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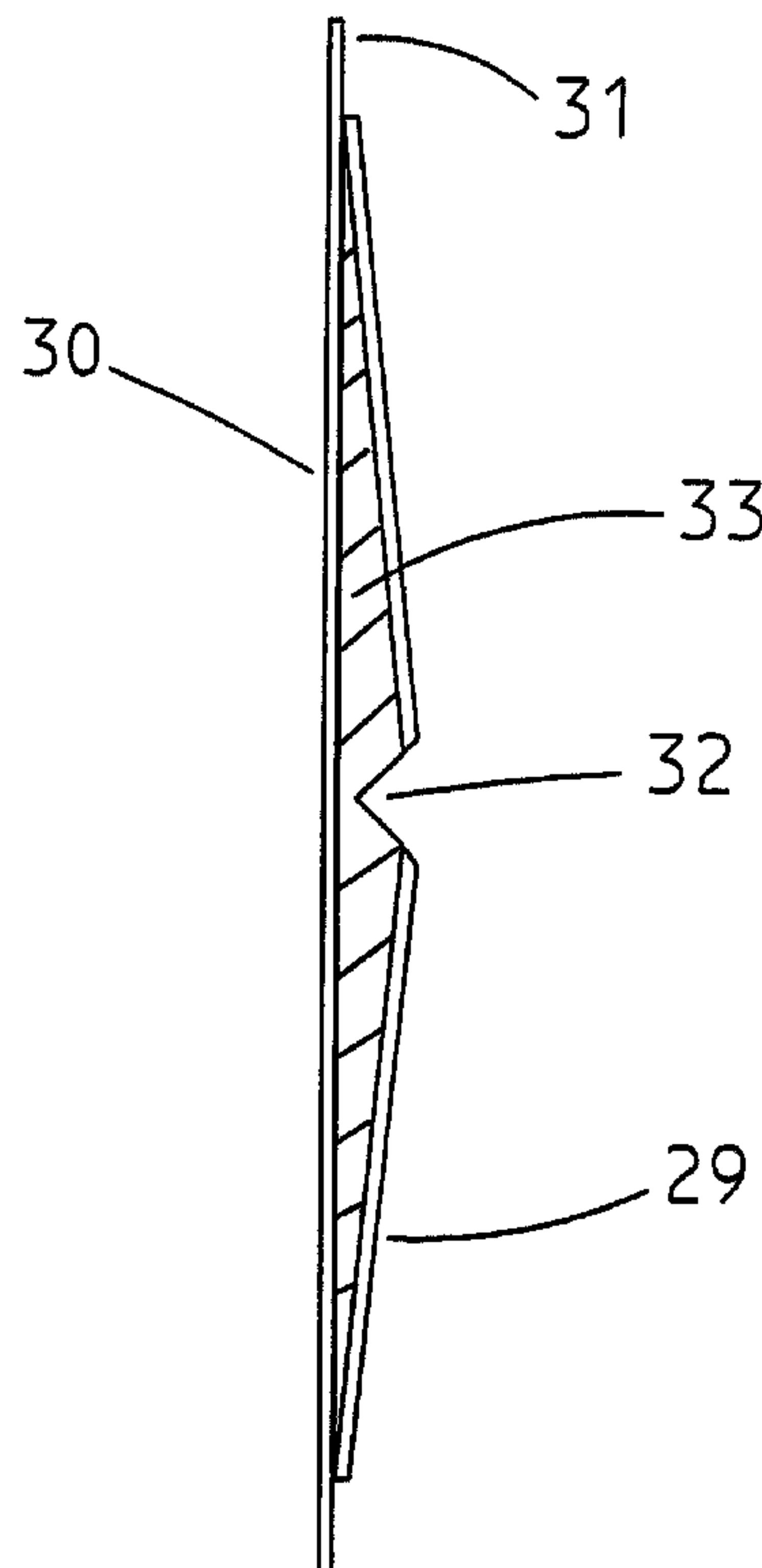
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(54) Titre : SYSTÈME DE FINITION EN CLOISONS SECHES NON COUCHABLE

