

No. 650,125.

Patented May 22, 1900.

J. K. DAVIES & E. C. EWING.

METALLIC MOLDING.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Mar. 28, 1900.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

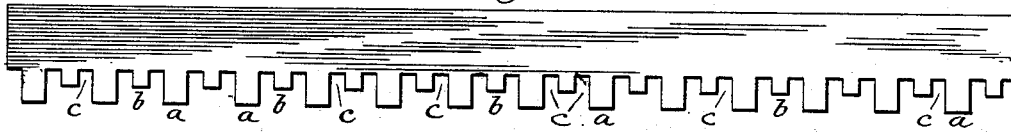


Fig. 2.

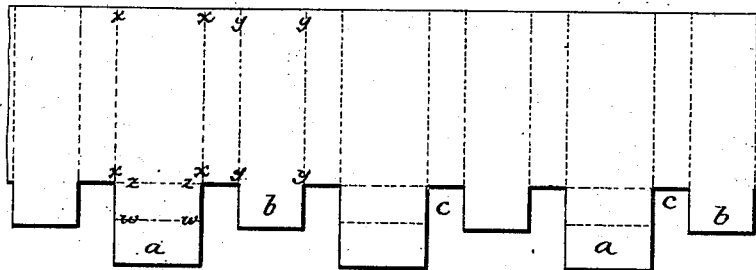


Fig. 3.

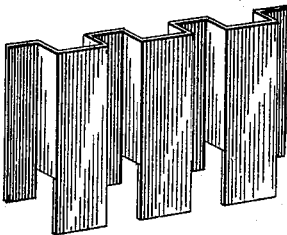


Fig. 4.

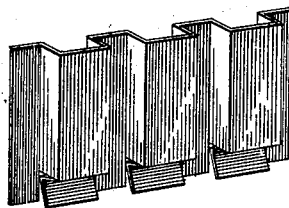


Fig. 5.

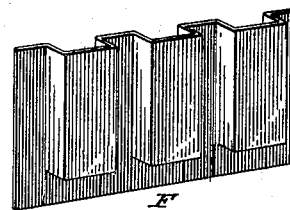


Fig. 6.

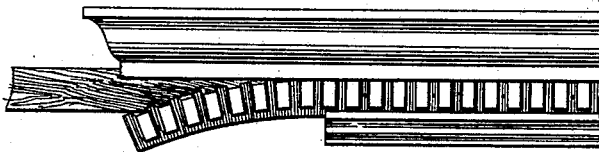


Fig. 7.

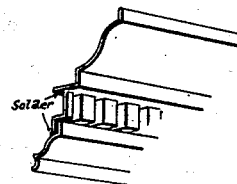


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 10.

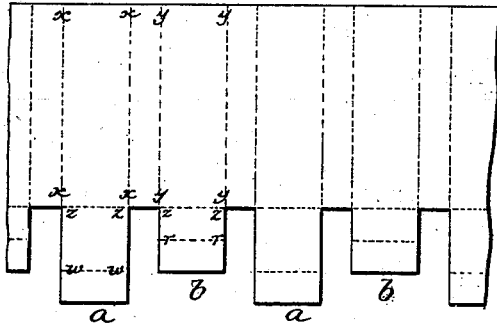


Fig. 11.

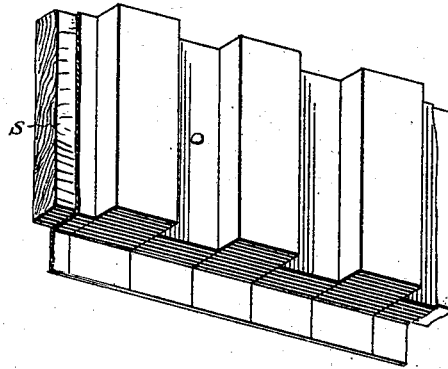


Fig. 12.

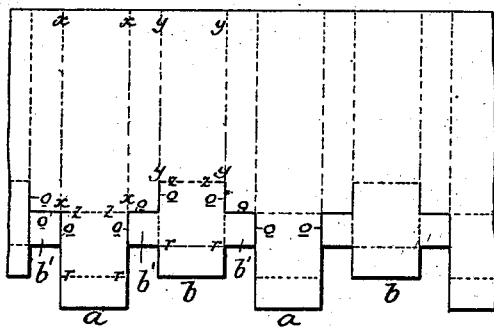


Fig. 13.

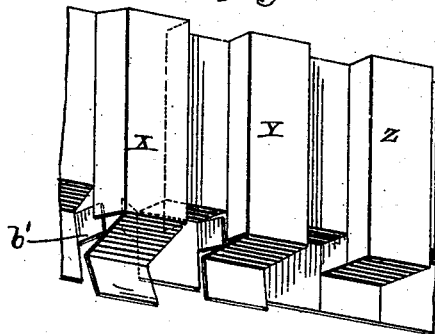


Fig. 14.

