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(54) Method of placing listels to create a frieze.

(57) Method of placing listels to make the decorative friezes which are used in the construction sector. Made with ceramic pieces (1) (with or without reliefs), which have geometrical shapes on both ends, with sectioned outside rims with an undefined number of sections, so that when the parts are assembled, placing one next to the other, they fit together. So, the frieze looks like it is made up of only one element and joints are not visible. This invention can be used to clad walls, floors and baseboards or skirting boards. The angles are easily decorated, using a piece which has been "specifically" made to solve the problems that arise when working with this type of connection. The "specifically" made piece fits perfectly into the adjacent parts.

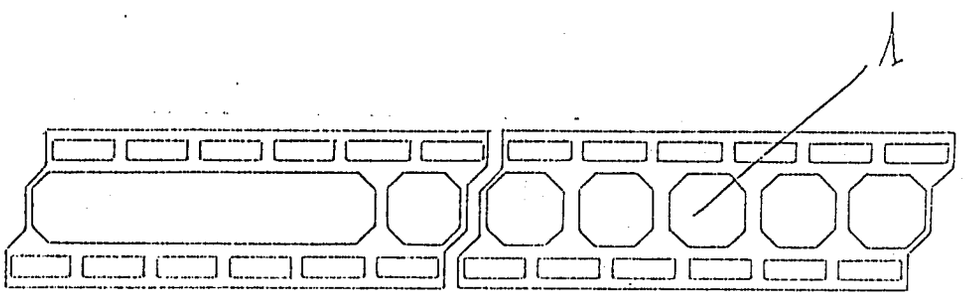


FIG.2

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AREA OF APPLICATION OF THE INVENTION

The invention referred to in this statement, related to the method of placing listels to create a frieze, can be used by the masonry sector for the specific task of cladding walls and floors with ceramic elements, whenever it is necessary to place a separating frieze between the ceramic pieces, or to make a baseboard or any type of decorative design of any type, using special pieces placed between the ceramic pieces that clad the surface, depending on each case.

With the mentioned method, it is possible to place the friezes, not only in straight lines by also at an angle if it were necessary, using special pieces that will be described latter on in this statement.

STATE OF TECHNOLOGY

Up until now, friezes, baseboards and other designs have been made using rectangular pieces of different lengths. The length of these pieces was important to be able to achieve the adequate embellishment effect. The length of the listels had to coincide with the length of tiles or pieces used to clad the surface, so that the joints between the pieces, formed a reticulate like an array on the surface that was to be cladded. If the connection between the pieces of the frieze and the cladding elements did not coincide the result was far from appropriate, since the joints of the listels did not match the joints of the tiles.

Since the dimensions of the tiles, are different depending on each case, it is always necessary to dispose of a wide range of rectangular pieces to be able to make the listels, so that they could be adapted to the dimensions of the tiles used.

If it were necessary when working with this type of friezes to create an angle so as to vary the height of the frieze in relation to the direction of the frieze, or so that it adapted to the specific design used, there seems to be no logical point of connection so as to maintain the continuity of the frieze, so it is always necessary to cut the listels down to the size needed, and this is a waste of materials and there are always risks of performing faulty cuts which would break the harmony of the design of the cladding.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The method of placing the listels to create the frieze aforementioned, is achieved using pieces with special shapes, almost rectangular shaped but the short sides of these pieces have been substituted by broken, curved or mixed lines, identical or inverted on each end. So that when the elements are placed next to each other, they adapt perfectly to the edges mentioned before. This makes it possible to achieve an unvarying design, while at the same time trying to make these irregular lines coincide with the design that makes up the frieze, so that the design is never interrupted and does not depend on the width of the tiles used for cladding the surfaces.

The angles and the corners of the frieze are taken care of with the use of pieces that have been decorated with the same design as the material used to clad the surface, but two of the external sides, depending on the angle needed in each case, forms either a right angle or another type of angle, so that the edges can be fitted into the straight pieces. It has the same irregular edge so it can be assembled to create a homogenous frieze with continuity of the design used.

