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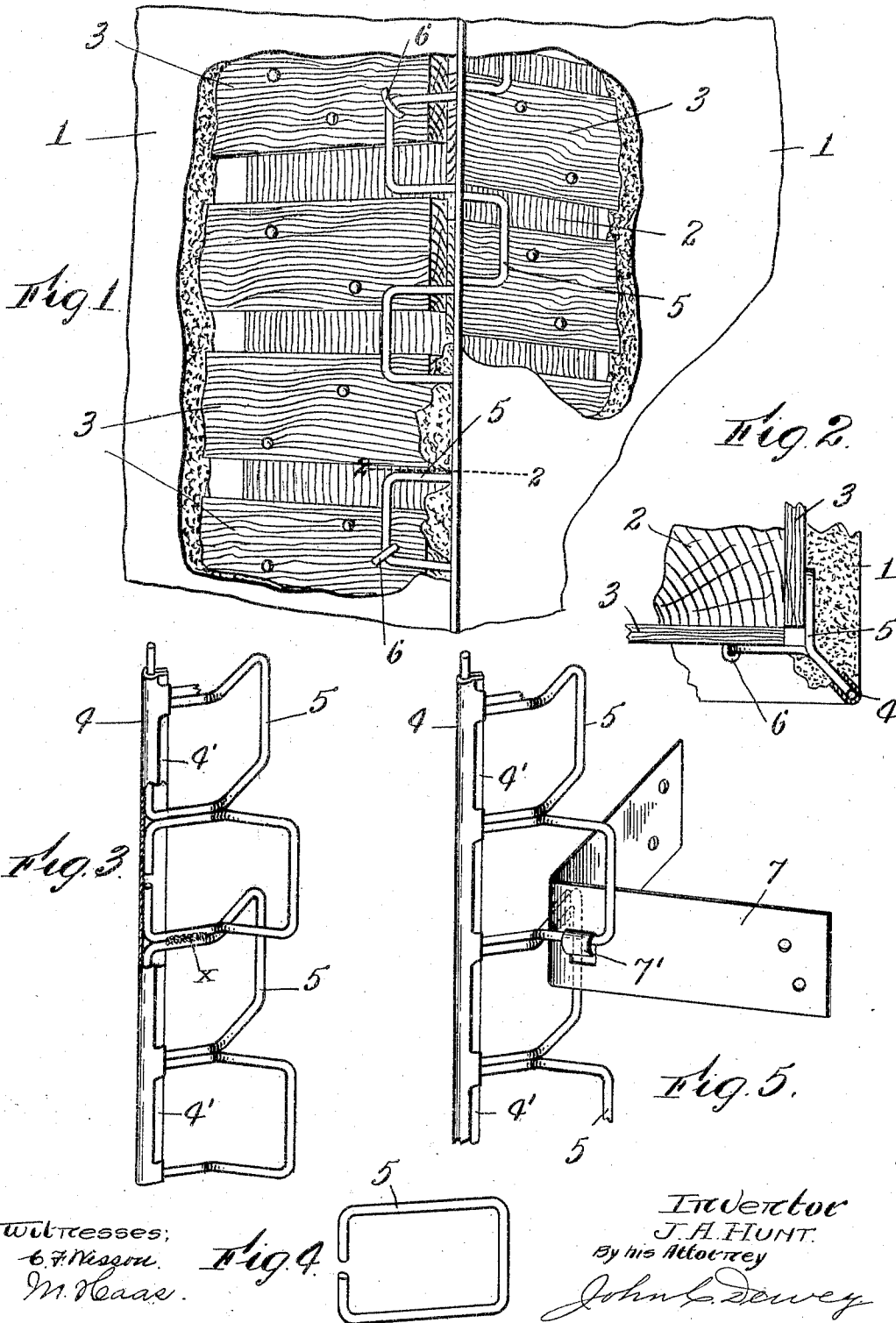
PATENTED JAN 17, 1905.

