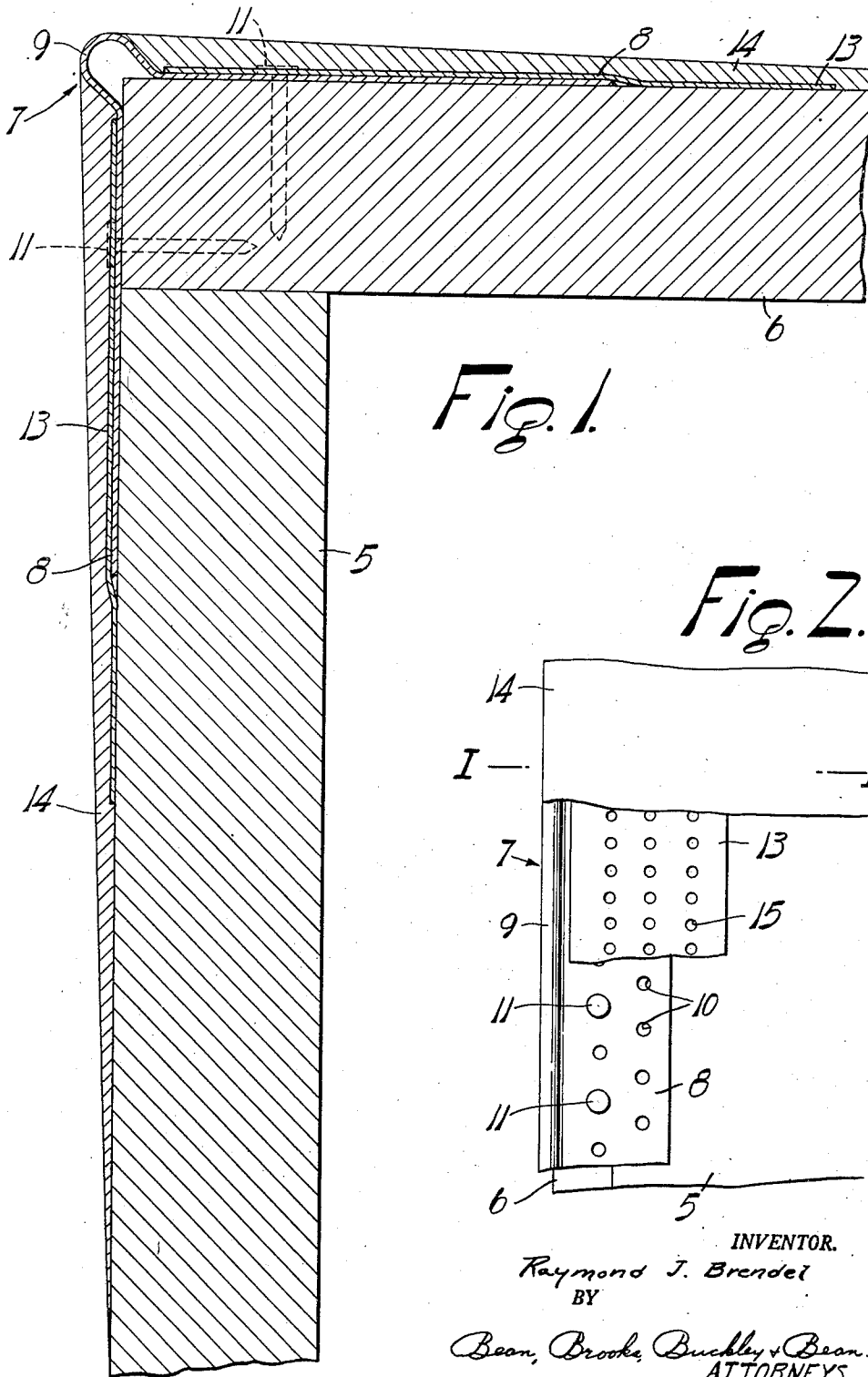


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DRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

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2,643,423

DRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 20—74)

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My invention relates in general to wall board plates and more particularly to such plates as are used in connection with dry wall boards.

The principal object of my invention is to provide an exterior or interior corner connection which will assure adequate protection at the corners of dry walls.

Another object is to provide a corner connection which will maintain the alignment of the bead of a wall plate with the wall boards and a substantially square corner at the point of union of the wall board.

Moreover, my corner connection prevents the breaking away from the wall boards of the corner plate flanges along the outer edges thereof.