We will now give a detailed description of the method of placing the listels to create the frieze, and the drawings attached will be referred to only for the purpose of explanation, but they don't in any way limit the invention and any detail can be modified as long as this doesn't fundamentally alter the essential characteristics of the invention mentioned in this statement.

The drawings illustrate the following:

Drawing 1: A frieze placed between tiles, using the special pieces.

Drawing 2: Detail of the two pieces that make up the frieze, with rebated lateral borders so they can be adapted.

Drawing 3: Detail of the other two pieces, with borders for assembly with mixed lines according to the general design.

Drawing 4: Listels with rebated joints

Drawing 5: Detail of attachment of the make up of a right angle corner.

Drawing 6: Detail of the piece used to make a right angle.

According to the make-up represented, the method proposed to place the listels to create the frieze, is achieved by using pieces (1) almost rectangular shaped, but the short sides of these pieces have been cut in broken or mixed lines, as is specified in drawings 2, 3, and 4 and are place between the tiles (2) being of no consequence the dimensions of the tiles, since the joints between the pieces that make up the listels that make

up the frieze do not have to be lined up with the tile joints, since the borders are cut with mixed lines (identical or inverted in each listel), the connection of these is not visible and forms a homogenous frieze according to the design of the cladding.

Corners and angles of any type can be achieved using pieces (4) with a polygonal shape which has at least two sides (4 & 5) that make up the angle needed, (right angle or any other type of angle), as long as the rest of the sides (6 & 7) are cut according to the design which appears on the ends of the listels (1) so that they can be adapted without damaging the continuity of the design.

Therefore, the friezes can be used to clad any type of wall, floor, baseboard and skirting board and will always create a uninterrupted frieze with the angles that the general design needs, without having to cut the pieces and therefore avoiding wasting materials, since they are not cut and wasted, taking maximum advantage of time needed to place and manufacture these pieces since they will always correspond with the frieze needed, not only in relation to the design but also as far as the different rebates and levels of the frieze.

The shape, the materials used and the dimensions can be modified, and generally everything that is accessory or secondary can always be modified as long as it doesn't alter or modify the essence of the improvements described.

Claims

1.- Method of placing listels to create the friezes used as decoration when cladding surfaces in the construction sector and characterized because the listels have a special shape so that the sections on each of the ends are identical and rebated, so that when placed one after the other they coincide.

2-. Method of placing the listels to create a frieze,in accordance to the claims stated in the first section and characterized because the design of the listels creates a design that with the design made by their union repeats the design along the whole of the frieze.

3.- Method of placing the listels to create the friezes in accordance to the claims stated in the first and second section, characterized by decorating the angles of these friezes using a piece that has been "specifically" made and that solves the problems that arise with this type of joint. This special piece has a geometrical profile so it can be fitted into the other pieces.

4.- Method of placing listels to create friezes, in accordance to the claims stated in the first, second and third sections, characterized because the pieces used as listels and angles can be decorated with different designs and surfaces with reliefs, so they can be used for cladding walls, and floors and for baseboards and skirting boards.

