

E. G. LEHMAN.  
SHEET METAL MOLDING.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1916.

1,229,765.

Patented June 12, 1917.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

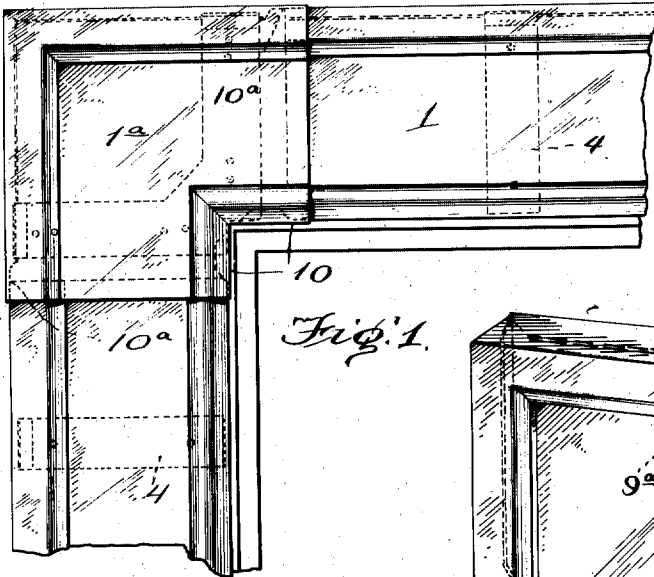


Fig. 1.

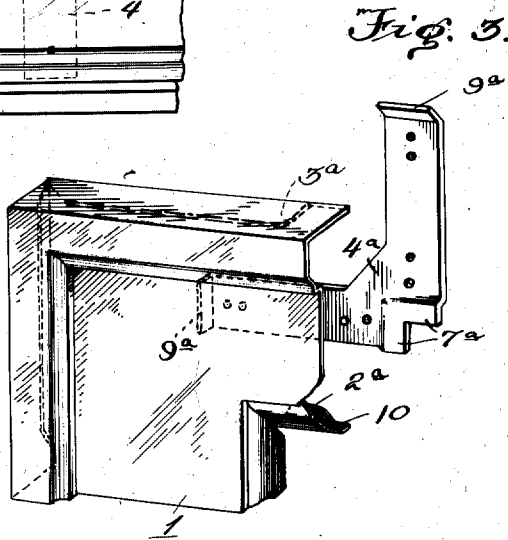


Fig. 3.

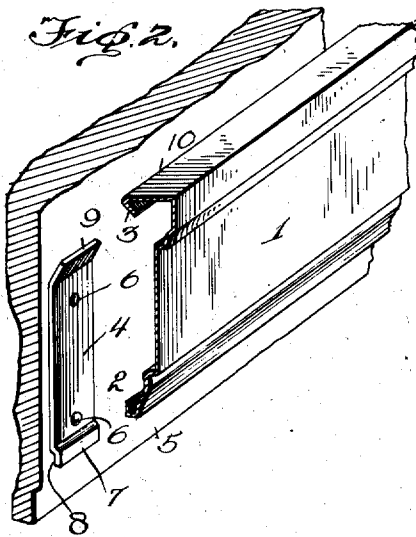


Fig. 2.

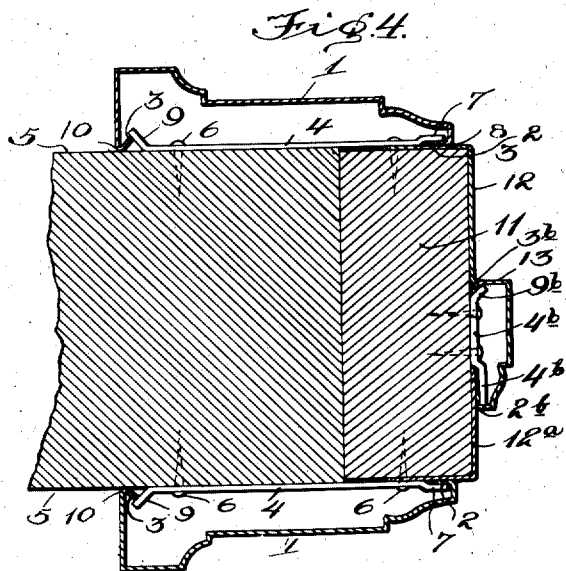


Fig. 4.