J. A. HUNT.

CORNER STRIP OR BEAD FOR PLASTERED WALLS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1904.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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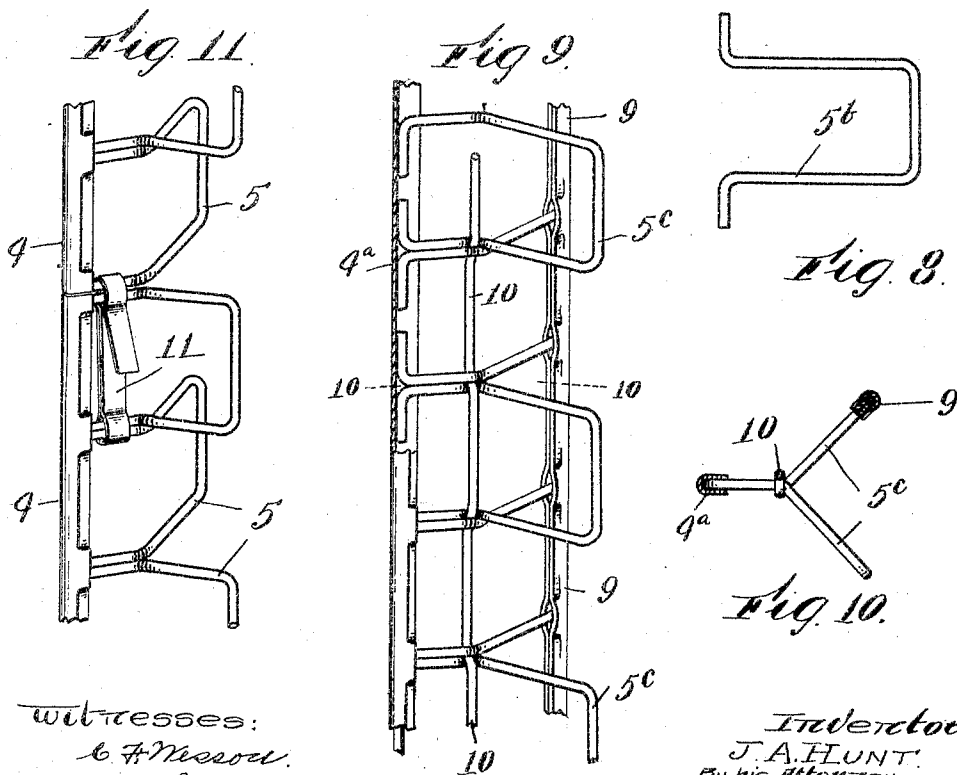
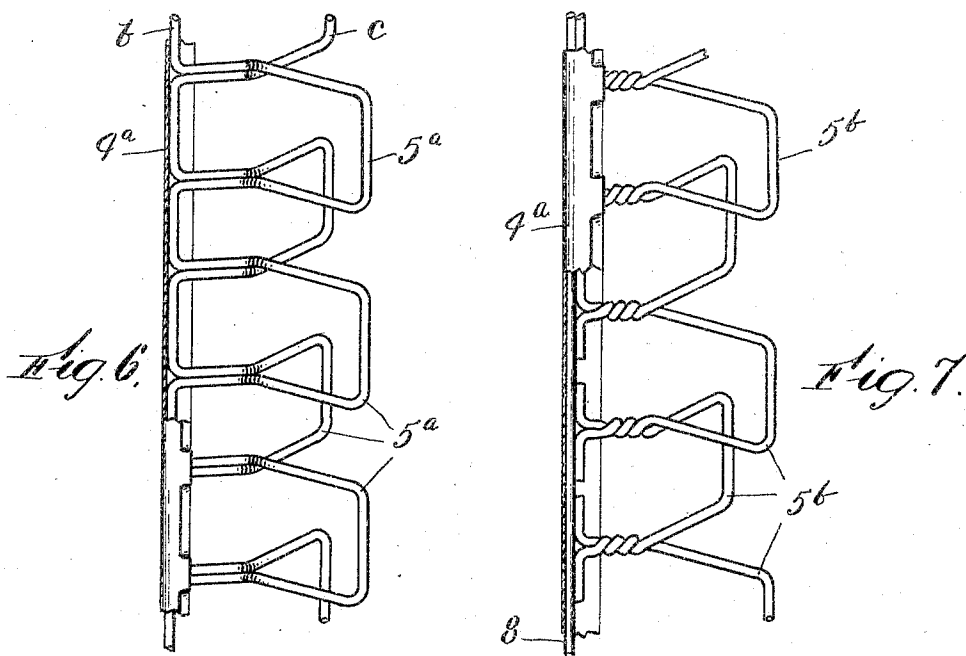
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