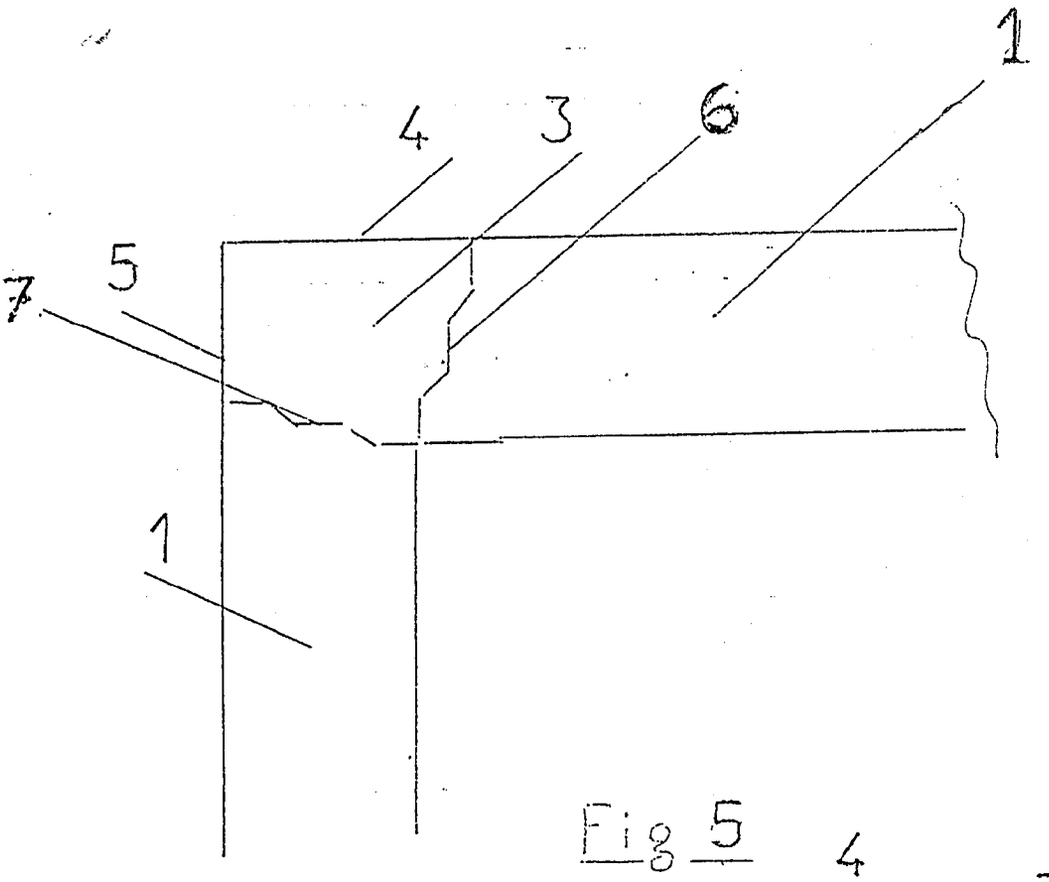


Fig 5

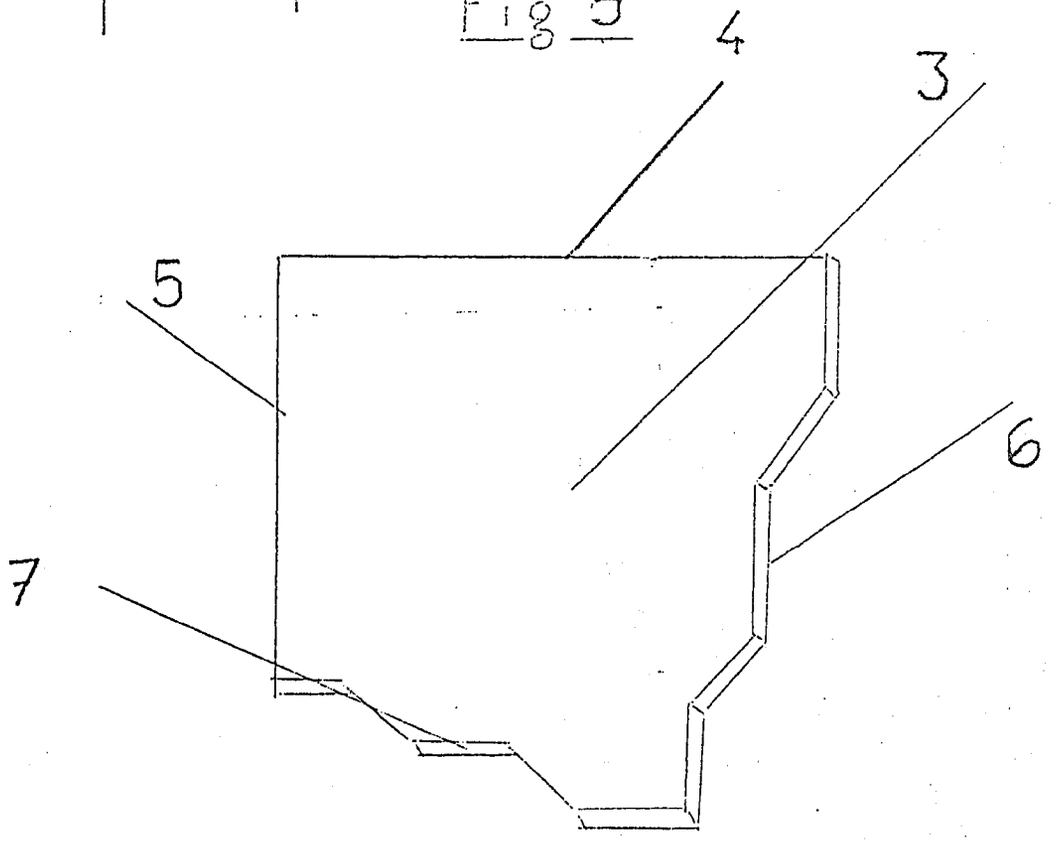


