

Feb. 10, 1970

J. VAN BAELE

3,494,085

RECESSED STOP BEAD

Filed Jan. 29, 1968

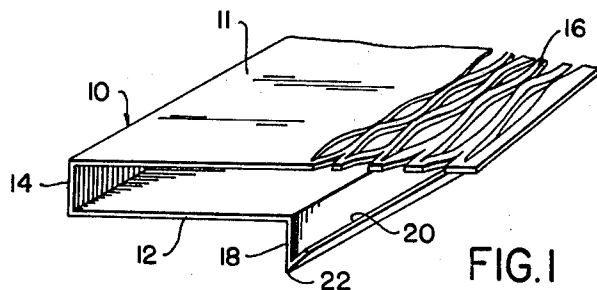


FIG. 1

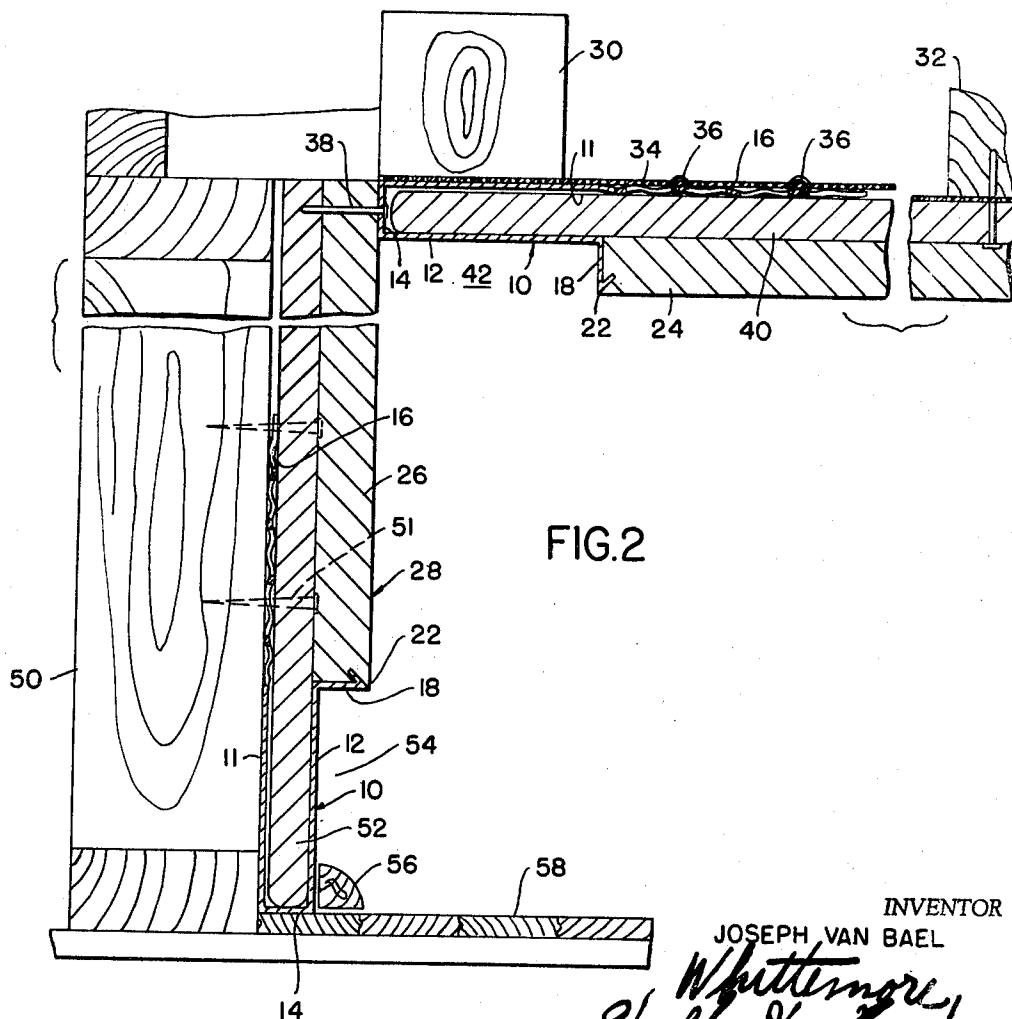


FIG. 2

INVENTOR

JOSEPH VAN BAELE

BY

Whittemore, Hubert & Delaney
ATTORNEYS

1

3,494,085

RECESSED STOP BEAD

Joseph Van Bael, 37426 Lakeshore Drive,

Mount Clemens, Mich. 48043

Filed Jan. 29, 1968, Ser. No. 701,355

Int. Cl. E04b 1/00

U.S. Cl. 52—254

1 Claim

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A metal bead for use in plastered walls or ceilings comprising a U-shaped cross-section to receive rock lath or metal lath therebetween, and a stop flange spaced substantially from the bottom of the U to serve as a guide for a plaster feathering tool without probability of damage to the adjacent surface.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

In the past, plaster stops have been provided engageable with a featherer or plaster feathering tool so as to provide a smooth wall or ceiling surface, but this plaster stop has been closely adjacent to the junction between the plastered surface and an adjacent surface with the likelihood that an end of the featherer may engage a previously finished wall and do material damage thereto.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, a recessed stop bead is provided which includes a plaster stop or guide flange spaced substantially from the adjacent wall or flooring surface. This arrangement affords two improvements over the prior art. In the first place, the flange is spaced sufficiently from the adjacent surface so that it may serve as a guide for a featherer while reducing to negligible amounts any likelihood that the workman will engage the adjacent surface with an end of the featherer. This is an important consideration since the featherer may be four to six feet wide. Moreover, engagement with the adjacent wall surface by an end of the featherer may do it substantial damage and require considerable expense to repair it. In the second place, by spacing the plaster stop, bead or flange substantially from the bottom of the U of the strip, there is automatically provided an elongated recess which forms a recessed shadow line of attractive appearance surrounding the ceiling, or where the strip is applied, at the juncture between a side wall and the floor, at the bottom of the side wall.

