

E. MIDDLETON & C. PORTER.
CORNER BEAD HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1911.

1,009,983.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

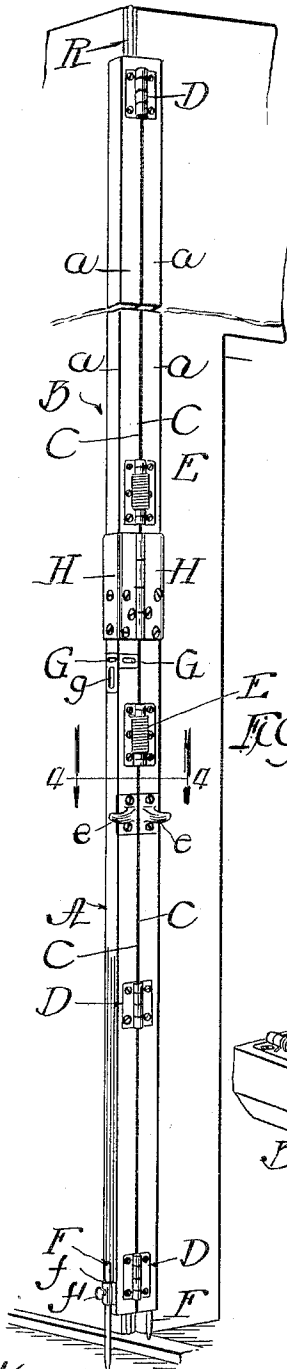


FIG. 1.

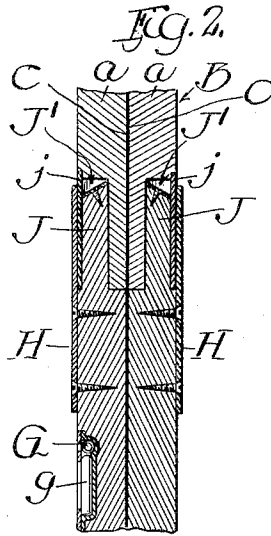


FIG. 2.

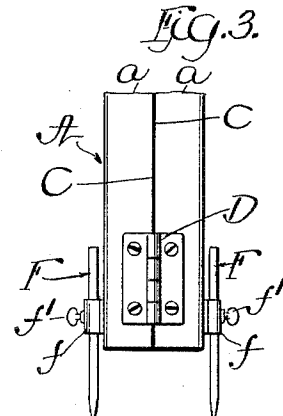


FIG. 3.

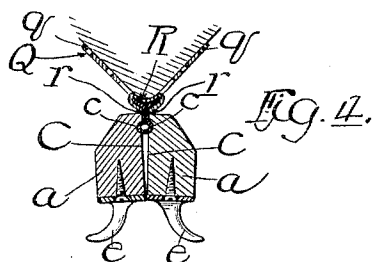


FIG. 4.

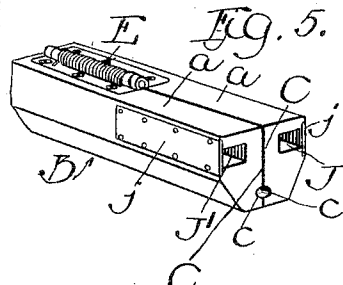
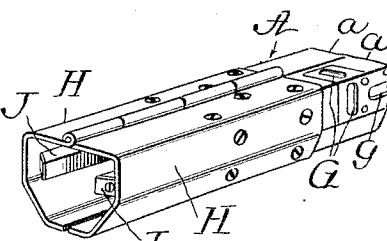


FIG. 5.