(54) Title: NON-COATABLE DRYWALL FINISHING SYSTEM

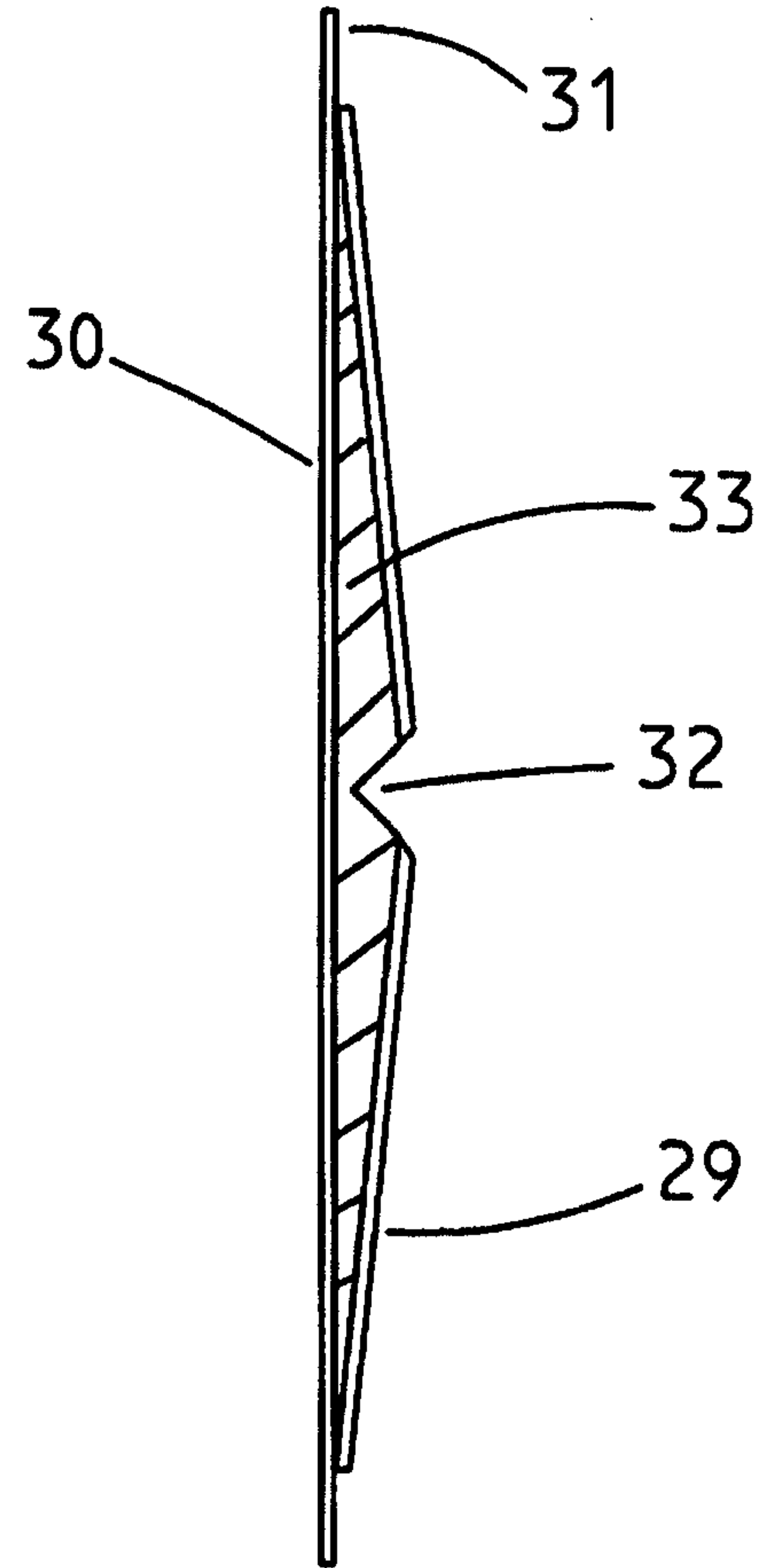


(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A drywall finishing system including a multi-angle corner bead (1, 12, 26) that forms corner areas where drywall ends against another surface. Most of the intense labor associated with present methods is eliminated since none of the parts need to be coated with mud nor smoothed as by sanding. Corner bead and trim pieces (30, 40, 50) are simply placed on top of a coat of applied mud at the corner. No nails are required since the corner pieces stick to the mud. The corner piece (30) may be cut to length. A coat of mud is applied to both sides of an interior or exterior angle, with the device being placed over the mud and smoothed into place. Once the piece is in place, the edges are covered with a small amount of mud using a wide blade. The corner is then allowed to dry. When dry, the corner can be textured or painted.