Witness:  
*Ernest C. Crocker*

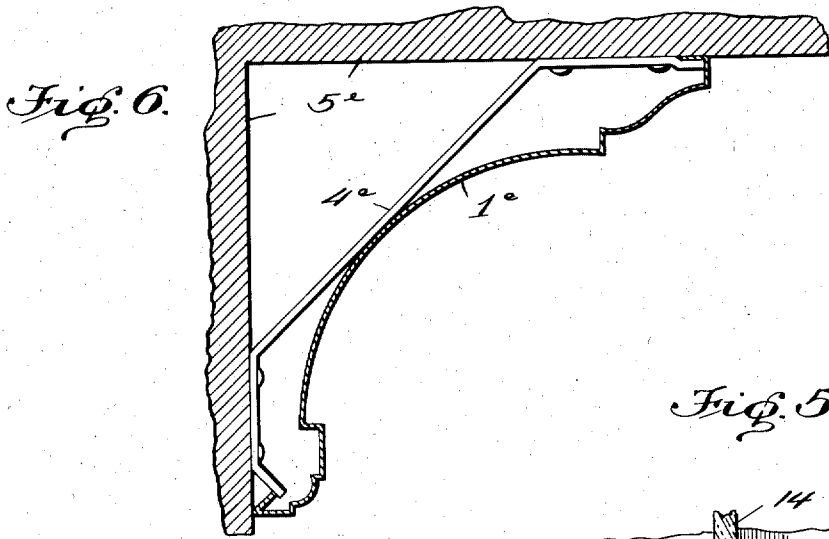
Inventor:  
*Edward G. Lehman*  
*Harry Trease*  
Attorney:

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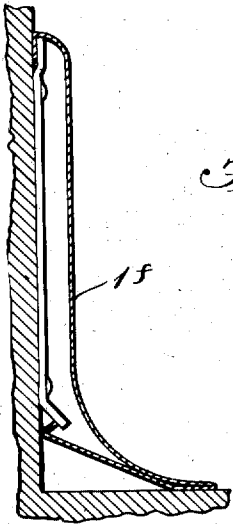
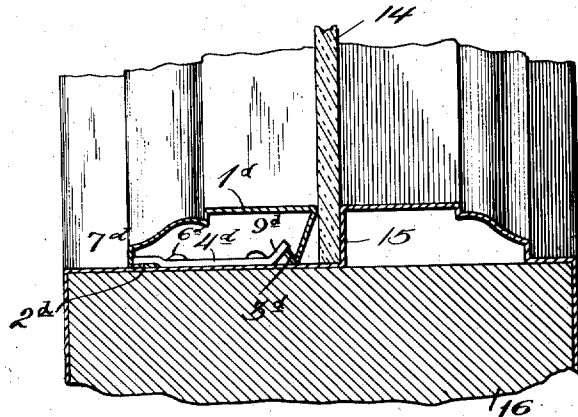
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

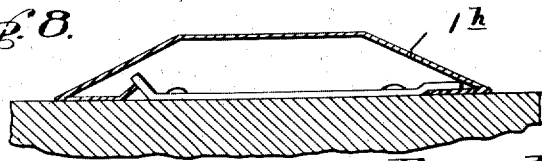


*Fig. 5.*

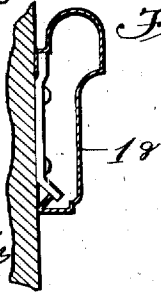


*Fig. 7.*

*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 8.*



Witness  
*Emitt Crocker*

Inventor  
*Edward G. Lehman*  
*Harry Freese*  
Attorney

By

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD G. LEHMAN, OF CANTON, OHIO.

