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(11) **EP 1 018 582 A1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
12.07.2000 Bulletin 2000/28

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: **E04F 13/06, E06B 1/34**

(21) Application number: **00200025.5**

(22) Date of filing: **04.01.2000**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: **06.01.1999 BE 9900006**

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(54) **Element for finishing a narrow wall part when realizing plaster work and method for manufacturing such element**

(57) Element for finishing a narrow wall part when realizing plaster work, more particularly a reveal (1) or a column side, characterized in that this element (10-30) at least consists of a strip-shaped plate (11) for covering the wall part to be finished, whereby this plate (11) is provided at least at one longitudinal edge (12) with an auxiliary part for realizing a corner, to which part then, on one hand, the plate (11) and, on the other hand, plaster work (28-32) is adjoined.

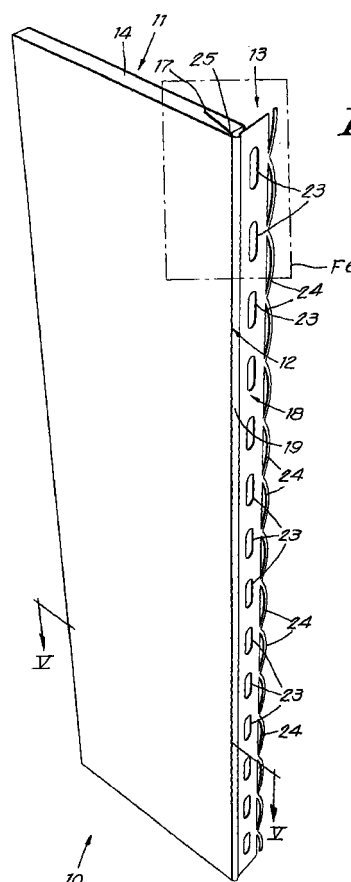


Fig. 4

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Description

[0001] This invention relates to an element for finishing a narrow wall part when realizing plaster work, as well as to a method for manufacturing such element.

[0002] More particularly, it aims at an element for finishing a reveal or a column side.

[0003] Traditionally, a reveal, when providing plaster work, is finished by providing a corner profile by means of a quantity of gypsum plaster or such on the rough masoned corner, formed by the side of the reveal and the interior wall. Subsequently, this profile is used by the stuccoer as a guide for smoothing the plaster on the side of the reveal, between this profile and the frame of the door or the window.

[0004] This traditional manner of working has various disadvantages. The frame of the door or the window indeed has to be covered with tape and/or plastic film in order to avoid being spoiled. Also, window panes which eventually have been already provided, would have to be covered with tape. After plastering, the tape and/or plastic film has to be removed. It is obvious that this is time-consuming and expensive.

[0005] Another disadvantage consists in that it is rather difficult to realize the plaster work over the entire depth of the reveal in a straight manner, as there is only one guide profile, namely the aforementioned corner profile. Finishing in the traditional manner therefore requires a high precision and handiness of the stuccoer.

[0006] The present invention aims at an element which allows an easy finishing of a narrow wall part, such as a reveal or a column side, when carrying out plaster work, whereby in the case of finishing a reveal, it is no longer strictly required to cover the window or such, it is easier to provide for a straight line at the location of the frame, and finishing requires less time.

[0007] To this aim, the invention relates to an element for finishing a narrow wall part, such as a reveal or a column side, when realizing plaster work, with as a characteristic that this element at least consists of a strip-shaped plate for covering the wall part to be finished, whereby this plate, at least at one longitudinal edge, is provided with an auxiliary part for realizing a corner, to which part then, on one hand, the plate and, on the other hand, plaster work is adjoined.

[0008] In the case of finishing a reveal, the aforementioned strip-shaped plate thus can be fixed against the side of the reveal by means of several props of wet gypsum, with the aforementioned auxiliary part at the location of the corner, between reveal and wall. Since a plate is applied, no plaster has to be smoothed alongside the window, as a result of which the covering with a tape or the like is no longer strictly required. Due to the plate, automatically a flat covering of the reveal and therefore also a straight line along the window is obtained. The auxiliary part allows to subsequently realize plaster work against the wall in which the window or the like is situated, which plaster work perfectly adjoins

up to the realized reveal. Moreover, this auxiliary part forms a reinforcement against bending of the plate during its placement against the side of the reveal.

[0009] The auxiliary part preferably consists of a profile extending in longitudinal direction, more particularly a corner profile, of which preferably one leg forms a flange connected to the plate, whereas the other leg forms a flange allowing an adherence in the plaster work to be realized subsequently.

[0010] The auxiliary part, and more particularly the aforementioned profile, preferably also has a portion defining a corner edge, in such a manner that it can be applied as a guide when realizing the plastering of the wall and it moreover offers a reinforcement extending up to the corner, as a result of which the corner is impact-resistant.

[0011] Preferably, the strip-shaped plate substantially consists of gypsum plaster, and even better of cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board. As a result of this, the element can easily be fixed against the wall part to be finished by means of several props of wet gypsum. The gypsum plate or the cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board indeed is particularly suitable for being adhered by means of wet gypsum.

[0012] According to the invention, the aforementioned element preferably is manufactured as a prefabricated element, whereby the auxiliary part, more particularly the corner profile, is fixed at the plate during manufacturing.