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/06523 (22) International Filing Date: 2 April 1998 (02.04.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/832,470 2 April 1997 (02.04.97) US (71) Applicant: DRYWALL SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL INC. [US/US]; 14251 209th Avenue N.E., Woodinville, WA 98072 (US). (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: SMYTHE, Timothy, D., Jr. [US/US]; 68-1876 Malina Place, Waikoloa, HI 96738 (US). (74) Agent: KRAFT, Clifford, H.; 320 Robin Hill Drive, Naperville, IL 60540 (US).		(81) Designated States: AU, BR, CA, IL, MX, NZ, RU, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the</i> <i>claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of</i> <i>amendments.</i>
(54) Title: NON-COATABLE DRYWALL FINISHING SYSTEM (57) Abstract A drywall finishing system including a multi-angle corner bead (1, 12, 26) that forms corner areas where drywall ends against another surface. Most of the intense labor associated with present methods is eliminated since none of the parts need to be coated with mud nor smoothed as by sanding. Corner bead and trim pieces (30, 40, 50) are simply placed on top of a coat of applied mud at the corner. No nails are required since the corner pieces stick to the mud. The corner piece (30) may be cut to length. A coat of mud is applied to both sides of an interior or exterior angle, with the device being placed over the mud and smoothed into place. Once the piece is in place, the edges are covered with a small amount of mud using a wide blade. The corner is then allowed to dry. When dry, the corner can be textured or painted. 		

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NON-COATABLE DRYWALL FINISHING SYSTEMField of the Invention

5 This invention relates generally to the field drywall construction and more particularly to a system of exterior and interior drywall seams and corners that greatly reduce the amount of time and labour required to finish a modern structure.

Description of the Related Art

10 The use of gypsum drywall board in modern construction is well known. Manufactured drywall sheets are nailed to studs to form interior walls and ceilings. Before these sheets can be painted or textured, the joints must be taped and sealed with joint sealing compound (drywall mud).

15 Taping (known as stringing) is a tedious process since first tape and mud must be dispensed with a tool known as a bazooka, then the worker rolls and glazes the tape while the mud is wet. As the tape strings out, it has a tendency to pull in the direction of motion.

20 An alternative to taping, especially in seams that do not meet at 90 degrees is the use of a product generally called "flex bead." Flex bead consists of two thin strips of metal bonded to a two inch paper tape. To use "flex bead", a worker first spreads all-purpose mud along the wallboard on both sides of the angle. A length of "flex bead" is folded by hand to create a crease. The bead is then
25 installed in the angle. This requires a good eye for straight lines since the "flex bead" will not make a straight line by itself. The worker must move the bead around to the best of his abilities to set it as straight as possible. On many occasions, the worker will end up with a line that is not straight; this condition is called "snaking."

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or paint. The entire process uses considerable mud, and is very labour intensive, especially the sanding. In terms of total construction time, it requires two to three days to complete all the corners of a typical residence.

- 5 What is badly needed is a system for finishing drywall on the interior of buildings that avoids the difficulties of taping, "flex bead", and other corner beads while retaining the perfect finished appearance that is required for texturing or painting. The sanding steps should be totally eliminated. This system should reduce the labour to less than one day for a typical residence
10 and significantly reduce the amount of mud used.

Summary of the Invention

- The present invention relates to a drywall finishing system product that includes inside and outside, multi-angle, non-coatable trim, and non-coatable corner
15 bead that forms 1) normal corners, 2) stub wall or closet corners, 3) window wrap corners, and 4) L-metal for window sills and areas where drywall ends against some other surface like brick. In addition, the system includes accessory products for each of the pieces mentioned.

- 20 The present invention eliminates most of the intense labour associated with present methods since none of the parts need to be coated with mud or sanded. In addition, the parts form straight, finished lines and angles as soon as they are installed.

- 25 The present invention relates to corner bead and trim pieces that are simply placed on top of a coat of applied mud at the corner. The corner can be an exterior or interior angle. No nails are required, since the invention pieces stick to the mud. The pieces are paper, plastic, or other suitable material for texturing and painting. They can be tapered on their edges to blend into the
30 adjacent wall when the edges are "killed" with a wide blade knife and a small amount of mud.

