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3,047,112

COVE MOLDING

Filed May 23, 1958

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 10

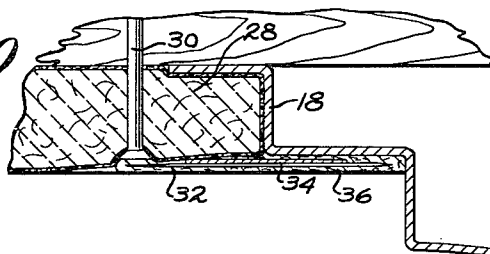


Fig. 1

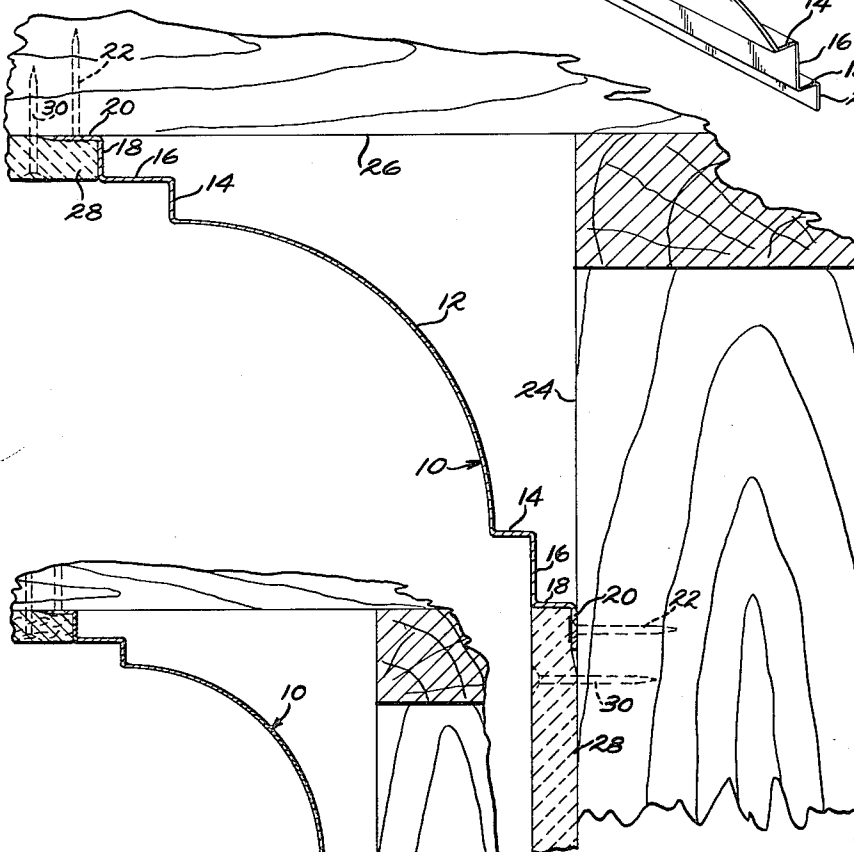
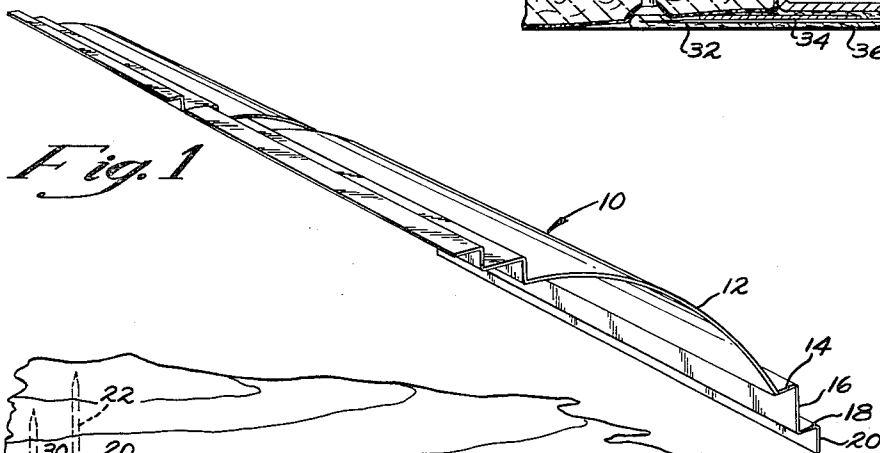
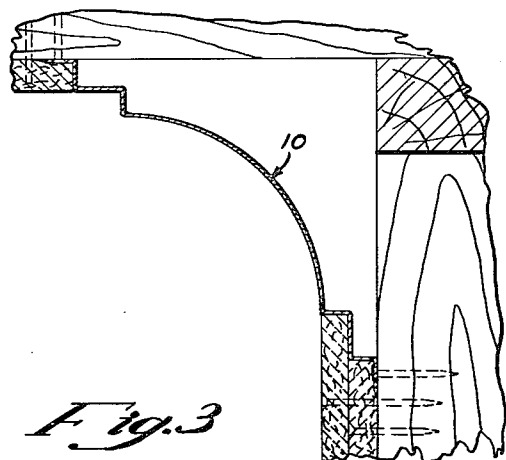