## SHEET-METAL MOLDING.

1,229,765.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 12, 1917.

Application filed May 18, 1916. Serial No. 98,315.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD G. LEHMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Molding, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to sheet metal moldings or trimmings for the interior finishing of buildings, in which neat, durable and fireproof materials are employed; and the general object of the invention is to provide a metal molding, and securing means therefor, which can be readily applied and removed without inconvenience, and which are simple in construction, inexpensive, and ornamental, but at the same time rigid and durable.

A further object of the invention is to provide securing means for such metal molding, by which both sides of the molding are firmly and positively held throughout its length, against the wall or other surface, without exposing the securing means to view.

Several embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1, is a fragmentary side elevation of the improved molding as applied to the side of a door frame;

Fig. 2, a fragmentary perspective view, showing a straight piece of molding adjacent to the face of a frame or wall having a securing cleat thereon;

Fig. 3, a detached perspective view of a corner piece, and a corner cleat therefor;

Fig. 4, a cross section of a door frame showing a molding on each side, and a modified form of molding forming a jamb with a door stop thereon;

Fig. 5, a fragmentary section of a sash frame, showing a molding used to hold the glass therein;

Fig. 6, a cross section of a cornice molding, with a modified form of securing cleat;

Fig. 7, a cross section of a base board molding;

Fig. 8, a cross section of picture molding;

and Fig. 9, a cross section of a door tread molding.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

The molding 1 shown in Figs. 1 to 4, is formed in a desired shape, depending upon

the particular purpose for which it is intended, and is provided with the inturned flanges 2 and 3 on its edge. The flange 2 is formed flat and parallel with the plane of the molding and the surface of the wall, while the flange 3 is retracted and inclined forward at an acute angle from the plane of the molding and surface of the wall.

The securing cleat 4 is preferably a flat metal plate secured to the supporting wall or surface 5, as by means of the nails 6; and one end 7 of the cleat is slightly offset to form the recess 8 between the end of the cleat and the wall for receiving the flat flange 2 of the molding; and the other end 9 of the cleat is deflected diagonally outward, at an angle of about 45° from the face of the wall, the inclined portion being made of substantial length so that it is adapted to be slidably engaged by the retracted flange 3 on the other edge of the molding.

The parts are so shaped and arranged that when the flat flange 2 is inserted in the recess 8, under the offset end 7 of the cleat, this edge of the molding is positively secured against the face of the wall; and the proportions of the parts are such that the molding must be slightly sprung to permit the edge of the retracted flange 3 to pass over the deflected end 9 of the cleat; after which the resilience of the molding causes the edge of the flange to ride downward upon and behind the deflected end 9 of the cleat, thereby wedging and pressing the angular edge 10 of the molding firmly against the face 5 of the wall.

In practice, a plurality of spaced cleats 4 are preferably employed at intervals along the length of the molding 1, and the molding is readily fixed to the wall by merely inserting the flat flange 2 in the recesses 8 behind the offset ends of the cleats, after which a slight pressure against the other side of the molding will cause the retracted flange 3 to spring outward and over the end of the deflected ends 9 of the cleats, until they snap over the same and spring inward along the inner side thereof, thereby pressing the annular edge 10 of the molding against the surface 5 of the wall, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

When it is desired to remove the molding, it is only necessary to insert a sharp instrument, as a chisel, between the surface 5 of the wall and the angular edge 10 of the molding, whereby this edge of the molding

is readily forced outward by a springing of the molding to permit the retracted flange 3 thereof, to ride over the deflected end 9 of the cleat.

5 The angles of a door frame are preferably finished by the corner moldings or caps 1<sup>a</sup>, having the inturned flat flanges 2<sup>b</sup> adapted to engage with the offset ends 7<sup>a</sup> of the corner cleat 4<sup>a</sup>, and the inturned re-  
10 tracted flanges 3<sup>a</sup> adapted to engage with the deflected ends 9<sup>a</sup> of the corner cleat.

