

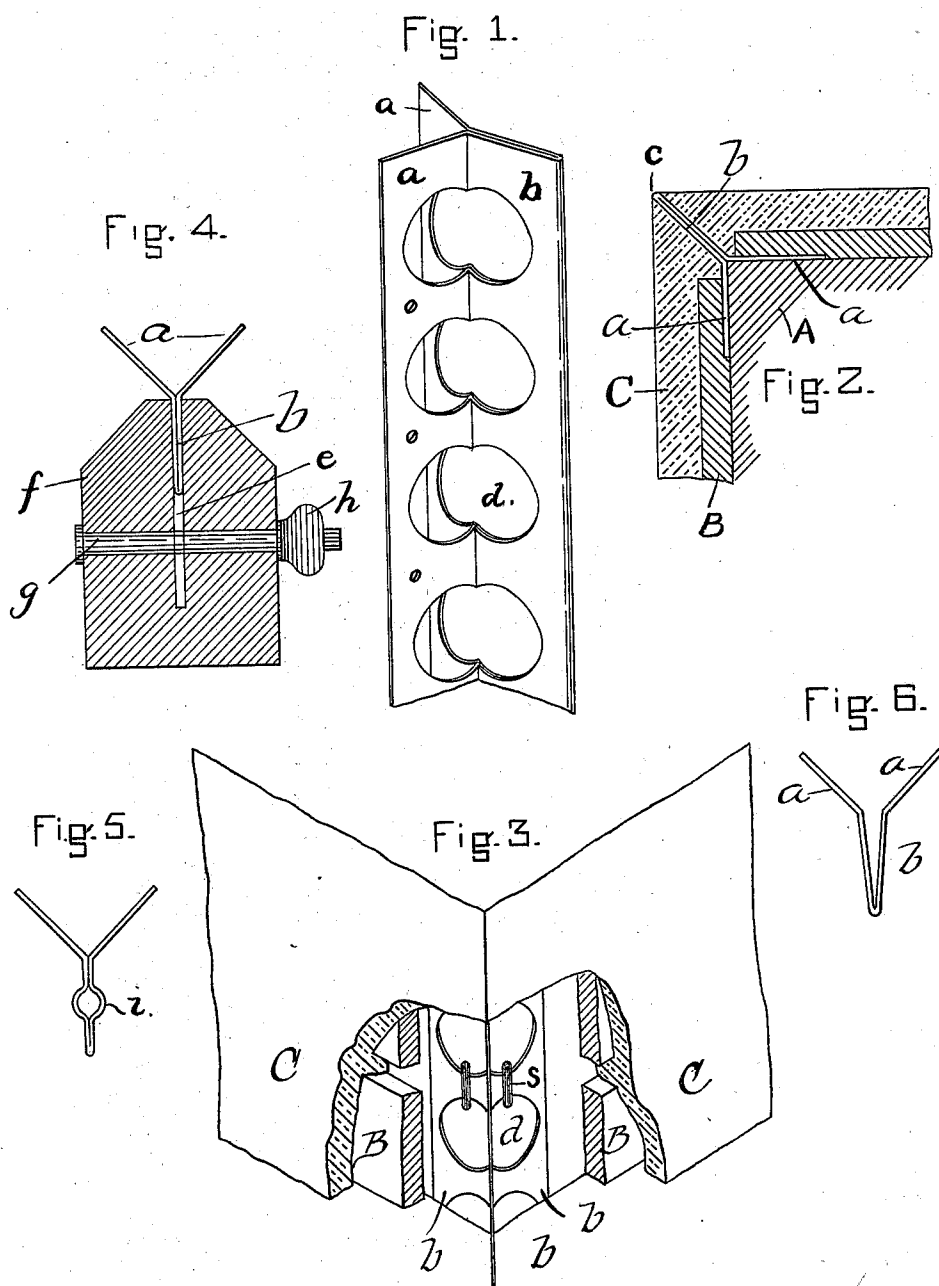
(No Model.)

F. L. UNION.

CORNER PLASTER SUPPORTING STRIP OR LATH.

No. 560,605.

Patented May 19, 1896.



Witnesses
Edmund A. Bates
Percy C. Howe.

Inventor
Frank L. Union
By
Andrew W. Cressley
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK L. UNION, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE UNION METAL CORNER COMPANY, OF MAINE.

CORNER PLASTER-SUPPORTING STRIP OR LATH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,605, dated May 19, 1896.

Application filed April 2, 1896. Serial No. 585,976. (No model.) Patented in Canada March 9, 1896, No. 51,594.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK L. UNION, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner Plaster-Supporting Strips or Laths, (patented in Canada March 9, 1896, No. 51,594,) of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to plaster-supports or lathing for the corners of walls, partitions, and ceilings, for the purpose of keeping or keying the plastering in place; and it has for its object the provision of such improvements as will not only afford a perfect foundation and key for the plastering, but permit of a symmetrical finish of a corner, avoid cracking or scaling, admit of ready application, and be most economical of manufacture and use. The difficulty of providing a suitable lathing or foundation for plastering at the corners of walls, partitions, and ceilings, so as to get a perfect and symmetrical finish and at the same time afford a secure support for the plastering, is well known to those skilled in the art. By my invention I overcome the said difficulty, and at the same time I provide a most economical and readily-applicable plaster-supporting device for use at the points in a wall or ceiling and under the exigencies mentioned.