[0013] The invention also relates to a method for manufacturing such element, with as a characteristic that it consists in forming a strip-shaped plate of cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board; providing a groove in at least one longitudinal narrow side of the plate; and providing and attaching a corner profile with one leg in this groove.

[0014] Finally, the invention also relates to a method for finishing a reveal, whereby use is made of an element as described above, with as a characteristic that this method consists in bringing the element to the required length and width; providing a quantity of adherence substance, more particularly gypsum, on the unfinished reveal; pressing and positioning the aforementioned element against this adherence substance; and, after the aforementioned adherence substance has sufficiently hardened, plastering the wall part adjoining perpendicular to the reveal, whereby the aforementioned element, more particularly the pertaining auxiliary part, is used as a guide for plastering.

[0015] Other preferred characteristics are also described in the subclaims.

[0016] With the intention of better showing the characteristics of the invention, hereafter, as an example without any limitative character, a preferred form of embodiment is described, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

figure 1 schematically represents a window with a

traditional known embodiment for finishing a reveal; figure 2, at a larger scale, represents a cross-section according to line II-II in figure 1;

figure 3 represents the cross-section from figure 2 after the application of the traditional plaster work; figure 4 shows in perspective an element according to the invention;

figure 5, at a larger scale, represents a cross-section according to line V-V in figure 4;

figure 6, at a larger scale, represents the part indicated by F6 in figure 4, whereby the material of the plate is cut off partially;

figures 7 and 8 represent how the element from figure 4 is manufactured;

figure 9, at a larger scale, represents the part indicated by F9 in figure 8, in still a further step of manufacturing;

figures 10 and 11 represent how the element from figure 4 is applied for finishing a reveal;

figure 12 represents how a column can be covered by means of elements according to the invention.

[0017] As represented in figures 1 to 3, a reveal 1, in other words, the lateral face of a wall 2 around a window 3 or such, is finished in a traditional manner by first, as represented in figures 1 and 2, fixing a corner profile 4 by means of a quantity of gypsum plaster 5, or in any other manner, and covering the window 3 by means of a film 6 or such, as a protection against spoiling, and subsequently, after the corner profile 4 is fixed sufficiently by the hardening of the gypsum plaster 5, plastering the reveal 1 as well as the wall side 7 in a classical manner.

[0018] During plastering, the corner profile 4 is used as a guide for smoothing the gypsum plaster 8. It is obvious that at the location of the reveal 1, there is only one guide and that this traditional technique consequently has the disadvantage that it is rather difficult to realize a straight line 9 at the window 3.

[0019] Another disadvantage consists in that the window 3 has to be protected by means of a film 6, or at least a tape, which, as already mentioned in the introduction, is time-consuming, in respect to application as well as removal.

[0020] The present invention aims at an element with which a narrow wall part, such as the aforementioned reveal 1, can easily be finished during the realization of plaster works.

[0021] In figures 4 to 6, a preferred form of embodiment of such element 10 is represented.

[0022] This element 10 consists of a strip-shaped plate 11 for covering the wall part to be finished, whereby this plate 11, in this case at one longitudinal edge 12, is provided with an auxiliary part for realizing a corner, which auxiliary part in this case is formed by a corner profile 13 extending in the longitudinal direction of the plate 11.

[0023] As represented, the plate 11 preferably consists of a cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board, in

other words, a plate with a core 14 of gypsum or similar and two top layers 15-16 of cardboard.

[0024] The corner profile 13 preferably consists of metal, more particularly stainless and/or galvanized steel. According to the invention, it is, however, not excluded to realize it in other materials, such as, for example, synthetic material.

[0025] The corner profile 13 may be fixed at the plate 11 in any manner. Preferably, however, it is seated with one leg 17 in the plate 11 itself.

[0026] The second leg 18 forms a fixation- and/or adherence flange which extends at an angle in respect to the plate 11 and which can cooperate with plaster work.

[0027] In cross-section, the legs 17 and 18, as represented, preferably extend at an angle which is smaller than 90°, such as this is also usual for standard corner profiles for realizing a corner with traditional plaster work.

[0028] The corner profile 13 shows a portion 19 defining a corner edge, more particularly a portion 19 adjoining against the prolongation of the surface 20 of the plate 11.

[0029] The portion 19 preferably is realized bead-shaped, such that thereby a small rounding at the location of the corner to be realized is obtained.

[0030] The corner profile 13 preferably is fixed at the plate 11 in the manner as represented in figures 7 to 9.

[0031] First of all, as represented in figure 7, a groove 21 is realized in the longitudinal edge 12 of the plate 11, preferably by means of a milling process.

[0032] Subsequently, the corner profile 13 is accurately positioned in the groove 21 and fixed therein by means of an adherence agent 22. Hereby, this adherence agent 22 can first be applied in the groove 21, after which the corner profile 13, before the adherence agent 22 has hardened, is pressed on therein. The adherence agent 22 preferably consists of glue, but it is not excluded to apply other materials to this aim, such as any other hardening filling matter.

