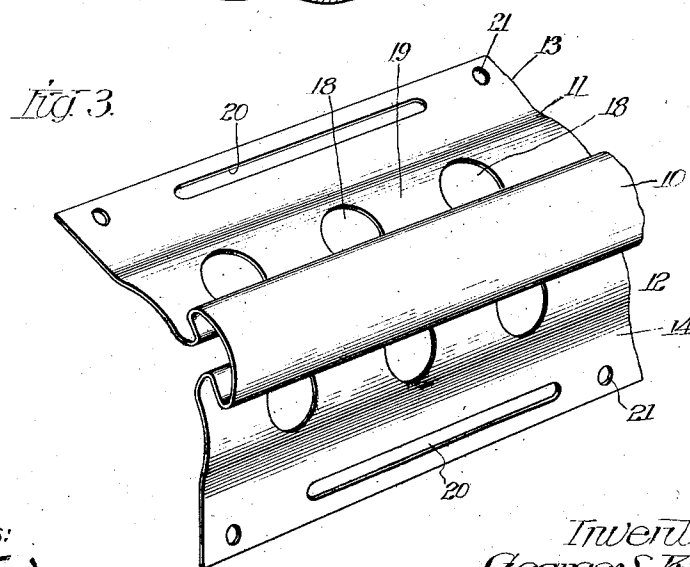
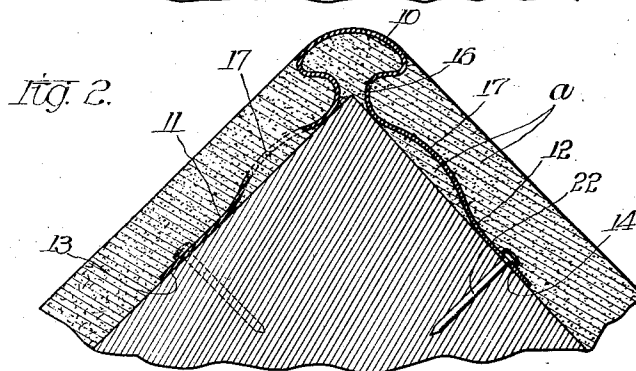
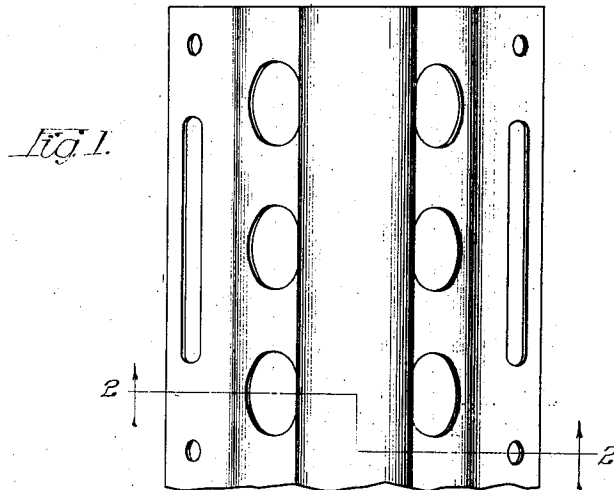


G. S. KNAPP.
CORNER BEAD.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1912.

1,049,733.

Patented Jan. 7, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Robert H. Weir
Arthur Carlson

Inventor:
George S. Knapp
Jesse Bain May
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G. S. KNAPP.

