 11, that is, each has its upper surface inclined from a minimum thickness at the outer edge of the flange to a maximum thickness at its inner edge.

The trim member 12 is provided with an edge-overlapping flange 20 extending laterally in the direction of flange 18 for overlapping and gripping the adjacent marginal edge of panel 14, and an edge-overlapping flange 21 extending laterally in the direction of securing flange 19 for overlapping the adjacent marginal edge of the next adjacent panel.

Preferably, the securing flange 18 is provided at longitudinal intervals with screw-receiving slots 22, preferably opening at the outer edge of the flange 18 and extending laterally inward therefrom toward the overlapping flange 20. Screws 23 extend through the slots 22 into the wall 10 for securing the panel trim member 12 thereto.

The edge portions 24 of the slots 22 are preferably beveled to allow for counter-sinking the beveled heads 25 of screws 23 therein, and the edge portions 24 are parallel with the inclined upper surface of the flange 18, so that said edge portions are inclined or tapered longitudinally of the slots from one end to the other thereof.

The slots 22 provide means for permitting lateral movement of the panel trim member 12 after the same has been secured in place on the wall because the slots 22 are capable of longitudinal movement on the screws 23, and the inclined or tapered edge portions 24 provide means for wedgably engaging the screw heads 25 when the panel trim member 12 is moved laterally in one direction, namely, to the left as viewed in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive.

Preferably, the securing flange 19 is provided at longitudinal intervals with screw holes 19' for receiving screws 16' to secure the flange 19 to the wall 10 after the trim member 12 has been moved back into panel securing position, with its edge-overlapping flange 20 overlapping the marginal edge of panel 14.

The elongated wainscot trim member 13 is provided, as best shown in Fig. 7, with a tapered securing flange 26 for extending laterally under the upper marginal edge of the wall covering panel 14, and an edge-overlapping flange 27 for overlapping and gripping said upper marginal edge of panel 14.

At longitudinal intervals the securing flange 26 is provided with screw receiving slots 28, similar to or identical with slots 22, and the slots 28 are preferably open at the outer edge of flange 26 and extend laterally inward therefrom toward the overlapping flange 27. Screws 29 extend through slots 28 into the wall 10 for securing the wainscot trim member thereto.

The edge portions 30 of slots 28 are preferably beveled to allow for counter-sinking the beveled heads of screws 29 therein, and said edge portions 30 are parallel with the inclined upper surface of the tapered flange 18 in a manner similar to or identical with the edge portions 24 of slots 22.

Thus the slots 28 provide means for lateral movement of the wainscot member 13, that is, movement vertically of panel 14, after the wainscot member has been secured in place on the wall 10 by screws 29, and the edge portions 30 provide means for wedgably engaging the beveled heads of screws 29 when the wainscot member 13 is moved laterally downward, as viewed in Figs. 1 and 2.

The securing flange 26 of the wainscot member 13 is preferably cut out at longitudinal intervals as shown at 32, for receiving the adjacent upper ends of the vertical trim members 11 and 12 and allowing said upper ends to substantially abut the edge-overlapping flange 27 of the wainscot member when the trim members have been moved into normal panel retaining position.

The cut out portions 32 are made somewhat wider than the vertical trim members to be received therein, so as to allow for lateral movement of the vertical trim members before the wainscot member is moved downwardly into panel retaining position.

In applying wall covering panels to a wall and utilizing the improved wall trim construction of the present invention, the cap or corner section represented by 11 is first secured in place by means of the screws 16. Then the first panel trim member 12 is located at the proper distance from trim member 11, and secured in place by inserting screws 23 in the slots 22 in the relative positions shown in Figs. 2 and 5.

The wainscot trim member 13 is next located and secured in place by the screws 29 inserted in slots 28 in the relative position shown in Fig. 2. The trim members 12 and 13 now occupy their normal panel retaining positions.

In order to apply the first wall covering panel 14 without bending or buckling the marginal edges thereof, the panel trim member 12 is moved to the right as viewed in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, a distance substantially equal to the length of slots 22 so that the screws 23 occupy the relative positions shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. The wainscot member 13 is moved upwardly as viewed in Figs. 1 and 2, a distance substantially equal to the length of slots 28 with screws 29 occupying the relative positions shown in Fig. 1.

The wall covering panel 14 may then be placed in position, as indicated in dot-dash lines in Fig. 1, with its left vertical marginal edge overlapped by the overlapping flange 17 of trim member 11, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, with its upper marginal edge below the overlapping flange 27 of the wainscot member, and with its right vertical marginal edge to the left of overlapping flange 20 of the panel trim member 12.