[0033] As represented in figure 6, the legs 17 and 18 of the corner profile 13 preferably are provided with means offering a better adherence, on one hand, in the adherence agent 22 and, on the other hand, in the plaster work to be realized subsequently, which means in the example consist of openings 23 as well as profiled edges 24.

[0034] It is noted that the groove 21 in the aforementioned first step is realized preferably such that, when the corner profile 13 is pressed with the round portion 19 against the longitudinal edge 12 and also is pressed on in such a manner that, as represented in figure 8, at the locations A and B a contact with the opposed sides of the groove 21 is made, this corner profile 13 is situated in correct position, in other words, the portion 19 is brought precisely to equal height with the surface 20.

[0035] It is noted that the inclined implantation of the leg 17, as well as the fact that the groove 21 is provided in the plate 11 in an inclined manner, contributes to the fact that the corner profile 13 is situated particularly solid in the plate 11, even with a tension load according to the direction in the plane of the plate 11 and perpendicular to the longitudinal edge 12.

[0036] The small open joint between the portion 19 and the longitudinal edge 12 of the plate 11 can eventually be filled with a filling agent 25, as represented in figure 9. Preferably, to this aim a flexible joint filler will be used.

[0037] It is noted that the element 10 preferably is realized as a prefabricated element, more particularly an element which is composed before being placed, as described hereafter, against the wall part to be finished.

[0038] Although it is not excluded according to the invention to realize the element 10 at site on the building ground, if there is a suitable milling apparatus or similar, the prefabricated element preferably shall be realized factory-built.

[0039] Figures 10 and 11 represent how a reveal 1 is realized by means of an element 10 according to the invention.

[0040] First, the plate 11 is sawn or cut to size. It is noted that the elements 10 can be fabricated and commercialized with different standard widths, such that, by choosing the just width, the element 10 only has to be sawn or cut to the right length.

[0041] Subsequently, the element 10 brought to size is fixed against the rough surface 26 of the reveal by means of a quantity of wet gypsum 27 or any other adherence substance, such as represented in figure 10. It is obvious that the window profiles or the window panes of the window 3 hereby not necessarily will have to be covered by tape or similar, as by the, so to speak, "dry" finishing of the reveals 1, the risk of spoiling is practically nonexistent.

[0042] It is also obvious that, as a result of the plate 11 being straight, always a straight line 9 at the location of the window 3 is obtained by itself.

[0043] When the gypsum 27 has hardened sufficiently, one may immediately start with plastering the wall side 7, whereby, for smoothing the plaster 28, the corner profile 13 is used as a guide. As represented in figure 11, the leg 18 hereby is completely embedded in the plaster 28, as a result of which a solid corner connection between the plate 11 and the classical plaster 28 is realized.

[0044] Between the plate 11 and the window 3, eventually a small joint may be left which can be filled with an elastic joint filler.

[0045] It is noted that the finishing of reveals 1 in this manner is considerably easier than in the case of traditional plaster work. The finishing of the reveals 1 then does not necessarily have to be performed by skilled stuccoers but can also be easily realized by, for example, the persons applying the window 3, or by less

skilled do-it-yourselfers.

[0046] The element 10 can be realized in different variants while still remaining within the scope of the invention. So, for example, does the aforementioned auxiliary part for realizing the corner not necessarily have to consist of a corner profile 13. This auxiliary part, for example, may also be formed of a profile or another element which exclusively offers an edge reinforcement at the longitudinal edge 12 of the plate 11, without the presence of the aforementioned leg 18.

[0047] Instead of using a fixation or adherence flange in the form of a leg 18 of a corner profile 13, use can also be made of other adherence means, or such adherence means even may be omitted. Another form of possible adherence means, for example, is a net or a fleece which is fixed at the plate 11 and which is folded around the corner when finishing the reveal 1 and is plastered into the plaster work 28.

[0048] Although the auxiliary part preferably always shall be incorporated into the core of the plate 1, and preferably in the manner represented in figures 7 to 9, regardless whether a corner profile 13 or another form of auxiliary part is concerned, this auxiliary part can be connected to the plate 11 in another manner, too, for example, be fixed against the rear side thereof, by means of a glue connection or a mechanical connection.

[0049] The auxiliary part preferably extends continuously over the longitudinal edge 12. However, it is not excluded to work, according to a variant, with interrupted or partially interrupted auxiliary parts. So, for example, a corner profile 13 might be used, the legs 17-18 of which, with well-defined interstices, for example, every centimeter, are cut in transverse direction up to the portion 19 forming the actual corner, in such a manner that, when the cardboard of the cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board is cut exactly at the height of such a cut, the element 10, by folding the plate 11, can simply be broken in two. Hereby, the portion 19 at this height will break. Eventually, it is also possible to simply cut this portion 19 previously by means of nipper pliers.

[0050] The foregoing allows to cut the element 10 easily to any length, without having to saw the corner profile 13 over its entire cross-section.

[0051] Possibly, the plate 11 may consist of pure gypsum or be covered by cardboard on only one side.

[0052] Possibly, it can be provided at its rear side with ribs or similar, as a result of which the plate 1 is reinforced and a better adherence in the gypsum 27 or in another adherence agent is obtained during application.

