

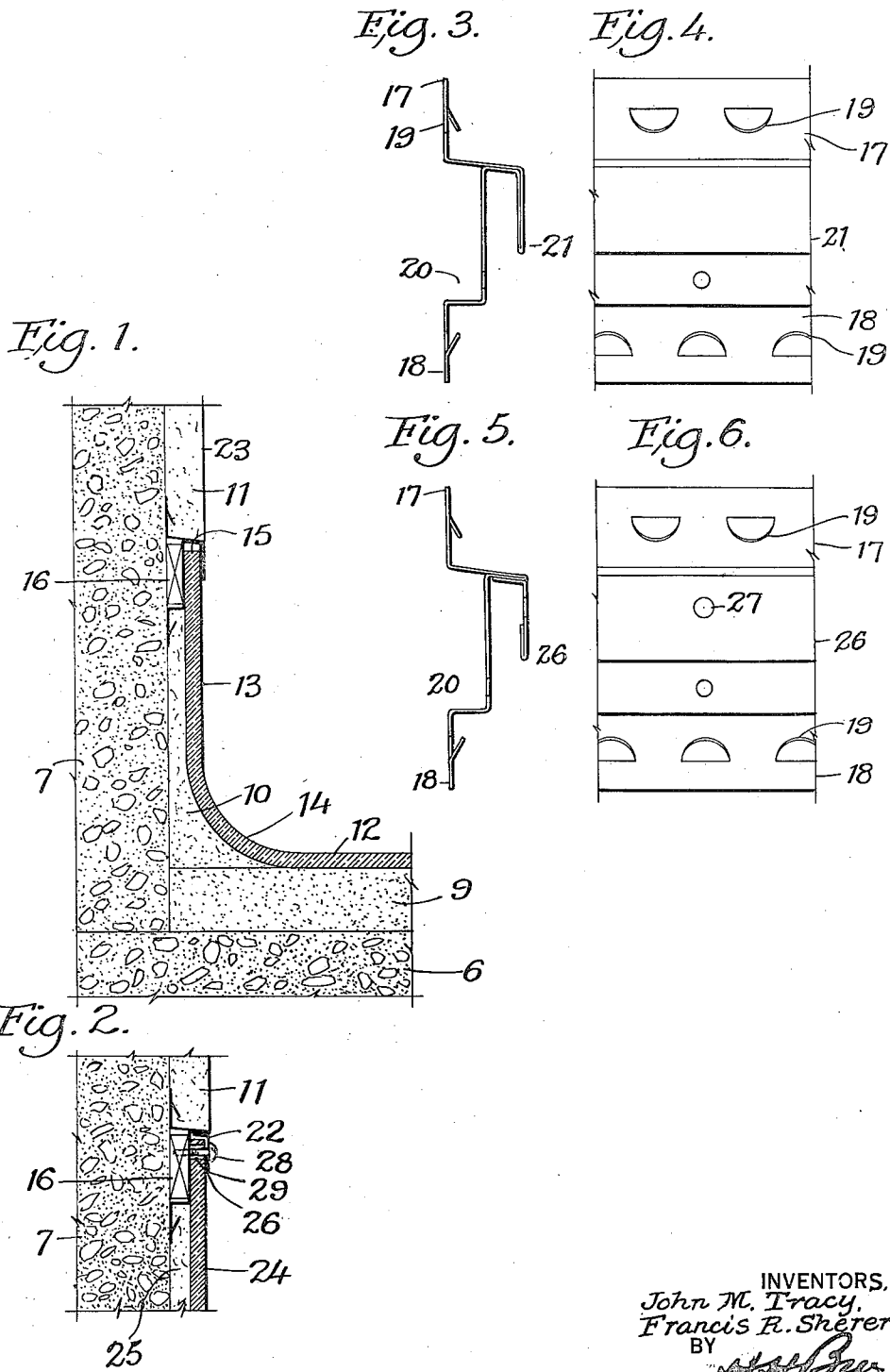
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COMBINED FLOOR COVERING AND BASE STRIP

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINED FLOOR COVERING AND BASE STRIP.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that JOHN M. TRACY and FRANCIS R. SCHERER, citizens of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Floor Coverings and Base Strips, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to floor coverings and base strips for walls and consists in the combinations and arrangements of elements hereinafter described and particularly set forth in the accompanying claims.

The invention has for its purpose to provide a combined floor covering and base strip for building structures to the end of simplicity in construction, sanitation, and beauty of finish; and wherein all of these qualities are attained without increase in the cost ordinarily allotted to this detail in a building operation.

Summarily stated the novelty of the invention resides in employing a single piece of linoleum, or similar material, as the floor covering and base board strip whereby to obviate the use of the ordinary wooden base board, and to provide a uniformly curved surface at the juncture along the meeting edges of the flooring and wall surface for obvious sanitary reasons.

Another purpose of the invention is to place the extra width, or that portion of the linoleum forming the base strip, flush within the wall surface, thereby giving a non-joint or practically flush and continuous finish to the surface of the plaster and side of the base strip. The marginal edge of the base strip is held in place by a novel form of concealed clip constructed to permit of expansion of the base strip therein.

The invention is disclosed by way of illustration in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view showing the application of the invention.