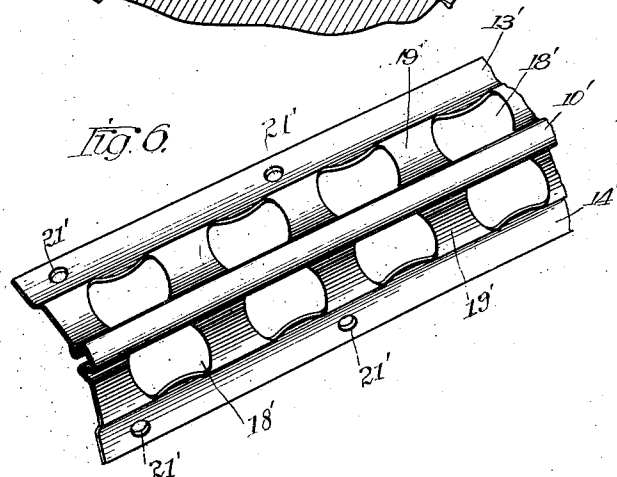
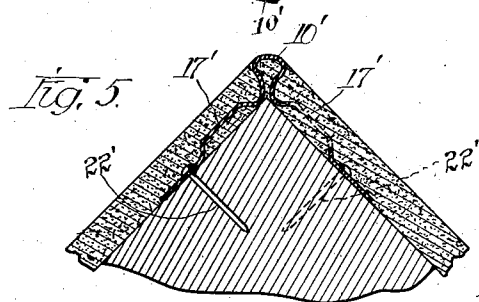
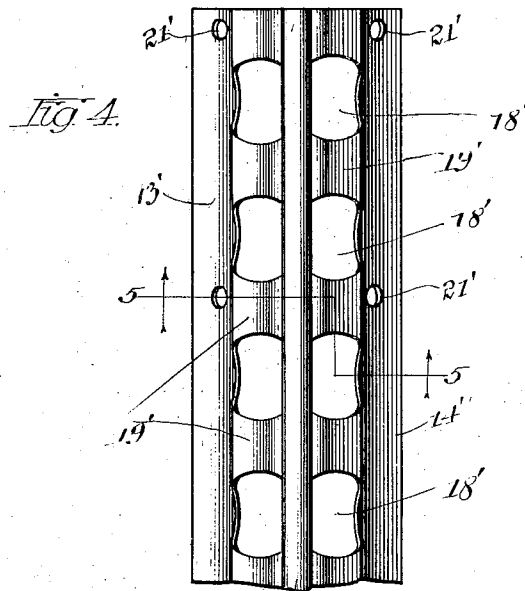
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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Josie Bain May
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. KNAPP, OF LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO KNAPP BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

CORNER-BEAD.

1,049,733.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1913.

Application filed June 5, 1912. Serial No. 701,806.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. KNAPP, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Grange, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner-Beads, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in corner beads, or grounds for plasterers' work.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a bead, or straight line edge, or strip, to be fastened to the corner of a wall to be plastered, thereby to provide a ground, or gage to which the plasterer may finish his work and a metallic faced corner to impart strength and durability to this portion of the plastered structure.

A specific object of my invention is to provide, in a corner bead, or ground, longitudinally corrugated and perforated side wings, each terminating in flat marginal nail-receiving edges, substantially at right angles to each other, thereby producing a stronger structure than otherwise, and leaving spaces between the perforated, distended, and corrugated portion and the angular support, or wall, to which the strip is to be nailed, into which the plaster will be keyed.

Another object of my invention is to provide, in a corner bead, alternate, elongated slots, and nail-receiving holes, the former being specially well adapted for use with brick or tile wall structures so that attaching nails may be driven through said slots, into the mortar between the bricks, or tiles, and an occasional nail may be driven through the smaller perforations to prevent longitudinal displacement of the strip.

Other and further objects of my invention will become readily apparent to persons skilled in the art from a consideration of the following descriptions when taken into conjunction with the drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of such a strip; Fig. 2 is a cross section, taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is an isometric view; Fig. 4 is a plan view, of a modification; Fig. 5 is a cross section taken on line 5—5, of Fig. 4; Fig. 6 is an isometric view of said modification.

In all the views the same reference characters are used to indicate similar parts.

The strip, or ground, is made of a single

piece of sheet metal folded longitudinally upon itself to provide, at the juncture of the folded portion, a straight edge forming a ground to which the plasterer may finish his work, at the corners of plastered structures to give the plastered structure a neat and true line appearance. The folded portion may be formed to a fin, or bead, as preferred, from which there extend, at substantial right angles to each other two wings, that are to be attached to the structure to be directly plastered.

In Sheet 1 the preferred form of bead is illustrated and on Sheet 2 a slight modification is shown. In referring to the two different forms I shall use the same reference characters to indicate the same parts adding only the exponent prime to the parts illustrated in Figs. 4, 5 and 6.

10 is a bead, presenting a rounded transverse outer surface and an elongated straight surface to provide the ground, or gage to which the plasterer may finish his work and further to provide means for straightening the plastered structure at the corners. In the illustrations, the side wings 11 and 12, are at substantial right angles to each other, but when it is desirable to have a thicker coating of plaster, the wings may be drawn toward each other at a slighter angle and a bead or finishing surface will then be projected farther, from the corner as is well understood in the use of beads in structures of this general character. The nail-receiving surfaces 13, and 14, are substantially flat and furthermore they are substantially at right angles to each other, when the strip is applied to a substantially square corner.

