(No Model.)

G. W. DA CUNHA.

PROJECTING CORNER PIECE FOR PLASTERED WALLS.

No. 290,750. Patented Dec. 25, 1883.

Fig. 1.

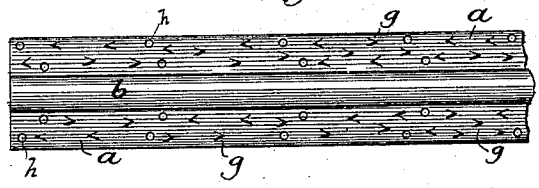


Fig. 2.

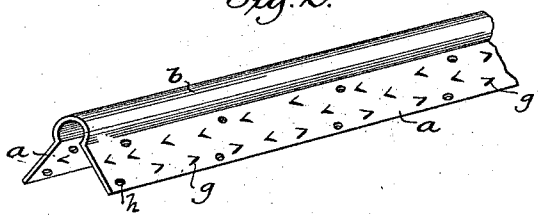


Fig. 3.

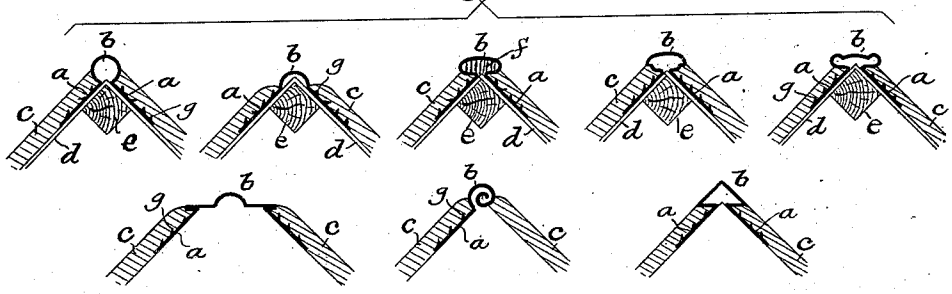
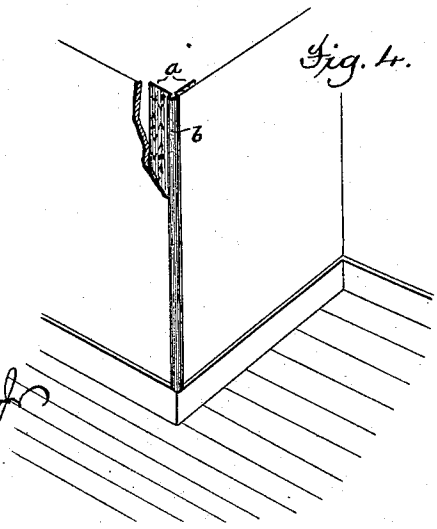


Fig. 4.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. DA CUNHA, OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

PROJECTING CORNER-PIECE FOR PLASTERED WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,750, dated December 25, 1883.

Application filed October 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. DA CUNHA, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Montclair, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Projecting Corners for Plastered Walls, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the preservation of the forms given by the constructer to projecting angles and corners of plastered walls; and it consists in forming such angles or corners out of sheet metal constructed as hereinafter described, and permanently secured in place by flanges projecting beneath the plaster surface of the wall.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a plan of my invention. Fig. 2 shows the same in perspective, and Fig. 3 in cross-section a group of modifications with wall and supports, while in Fig. 4 is shown a portion of an interior with the projecting corner of the wall made according to my invention, a part of the wall being broken away to show the application.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the drawings.

a a are the flanges; *b b*, beads or faces to remain exposed. *c* is the plastered outer surface of the wall. *d* is the foundation of laths or other material, provided to receive the plaster. *e* is a corner beam or studding. *f* shows plaster filling within a bead. *g g* are perforations through the flanges to make holdings for the plaster, and *h h* are holes to receive nails with which to fasten the metal to the wall-supports.

Tin or sheet-iron are the best materials known to me for the purpose, for they possess the necessary rigidity, are cheap, and easily worked into form and applied.

The metal for use is cut into strips of the necessary width and of convenient length for handling, and formed into shape by rolls or draw-plates or other convenient means. Its flanges are perforated for the reception of nails at convenient distances, and also to receive and hold the plaster of the wall. These cuttings to receive the plaster are conveniently made during the process of forming the bead or angle, and a satisfactory form I find in the letter **V**, the point of which should be pressed out a little from the plane of the flange. It will be advantageous to fill the inner side of the bead with plaster when very thin metal is used to form unusually large beads; but ordinarily the metal without such filling will be found to possess sufficient rigidity for all purposes. The face or bead part that is to remain exposed will ordinarily be painted after the wall is finished. Should any trouble be experienced in securing a close adhesion of the paint to the metal, the difficulty can be obviated either by roughening a trifle the surface to be painted while in the process of manufacture by mechanical means—as, for example, bringing it in contact under pressure with a suitably-cut roller—or then or subsequently washing it with any suitable corroding liquid and neutralizing the progressive action of such liquid before the paint is applied. I recommend that it be subjected to either the one or the other of these treatments in the shop, and that the bead or face receive a light priming-coat of paint before the metal corner is put into position on the wall.

A rectangular wall-corner can be formed, when desired, by the use of one of the modifications shown, and in whatever form the exposed part be made a rigid and practically indestructible finish is the result.

I am aware that wooden moldings and strips of wood have been heretofore used to protect angles of plastered walls; but they are objectionable, because of their lack of rigidity, liability to warp and split, or shrink away from the plaster when parting with the moisture they have absorbed from it, if they are applied before the plastering is done. Besides, they are too bulky to be conveniently secured by flanges beneath the plaster. Nor will the plaster adhere well to their plain surfaces, and to prepare them by providing indentations (a thing I do not think has been done) would be both troublesome and expensive.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In combination with two plastered walls so relatively arranged that, if extended, they would meet and form a projecting angle, the herein-described corner, consisting of a strip of sheet metal having flanges provided with projecting points to hold the plastering, secured beneath the plaster, and having a raised portion to remain exposed between the adjacent

walls and constitute the corner, all substantially as shown and described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a corner for projecting angles of plastered walls, consisting of a strip of sheet metal having a raised central portion, *b*, and flanges *a*, provided with cuttings and projections *g*, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 10th day of October, 1883.

GEORGE W. DA CUNHA.

Witnesses:
L. MEYER,
JOS. S. MICHAEL.