

G. B. BOUGHTON.
PLASTER TERMINAL.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 12, 1917.

1,256,652.

Patented Feb. 19, 1918.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1

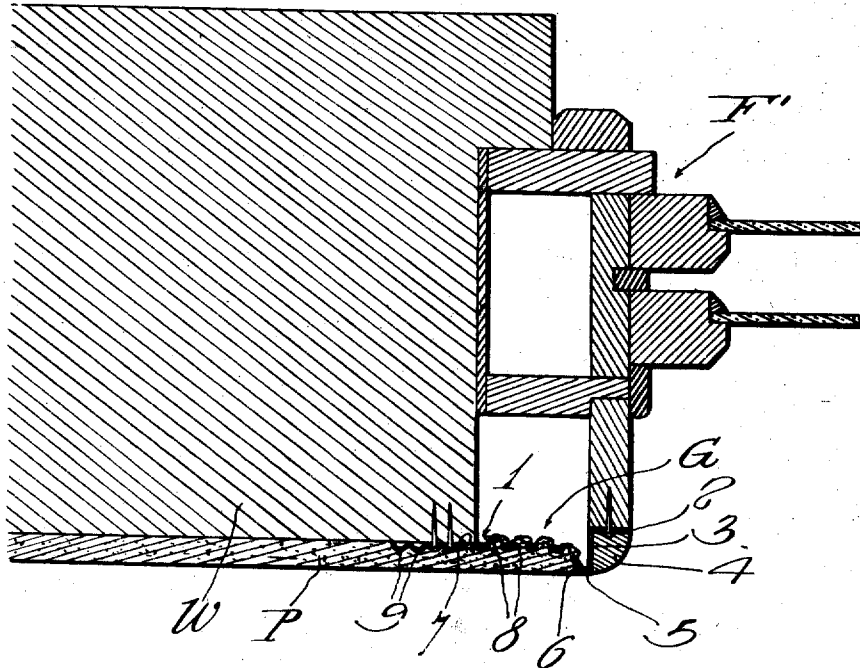
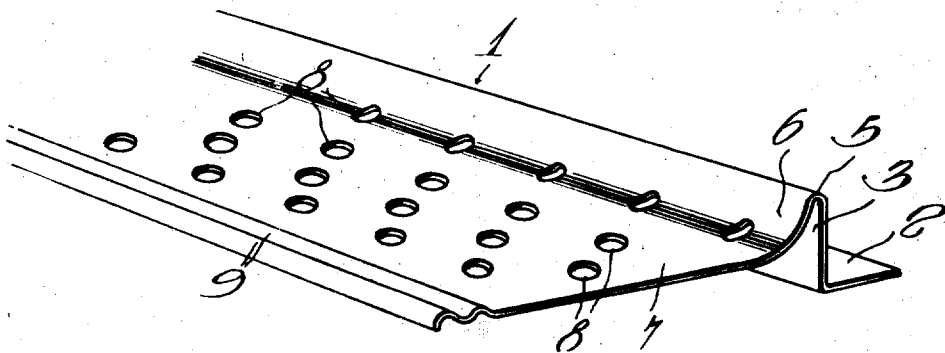