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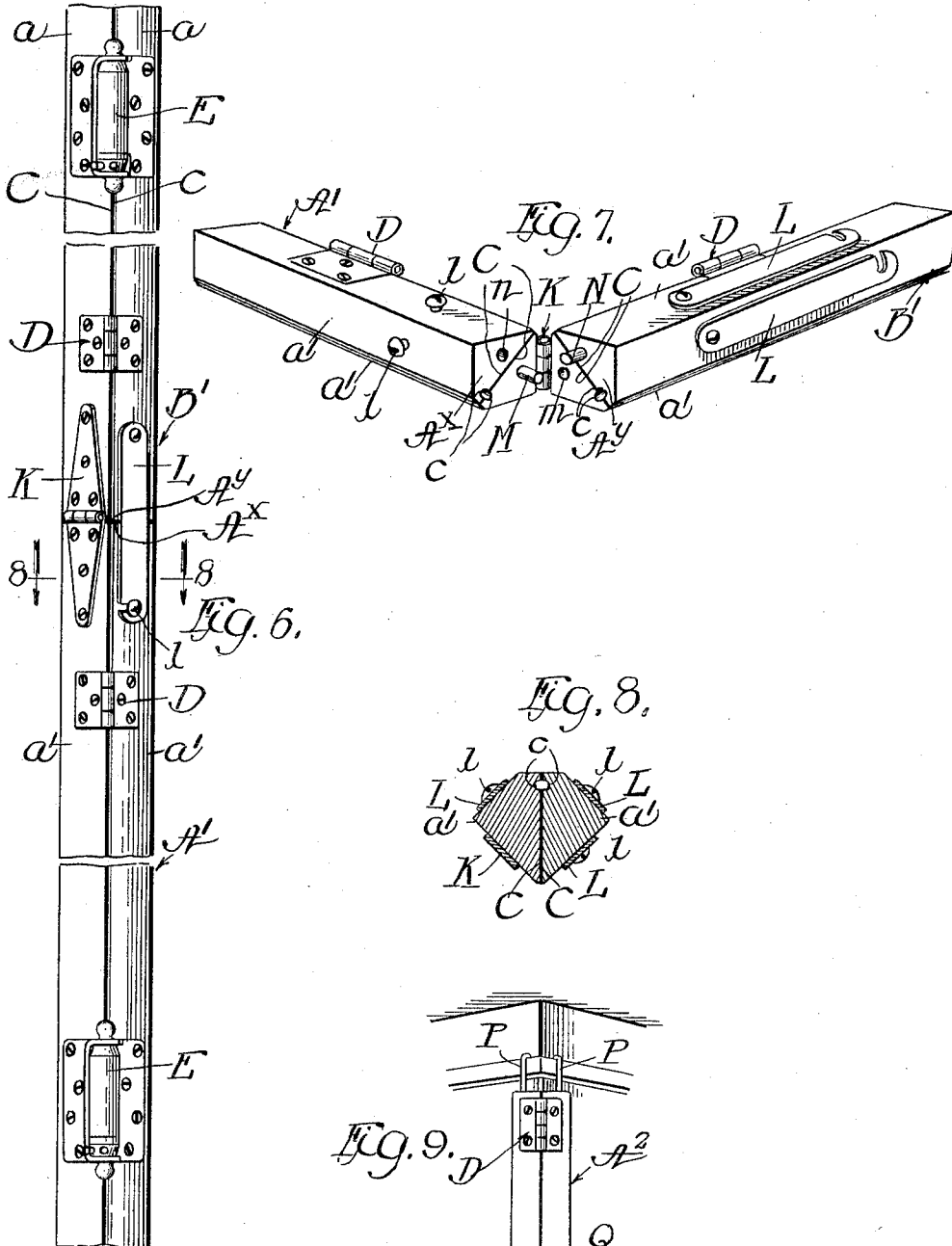
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD MIDDLETON AND CHARLES PORTER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CORNER-BEAD HOLDER.

1,009,983.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD MIDDLETON and CHARLES PORTER, citizens of the United States, and residents of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner-Bead Holders; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in holders for corner beads used as a reinforcement and support at the vertical corners of rooms and the like in applying plaster to the intersecting walls thereof. Said holder is adapted to grip and support the corner bead while it is being applied to the corner and is provided with means for adjusting the bead so that it will stand in a true vertical line.

The invention consists of the matters hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved corner bead holder as it appears when holding a bead in position ready for attachment at the corner of two intersecting walls. Fig. 2 is a partial longitudinal section of the holder, on an enlarged scale, showing the joint connecting the two parts of the holder. Fig. 3 is a partial front elevation of the lower end of the holder. Fig. 4 is a view representing a cross-section through the holder on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 represents perspective views of the adjacent ends of the two parts of the holder illustrating the construction of the joint. Fig. 6 is a view representing a front elevation of a modified form of the device. Fig. 7 is a perspective view illustrating the manner of forming the joint of the modified form of the device. Fig. 8 is a view representing a cross-section through Fig. 6 on the line 8—8 thereof. Fig. 9 is a view showing a modification of either form of the holders illustrated where- by the holder is supported from a molding near the ceiling.

Our improved bead holder comprises two bars, preferably made of wood, each having a longitudinal plane face adapted for engagement with a like face of the other bar, and the two bars being hinged together along one lateral marginal edge of said faces by means of hinges, some of which are provided with springs adapted to normally hold the said faces of said bars in contact. The said longitudinal faces of the bars near their free marginal edges are provided with oppositely disposed longitudinal grooves adapted to receive the flanges of the corner bead so that the said faces of the bars are adapted to clamp against and hold the corner bead throughout its length securely gripped between them. For convenience in handling, the bead holder is preferably made in two parts, a base member and an upper member, which are adapted to be connected together end to end. In practice, two or more upper members are provided for each base member in order to accommodate the corner beads of various lengths adapted for rooms with ceilings of different heights.