[0053] The plate 11 possibly can also be provided at both longitudinal edges 12 and 29 with an auxiliary part, more particularly a corner profile 13, as a result of which elements 30 are obtained with which, as represented in figure 12, a covering around a column 31 or similar can be realized. Hereby, such element 30 is provided at two sides of the column 31, after which the

other sides can be finished by means of classical plaster work 32.

[0054] The present invention is in no way limited to the forms of embodiment described by way of example and represented in the figures, on the contrary may such element for finishing a narrow wall part, the method for manufacturing such element, and the method for realizing the covering of a reveal by means of such element be realized in different variants while still remaining within the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. Element for finishing a narrow wall part when realizing plaster work, more particularly a reveal (1) or a column side, characterized in that this element (10-30) at least consists of a strip-shaped plate (11) for covering the wall part to be finished, whereby this plate (11) is provided at least at one longitudinal edge (12) with an auxiliary part for realizing a corner, to which part then, on one hand, the plate (11) and, on the other hand, plaster work (28-32) is adjoined.
2. Element according to claim 1, characterized in that the auxiliary part is provided with a flange, more particularly a fixation and/or adherence flange extending at an angle in respect to the plate (11).
3. Element according to claim 2, characterized in that the flange is provided with means which guarantee for a good adherence in plaster work (28-32), such as openings (23) or profiled edges (24) which are formed at the aforementioned flange.
4. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the auxiliary part is provided with a flange with which it is fixed at the plate (11).
5. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the auxiliary part consists of a profile extending in longitudinal direction.
6. Element according to claim 5, characterized in that the profile consists of a corner profile (13).
7. Element according to claims 4 and 6, characterized in that the aforementioned flange consists of one leg (17) of the corner profile (13), in other words, that the corner profile (13) is fixed with one leg (17) in the plate (11).
8. Element according to claim 7, characterized in that the corner profile (13) is provided with one leg (17) in a groove (21) in the plate (11) and is attached in this groove (21) by means of an adherence agent (22), such as glue, a filling agent or similar.
9. Element according to any of the claims 6 to 8, characterized in that the leg (17) of the corner profile (13) fixed in the plate (11) is provided in this plate (11) in an inclined manner, as seen in cross-sectional view.
10. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the auxiliary part has a portion (19) defining a corner edge.
11. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the auxiliary part is provided with a portion (19) defining a corner edge, whereby this portion (19) is situated such that it adjoins against the prolongation of the exterior surface of the aforementioned plate (11).
12. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the auxiliary part is provided with a portion (19) defining a corner edge, whereby this portion (19) forms a rounding at the location of the corner.
13. Element according to claims 8 and 12, characterized in that between the longitudinal edge (12-29) of the plate (11) and the aforementioned portion (19), a joint is present and that this joint is filled with a filling agent (25).
14. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the plate (11) substantially consists of gypsum, and even better a cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board.
15. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the aforementioned auxiliary part, more particularly the aforementioned corner profile (13), consists of metal.
16. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is realized as a prefabricated element (10-30).
17. Element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is intended for finishing a reveal (1) and that the plate (11) is provided at only one longitudinal edge (12) with an auxiliary part, more particularly a corner profile (13).
18. Element according to any of the claims 1 to 16, characterized in that it is intended for finishing a column (31) and that the plate (11) is provided at both longitudinal edges (12-29) with an auxiliary part, more particularly a corner profile (13).
19. Method for manufacturing an element according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that it consists in forming a strip-shaped plate (11) made

of cardboard-covered gypsum plaster board; providing a groove (21) in at least one longitudinal narrow side of the plate (11); and providing and attaching a corner profile (13) with one leg (17) in each respective groove (21).

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20. Method according to claim 19, characterized in that each respective corner profile (13) is attached in the groove (21) by means of glue.

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21. Method according to claim 19 or 20, characterized in that a corner profile (13) is applied consisting of two legs (17-18) with a round portion (19) in between which forms a corner edge, and that the joint between the longitudinal edge (12-29) of the plate (11) and the aforementioned portion (19) is filled with a filling agent (25).

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22. Method according to any of the claims 19 to 21, characterized in that a corner profile (13) is applied which is provided with a portion (19) forming a corner edge and that each respective groove (21) is provided in the plate (11) such that, when the corner profile (13) is pressed on with its respective leg (17) in the groove (21), in such a manner that contact is made with the respective sides of the groove (21) at two locations (A-B), this corner profile (13) is in correct position, in other words, the aforementioned portion (19) is located precisely at the same height as the exterior surface (20) of the plate (11).

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23. Method for finishing a reveal, whereby use is made of an element according to claim 17, characterized in that it consists in bringing the element (10) to the required length and width; providing a quantity of adherence substance, more particularly gypsum (27), on the unfinished reveal (1); pressing and positioning the aforementioned element (10) against this adherence substance; and, after the aforementioned adherence substance has hardened sufficiently, plastering the wall part (7) adjoining perpendicular to the reveal (1), whereby the aforementioned element (10), more particularly the pertaining auxiliary part, is used as a guide for plastering.

