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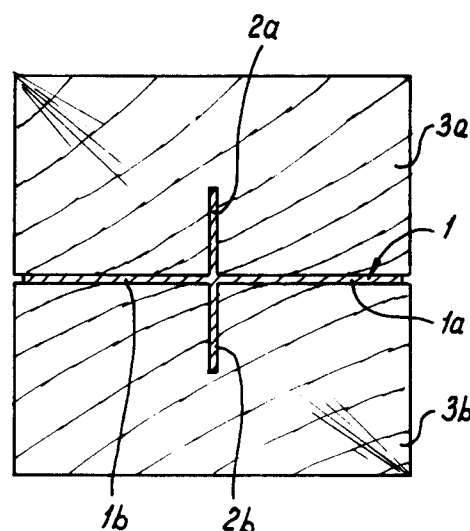
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(54) **Mason's profile.**

(57) The invention relates to a mason's profile comprising a core profile (1, 4, 10, 14) of metal or plastic with at least three legs (1, 24, 26) lying at right angles to each other, which core profile is surrounded by parts (3a, 3b) of nailable material which together form a polygonal, in particular rectangular cross-section. The core profile is cross-shaped with equal or unequal legs, or it is T-shaped.

The parts of nailable material are preferably wooden strips.

fig-1

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The invention relates to a mason's profile, comprising a rigid core profile of a suitable material such as metal which is not deformable or does not deform in use, which profile is clad on the outside with parts made of nailable material which determine at least two external faces situated at right angles to each other, and the generating lines of which run parallel to the central axis of the core profile, which core profile has at least two legs lying in one plane and at least one leg lying at right angles thereto.

From Dutch Patent Application 7014133, which has been laid open for inspection, a mason's profile is known.

This known mason's profile is a mason's profile which comprises a steel tube of square cross-section on which wooden parts are fixed in two planes at right angles to each other. These wooden parts are used to nail down support strips which are necessary to keep the mason's profile in the purely vertical position. They can also be used for fixing the mason's line thereto, for example by means of nails.

This known mason's profile is heavy. The wooden parts are relatively thin, for thick parts would further unfavourably increase the weight. Thin parts are, however, difficult to nail. They split easily, and the penetration depth is too low.

The object of the invention is to provide a mason's profile which, just as in the state of the art, comprises a metal profile which prevents warping, but which has parts of nailable material which can provide sufficient thickness for good nailing, and in which the weight can still be kept relatively low.

This object is achieved according to the invention in that the core profile has a cross-section comprising at least three legs, of which in each case two are at right angles to each other, and these legs are clad completely with parts of nailable material which together determine a polygonal, in particular a rectangular cross-section of the outside of the mason's profile.

According to the invention, a profile thus now used as the core profile is one which can be of metal or plastic, in particular of light metal, which requires little space, and the legs of which are clad with the nailable material, for example with wooden parts or strips. The mason's profile according to the invention looks like a wooden mason's profile from the outside if the nailable material is of wood, for the core profile is virtually invisible.

The core profile can have different cross-sections. For example, it can be the shape of a cross with two long legs lying in line with each other, and with two short legs lying in line with each other and at right angles to the long legs.

It can also have two sets of short legs, or it can be a cross in which all legs are of the same length.

It can also be formed by a T-section.

The nailable material can lie, in the form of throughgoing strips, in the rectangular space between legs of the core profile lying at right angles to each other. It is also conceivable for legs of the profile, in particular the short legs, to be accommodated in slits in the nailable material.

It is also conceivable for core profile and nailable material to be obtained by co-extrusion, for example through use of two different plastics.

The invention will now be explained in greater detail with reference to the drawings.

Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 show different embodiments of the mason's profile according to the invention.

The mason's profile shown in Fig. 1 comprises a cross-shaped profile 1 with long legs 1a and 1b and short legs 2a and 2b.

The short legs 2a and 2b are accommodated in slits of parts 3a, 3b of nailable material such as wood. The fixing can be carried out by clamping which may or may not be assisted by adhesive.