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

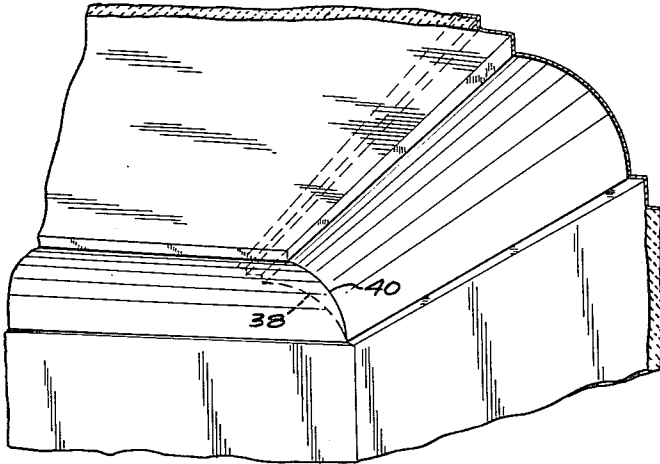


Fig. 8

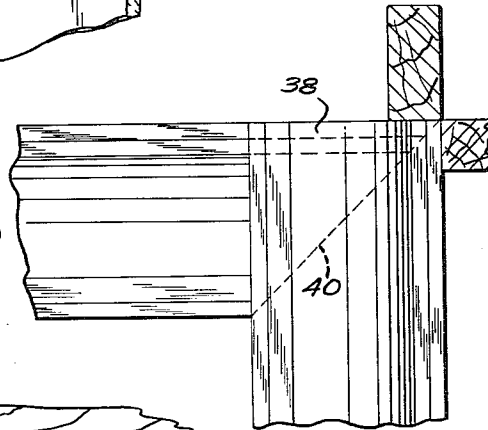


Fig. 9

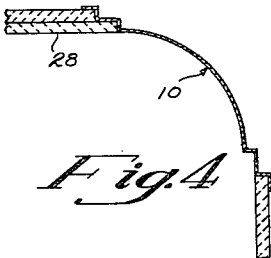


Fig. 4

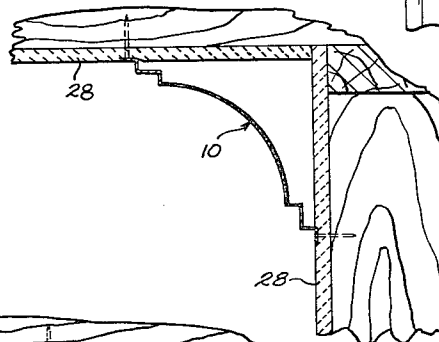


Fig. 5

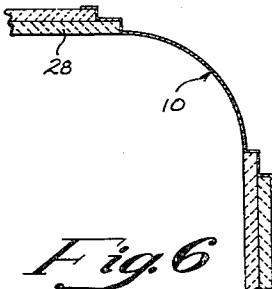


Fig. 6

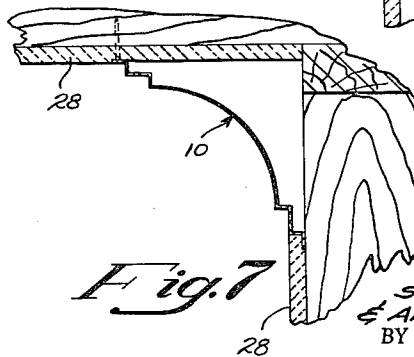


Fig. 7

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3,047,112

COVE MOLDING

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This invention relates to moldings and more particularly to a cove molding adapted for installation in dry wall construction.