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide a metal stop bead comprising an elongated strip having a portion of relatively deep U-shaped cross-section to receive rock lath, metal lath, or the like, and having a plaster stop flange extending laterally from one side of the strip spaced substantially from the bottom of the U.

Other objects and features of the invention will become apparent as the description proceeds, especially when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of the recessed stop bead.

FIGURE 2 is a vertical sectional view showing the use of the bead both at the juncture between a side wall and a ceiling, and between the same side wall and the floor of an enclosure.

2

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring first to FIGURE 1, which shows one end of a bead 10 in the form of an elongated metal strip, the strip comprises a plate portion 11, a spaced parallel plate portion 12, and a connecting wall 14, the plate portions 11 and 12 and the wall 14 together forming an elongated construction of U-shaped cross-section, the wall 14 of course forming the bottom wall of the U. At the edge 10 of the plate 11 opposite to the wall 14 there is an extension 16 formed of expanded metal as shown. The opposite plate 12 has a plaster stop guide or flange 18 which is spaced substantially from the bottom wall 14 of the U as shown, and which extends outwardly of the U at an angle of substantially 90 degrees. The outer edge of the flange 18 is turned as indicated at 20 to reinforce the flange and to provide an acute guiding edge 22 which is engageable by a portion of a featherer used by a plasterer in applying the plaster indicated at 24 and 26 in FIGURE 2. Alternatively, edge 20 may be horizontal and extend perpendicular to the flange 18.

Referring first to the ceiling construction shown at the upper part of FIGURE 2, there is illustrated a side wall construction 28 which includes the plaster 26 previously referred to. At the ceiling, ceiling joists are indicated at 30 and 32, and underlying and attached to the joists is metal lath as indicated at 34. At the juncture between the ceiling construction including the metal lath 34 and the wall construction including the plaster 26 (which it may be assumed has previously been applied and finish-coated), the recessed stop bead 10 is applied as indicated. The bead may be mounted by wire lacing indicated at 36 which connects it to the metal lathing, or it may include nails 38 driven through the bottom wall 14 by use of a suitable tool entering into the relatively deep U of the recessed stop bead.