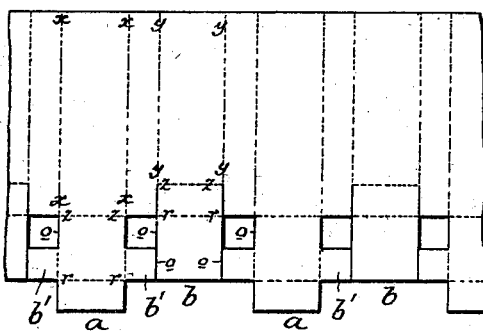
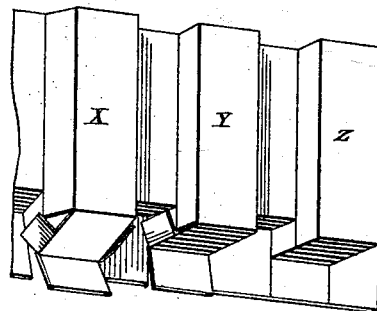


Fig. 15.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METALLIC MOLDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 650,125, dated May 22, 1900.

Application filed March 23, 1900. Serial No. 9,932. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN K. DAVIES, residing at Elm Grove, and EDWIN C. EWING, residing at Leatherwood, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Moldings, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention particularly relates to metallic moldings used for interior decoration in connection with metallic finishing-plates; but our improvements are applicable to metallic moldings used for exterior decoration.

The object of our invention is to provide an improved form of that part of the molding known as the "dentil" and to construct it in an improved way. In architectural structures, such as cornices and moldings, dentils are used in the lower part or bed of the molding or cornice beneath the corona, and this part of the molding usually consists of a series of rectangular blocks or cubes arranged in a horizontal line side by side at regular distances apart. Usually the blocks or cubes are formed separately and secured to a backing. Such dentils have also been formed of plaster by molding several of them in one piece; but so far as we are aware metal dentils have always been formed separately. According to our invention we form a series of dentils from a single piece of sheet metal, first forming a blank with projections on one of its edges of proper size and so located that the blank may be bent into shape along certain lines to form the dentils and to close them at their lower ends.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank from which the dentils may be formed. Fig. 2 is a view, on an enlarged scale, of a portion of the blank shown in Fig. 1 and indicating by dotted lines the lines on which the blank is bent. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective showing the blank partially bent. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the lower ends of the dentils partially closed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the blank completely bent. Of course the blanks are usually bent at one operation of dies; but Figs. 3, 4, and 5 serve to illus-

trate the manner in which the bending is done. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of a portion of a cornice, showing the manner of applying the dentils by means of nails or such securing devices. Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the manner in which the dentils may be soldered to other parts of the molding. Fig. 8 is a plan view of a modification in which the dentils are alternately long and short. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the blank for forming the dentils shown in Fig. 8, the lines on which the blank is bent being shown by dotted lines. Figs. 10, 12, and 14 are plan views of other forms of blanks, and Figs. 11, 13, and 15 are perspective views of dentils formed from the blanks shown in Figs. 10, 12, and 14.

The blank shown in Fig. 1 may be of indefinite length. One longitudinal edge is smooth and unbroken, while the other longitudinal edge is formed with a series of relatively-long projections *a* and an intermediate series of relatively-short projections *b*. Between the projections *a* and *b* there are spaces *c*. A series of dentils are formed from this blank by bending the metal on the lines *xx*, *yy*, *zz*, and *ww*. The lines *xx* form continuations of the opposite edges of the projections *a*. The lines *yy* form continuations of the opposite edges of the projections *b*. The lines *zz* are coincident with the inner ends of the projections *a* and *b*, while the lines *ww* are coincident, or nearly so, with the outer edges of the projections *b*. That portion of the blank between the lines *yy* is intended to always lie flat against the cornice or backing to which the dentils are secured. That portion between the lines *xx* is intended to constitute the outer faces of the dentils, while that portion between the lines *x* and *y* is intended to be perpendicular to the surfaces between the lines *yy* and *xx*. When the blank is thus bent on the lines *xx* and *yy*, it will be given the form shown in Fig. 3. By then partially bending the blank on the lines *zz* and *ww* the blank will be given the form shown in Fig. 4. By further bending the blank on the lines *zz* and *ww* the series of dentils will be completely formed, as shown

in Fig. 5. Of course the blanks are usually bent at one operation of suitable dies; but Figs. 3, 4, and 5 indicate the manner in which the dies bend the blanks.