One of the primary objects of this invention is to provide a pre-molded cove which can be installed with plaster board and finished by using ordinary dry wall construction methods.

The conventional plaster cove is formed by building up a curved section manually on a backing of metal lath or equivalent structure. The uniformity and appearance of the finished cove depends on the skill of the plasterer. The fabrication of the cove on the job by hand methods and under difficult conditions renders the cove expensive and out of the reach of general construction.

To eliminate the problems involved in forming a decorative cove on the job, a pre-fabricated metal cove having the desired shape and configuration of the finished cove is formed in such a manner that it can be installed either with dry wall or plaster construction. This cove includes a quadrant of a cylindrical section bordered by steps which bear a relation to the thickness of the plaster board used in dry walls.

In the preferred construction, each step has a height equal to the plaster board thickness to be used on the job on the walls and ceiling. When installed, the plaster board abuts a shoulder on the cove and the joint is taped in the conventional manner used in dry wall construction. Generally, the cove is located between the wall and the ceiling, but it will function equally well in any corner construction.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a pre-formed cove molding adapted for engagement by dry wall plaster board to obtain a smooth transition from one wall surface to another.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a pre-formed cove molding which accurately forms the corner configuration without skill being required of the workman constructing the interior finish of a building.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a pre-formed cove molding wherein optional decorative effects are available by utilizing various sections of the cove as the portion engaging the wall and ceiling construction.

Another object of this invention is to provide a cove molding which will accommodate for irregularities of construction in a building and maintain an appearance of uniformity of line and configuration.

Other objects and advantages more or less ancillary to the foregoing, and the manner in which all the various objects are realized, will appear in the following description, which considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, set forth the preferred embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of the cove molding as it appears before installation;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view showing the cove installed with dry wall plaster board;

FIGS. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 show various arrangements of the molding with the dry wall plaster board;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing the corner construction;

FIG. 9 is a plan view of the corner construction shown in FIG. 8; and,

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FIG. 10 is a detail view of a finished dry wall joint between the plaster board and the cove.

Referring first to FIG. 2, a cove molding of the type disclosed herein is shown in the preferred installation between the ceiling construction and the wall construction. The cove molding 10 has an arcuate intermediate section 12 which would approximate a quadrant of a cylinder.

At each marginal edge of the arcuate section 12, the cove 10 is bent in a direction normal to the wall surface to form shoulders 14. Adjacent to shoulders 14, portions 16 are formed which extend in a direction generally parallel to the wall surface and away from the arcuate section 12. Second shoulders 18 extending parallel to shoulders 14 are formed at the edge of portions 16 opposite to shoulders 14. Legs 20 are joined to shoulders 18 and extend parallel to portions 16 and away from the arcuate section 12.

The cove molding is installed in the building construction by nails 22 which are driven through the legs 20 and into the studding 24 and joists 26, thus affixing the cove 10 rigidly to the building frame. Dry wall plaster board 28 overlies the legs 20 and abuts the shoulders 18 and is held in position by nails 30. The height of shoulders 18 corresponds to the general thickness of the wallboard 28, thus making the outer surface of the wall board 28 flush and in the same plane as the outer surface of portions 16. It is readily seen that a smooth line is obtained between the wallboard portion and the cove with the shoulder portion 14 providing an offset and corner which is uniform in height throughout the length of the cove. The decorative shoulder 14 by virtue of its uniformity produces a highly desirable effect as well as adding to the strength and rigidity of the cove composite.

The nails 30 and the joint between the wallboard 28 and the shoulder 18 is afforded the usual dry wall treatment wherein a paper tape 32 spans the joint and is supported by a thin metal strip 34 which spans the joint between the wallboard 28 and the shoulder 18. Joint cement 36 covers the tape 32 and is troweled to a smooth uniform covering, thus obtaining a uniform transition from the wall board to the cover without lines or irregularities.