Received within the U-shaped cross-sectional portion of the bead is rock lath or metal lath as indicated at 40 over which the plaster 24 is to be applied. It will be observed that the flange 18, and particularly the guiding edge 22 thereof, is spaced substantially from the finish-plastered surface 26 so that when the plaster, specifically the brown coat, is first applied the edge 22 of the stop bead serves as a gauge determining the thickness of the plaster coat and as a means for engaging one end of the tool used to apply the plaster coat so as to provide a smooth coat of uniform thickness. The spacing of the flange or bead 18 from the plaster 26 affords ample room to permit the featherer to be freely without danger or accidental engagement with the finished surface of the plaster coat 26. Moreover, the construction has the further advantage that it leaves an elongated recess or cove 42 defined extending along the ceiling at its conjunction with the vertical wall surfaces. This cove is of course defined by the flange or bead 18, the elongated wall portion 14, and the upper portion of the finish-plastered surface 26. It will of course be appreciated that the rough plaster or brown coat is covered with a finish coat of desired color, usually white.

While the recessed stop bead 10 has so far been described in its use in applying a plaster coat to the ceiling, it may also be used at the bottom of a plastered wall as shown at the lower portion of FIGURE 2. Here, the same identical recessed stop bead 10 is provided, in this case with the bottom wall 14 of the U at the floor surface as shown, and with the elongated plate portions 11 and 12 extending vertically upwardly. The expanded metal portion 16 extends upwardly beyond the flange or

3

stop bead 18. Here, the stop bead 10 is attached to the vertical studs 50 by nails 51 which extend through the rock lath or the like 52, one edge of which is received in the U defined between the elongated plate portions 11 and 12.

The utility of the recessed stop bead is exactly the same in this use and the guiding edge 22 of the stop flange serves as a gauge for the thickness of the plaster coat 26 and as a guide engageable by an edge of the feathering tool with which the plasterer applies and smooths the plaster to the wall. In addition to serving as a stop bead for determining the thickness of plaster and as a guide for engagement with the feathering tool, the recessed stop bead provides a recess 54 similar to the recess 42 previously described. In this case a shoe molding 56 is illustrated as located to extend along the junction between the wall and floor 58, and the recess 54 is defined by the flange 18, the elongated plate or wall portion 14 of the bead, and the shoe molding 56.

In a typical stop bead, the vertical wall 14 has a dimension of $\frac{3}{8}$ ", the horizontal plate portion has a dimension of 1", and the vertical flange 18 has a dimension of $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Accordingly, the cove or recess resulting from the use of the stop bead has a width of 1" and a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

It may be mentioned that in some cases the expanded metal extension 16 of the stop bead is omitted.

In the claim, reference is made to "a finished surface" which of course may be the floor 58 or the plastered wall 28, and "an adjacent enclosing structure," which is the ceiling when the finished surface is plastered wall 28, and is the wall 28 when the finished surface is the floor 58.

The drawing and the foregoing specification constitute a description of the improved recessed stop bead in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A building construction comprising a room interior having a finished surface extending to a corner of the room defined by the intersection between the finished surface and an adjacent enclosing structure,

the enclosing structure comprising support members, plaster supporting lath applied to and covering said support member, and wet plaster applied to said lath,

4

an elongated stop bead formed of metal strip shaped to have in cross-section a relatively deep channel comprising a bottom web and spaced parallel inner and outer channel side walls with respect to the room interior,

the channel side walls having a width at least double the width of said web,

the outer channel side wall extending beyond the inner channel side wall and attached directly to said support members,

said web abutting said finished surface at the room corner and said channel side walls extending outwardly from said finished surface,

plaster supporting lath structure extending across said enclosing structure and having an edge portion received within said channel,

the inner channel side wall having an inwardly turned flange defining a recessed cove with the inner channel side wall and with the adjacent portion of said finished surface, said flange forming a plaster stop and guide spaced from said finished surface to avoid damage to said finished surface while applying wet plaster,

and wet plaster covering said lath structure inwardly of said flange and having a thickness determined by the width of said flange.

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,531,228	3/1925	Zimmer	52—371 X
1,813,173	7/1931	Kuehn	52—255
2,013,693	9/1935	McInerney	53—371 X
2,298,251	10/1942	Burson	52—371 X
2,867,013	1/1959	Haag et al.	52—287
3,293,815	12/1966	Waldron	52—287
3,339,324	9/1967	Stackhouse	52—241
3,370,390	2/1968	Livermore	52—255 X

ALFRED C. PERHAM, Primary Examiner

U.S. Cl. X.R.

52—287, 367, 371