Fig. 2 shows an embodiment in which the core profile is a cross, indicated by 4, of which all the legs are of equal length. Nailable material, indicated by 5, 6, 7 and 8, of which the cross-section is rectangular, for example square, is provided in the rectangular spaces between the legs of the cross-shaped core profile lying at right angles to each other. The fixing can be carried out with, for example, adhesive, as indicated at 9.

In the embodiment of Fig. 3 the core profile is a T-shaped profile 10, in which a block 11 of nailable material is glued on the top throughgoing leg, and two blocks 12, 13 are glued between the parts of the core profile lying at right angles to each other.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 4 the core profile 14 has the cross-section shape of a throughgoing strip with two ribs 15 and 16 projecting in the opposite direction at right angles thereto, which ribs are inserted into and fixed in slits 17, 18 of the parts 19, 20 respectively of nailable material.

It will be clear that the fixing of the parts of nailable material can take place in different ways. Apart from clamping and adhesive, as already mentioned, conventional fixing means such as screws are conceivable.

It is, however, also conceivable for the core profile and the profiles of nailable material to be formed by co-extrusion. Fig. 1 could serve as an example of this possibility.

Mason's profiles are always square in cross-section. It is, of course, conceivable for the mason's profile to have a rectangular cross-section and even a polygonal cross-section, just provided that there are faces at the correct angles to each other for fixing support strips. Since the corners of a wall to be built are generally rectangular, and the

support strips then also have to be fitted in planes at right angles to each other, the square cross-section is the most obvious one.

Sometimes interconnecting masonry constructions are not at right angles to each other, and other angles are then conceivable. An example of this is shown schematically in Fig. 2 by the dashed lines 21, 22, 23 and 24, which could indicate external faces which with the other external faces form an octagon which is regular in cross-section and on which support strips can be fixed.

### Claims

1. Mason's profile comprising a rigid core profile (1, 4, 10, 14) of a suitable material such as metal which is not deformable or does not deform in use, which profile is clad on the outside with parts (3a, 3b; 5, 6, 7, 8; 11, 12, 13; 19, 20) made of nailable material which determine at least two external faces situated at right angles to each other, and the generating lines of which run parallel to the central axis of the core profile (1, 4, 10, 14), which core profile has at least two legs (1a, 1b) lying in one plane and at least one leg (2a) lying at right angles thereto, characterised in that said legs are clad so completely with the parts (3a, 3b; 5, 6, 7, 8; 11, 12, 13; 19, 20) of nailable material that the polygonal, in particular rectangular cross-section of the outside of the mason's profile determined by the parts of nailable material overlaps the ends of the legs (1a, 1b, 2a, 2b; 4; 10; 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) of the core profile.
2. Mason's profile according to Claim 1, characterised in that the core profile is the shape of a cross (1) with two long legs (1a, 1b), lying in line with each other, and with two short legs (2a, 2b), lying in line with each other and at right angles to the long legs.
3. Mason's profile according to Claim 2, characterised in that the core profile has at least two sets of short legs (15, 17, 16, 18).
4. Mason's profile according to Claim 1, characterised in that the core profile is a cross (4) with legs which are of equal length in cross-section, and strips (5, 6, 7, 8) of nailable material which are rectangular in cross-section provided in the rectangular spaces between the legs.
5. Mason's profile according to Claim 1, characterised in that the core profile (10) is T-shaped in cross-section.
6. Mason's profile according to Claim 1, characterised in that at least two legs (2a, 2b; 15, 16, 17, 18) of the core profile running in the opposite direction, in particular the short legs, are accommodated in slits of the nailable material.
7. Mason's profile according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterised in that core profile and nailable material are interconnected by gluing (9).
8. Mason's profile according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterised in that core profile and nailable material are produced by co-extrusion.