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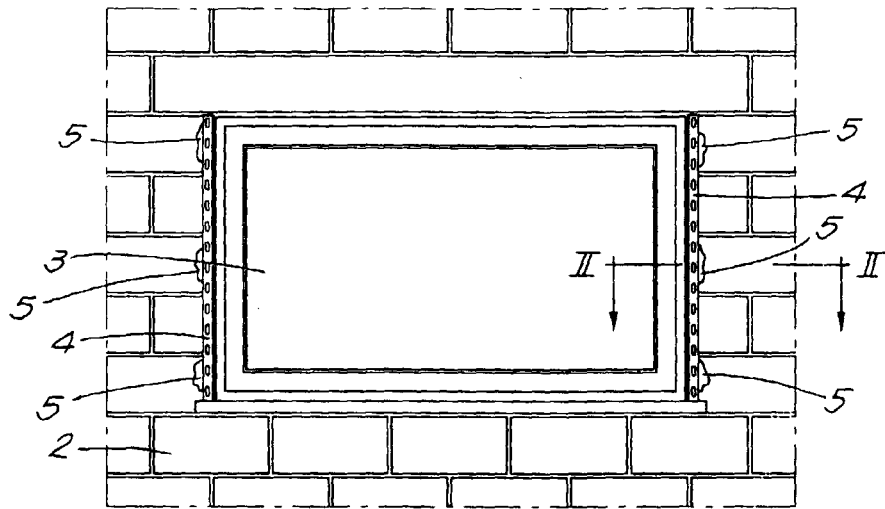