Figure 2 a view similar to Figure 1 showing the application of the invention where the size of the room is such that the linoleum cannot be readily bent to slip into place.

Figure 3 an end elevational view of the retaining device employed to hold the linoleum and serve as a ground strip for the wall plaster.

Figure 4 a front elevational view thereof, and

Figures 5 and 6 disclose the type of strip employed in the arrangement shown in Figure 2.

Referring to the construction in further detail and wherein like reference characters designate corresponding parts in the different figures shown, 6 represents any suitable flooring base of wood, concrete or the like, 7 the wall or partitioning structure of brick, hollow tile, metal, gypsum block, wood or the like. A cement or wooden flooring 9 overlies the base structure 6; 10 indicates a plastic filling at the immediate juncture of the building portions 7 and 9 and serves as a cushion or support for the floor covering; and 11 represents the ordinary side wall plaster.

The immediate floor covering 12, preferably of battleship linoleum or the like, or mastic or the like, has along each edge an extra marginal width 13 that extends upwardly for that distance usually allowed the base board for the wall. The portion 14 of the linoleum is preferably curved uniformly, and immediately overlies the plastic filling 10 at the juncture along the meeting edges of the floor and wall surface. It will be obvious, therefore, that the avoidance of any joint, corner or crevice in this portion of the building is of great advantage for sanitary purposes, inasmuch as there would be an entire absence of cause for the accumulation of any foreign substance usually present in buildings or houses having the usual base or wash board along the floor edge of the wall.

It will be apparent also that the arrangement herein proposed is an ideal one from the standpoint of offering facility for cleaning and interior finish to any building.

The marginal edge 15 of the base portion 13 is held in place by a novel form of metal strip disclosed in detail in Figs. 3 and 4. Said strip is suitably secured to the wall 7 and immediately overlies a wooden ground piece 16 that is fastened to the wall by nails or the like.

The strip per se is constructed preferably of sheet metal (see Figs. 3 and 4) having flanged portions 17 and 18 formed with semi-circular lugs 19 for the purpose of acting as keys to retain the plaster 11 and plastic material 10. A recess 20 receives the wooden ground piece 16 as shown. The

metal of the strip is folded upon itself as at 21 to provide a retaining ledge for receiving the marginal edge 15 of the base strip (Fig. 1) fitting therein, and a space 22 is provided to allow for expansion of the base strip.

The base strip 13 lies wholly flush within the surface 23 of the side wall plastering and thereby gives an unbroken and neat finish to the side wall of the room. By locating the concealed strip in the manner disclosed the retaining strip is utilized as a ground or base for supporting the plaster 11 of the side wall.

The arrangement shown in Fig. 2 is to all intents and purposes the same as that disclosed in Fig. 1, and differs only in that a floor covering (not shown) and marginal strip 24 are in two pieces. This construction will be used where it is not practicable to bend the linoleum after the manner disclosed in Fig. 1, and where the floor covering 12 and marginal strip 13 are formed from a single piece.

In setting up this construction the retaining strip shown in Figs. 5 and 6 is applied to the wall or partition 7 in the same manner as the retaining device shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The wall plaster 11 is then put on, and the plastic material 25 is laid, after which the linoleum floor covering (not shown) is laid. The base or marginal strip 24 is then fitted under the ledge 26 of the retaining device, leaving the space for expansion purposes as in the construction above described.

The ledge 26 of the retaining strip is held in place by means of nails or screws 28 passing through apertures 27 punched through the face of said ledge at suitable intervals. Said nails or screws 28 pass through suitable slots 29 in the linoleum piece 24 and into the wooden ground piece 16 as shown. It will be understood that said slots 29 permit of freedom of expansion of the linoleum piece 24 without interference with the screwing means.

It will be evident that the construction disclosed herein may be used in buildings to be erected, either of fire-proof construction or otherwise, and also that the arrangement

may be readily installed in buildings of all general characters now standing.

It is obvious that those skilled in the art may vary the details of construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of our invention, and, therefore, we do not wish to be limited to such features except as may be required by the claims.

What is claimed as new is:

1. A device adapted to be secured against the ground piece of a wall for concealing and securing the marginal edge of the floor covering and wall base strip to the wall, said device having oppositely extending flanges, a ground-piece engaging portion connecting said flanges, and a downwardly opening pocket overlying said ground-piece engaging portion to receive and house the edge of a floor covering, substantially as set forth.

2. A device adapted to be secured against the ground piece of a wall for concealing and securing the marginal edge of the floor covering and wall base strip to the wall, said device formed from a sheet metal plate bent to provide oppositely extending flanges, a ground-piece engaging portion connecting said flanges, and a downwardly opening pocket overlying said ground-piece engaging portion to receive and house the edge of a floor-covering, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with the filling at the juncture of the meeting edges of a floor and wall, of a ground piece secured to said wall, a floor covering extending up said wall to said ground-piece, and a device secured to said ground-piece and housing the edge of said floor covering, said device comprising a plate having oppositely extended flanges, a ground-piece engaging portion connecting said flanges, and a downwardly opening pocket overlying said ground-piece engaging portion to receive and house the edge of the floor covering, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

JOHN M. TRACY.
FRANCIS R. SCHERER