Fig 6

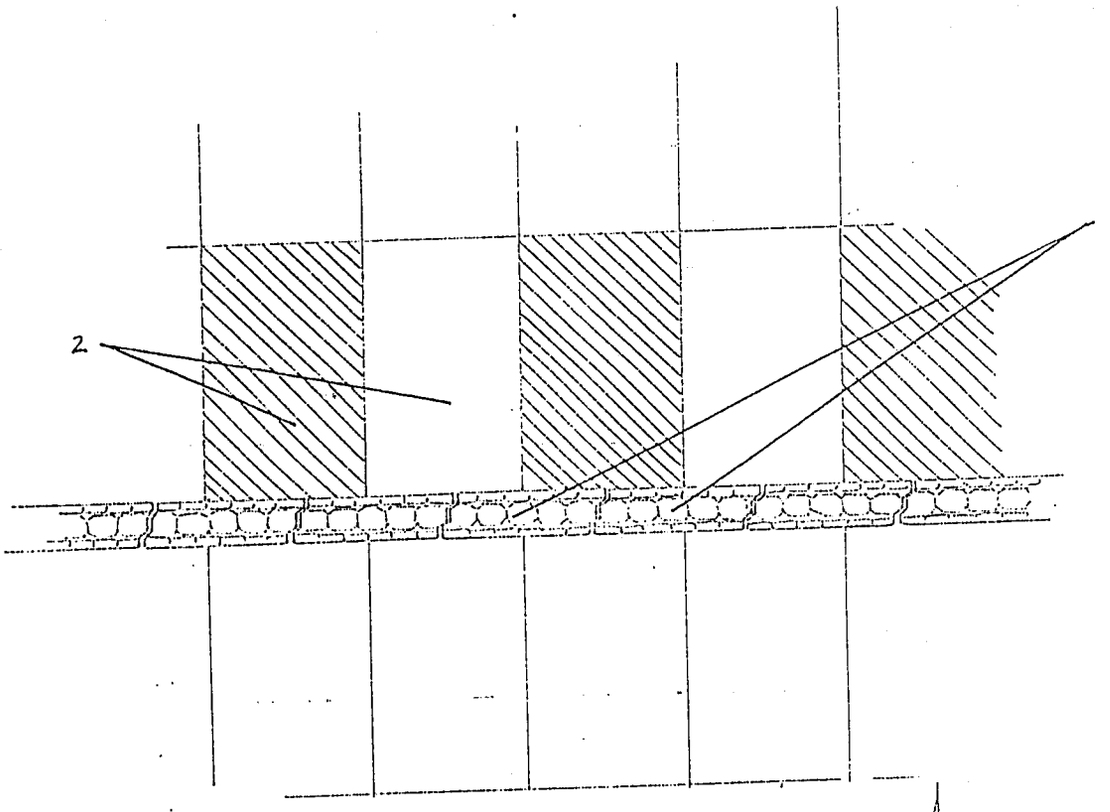


FIG. 1.