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To install one of the embodiments of the invention, it is selected from stock and cut to length if not exactly the right length. A flat coat of mud is applied to both sides of an exterior or interior angle, and the device is placed over the mud and smoothed into place. Since it is preformed, the piece makes a straight line at the required angle. Once, the piece is in place, the edge is "killed" once with a small amount of mud and a wide blade. At that point the corner is complete except for drying. It does not need to be sanded or touched up. When dry, it can be directly textured or painted.

Brief Description of the Drawings

For a more complete understanding of this invention, reference should now be made to the embodiments illustrated in greater detail in the accompanying drawings and described below by way of examples of the invention, and in which:

FIGURES 1A and 1B show a no-coat natural corner piece.

FIGURES 2A and 2B show an embodiment that forms a speciality piece for the no-coat natural corner of Figure 1A.

FIGURES 3A and 3B show a stub wall or closet opening no-coat trim.

FIGURE 4 shows a no-coat stub wall or closet speciality piece.

FIGURES 5A and 5B show an embodiment of no-coat window trim.

FIGURES 6 shows a speciality piece for no-coat window trim.

FIGURES 7A and 7B shown an embodiment of a no-coat L-metal or L-member piece.

FIGURE 8 shows an ultra-flex corner trim piece.

FIGURE 9 shows a cross-section of the embodiment of Figure 8.

FIGURES 10 and 11 show cross-sections of a right-angled drywall corner trim and a bullnose trim, respectively, constructed in accordance with preferred embodiments of the present invention.

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dry wall trim. Indeed, killing of the dry wall trim becomes much simpler and is achieved in a straight-forward one-step process.