Fig. 1

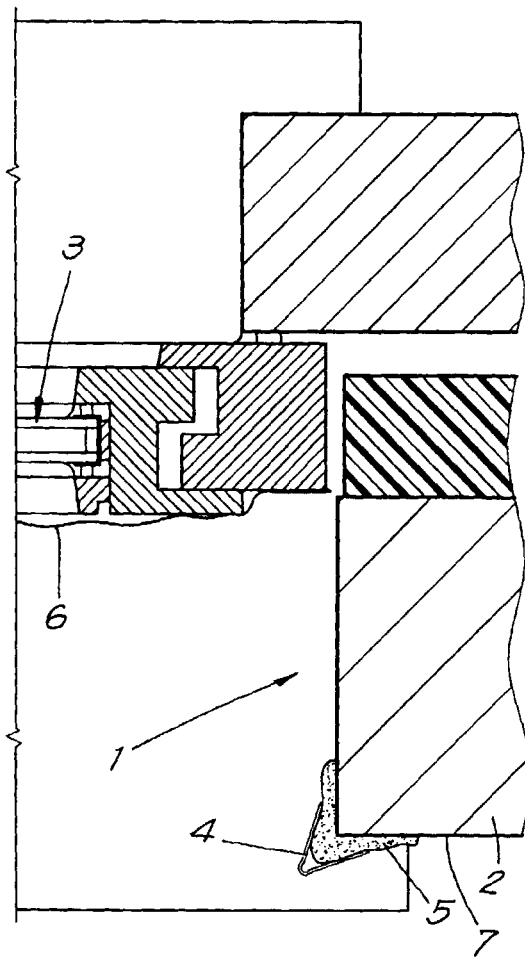


Fig. 2

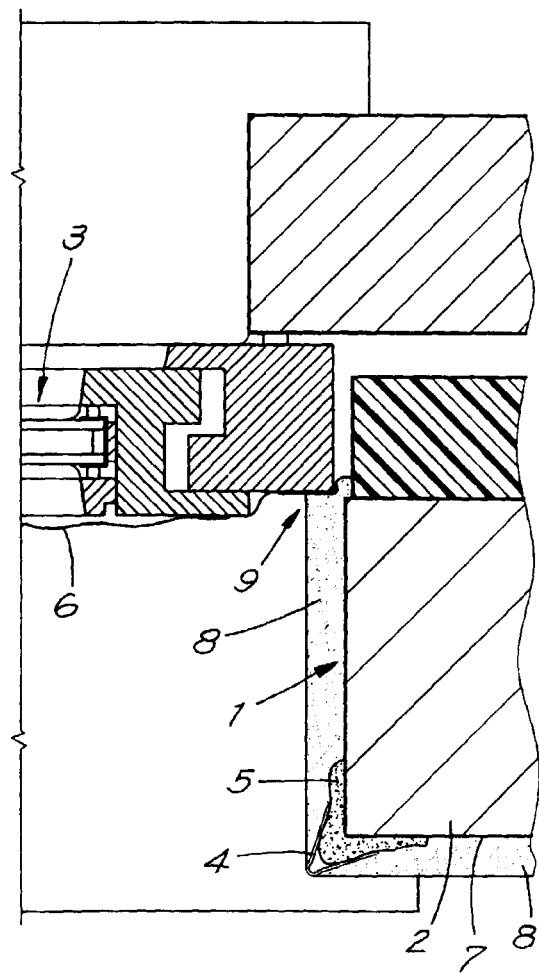
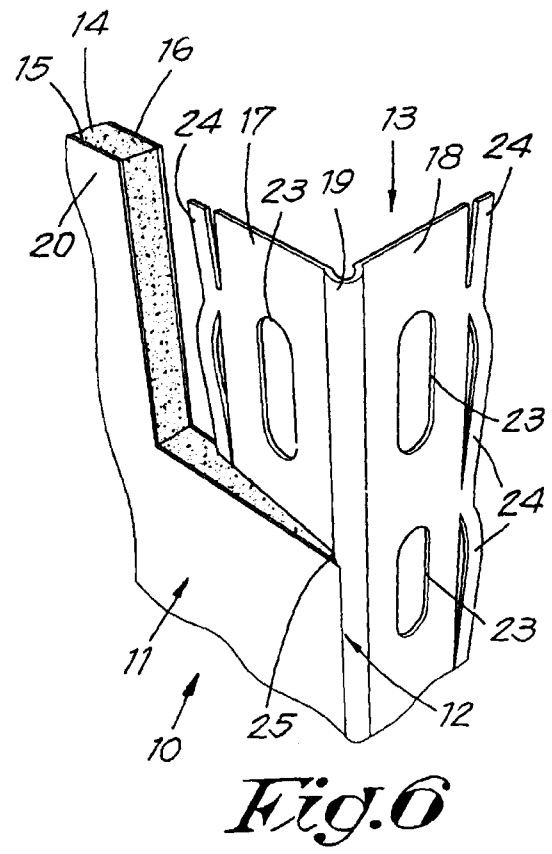
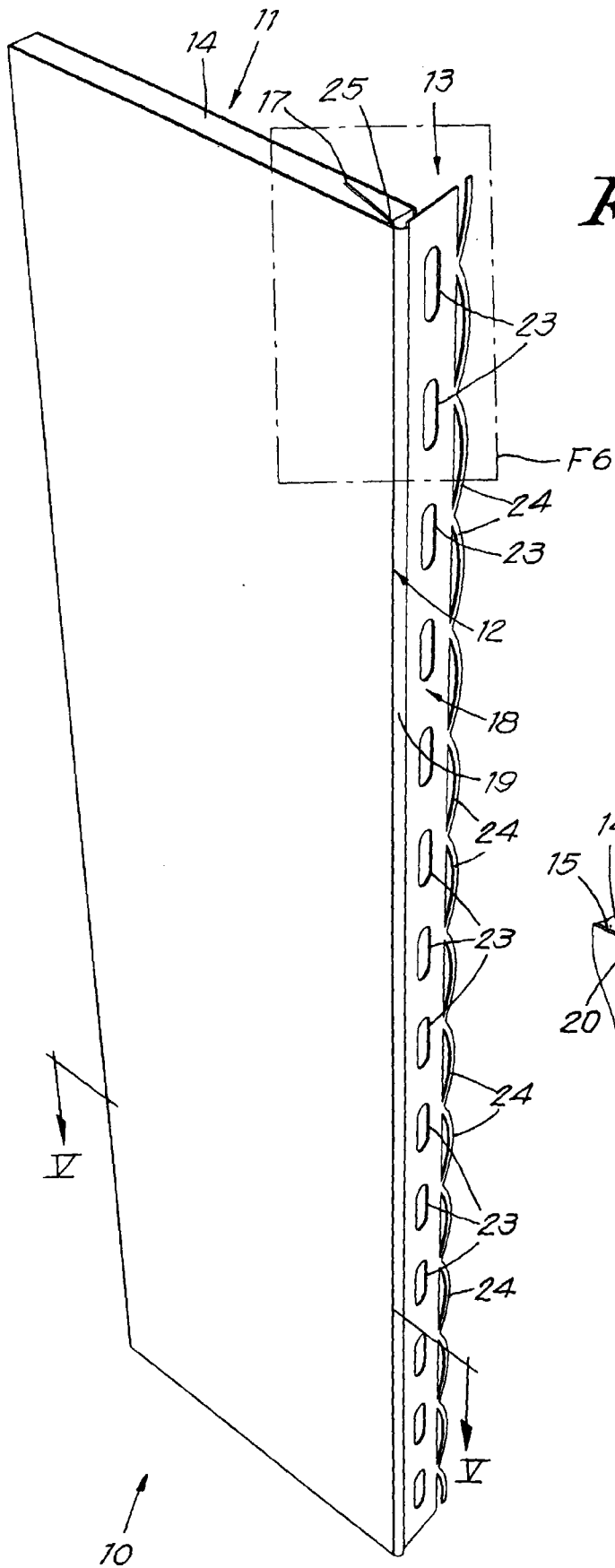