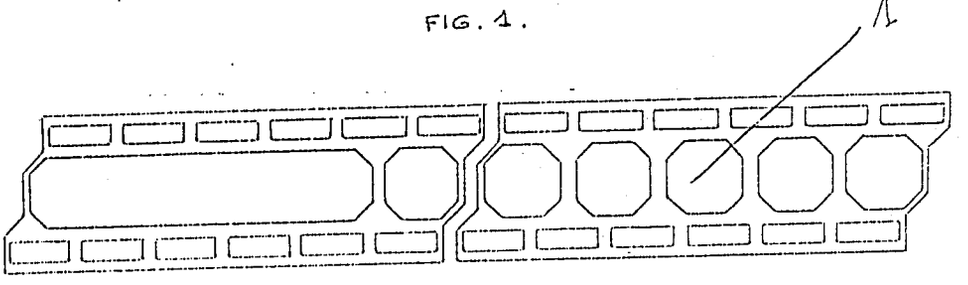


FIG. 2

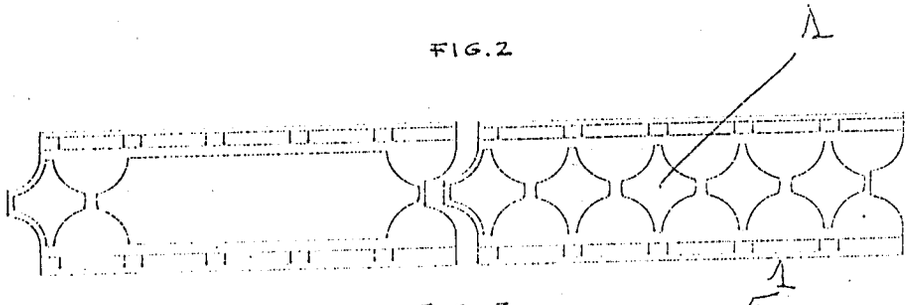


FIG. 3

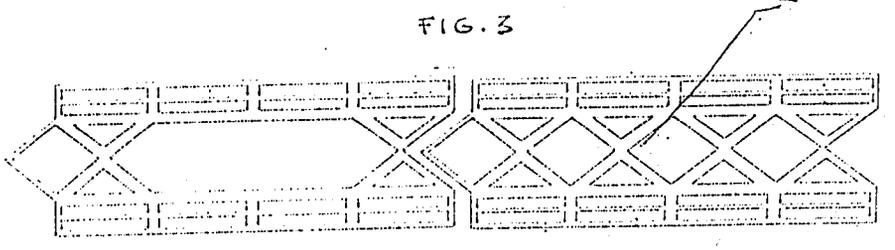


FIG. 4

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 93 50 0035

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)
A	US-A-3 609 927 (WINE) * column 1, line 61 - column 3, line 13; figures 1-7 *	1,2	E04F19/02 E04F15/08
A	NL-A-279 468 (POL) * page 1, line 1 - page 2, line 22; claims 1-8; figures *	1	
A	US-A-5 001 877 (EDWARDS) * column 7, line 30 - column 19, line 10; figures 1-14 *	1-4	
A	US-A-3 807 103 (KAUTZ ET AL.) * column 2, line 67 - column 5, line 66; figures 1-13 *	1,2	
A	DE-A-19 09 137 (MADERHOLZ) * page 5, line 1 - page 6, line 18; figures 1-3 *	1,2	
P,X	EP-A-0 517 231 (NMC S.A.) * column 2, line 53 - column 3, line 47; figures 1-3 *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5) E04F

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	8 June 1994	Ayiter, J

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

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