My invention consists of a plaster support and foundation for the corners of walls and ceilings, comprising in its construction a strip or slip of metal or other material suitable for the purpose, comprising in its construction three wings or members, two of which are adapted to be secured to the sides of the studding or wall and the third to extend out to or in the direction of the corner-line, the said wings or members being perforated or rendered foraminous, so that the mortar or plastering may pass therethrough and become keyed thereon.

The invention also consists of the combination, with the foregoing, of a straight-edging device for use in applying the said plaster-support, so as to secure a true adjustment of

the same in place and a perfectly straight or plumb corner-line.

The invention also consists of other improvements in devices of the kind mentioned, incidental to what has been hereinbefore mentioned, all as I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Reference is to be had to the annexed drawings, and to the letters marked thereon, forming a part of this specification, the same letters designating the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a piece or section of my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view supposed to be taken through the corner of a wall or partition, illustrating the method of applying and using my invention. Fig. 3 is an outside partially-perspective view of what is shown in Fig. 1, a part of the plastering and lathing being pictured as broken away the better to illustrate the functions and manner of using my invention. Fig. 4 is a diagram in cross-section illustrating the manner of employing a straight-edge in the application of my invention to the corner of a wall or other structure, so as to secure a perfectly straight or plumb corner-line. Figs. 5 and 6 show in plan modified forms of the invention as illustrated in the other views.

In the drawings, A designates what may be supposed to be the framing or studding at the corner of a wall, partition, or ceiling. B designates the ordinary lathing, and C the plastering. It is at the corner of the structure that my invention is called for and employed, the said invention consisting of a strip or slip of metal embracing in its construction three members, wings, or branches, two, *aa*, of which are adapted to be secured by means of staples *s* or other suitable fastenings to the sides of the studding or wall, and the other, *b*, of which is formed as a fin, so as to extend out to or in direction of the corner-line *c*. The wings or members *a b* are perforated, as at *d*, or otherwise rendered foraminous, so that the plastering may ooze or be pressed therethrough and keyed on the device, though in some instances the perforations in one or another of the members may be omitted without materially affecting the functions of the invention.

In order to maintain the member or fin *b* in exact alinement with the corner-line *c* and hold it against distortion while the strip is being nailed or otherwise secured in place, I secure the said member *b* in a straight-edge clamp of suitable form and construction—such, for example, as is shown in Fig. 4, in which the member *b* is inserted in a groove *e*, formed in the straight-edge clamp *f*, and clamped and held therein by means of a bolt *g* and thumb-nut *h*, as will be readily understood. The invention will be so held while being secured in position on the wall or stud-
 15 *b* in exactly the position desired. This is an important feature of the invention, since in many instances it is essential to perfect work that the outer edge of the member *b* should be in exact alinement with the corner-line *c*.
 20 The device may be made by bending a strip of sheet metal longitudinally upon itself to form the fin or member *b* and bending outwardly the two side portions to form the members *a*, or the device may be cast or otherwise
 25 made of a single part. When formed as first described, for the purpose of strengthening or stiffening the structure the doubled parts of the member *b* may be bent outwardly and back, as at *i* in Fig. 5, or they may not be
 30 brought close together, as is shown in Fig. 6. These latter forms also afford enhanced means for keying the mortar on the strip. The perforations *d* may be of any form suited to the purpose, and the wings or members *a* may be
 35 bowed or irregular in form in cross-section, so as to admit the mortar or plaster behind them, as has been shown with respect to the member *b* in Fig. 5. The member or fin *b* may be substantially flat, so that the plaster
 40 can be brought to its extreme edge and practically expose little or none of the metal, since it covers, to all intents and purposes, all the surface of the member or fin. The wings or members *a* are continuous—that is to say,
 45 that while they are perforated each extends unbroken along the wall.

By the employment of my invention a perfect corner-line may be formed, the plaster maintained in place and held against crack-
 50 ing or scaling off, and the device may be constructed at a minimum cost or expense and be applied with the utmost readiness and exactness.

Having thus explained the nature of the invention and described a way of constructing
 55 and using the same, though without attempt-

ing to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, it is declared that what is claimed is—

1. A corner plaster-supporting strip or lath comprising in its construction three continuous longitudinally-extended members, two of which are adapted to be connected with the walls of a structure, and the third fin-like member of which extends out on a line coincident with the corner-line to receive and support the plaster.

2. A corner plaster-supporting strip or lath, comprising in its construction three longitudinally-extended members, two of which are adapted to be connected with the walls of a structure, and the third to extend out on a line coincident with the corner-line so as to receive and support the plaster, the latter member being formed as a fin by doubling a strip of material longitudinally upon itself, and the former members by bending the side portions of said strip outward.

3. A corner plaster-supporting strip or lath comprising in its construction three continuous longitudinally-extended members, two of which are adapted to be connected with the walls of a structure, and the third to extend out on a line coincident with the corner-line, the said members being perforated to receive and key the plaster therein.

4. A corner plaster-supporting strip or lath comprising in its construction three longitudinally-extended members, two of which are adapted to be connected with the walls of a structure, and the third to extend out on a line coincident with the corner-line to receive and support the plaster, the latter member being composed of two parts forming a fin, separated, as described.

5. A corner plaster-supporting strip or lath comprising in its construction three longitudinally-extended members, two of which are adapted to be connected with the walls of a structure, and the third to extend out on a line coincident with the corner-line, combined with a straight-edge clamp, to clamp and hold the latter member in line and place while the former are being secured in position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1896.

FRANK L. UNION.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY,
C. C. STECHER.