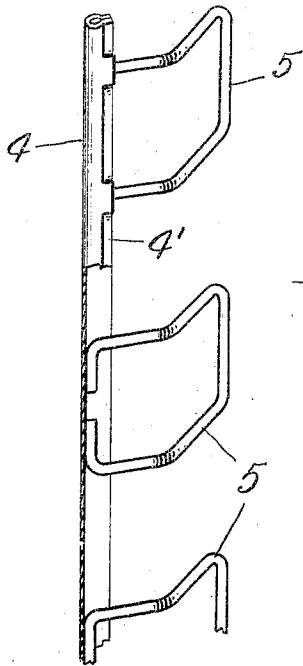


Fig. 12.

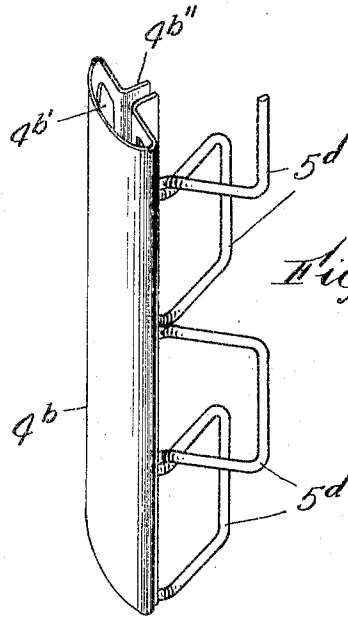


Fig. 13.

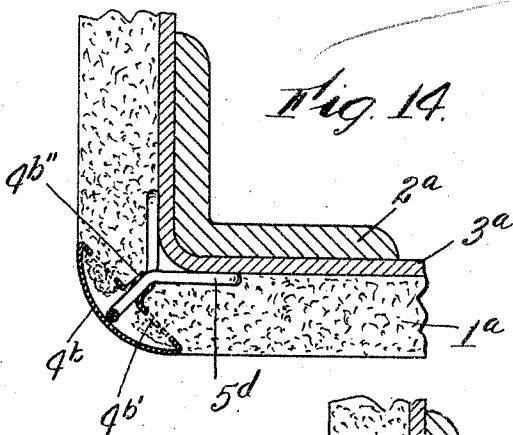


Fig. 14.

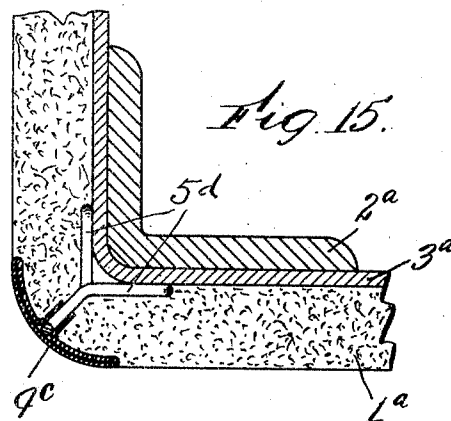


Fig. 15.

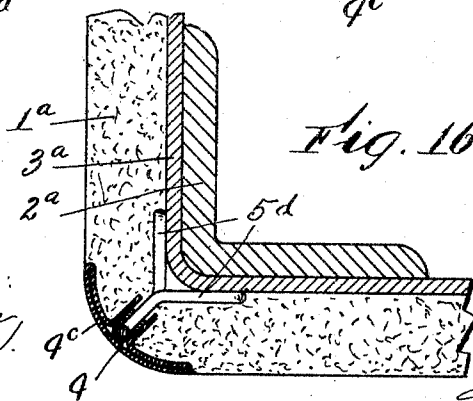


Fig. 16.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORNER STRIP OR BEAD FOR PLASTERED WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,291, dated January 17, 1905.