After the wall covering panel 14 has been thus positioned, the panel trim member 12 is moved back into normal position with the overlapping flange 20 overlapping and gripping the adjacent marginal edge of the panel 14, and with the screws 23 occupying substantially the position shown in Figs. 2 and 5.

As the panel trim member 12 is thus moved to the left, the inclined beveled edge portions 24 of the slots wedgably engage the beveled screw heads 25 so that the securing flange 18 is tightly secured to the wall 10.

Next the wainscot trim member 13 is moved downwardly toward its normal position to occupy the panel retaining position of Fig. 2, with its overlapping flange 27 overlapping and gripping the upper marginal edge of panel 14. As the wainscot member 13 is moved downwardly, the

inclined edge portions 30 of slots 28 wedgably engage the heads of screws 29 to tightly secure the securing flange 26 of the wainscot member to the wall 10.

After the first panel 14 of the wall covering has been secured in place, the panel trim member 12 serves as the stationary trim member for starting the application of the next panel section, in the same manner as did the stationary trim member 11 with respect to wall covering panel 14.

The modified form of trim member indicated at 112 in Figs. 8 and 9, is provided with a laterally extending securing flange 118 of uniform thickness throughout, and an edge-overlapping flange 120. The securing flange 118 is provided with an outwardly opening laterally extending slot 122 for receiving securing screws and the like, and the beveled edge portions 124 of the slot are tapered or inclined longitudinally thereof for wedgably engaging the beveled heads of the securing screws in the same manner as the beveled edge portions 24 of the trim member 12.

By utilizing the present improved wall trim construction, wall covering panels of various kinds of material, flexible or inflexible, may be quickly and easily applied without in any way damaging or injuring the wall covering material.

We claim:

1. In combination with a wall having a wall covering, a trim member having a laterally extending securing flange and an edge-overlapping flange, means for securing said securing flange to the wall, said edge-overlapping flange normally overlapping a marginal edge of the wall covering, and the securing flange being provided with a laterally extending slot cooperating with the securing means for permitting lateral movement of the trim member on the wall.

2. In combination with a wall having a wall covering, a trim member having a laterally extending securing flange and an edge-overlapping flange, means for securing said securing flange to the wall, said edge-overlapping flange normally overlapping a marginal edge of the wall covering, and the securing flange being provided with a laterally extending slot having edge portions inclined longitudinally of the slot for wedgably engaging the securing means when the trim member is moved laterally in one direction on the wall.

3. In combination with a wall having a wall covering, a trim member having a laterally extending securing flange and an edge-overlapping flange, means for securing said securing flange to the wall, said edge-overlapping flange normally overlapping a marginal edge of the wall covering, and means on the securing flange cooperating with the securing means for permitting lateral movement of the trim member on the wall.

4. In combination with a wall having a wall covering, a trim member having a laterally extending securing flange and an edge-overlapping flange, means for securing said securing flange to the wall, said edge-overlapping flange normally overlapping a marginal edge of the wall covering, and means on the securing flange cooperating with the securing means for permitting lateral movement of the trim member on the wall and for wedgably engaging the securing means when the trim member is moved laterally in one direction on the wall.

5. In combination with a wall having a wall covering, a trim member having a laterally extending securing flange and an edge-overlapping flange, said securing flange being tapered from a minimum thickness at its outer edge to a maximum thickness at its inner edge, said edge-overlapping flange normally overlapping a marginal edge of the wall covering, said securing flange being provided with a plurality of outwardly opening laterally extending slots, and screws extending through the slots into the wall and having heads wedgably engaging the edge portions of the slots.

6. In combination with a wall having a rectangular wall covering panel, an elongated trim member for each of two adjoining marginal edges of the panel, each of said trim members having a laterally extending securing flange extending under the adjacent marginal edge of the panel and a flange normally overlapping said adjacent marginal edge, each securing flange having laterally extending slots, means extending through the slots into the wall for securing the trim members thereto, and the edges of the slots being tapered longitudinally of the slots for wedgably engaging the securing means.

7. In combination with a wall having a wall covering, a trim member having a laterally extending securing flange and an edge-overlapping flange, means for securing said securing flange to the wall, said edge-overlapping flange normally overlapping a marginal edge of the wall covering, and the securing flange being provided with a laterally extending slot opening at its outer edge and cooperating with the securing means for permitting lateral movement of the trim member on the wall.

8. In combination with a wall and a rectangular wall covering panel adapted to be located in fixed position on the wall, an elongated trim member for each of three marginal edges of the panel, two adjoining trim members each having a laterally extending securing flange extending under the adjacent marginal edge of the panel and a flange normally overlapping said adjacent marginal edge, each securing flange having a laterally extending slot, and means extending through said slots for securing the trim members to the wall, whereby the two adjoining trim members may be moved laterally on the wall and relative to the wall covering.

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