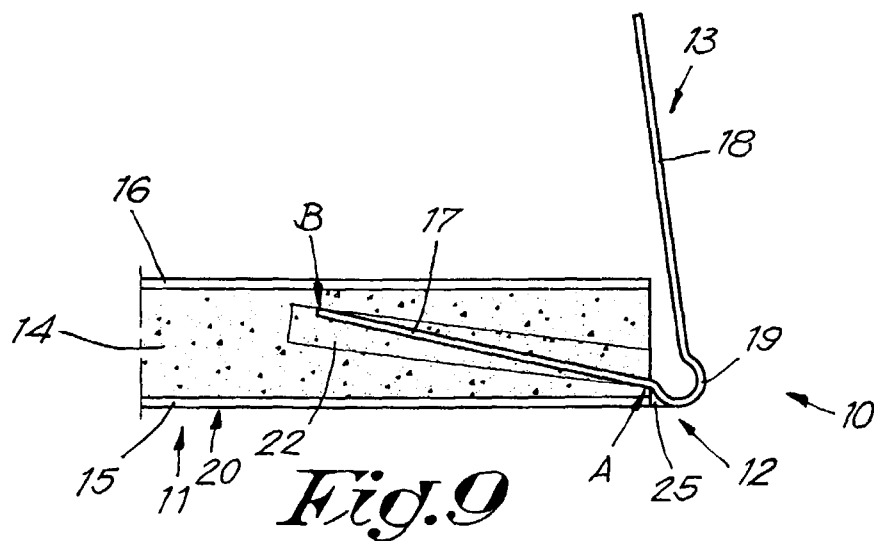
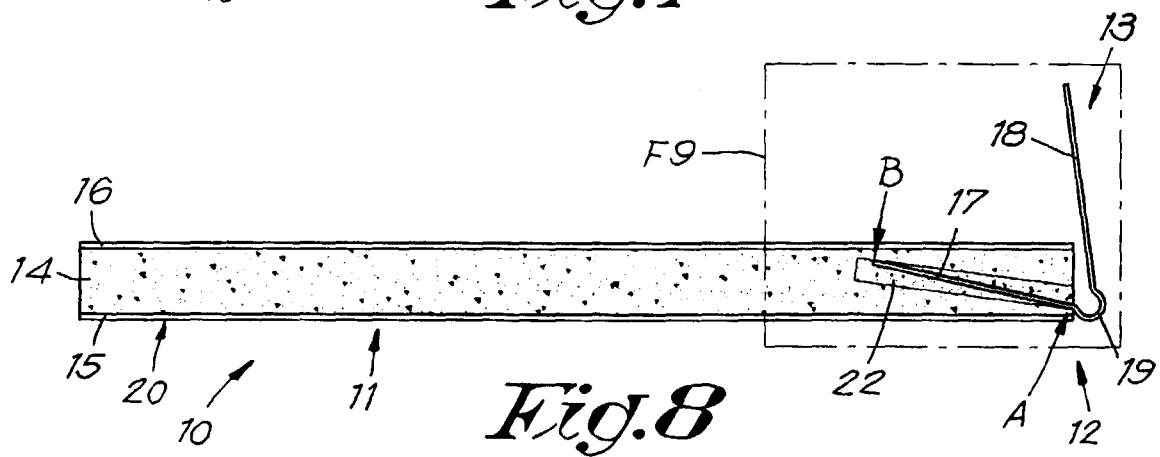
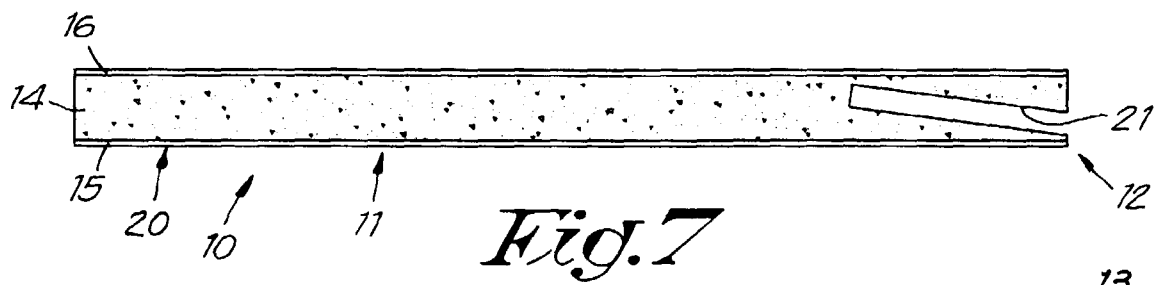
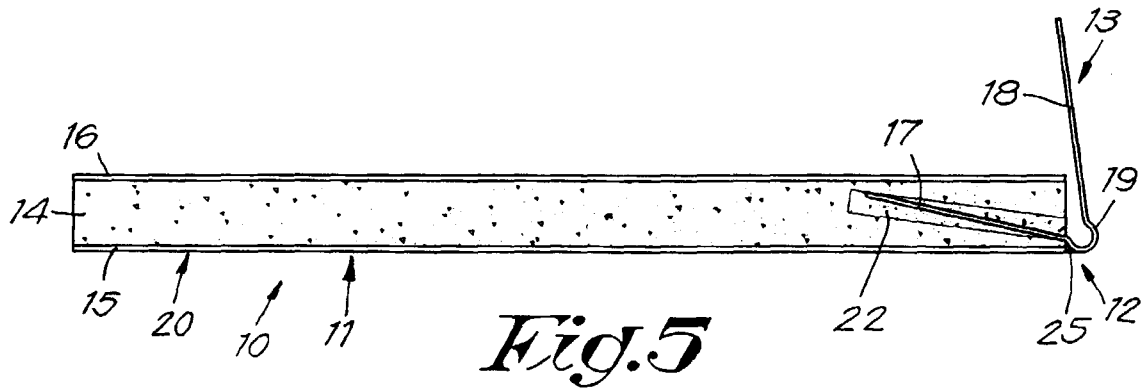