Application filed June 20, 1904. Serial No. 213,328.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN A. HUNT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westboro, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner Strips or Beads for Plastered Walls, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a corner strip or bead for plastered walls; and the object of my invention is to provide an improved corner strip or bead for plastered walls, and more particularly a corner-strip comprising a sheet-metal bead or strip having, preferably, a rounded front edge and wire loops attached to said strip and forming lateral projections thereon and furnishing openings for the plaster and also means for attaching the strip to the wall.

Heretofore it has been customary to make a corner strip or bead for plastered walls wholly of sheet metal. This construction requires a large amount of metal, and the weight of the strip is considerable, and it is also expensive, and the openings for the plaster are necessarily small.

In my improved corner-strip for plastered walls by using wire loops in place of sheet metal I reduce very much the weight of the strip, also the amount of sheet metal, and thus reduce the cost. I also furnish larger openings for the plaster and more satisfactory means for attaching the strip to the walls.

I have only shown in the drawings portions of corner-strips for plastered walls embodying my improvements sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to understand the construction thereof.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a detached section of a plastered corner, showing my improved corner-strip. A portion of the plaster is broken away. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the corner-strip shown in Fig. 1 detached, with a portion of the sheet-metal strip or bead broken away. Fig. 4 shows one of the wire loops shown in Fig. 2 before it is bent laterally. Fig. 5 corresponds to Fig. 2,

but shows a supplemental attaching-clip secured to the corner-strip. Fig. 6 corresponds to Fig. 3, but shows a modified construction. Fig. 7 corresponds to Fig. 6, but shows a modified construction. Fig. 8 shows one of the wire loops shown in Fig. 7 before it is combined with another wire loop. Fig. 9 corresponds to Fig. 1, but shows a modified construction. Fig. 10 is a cross-section on line 10 10, Fig. 9. Fig. 11 shows two strips of similar construction to what is shown in Fig. 3, with their abutting ends secured together. Fig. 12 shows a modified construction of the corner-strip shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 13 shows a modified construction of the corner-strip shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 14 is a cross-section through the corner-strip shown in Fig. 13, and shows also a cross-section of the plaster and wall. Fig. 15 corresponds to Fig. 4, but shows a modified construction; and Fig. 16 corresponds to Fig. 15, but shows a modified construction.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 is the plastered outer surface of a wall, 2 is the corner-beam, and 3 the laths.

My improved corner strip or bead is shown in Fig. 1 attached to the laths to make a vertical corner metal bead or strip for the plastered walls.

My improved corner strip or bead is preferably made as shown in Fig. 3, and consists of a rounded bead or strip 4, preferably formed of thin sheet metal, bent or folded upon itself to form a narrow longitudinal rounded edge or bead at the front thereof, and a longitudinal recess or opening upon its inner edge to receive a series of separate wire loops or holders 5, preferably made, as shown in Fig. 3, with the free ends of the wire bent inwardly at the inner end of the loop, as shown in Fig. 4. Each loop 5 is inserted in the longitudinal opening or recess formed by the inner edges of the metal strip 4, as shown in Fig. 3, and then the edges 4' of the strip 4 are compressed within each wire loop 5, as indicated, to secure the loops to the strip.

Solder or other suitable material may be used to secure the loops or holders 5 between

the edges of the strip 4 and to secure the contiguous loops together at their inner ends, as indicated at *x* in Fig. 3.

The outer ends of the loops 5 are bent outwardly alternately in opposite directions at an angle to each other to form lateral projections or diverging surfaces, with angle recesses between contiguous loops to receive the corner of the walls, as shown in Fig. 2.

The loops or holders 5 form openings to receive the plaster and also furnish means for attaching the strip to the laths or other wall-supports, preferably by staples 6.

In Fig. 5 is shown a supplemental attaching-clip 7, made of sheet metal and having attaching lugs or tongues 7' formed thereon, which are secured upon two contiguous wire loops 5 of the corner-strip, as shown. By means of the angular sheet-metal clip 7 the corner-strip may be secured more rigidly and firmly to the corner-walls.