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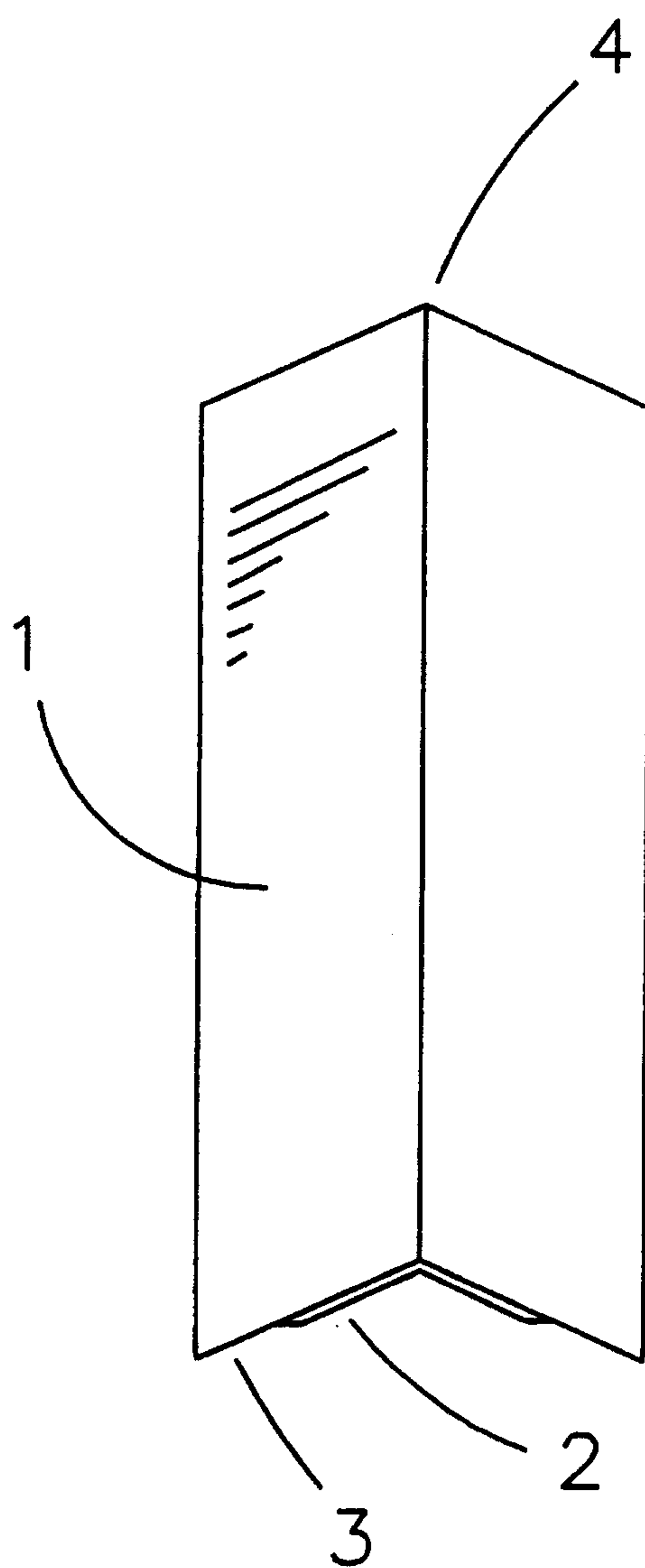
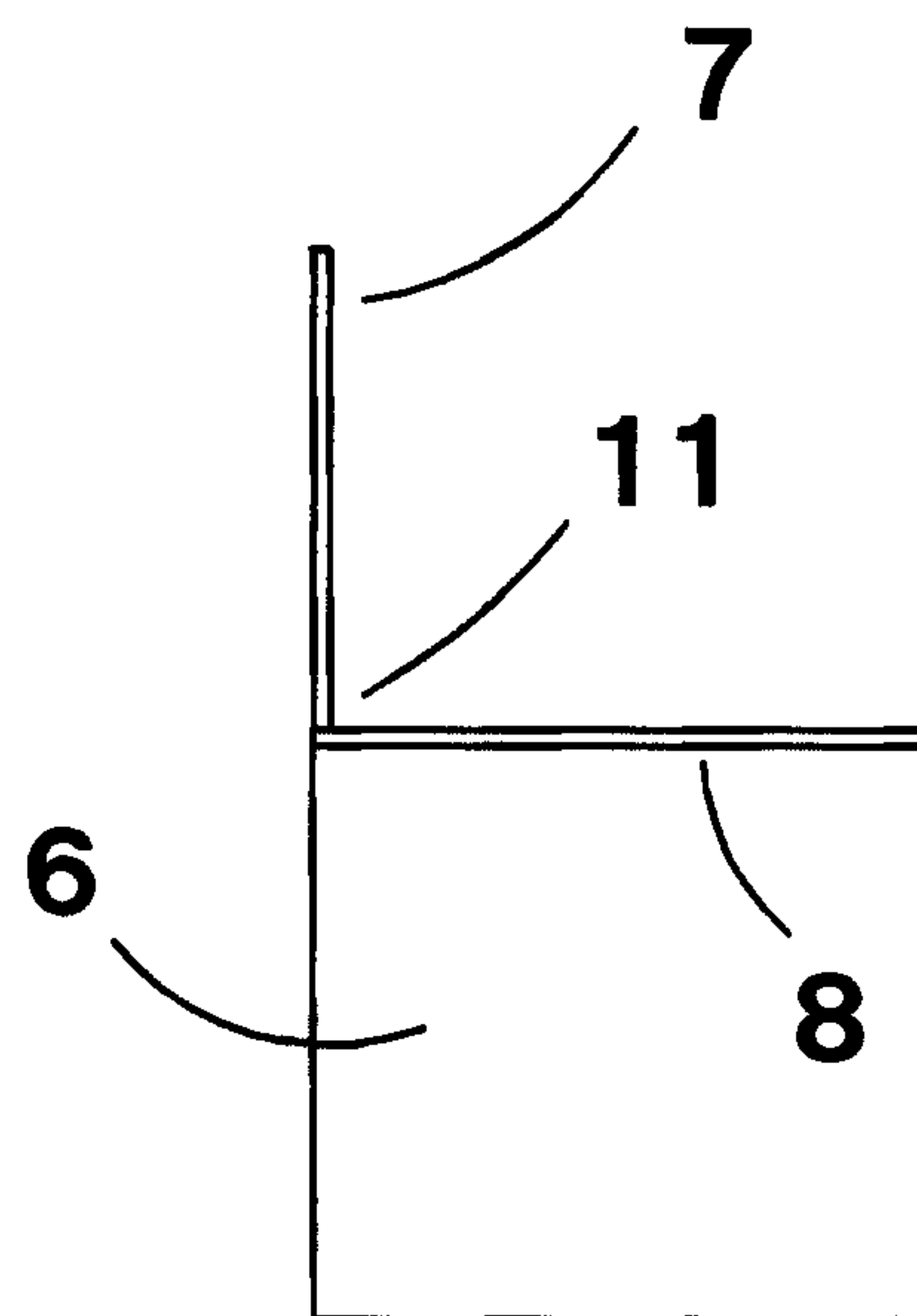