5 It will be observed that the series of dentils shown in Fig. 5 have their upper ends in line with each other. The lower ends of the hollow dentils are closed, and below the dentils there is a continuous flange F, adapted to connect with other parts of the cornice. Dentils of this form may be secured by nailing, as indicated in Fig. 6, or where metallic molding is employed it may be more convenient to secure by soldering, in which case the flange F may be soldered to the base piece of the molding in the manner indicated in Fig. 7.

15 The form of the dentils may be varied. In Fig. 5 they are all shown as of the same shape and size. In Fig. 8 there are alternate long and short dentils.

20 Fig. 9 shows the blank from which the dentils shown in Fig. 8 are formed, and the dotted lines indicate how the blanks should be bent.

25 In Fig. 10 is shown a blank for forming dentils, such as shown in Fig. 11. In this case the projections *a* and *b* are somewhat longer than those shown in Fig. 2. The blank is bent on lines corresponding to those shown in Fig. 2, but in addition are bent on the lines *r*, crossing the projections *b*. In this way the dentils are made to fit the lower edge of a backing-strip S, and a bottom horizontal flange is formed below the dentils and also below and in rear of the spaces between the dentils, and thus covers the lower edge of the backing-strip S.

35 Fig. 12 shows a blank adapted to form dentils having projecting lower ends. In this case the blank is cut or slit on the unbroken lines *o* and bent on the broken lines.

40 Fig. 13 shows the manner of bending. X and Y show the parts partially bent, while Z indicates the completed dentil. It is observed that the projections *b* are formed with wings *b'* and that there are bending-lines *r* in front of the lines *z*, which form the front lower edge of the dentils. This throws the lower edges of the portions between the lines *y* above the ends of the dentils, and the wings are bent outward or forward, as shown in Fig. 13, to close the spaces which would otherwise be left in the lower sides of the dentils.

45 The only difference between the constructions shown in Figs. 14 and 15 and those shown in Figs. 12 and 13 is that in Figs. 14 and 15 the wings are formed on the projections *a* instead of on the projections *b*, and they are bent upward instead of forwardly, as shown in Fig. 13. In both constructions shown in Figs. 13 and 15 the lower ends of the dentils project from the body of the strip, and there are horizontal portions extending rearwardly from the spaces between the dentils adapted to lie against the lower edge of a backing-strip.

We claim as our invention—

1. A series of dentils formed from a blank of sheet metal, having a series of projections extending from one longitudinal edge of the blank, and a series of shorter projections arranged between the first-mentioned series and extending from the same longitudinal edge, said blank being bent to form parallel hollow projections or dentils arranged transversely to the length of the blank and also bent to close the lower ends of the dentils.

2. A series of dentils formed from a blank of sheet metal having a series of projections extending from one longitudinal edge thereof and a series of shorter projections arranged between the first-mentioned projections and extending from the same longitudinal edge, said blanks being bent on lines forming continuations of the sides of said longer and shorter projections, and also on lines transverse thereto to form a series of hollow dentils closed at their lower ends.

3. A series of dentils formed from a blank of sheet metal, having a series of projections *a*, extending from one longitudinal edge, and a series of shorter projections *b*, arranged between the first-mentioned projections and separated therefrom by intervening spaces, said blank being bent on lines forming continuations of the longer and shorter projections to form a series of hollow dentils, and also on lines transverse thereto to close the lower ends of the dentils and to form a flange below the dentils.

4. A blank for forming a continuous series of dentils, consisting of a single piece of sheet metal formed on one edge with a series of projections arranged at equal distances apart and on the same edge with the series of shorter projections arranged at equal distances apart between the first-mentioned projections alternately therewith and separated therefrom by spaces of equal width.

5. A series of dentils formed from a blank of sheet metal having a series of projections extending from one longitudinal edge of the blank, and a series of shorter projections arranged between the first-mentioned series and extending from the same longitudinal edge, said blank being bent to form parallel hollow projections or dentils arranged transversely to the length of the blank, and also bent to close the lower ends of the dentils and to form a horizontal bottom for the series behind the inner edges of the dentils and behind the spaces between the dentils.

6. A series of dentils formed from a blank of sheet metal, having a series of projections extending from one longitudinal edge of the blank, and a series of shorter projections arranged between the first-mentioned series and extending from the same longitudinal edge, some of said projections being provided with laterally-projecting wings, and said blank being bent to form parallel hollow projections or dentils arranged transversely to the length

of the blank, and also bent to close the lower
ends of the dentils and to form flanges pro-
jecting rearwardly from the lower ends of the
dentils, flanges projecting rearwardly from
5 the lower ends of the spaces between the den-
tils and portions to close the spaces which
would otherwise be left at the lower sides of
the dentils.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto sub-
scribed our names.

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EDWIN C. EWING.

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