

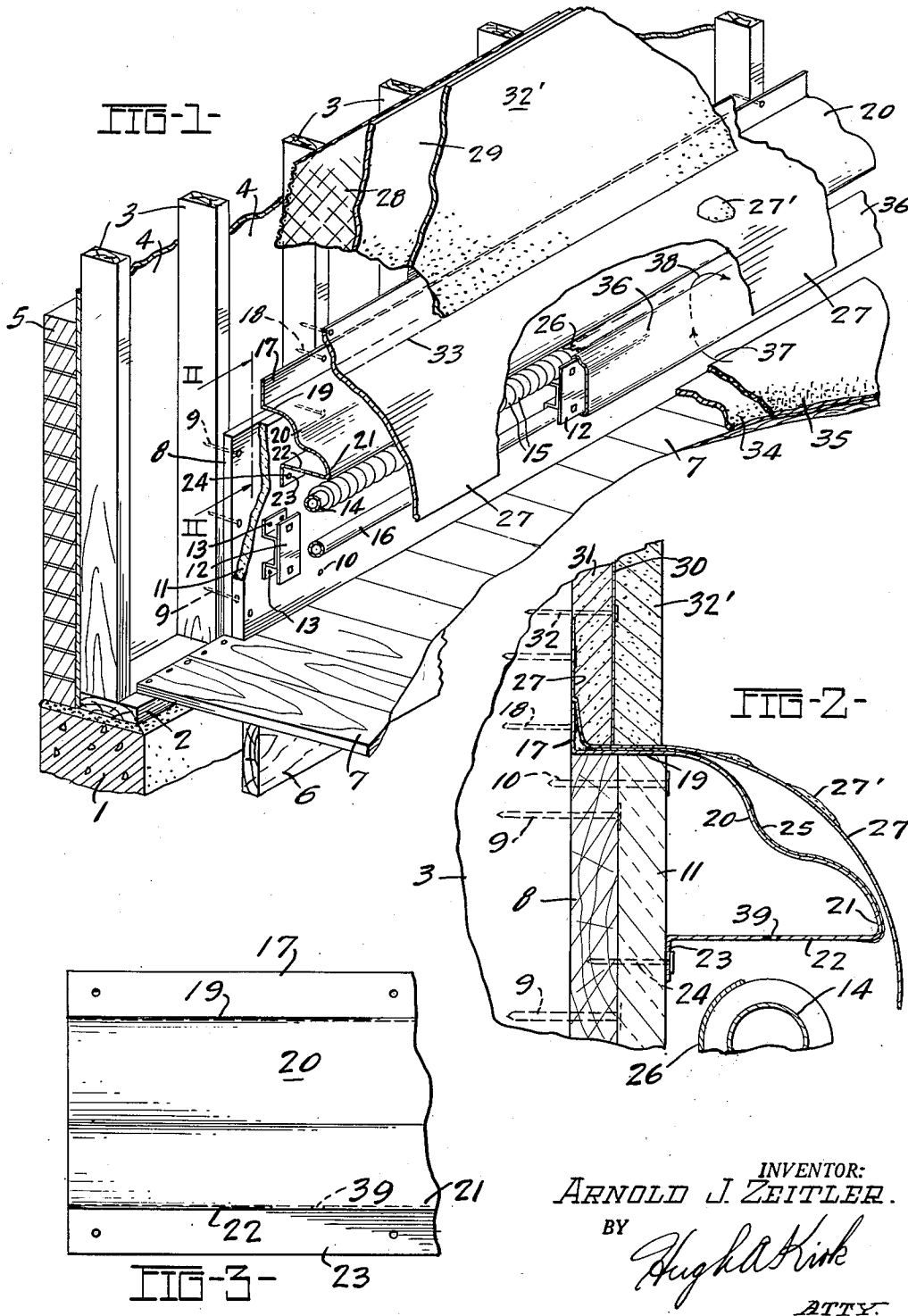
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BASEBOARD RADIATOR CONSTRUCTION

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BASEBOARD RADIATOR CONSTRUCTION

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2 Claims. (Cl. 257-133)

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This invention relates to speeding up erection and equipment installation, more particularly in having to do with factors involving temperature control for widening all season operations in erecting dwellings with temperature control systems therefor.

This invention has utility when incorporated in locating the final heating equipment in a building, especially when such be of the baseboard or mopboard type, initially in the structure at once the outer wall erection and overhead be sufficient to effect room enclosure. Under this program, the steps taken for the heating ducts properly take into account the thickness of the interior wall coatings or applications as from the support outward therefor. Such may be referred to as lath, plaster or rough coat and the finish coat. Interior trim or finish is usually of additional inward extent for such room. An advantageous and preferred practice hereunder is so to provide spacing or filler and insulation to bring out at the baseboard region an approximation of the plane for the interior wall finish face or surface. The filler and insulation at once provide a mounting for the heating ducts in a completed building location therefor. Besides then installing the brackets and the ducts, a mopboard top trim is placed as a shield thereover. Instead of salamanders or crude in-the-way apparatus, the ducts may be connected up with the furnace or heat supply. Before the plastering or other debris throwing-off operations, a building paper or other protective covering may shield the trim from mar and the ducts from having plaster or other fragments cluttered therewith. With completion of the interior coatings, this shield may be torn off. The height location for the trim or mopboard top takes into account the floor covering thicknesses for adequate draft or ventilation clearances.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view, with parts broken away, showing the installation method of heating ducts in building construction;

Fig. 2 is a section thru the baseboard top trim on the line II-II, Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the trim of Fig. 2.