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

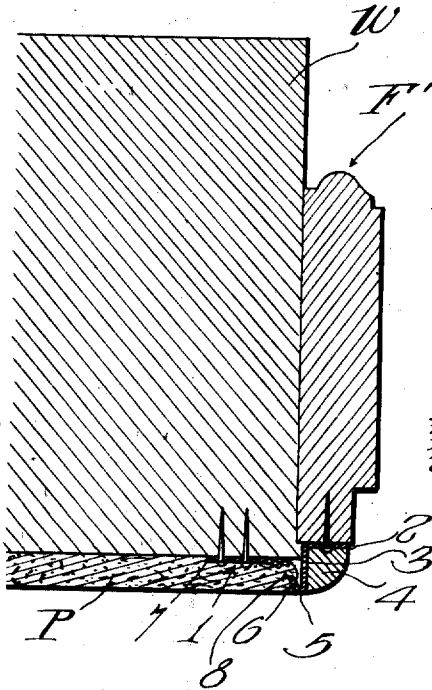


FIG. 5

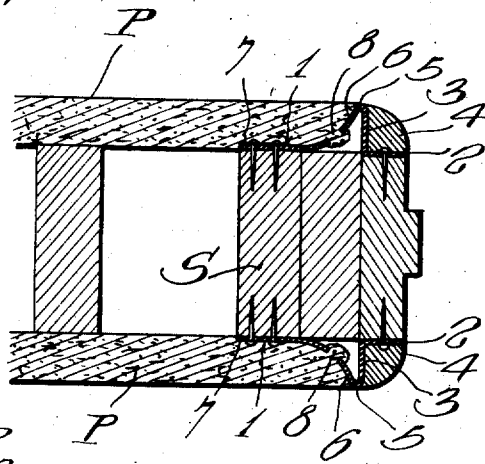


FIG. 4

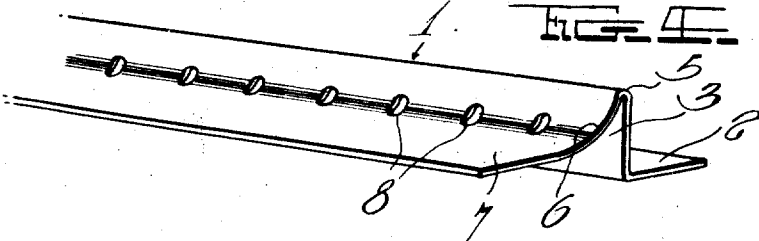
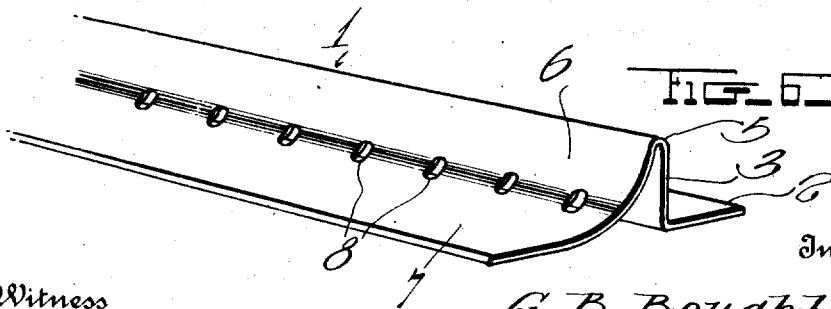


FIG. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. BOUGHTON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

PLASTER-TERMINAL.

1,256,652.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 19, 1918.

Application filed March 12, 1917. Serial No. 154,294.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. BOUGHTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plaster-Terminals; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide a simply constructed and inexpensive terminal for application to the edges of window and door frames to serve as an abutment against which the plaster shall terminate, the idea being to eliminate the usual finishing strips of wood commonly used upon the frames.

With the foregoing general object in view, the invention resides in the novel features of construction and unique combinations of parts, hereinafter fully described and claimed, the descriptive matter being supplemented by the accompanying drawings which constitute a part of this application and in which:—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section through a box window frame and the wall abutting the same, showing the application of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of part of the terminal disclosed in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through an outside plank frame and the wall adjacent the same showing a slightly different form of the terminal;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the terminal disclosed in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a horizontal section through a partition jamb showing yet another modification of the terminal; and

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the last named terminal.

In the drawings above briefly described, the numeral 1 designates the improved plaster terminal as a whole, said terminal being formed of a single strip of galvanized sheet metal having one flat edge 2 to be nailed to one edge of the door or window frame, the strip of material being bent outwardly on a longitudinal line into right angular relation with the edge 2 to form a longitudinal flange 3 cooperating with said edge in forming a longitudinal right angular seat to receive a finishing strip 4. The strip 4 is preferably, although not necessarily, of

wood and is located as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 5.

After forming the flange 3, the strip of metal is bent again inwardly at 5 to form a longitudinally extending plaster abutment 6 and then continues laterally at 7 for attachment to a solid wall W, or to a vertical stud S as indicated in Fig. 5. The portion 7 of the metal strip is perforated as shown at 8 in order that the plaster P may pass through these perforations to form keys for holding it in place and as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the extreme outer edge of said portions 7 may be provided with corrugations such as 9. Furthermore, the portion 7 and the flange 2 may either be in the same plane as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6 or in spaced planes as disclosed in the other views, the relative position of parts necessarily varying according to the application of the terminal.

When the improved terminals are to be employed on a box frame F as disclosed in Fig. 1, the body portion 7 will be of sufficient width to extend from said frame to the wall across the gap G which usually exists, one edge of the device being nailed to the wall, while the edge 2 is similarly secured to the edge of the frame. The flange 3 and the abutment 6 now form a longitudinal bead against one side of which the ornamental finishing strip 4 contacts, while the plaster P abuts the other side thereof, the opposed edges of the strip becoming in effect attaching flanges for securing the bead in place.

When applying the device to an outside plank frame such as F' of Fig. 3, the portion or flange 7 need not be of as great a width as when using the device on a box frame. For both types of these frames, however, it is necessary that the two edges of the strip be located in spaced parallel planes as shown. When using the device on a partition jamb, however, both edges of the strip are in the same plane as indicated in Fig. 5.

Regardless of the style of frame or jamb with which the improved terminal is used, a neat appearance will result without the use of the common types of finishing strips now employed. Also the joint between the frame and wall is rendered airtight and vermin proof by application of the device as described.

Although the particular construction shown and described constitutes the pre-

ferred form of the device on account of the advantages derived, it will be understood that within the scope of the invention as claimed, numerous minor changes may be made without sacrificing the principal advantages.

I claim:—

10 The combination with a wall member and a frame therein, of a vertical strip of sheet metal anchored along one of its edges to the edge of one stile of the frame, said strip being bent laterally throughout its length to form a longitudinal flange at right angles to the anchored portion of the strip, said
15 portion and flange coacting to form a right angular seat, said strip, after forming said

flange, being curved inwardly toward said wall member and simultaneously curved away from said flange to form a plaster terminal anchored to said wall member and having plaster chinks, plaster applied to said wall member and engaging said chinks, and a right angular finishing strip secured in said seat and abutting said flange.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE B. BOUGHTON.

Witnesses:

HERBERT NIEMOELLER,
DELLA WOOD.