The corner moldings or caps are preferably made large enough to fit neatly over the ends of the side and top moldings 1, thus serving to neatly join the parts together  
15 without welding or the like; and in order to permit the flat flanges 2<sup>b</sup> of the corner cap to readily enter behind the flat flange 2 of the molding 1, a portion of the flange 2<sup>b</sup>  
20 of the cap is cut away as at 10, which prevents a binding of the parts when the corner caps are being placed in position. A portion of the retracted flanges 3<sup>a</sup> of the corner  
25 cap are also preferably cut away, as at 10<sup>a</sup>, to permit the cap to more freely overlap the ends of the side and top moldings.

The face jamb 11 is preferably finished by the angle molding 12 and the angle strip 12<sup>a</sup>, the outer sides of which may be entered  
30 and secured under the ends of the moldings 5 on the sides of the door frame, as shown in Fig. 4.

The angle molding 12 is shaped to form the door stop 13, and upon its edge is provided the inturned flat flange 2<sup>b</sup> which is  
35 adapted to be inserted under the offset 7<sup>b</sup> of the cleat 4<sup>b</sup>, and at the inner angle of the door stop is formed the inturned retracted flanged fold 3<sup>b</sup> adapted to be sprung  
40 over and engaged behind the deflected end 9<sup>b</sup> of the cleat, as shown in the same figure.

Fig. 5 illustrates a molding 1<sup>d</sup> used for securing the glass 14 against the stop 15 in the sash frame 16 of the window. For this  
45 purpose the molding is provided with the inturned flat flange 2<sup>d</sup> and retracted flange 3<sup>d</sup> adapted to be entered under the offset end 7<sup>d</sup> and the deflected end 9<sup>d</sup>, respectively, of the cleat 4<sup>d</sup>. By this construction it is evi-  
50 dent that the glass will be firmly held in position and can be readily removed by merely removing the molding 1<sup>d</sup>, and if necessary, the cleat 4<sup>d</sup> by removing the screws 6<sup>d</sup> by  
55 which the cleats are preferably secured to the sash frame.

Fig. 6 illustrates the use of the improvement for the cornice molding 1<sup>e</sup> by means of the angle cleat 4<sup>e</sup> extending across the corner

formed by the walls 5<sup>e</sup>; Fig. 7 shows the use of the improvement for a base board molding 1<sup>f</sup>; Fig. 8, for a picture molding 1<sup>g</sup>; and Fig. 9, for a door sill 1<sup>h</sup>; all of which  
60 will be readily understood without further explanation.

It is evident that the means for securing the molding illustrated and described here-  
65 in are not only concealed, but permit a neat, ornamental and durable sheet metal molding to be secured to a wall, and readily removed therefrom when desired; and that the parts  
70 of the improvement are very simple in construction and inexpensive, and can be completely finished at the factory and carried in stock ready for shipment and use. It is  
75 also evident that the improvement is capable of widely variant uses, and that many modifications of form and design can be made in the parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:—

1. A metal molding having an inturned  
80 flange on one edge and an inturned flange retracted at an acute angle on the other edge, and securing cleats for the molding having one end shaped to positively engage the  
85 flange on the one edge of the molding, and the other end diagonally deflected to slidably engage the retracted flange on the other edge of the molding for wedging and  
90 pressing the acute angle of the retracted flange of the molding against an adjacent wall.

2. A metal molding having an inturned  
95 flat flange on one edge and an inturned flange retracted at an acute angle on the other edge, and securing cleats for the molding having one end offset for receiving and positively holding the flat flange of the  
100 molding and the other end diagonally deflected for slidably engaging the retracted flange of the molding to wedge and press the acute angle of the retracted flange against an adjacent wall.

3. A metal molding corner cap having in-  
105 turned flanges on its inner edges and inturned flanges retracted at acute angles on its outer edges, and a corner cleat having its inner ends shaped to positively engage the in-  
110 turned flanges of the corner cap and its outer ends diagonally deflected to slidably engage the retracted flanges of the corner cap for wedging and pressing the acute angle of the retracted flange against an adjacent wall.

EDWARD G. LEHMAN.