Referring now to that embodiment of our invention, illustrated in the drawings, and particularly to Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, A indicates the base member of the bead holder and B the upper member. Each of said members are generally of like construction and comprise bars *a, a*, having longitudinal, plane faces *C, C*, along one marginal edge of which said bars are hinged together, and near the opposite marginal edge of which each is provided with a longitudinal groove *c* adapted to receive a flange of the corner bead. D indicates hinges by means of which the bars *a a* are hinged together and E spring hinges which tend to hold said bars with the longitudinal faces *C, C* clamped together. For convenience in separating the free margins of the faces *C, C* to receive the corner bead, each of the bars *a* of the base member A is provided preferably near the spring hinge with short curved thumb or finger arms *e* which are adapted to be grasped by the thumb and fingers of one hand and pressed toward each other thus swinging the coacting faces of the bars

apart on their hinged connection when the corner bead may be inserted between them.

The base member of the device is provided at its lower end with vertical supporting pins F, F, mounted in apertured lugs *f*, *f*, in which they are held rigid by means of set-screws *f'*. Said pins may be moved up or down in the apertures of their respective lugs to accommodate variations of level in the floor at the corner where the corner bead is to be applied. At a point at a convenient level above the lower end of the base member of the bead holder, said base member is provided with two horizontal levels G, G arranged in vertical planes at an angle to each other and a vertical level *g*. By observation of said levels the bead holder may be brought to a position, so that the bead will be held in true vertical position.

The upper and base members of the device are removably connected together by the following mechanism: At the upper end of the base member the bars *a*, *a*, are each provided with extension plates H, H, each covering all of the faces of the associated bar *a* except the faces C thereof. Located within the space inclosed by said plates H, H, are reduced extensions J, J, of the bars *a*, *a*, of the base member A which are adapted for engagement within longitudinal recesses J', J', formed at the lower ends of the bars *a*, *a* of the upper member B of the device. As shown herein, said recesses are formed by providing longitudinal grooves in the opposite outer faces of the upper bars *a*, *a*, and inclosing said grooves by means of plates *j*. In connecting the two members of the bead holder together, the lower end of the upper member is inserted in the space inclosed by the plates H, H, the extensions J, J, of the base member at the same time engaging within the longitudinal recesses J', J', of the upper member. By this construction, each bar *a* of the upper member is rigidly connected to and becomes a longitudinal extension of the corresponding bar *a* of the base member of the bead holder so as to swing with it on its hinges when the bars of the lower member are swung apart to receive the corner bead.

In Figs. 7 and 8, inclusive, a modified form of the device is shown. In this case *a'* indicates the bars which each have a cross-section substantially in the form of right angled triangles (see Fig. 8) the hypotenuse of which lies in the longitudinal plane face of the bar adapted for clamping engagement with the bead. The cross-section of the bars of the bead holder in this case, makes it possible to sight from the hinged marginal edges of the bar along each of the walls which come together at the corner where the bead is being applied, thus making it more convenient to adjust the po-

sition of the bead. In this construction of the device the upper and lower members B', A', of the bead holder are hinged together at their adjacent ends instead of being detachably connected as in the first case. K indicates the hinge by which the upper and lower members are connected together, the leaves of said hinge being secured to two of the corresponding outer longitudinal faces of said upper and lower members. On each of the other outer faces of the upper member B' are provided pivotal latch-bars L, which have notches in their lower ends adapted for engagement with pins or screws *l* secured to the corresponding outer faces of the bars of the lower member A'. The abutting ends A^x, A^y, of the two members of the bead holder (see Fig. 7) are provided with pins and recesses adapted for engagement to secure a true vertical alinement of the corresponding bars *a'* of the two members. As shown in the drawings, one of the bars *a'* of the upper member is provided with a pin M adapted for engagement within a recess *m* in the corresponding bar *a'* of the base member, while the opposite bar of the base member is provided with a pin N adapted for engagement in a recess *n* in the corresponding bar *a'* of the upper member. By this construction the upper member may be swung on the hinge K into alinement with the base-member, the said pins engaging in their associated recesses as the ends A^x, A^y, of the member abut against each other. The latch-bars L are then swung on their pivotal connections to bring their notches into engagement with the associated pins *l*. This locks the corresponding bars *a'* of the two members rigidly together end to end so that the bars of the upper member become rigid extensions of the bars of the base member.