Fig. 3





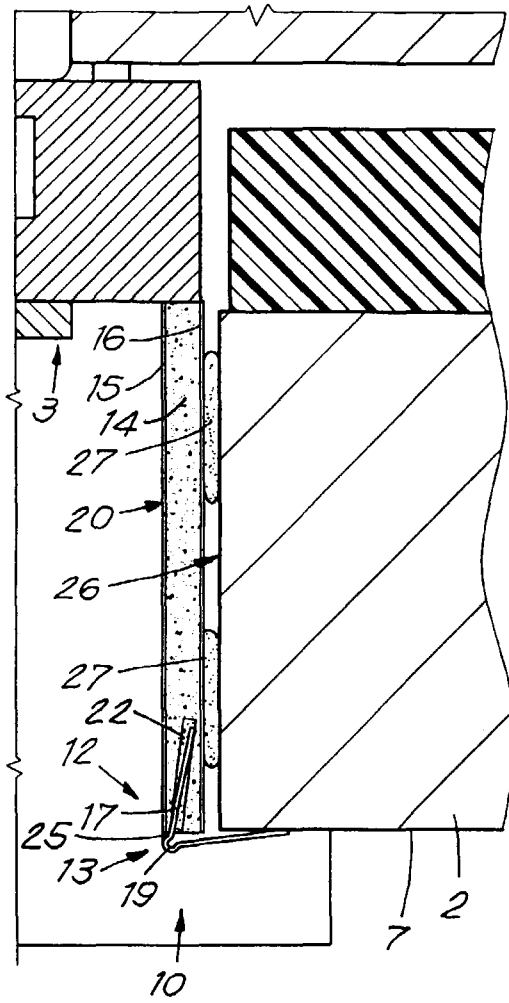


Fig. 10

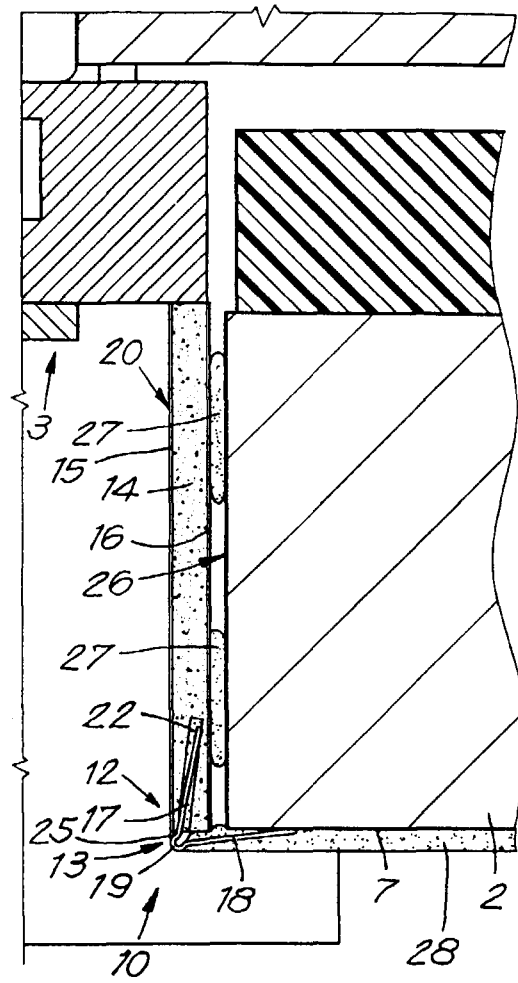


Fig. 11

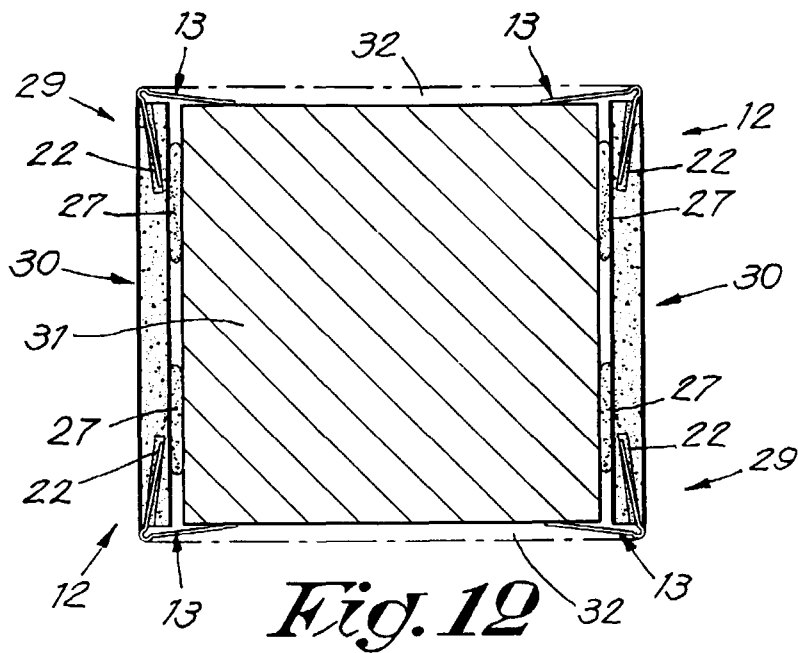


Fig. 12



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 20 0025

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 10 April 2000	Examiner Ayiter, J
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS 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			

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 20 0025

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
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10-04-2000

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