Furthermore, my device is of such a nature that it saves time in installation and presents surfaces at the corner of two adjoining dry wall boards which is substantially flat and invisible.

The above objects and advantages have been accomplished by the device shown in the accompanying drawing, of which:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a typical exterior corner of a wall board construction with portions thereof broken away showing my invention applied thereto; and,

Fig. 2 is a greatly enlarged sectional view taken on line I—I of Fig. 1.

In order to illustrate my invention, I have shown it as applied to the exterior corner of two vertically joined dry wall boards 5 and 6. The corner plate 7 of my device is provided with two flanges 8 which are usually arranged at right angles to each other so as to present the usual substantially 90° corner. The bead portion 9 of the plate of my invention which serves to join the two flanges is relatively smaller than the bead of the conventional corner plate, for reasons hereinafter described. The flanges 8 are provided with the usual perforations 10 through which nails 11 are passed at proper spacing to secure the flanges to the outside surfaces in adjoining wall boards.

After the flanges of the corner plate are nailed in position, I place a strip of perforated tape 12 over the outside surfaces of each of the flanges. This tape is wide enough to extend over and beyond the edges 13 of the flanges for some distance where it is secured to the adjacent exterior surface of the wall board. After the adhesive tape is secured in position, I apply cement 14 over the entire surface of the assembled plate and adhesive tape as clearly shown enlarged in Fig. 2. The cement which extends from the outside edge surface of the bead portion 9 of the

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plate to a point on the wall board some distance beyond the edge of the strip of tape is feathered or tapered off by trowling so as to present a smooth surface, thereby concealing the joints and making them invisible. The tape 12 is also provided with perforations 15 which serve to provide a closer bond for the cement 14.

If desired a coat of cement may first be applied to the exposed surfaces of the plate flanges 8 and wall boards before the tape is placed in position. After the tape is in position, the remainder of the cement may be applied, if desired, in one or more coats to the exterior surface of the tape, the exposed portion of the flange, the bead portion of the plate, and the adjacent surface of the wall board.

From the foregoing it will be clear that since the bead portion of the corner plate of my invention is relatively small and since the feathered edge of the cement 14 extends some distance beyond the corner and fills up all the voids in the tape and the joints between the tape, the board, and the flange, that the finished product when leveled off and trowled out will present a substantially flat smooth surface which conforms substantially to the adjacent surfaces of the wall boards, thereby making the joints invisible. Obviously, the unused apertures 10 of the plate flanges when filled with cement serve to more securely hold them in position. Owing to the size of the bead portion of my corner plate it is not necessary to extend the cement very far beyond the edge of the flange to bring the finished surface substantially in line with the remaining surface of the wall board. Such a construction also requires only a relatively small amount of cement which, therefore, dries very rapidly, thereby saving considerable time to produce the finished connection. It is obvious that instead of initially securing the tape to the applied surfaces, by means of a coat of cement, a tape having a suitable adhesive may be used.

When my invention is used in connection with a slope, it is obvious that the flanges are arranged at substantially the same angle as the adjacent portion of the wall.

While I have shown and described my invention as applied to the outside corner of vertical wall construction, it is obvious that it may also be applied to the inside corners, and it may also be applied to slopes and be used on arches as well.

What I claim is:

An exterior corner connection for dry wall constructions comprising a metal corner plate provided with an outwardly extending corner bead

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and with two angularly arranged flanges for attachment to the surfaces of adjacent wall boards at the corner thereof, the flanges being disposed at substantially the same angle to each other as the angle between the wall boards and being in intimate contact with and conforming to the exterior surfaces of the boards, fastening means passing through the flanges and adjacent wall boards for securing the flanges to the wall boards, a separate strip of flexible tape cemented to and covering substantially the entire exterior surface of each flange, the tape spanning the joint between the outer edge of the flange and the adjacent wall board and extending over the adjoining surface of the wall board, and a cement filler disposed over the exposed surfaces of the flanges and the surfaces of the strips of tape, the filler spanning the joint between the outer edge of the tape and the wall board, said cement

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filling the uneven surface at the joint between the flanges, the boards and the strips of tape and extending to a position some distance beyond the edge of the tape where it meets and joins the surface of the wall board, whereby to present an unbroken surface at the points of junction of the edge of the flange and the edge of the cooperating strip of tape with the wall board.

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