Fig. 6 shows a modified construction of the corner-strip shown in Fig. 2. In said figure the wire loops 5^a are made from two continuous lengths of wire *b* and *c*, bent and combined as shown.

Fig. 7 shows another modified construction of my improved corner-strip, in which the wire loops 5^b are first made in the shape shown in Fig. 8, and then the ends of two loops are twisted together and the projecting ends inserted within and secured between the inner edges of the strip 4^a, as shown in Fig. 7. I preferably use in connection with the metal corner strip or bead 4^a a straight wire 8, running lengthwise within the strip outside of the inner ends of the loops 5^b, as shown, to stiffen the strip.

In Fig. 9 is shown another modified construction. In said figure the wire loops 5^c correspond to the wire loops 5 in Fig. 2; but upon the outer edges of one set of loops 5^c is secured a longitudinal strip of sheet metal 9, bent or folded upon itself and compressed upon the outer ends of the loops to form a continuous edge which may be used for attaching the corner-strip to a wall where a portion of the edge of the wall is broken away, as in the case of a stone or brick wall. A sheet-metal strip 9 may be secured upon the outer edges of both sets of loops 5^c, if preferred. In said Fig. 9 is also shown a supplemental wire 10, extending between the two sets of loops 5^c and held in the angle formed by bending the loops outwardly or laterally. The object of this supplemental wire is to strengthen the strip.

In Fig. 11 are shown two strips of a similar construction to what is shown in Fig. 3, with their abutting ends secured together. In said figure is shown in this instance a sheet-metal clamp 11, which in this instance is secured at one end around two of the loops 5

on one section of the strip and secured at its other end around one of the loops 5 on the other corner-strip. By means of this metal clamp 11 the abutting ends of the two strips are secured together and prevented from bending edgewise or getting out of line.

In Fig. 12 is shown a modified construction of the corner-strip shown in Fig. 3. In said figure only one set of loops 5 are used, every alternate loop shown in Fig. 3 being dispensed with, thus saving material. The single set of loops shown in said figure are bent laterally to form attaching-surfaces for the strip and also to cause the corner strip or bead 4 to extend out at an angle from the attaching ends of the loops.

In Fig. 13 is shown another modified construction in which two sets of loops 5^d are used, bent laterally, forming attaching-surfaces corresponding to Fig. 3 and having secured upon their outer part the sheet-metal corner strip or bead 4^b, which is made much wider than the corner-strip 4 and of curved shape in cross-section, with its edges bent inwardly toward each other and provided with a series of perforations 4^{b'} to receive the plaster, and then bent outwardly, as shown at 4^{b''}, to form a recess through which the inner ends of the loops 5 extend and between which the loops are clamped and held. By means of the wider strip 4^b I obtain a much wider corner strip or bead for the plastered wall, as shown in Fig. 14, in which Fig. 1^a is the plaster, 3^a the metal lathing, and 2^a a metal standard.

In Fig. 15 is shown a modified construction of the corner-strip shown in Fig. 14. In said figure the edges of the sheet-metal corner are bent inwardly and compressed against the outer part of the corner, making a solid corner-strip, as shown at 4^c.

In Fig. 16 is shown another modified construction, which corresponds to the construction shown in Fig. 5, except that the metal corner-strip 4^c forms a supplemental corner-strip and is secured upon the metal strip or bead 4, corresponding to the metal strip or bead 4 shown in Fig. 3.

It will be understood that the details of construction of my improvements may be varied, if desired, and other forms of wire loops or holders may be employed, combined with a sheet-metal bead or corner-strip.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An improved corner-strip, consisting of a longitudinal strip or bead, and laterally-projecting wire loops secured thereto, substantially as shown and described.

2. A corner-strip or bead for plastered walls, comprising a longitudinal metal strip forming the corner, and wire loops secured

thereto, forming lateral projections to be secured to the wall, and furnishing openings for the plaster, substantially as shown and described.

5 3. The combination with a longitudinal metal strip or bead, and laterally-projecting wire loops or holders secured thereto, of a

longitudinal metal strip secured to the outer ends of one or both sets of wire loops, substantially as shown and described.

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