In Fig. 9 we have shown another manner of supporting the bead holder to be used instead of the adjustable supporting pins F heretofore described. In this case A² indicates the upper member of the bead holder and P, P, indicate supporting hooks secured to the upper end thereof by means of which the device is supported from the usual molding located near to and parallel with the ceiling. As this molding is usually placed with care and is generally located in a horizontal plane no vertical adjustment of the said supporting hooks is required.

The way in which our improved bead holder is to be used will be apparent from the above description. In Figs. 1 and 4, the bead holder is shown supporting a corner bead in position for attachment to a corner of two intersecting walls. R indicates the bead which has longitudinal flanges *r* *r* together forming the ball of the bead and which the longitudinal grooves *c* *c*

in the gripping faces C C of the bead holder bars are adapted to engage. Q indicates an attachment connected to the bead and having a plurality of lateral extensions *q* adapted to be secured to the two walls near their intersection. With the two members of the bead holding device in extended relation, the gripping bars are swung apart, the bead is inserted and the bars are clamped upon the bead in the manner above described. The bead is then raised into upright position against the corner and by manipulation of the bead holder is brought into true vertical position. It is then secured by nails or otherwise to the intersecting walls in a familiar manner.

While in describing our invention we have referred to certain details of mechanical construction, it is to be understood that our invention is not limited thereby except as pointed out in the appended claims.

We claim as our invention—

1. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a pair of bars each having a longitudinal plane face adapted for gripping engagement against the lateral faces of the bead, means providing a hinged connection between said bars along one lateral margin of said gripping faces, and means tending to hold said longitudinal gripping faces in engagement.

2. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a pair of bars each having a longitudinal plane face provided with a longitudinal groove spaced from one lateral margin, means providing a hinged connection between said bars along the other lateral margins of said faces, and means tending to force said longitudinal faces into engagement with each other.

3. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a pair of bars each having a longitudinal plane face provided with a longitudinal groove spaced from one lateral margin of said face, hinges connecting said bars along the other lateral margins of said faces, one of said hinges being provided with springs tending to hold said longitudinal faces of said bars in engagement, and oppositely disposed finger arms secured to said bars adapted for swinging the same on their hinges.

4. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a pair of bars each having a longitudinal plane face provided along one lateral margin with a longitudinal groove spaced therefrom, hinges connecting said bars along the other lateral margins of said faces, one of said hinges being provided with springs tending to cause said plane faces of the bars to engage against each other, and levels secured to the outer faces of said bars, said levels being at an angle to each other.

5. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a pair of bars each having a longitudinal plane face provided along one lateral margin with a longitudinal groove spaced therefrom, hinges connecting said bars along the other lateral margins of said faces, one of said hinges being provided with springs tending to cause said plane faces of the bars to engage against each other, levels secured to the outer faces of said bars, said levels being at an angle to each other, and vertically disposed pins secured to the lower end of said bead holder adapted to support the same.

6. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a base member and an upper member adapted to form a longitudinal extension thereof, each of said members comprising a pair of bars each having a longitudinal plane face adapted for gripping engagement against the lateral faces of the bead, means providing a hinged connection between each pair of said bars along one lateral margin of said gripping faces, means tending to hold said longitudinal gripping faces in engagement, and means for locking said members in extended relation.

7. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a base member and an upper member adapted to form a longitudinal extension thereof, each of said members comprising a pair of bars each having a longitudinal plane face provided with a longitudinal groove spaced from one lateral margin, means providing a hinged connection between each pair of said bars along the other lateral margins of said faces, means tending to force said longitudinal faces into engagement with each other, and means for locking said members together in extended relation.

8. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a base member and an upper member adapted to form a longitudinal extension thereof, each of said members comprising a pair of bars each having a longitudinal plane face provided with a longitudinal groove spaced from one lateral margin of said face, hinges connecting each pair of said bars along the other lateral margins of said faces, one hinge of each member being provided with springs tending to hold said longitudinal faces of said bars in engagement, oppositely disposed finger arms secured to the bars of the lower member adapted for swinging the same on their hinges, and means for locking said members in extended relation so that the bars of the upper member act as rigid prolongations of the corresponding bars of the lower member.

9. A bead holder for corner beads comprising a pair of bars provided with longitudinal grooves adapted to receive the lateral faces of the bead, means providing

a hinged connection between said bars
adapting them to swing about an axis par-
allel to the length thereof, and means tend-
ing to hold said bars in engagement with
5 said bead.

In testimony, that we claim the foregoing
as our invention we affix our signatures in

the presence of two witnesses, this 7th day
of June A. D. 1911.

EDWARD MIDDLETON.
CHARLES PORTER.

Witnesses:

CLARENCE E. MEHLHOPE,
GEORGE R. WILKINS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D. C."