A base or foundation 1 has a footing 2 from which rise studding 3, which at its outer side may carry building sheets or paper 4 to have an outer finish as brick veneer 5. Joist 6 may carry a floor 7. At such stage of building enclosure, with a ceiling or roof, the interior work may proceed regardless of the inclemency of the weather, under the invention herein.

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The consideration herein has primarily to do with buildings as of the dwelling type with which a heating plant is installed, or there be brought in heating means thereto. The builder may check with the architect plans, or his knowledge as to just what thickness of coatings are to be applied to the wall interior for the ultimate finish from which it is normally the practice to have the door frame, window frames and baseboard regions extend inwardly. With this approach, a filler, say of plywood 8 may be anchored by nails 9 to the studding 3 in approximating the height of the mopboard-to-be. The filler 8 is a backing upon which may then be anchored by nails 10 an insulation board 11, of the general character of asbestos cement. Brackets 12 are mounted by screws 13 in appropriately spaced relation to have ride thereon heating means. A type of such equipment may be $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter copper lead-in pipe 14 having heat-giving-off conductor disks 15 or fins distributed therealong. With this duct or pipe 14 above, a return similar diameter copper pipe 16 may be provided in the system, say with thermostatically controlled forced feed or circulation, say for hot water.

Either before or after placing the brackets 12 and the ducts 14, 16, a baseboard top trim unit is installed. This unit is herein shown as comprising a narrow top flange 17 attachable by nails 18 directly to the studding 3. From the flange 17, there is an outwardly extending ledge 19 of sufficient width to have a decorative drop portion 20 therefrom as outward from such wall interior coatings as may be in order for later placing.

The underside of the ledge 19 rides upon and is of reinforcing support due to the upper edges of the filler 8 and the insulation 11 riding thereagainst. Besides providing a closure seal or finish for the filler and insulation top portions, the trim from its decorative drop portion has an outer return bend edge 21 to a flat under side 22 ending in a narrow down flange 23 anchored by nails 24 with the insulation or "transite" 11. The trim, herein shown as of sheet metal, which may initially carry a plating or finish 25, has sufficient out-throw or overhang properly to provide for air circulation or the proper ventilation and heating conditions sought.

There may be left on the fins 15 for the duct 14, a protective wrapping 26, say such as used in the shipping. However, for shielding the finish 25 of the baseboard top or trim, it is desirable that a flexible sheet, say of building paper 27 be located at its top edge under, say expanded

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metal lath 28, for the sheet 27 not only to extend over the ledge 19 and the decorative portion 20, but also to depend sufficiently that roughage, tile or plaster 27' may not fall to the heating ducts 14, 16, and the fins 15. A ground or rough coat 29 may be applied to the lath 28 forming a scratch coat (see Fig. 1). Or in lieu thereof, there may be a paper jacket 30 on a gypsum filler 31 as a plasterboard base, assembled by nails 32 with the studding 3 (see Fig. 2). Putty or finish coat 32' may then be applied to the rough coat 29 or the plasterboard 30, 31. A scratch line 33 at the junction of the shield sheet 27 and the outer edge bottom of the finish coat 32', is a course adopted for ready tearing of the sheet 27 clear of the trim to leave fully exposed the finish 25 for the baseboard top trim. Should there be still the wrapping 26 on the fins 15, such may now be torn off.

A floor covering base 34 may be laid fully up to the insulation 11, with a carpet or final floor covering 35 thereon. This is in the sequence that bare floors be not adopted. A facing plate 36 is interlocked with the brackets 12, with the planned provision for lower intake 37 sufficiently clear of the covering 35 for adequate outdraft 38 along and from above the plate 36. Bottom vent ports 39 are provided for the mounted trim 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

What is claimed and it is desired to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a building construction inner wall side facing for a baseboard region having a wall and a floor, comprising: a sheet against said wall rising from said floor to at least about baseboard height, a trim strip having a first flange adjacent said wall, said strip having a decorating portion extending outwardly and downwardly from said wall to an outer edge and then extending back in a flat horizontal underside portion extending under said decorative portion inwardly to a second flange, said second flange being outwardly and downwardly offset from said first flange, means for anchoring said second flange to said sheet brackets on said sheet, a duct for carrying a heat exchange medium which duct is positioned on said brackets under said outwardly extending portion of said strip, said strip forming a hood for hiding said duct from vertical view, and a facing plate attached on said brackets vertically under said outer edge of said strip hiding said duct from horizontal view, said facing plate having top

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and bottom edges respectively spaced throughout their length from said outer edge of said trim strip and from said floor to permit air draft around said duct under said trim strip and behind said plate.

2. In a building construction inner wall side facing for a baseboard region having a wall and a floor, comprising: a filler sheet against said wall rising from said floor to at least about baseboard height, an insulation facing for said filler sheet, the tops of said sheet and facing forming a ledge, a trim strip having an upper portion resting on said ledge and having a first flange rising therefrom against said wall, means for anchoring said strip by said first flange to said wall, side wall sheeting having a lower edge resting on said upper portion concealing said first flange, said strip having a decorative portion extending outwardly and downwardly from said upper portion to an outer edge and then back in a flat horizontal underside portion extending under said decorative portion inwardly to a second flange abutting against said insulation facing, said second flange being parallel to and outwardly and downwardly offset from said first flange, means for anchoring said second flange to said insulation, brackets on said sheet insulation facing, a finned duct for carrying a heat exchange medium which duct is positioned on said brackets under said outwardly extending portion of said strip, said strip forming a hood for hiding said duct from vertical view, and a facing plate attached on said brackets vertically under said outer edge of said strip hiding said duct from horizontal view, a floor covering having a side edge extending to abut against said insulation facing, said facing plate having top and bottom edges respectively spaced throughout their length from said outer edge of said trim strip and from said floor covering to permit air draft around said duct under said trim strip behind said plate.

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