fig-1

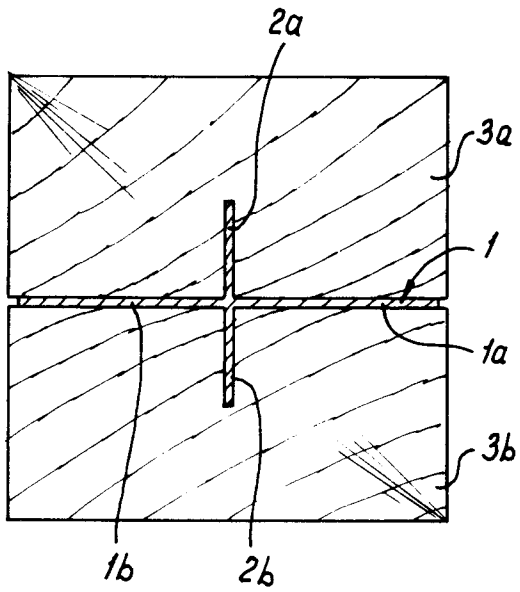


fig-2

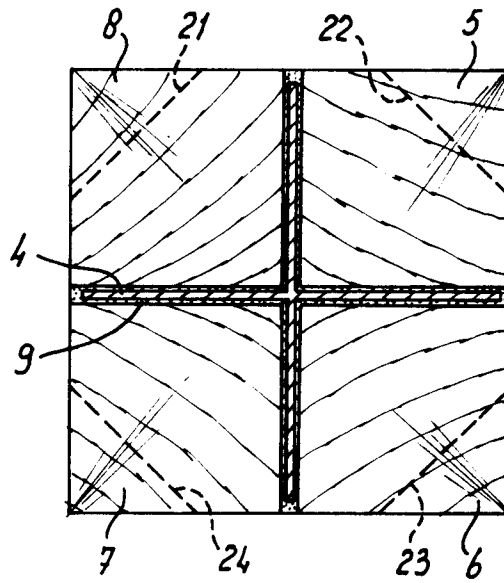


fig-3

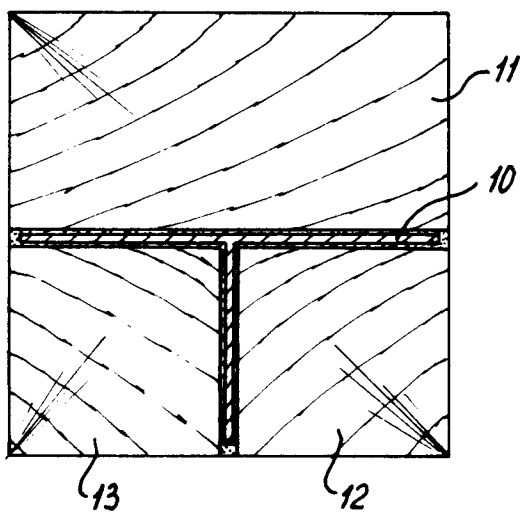
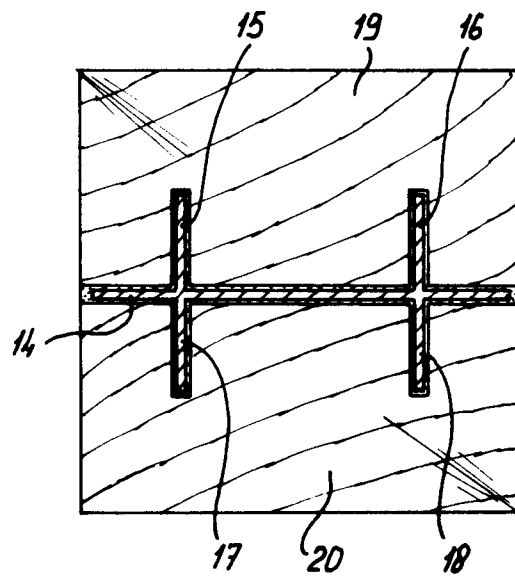


fig-4





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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 20 0334

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Y	EP-A-0 033 992 (VOSKAMP) * page 2, line 23 - page 6, line 15; figures 1-7 *	1	E04G21/18
Y	---	1	
A	DE-A-3 313 685 (MEICKL) * the whole document *	2,3,6	
X,E	---	1,2,4	
	EP-A-0 416 690 (BEKKERS) * the whole document *		
A	---		
	DE-A-3 135 141 (TRANKER)		
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			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			E04G
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 07 MAY 1992	Examiner VIJVERMAN W.C.
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ..... & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			