If the entire strip were flat, between the nail-receiving surfaces, and the fin joining the wings, the plaster 15, would not be held so securely in place, although the formation of the bead, 10, is such, as at 16, as to hold the plaster in place. However, I prefer to corrugate the strip or wings, as at 17, for two reasons: One of the reasons is that the strip is thereby given greater strength, and when being handled, before it is nailed to the structure, it will not buckle upon itself, and by perforating the corrugated portions, or the portions extending away from the wall, as at 17, the plaster will key through the perforations, such as shown at 18, and will be firmly retained

in place by that portion of the plaster which will be forced under the solid portion, as at 19, when the plaster is being applied.

It will be observed that the corrugations 5 17, are curved gradually from the nail-receiving flat portions 13, and 14, to the in-turned portions 16. These corrugations, however, may be made more abrupt as shown in the modification at 17'.

10 In each wing, 11 and 12, in the nail-receiving portions thereof, I provide elongated slots 20, alternating with round perforations 21. These slots are provided so that when the strip is used with a brick or 15 tile wall, the nails may be driven, through the slots into the plaster between the bricks or tiles, and the smaller perforations 21, are made for insertion of nails so as to prevent any longitudinal displacement of the strips, 20 as a whole. It will not be necessary to insert a nail in each perforation 21, as a nail in an occasional hole, of this character, will be sufficient. Nails 22, are preferably used 25 which have relatively large heads so as to overlie the borders of the elongated slots.

My improved bead has greater strength, due to the corrugations, before and after its application to the wall, and therefore, a bead of equal strength may be made of 30 much thinner stock, whereby its value is preserved and its cost of production is greatly reduced, and the strength of the bead, having the corrugations, with a given thickness of stock, is very greatly enhanced. 35 The corrugations also serve as an additional means for securing the plaster to the wall, near the corner of the plastered wall where the plaster is subjected to very much greater wear and tear, than is other portions of the 40 plastered structure.

I have shown herein two specific forms of my invention, but it is apparent to persons skilled in the art, that the invention may take other forms than those shown in 45 the drawings, as, for instance, a greater number of corrugations may be used, if necessary or desirable, than those shown, and it may take still different forms, from the two which I have herein illustrated, without 50 departing from the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

55 1. A corner bead structure made of a strip of metal folded longitudinally upon itself to provide a finishing edge or bead having a narrowed throat, and side wings

extending from said throat at substantial right angles for coaction respectively with 60 the right angle surfaces of the wall, each said wing comprising two separated longitudinal wall-engaging portions separated by a perforated outwardly bowed corrugation. 65

2. A corner bead structure made of a strip folded longitudinally upon itself to provide a finishing edge or bead having a narrowed throat and side wings extending from said throat each comprising two separated longitudinal zones, the metal between 70 said zones being bulged outwardly from the plane of said two zones, whereby said device when in engagement with a wall leaves a space between said wall, zones, and 75 bulged portion, said outwardly bulged portion being perforated for keying of plaster into said space.

3. A corner bead structure made of a strip folded longitudinally upon itself to 80 provide a finishing edge, or bead, at the fold, said bead having a narrow throat and side wings extending from the throat of said bead at substantial right angles for coaction respectively with the right-angle 85 surfaces of a wall formed of brick, each said wing having therein a perforation to receive a nail driven therethrough between two of the bricks of said wall, and each wing having also a slot extending longitudinally to overlie at least one of the spaces 90 between two other bricks of the wall in any position of the bead with respect thereto determined by the positioning of said perforation over said first space between 95 bricks of the wall, for purposes described.

4. A corner bead structure made of a strip folded longitudinally to provide a finishing bead having a narrow throat and wings extending outwardly at right angles 100 from said throat, each wing consisting of two longitudinal wall-engaging portions separated by a perforate outwardly bulged corrugation, the wall-engaging portion at the free edge of the wing having perforations 105 for reception of attaching means and the wall-engaging portion on the opposite side of the corrugation constituting an abutment adjacent the throat.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my 110 hand in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE S. KNAPP.

In the presence of—
W. LINN ALLEN,
MARY F. ALLEN.