FIGURE 1A

FIGURE 1B





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FIGURE 2B

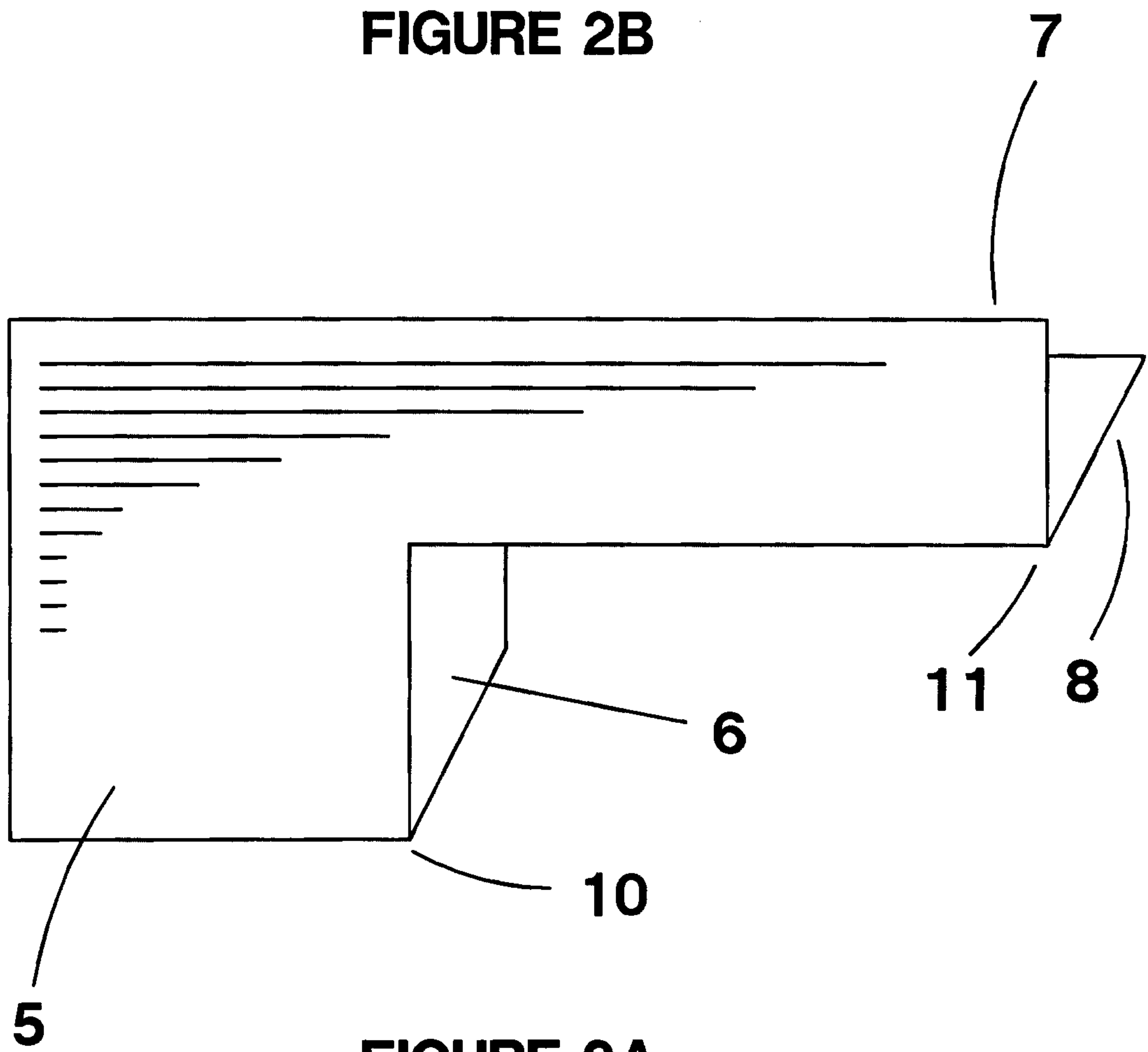