In FIG. 1, the cover 10 is shown as it is fabricated in preparation for installation. Sheet metal, preferably galvanized, having a thickness of approximately 20 gauge is formed by bending to the desired configuration.

In FIG. 3, the cove 10 is shown as installed with a single shoulder at the ceiling line without an exposed shoulder at the wall line. The curved surface joins and is a smooth transition from the surface of the wall section. The opposite effect is illustrated in FIG. 4 wherein a single section is provided at the wall line with a smooth transition from the ceiling to the wall surface being provided.

In FIG. 6, the cover is installed without shoulders being exposed, thus providing a smooth accurate corner from ceiling to wall surface. In FIG. 5, the cove is installed in such a manner that a double shoulder is produced at both the wall and the ceiling surface. This is accomplished by nailing the cove over the dry wall plaster board. It is noted further that an installation of the type illustrated in FIG. 5 may be made on old plaster or existing wallboard without modification of the wall construction. This is a desirable feature where it is advantageous to add the decorative cove molding as a remodeling feature.

In FIG. 7, the cove is installed with a double shoulder at the ceiling and a single shoulder at the wall surface. This is accomplished by nailing the cove as shown in

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FIG. 5 to the ceiling as shown in FIG. 5, while installing the wallboard at the wall line as shown in FIG. 2.

The corner construction of the cove is illustrated in FIGS. 8 and 9. A perfect corner can be obtained by mitering one section of the cove. The cove section with a square end 38 is first installed with the square end in abutment with the adjacent wall surface. The cove with the 45° mitered end 40 overlies the previously installed cove, thus establishing a mitered corner. By utilizing this construction, it is only necessary to provide four previously mitered corner sections in the conventional room. To add to the length of the cove, it is only necessary to overlap two sections of the cove and cover the joint with dry wall paper tape and cement as shown in FIG. 10. The provision of sections with mitered ends and the use of taped and cemented joints makes it possible to install the cove quickly and without special sheet metal tools on the job. Further, the pre-formed sheet metal cove is accurate and uniform throughout its length and perfect lines are obtained without requiring skill in the installing.

It is to be understood that the specific nature of the present disclosure is not intended to be restrictive or confining and that various rearrangements of parts and modifications of design may be resorted to without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as herein claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A cover for dry wall construction in a building structure comprising a sheet-like section shaped to a quadrant of a cylinder, a shoulder joined to the marginal edge of said section and perpendicular thereto, a second section joined to the marginal edge of said shoulder and perpendicular to said shoulder, a second shoulder joined to the marginal edge of said second section and perpendicular to said second section, and a flat leg portion joined to said second shoulder and perpendicular to said second shoulder and adapted to engage said wall and

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underlie the dry wall plaster board, said shoulders having a height equal to the thickness of the plaster board.

2. A cove for dry wall construction in a building structure comprising a sheet-like section shaped to a quadrant of a cylinder, a shoulder joined to the marginal edge of said section and perpendicular thereto, a second section joined to the marginal edge of said shoulder and perpendicular to said shoulder, a second shoulder joined to the marginal edge of said second section and perpendicular to said second section, and a flat leg portion joined to said second shoulder and perpendicular to said second shoulder and adapted to engage said wall and underlie the dry wall plaster board, said shoulders having a height equal to the thickness of the plaster board, said second section and said leg portion being parallel to the tangent line at the marginal edge of said sheet-like section.

3. A cove for dry wall construction in a building structure comprising a sheet-like section shaped to a quadrant of a cylinder, a shoulder joined to the marginal edge of said section and perpendicular thereto, a second section joined to the marginal edge of said shoulder and perpendicular to said shoulder, a second shoulder joined to the marginal edge of said second section and perpendicular to said second section, a flat leg portion joined to said second shoulder and perpendicular to said second shoulder and adapted to engage said wall and underlie the dry wall plaster board, said shoulders having a height equal to the thickness of the plaster board, and dry wall tape joined to said second section and having a portion adapted to overlie the dry wall plaster board.

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