FIGURE 2A

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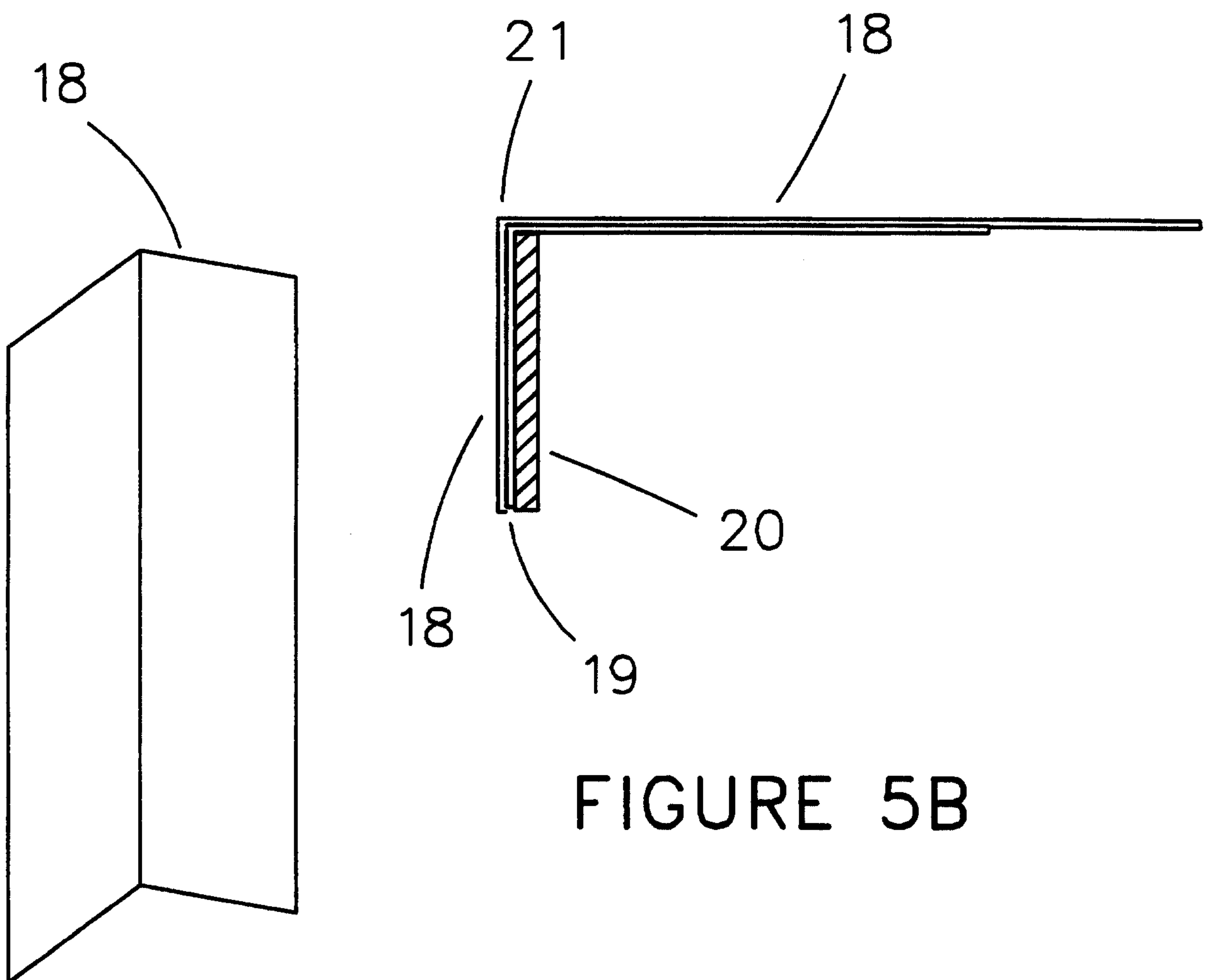


FIGURE 5A

FIGURE 5B

