

1,308,773.

Fig. 3.

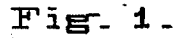
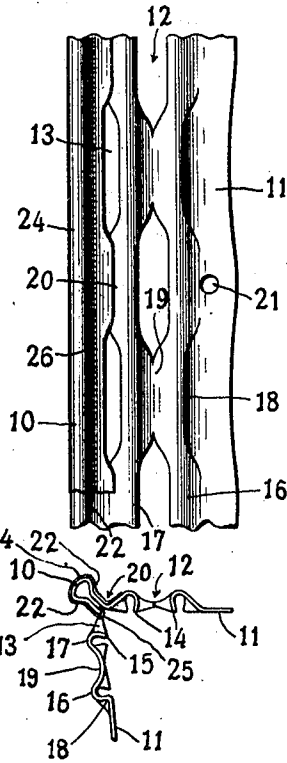


Fig- 2 - 13

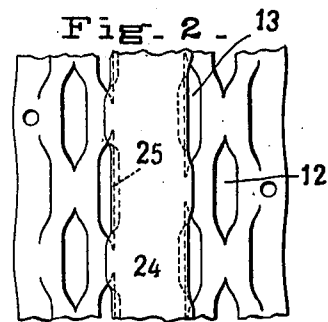


Fig. 4.

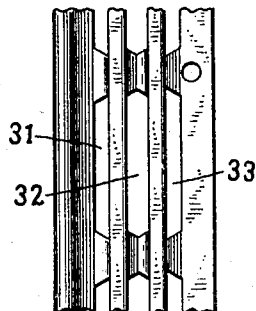
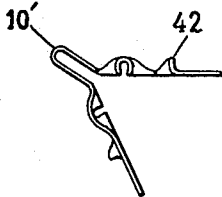


Fig. 6.



Jay K. Rigney.
Philip S. Mearns.

Norris Elmore Clark,

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NORRIS ELMORE CLARK, OF PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

CORNER-BEAD.

1,308,773.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 8, 1919.

Application filed March 11, 1915. Serial No. 13,555.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NORRIS ELMORE CLARK, a citizen of the United States of America, and residing at Plainville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Corner-Beads, of which the following is a specification:

The invention relates to the construction of the sides of the bead and also to a non-corrosive protection for the nose of the bead.

The main object is to provide a strong bead which can be easily and cheaply manufactured, readily handled and erected and which will afford a good key for the plaster and which will be durable.

The preferred form of bead has openings in the sides formed by simply slitting the metal and turning the edges of the slits so as to constitute reinforcing flanges instead of by punching and removing portions of the sides as has been customary. Preferably there are a plurality of rows of these openings in each side of the bead and the sides are formed with longitudinal ribs constituting reinforcing members on each side of each row of openings. Preferably the edges of the openings are turned under so as to provide under-cut key-ways for the plaster. Preferably the openings on opposite sides of the bead are relatively staggered so as to better distribute the keying effect. The preferred construction has what is termed the "bull" nose form with flanges for the plaster.

Figure 1, shows a side and end view of the preferred form of bead embodying the improvements of my invention and having two rows of openings and two ribs at each side of the bead.

Fig. 2, is a fragmentary view of the same on a somewhat smaller scale showing the parts before folding the strip into the bead formation.

Fig. 3, shows a side and end view similar to Fig. 1 of a modification having three rows of openings and two ribs at each side of the bead.

Fig. 4, shows a side and end view of another form similar to Fig. 3 but with the openings not staggered.

Fig. 5, shows a side and end view of another form having four rows of openings and three ribs on each side of the bead.

Fig. 6, is an end view of another form

having one rib and two rows of openings on each side of the bead.

The preferred form consists of the bead proper, nose, corner member, or front edge 10 and two sides flaring outwardly therefrom and having rear edges 11, 11. Each side has two rows of openings 12 and 13 staggered relatively to each other and the openings at the opposite sides of the body being staggered relatively to each other as shown in Fig. 2. These openings are formed by slitting the metal and turning some of the edges of the slits inward as shown at 14 and 15 so as to provide under-cut recesses for the plaster. Ribs 16 and 17 are formed in the sides partly by the bending of the flanges 14 and 15 and partly by leaving the metal relatively indented at 18, 19 and 20. Openings 21 are preferably provided in the rear edges of the bead for attaching wires, nails, etc. The nose is preferably provided with shoulders 22, 22 at its edges for stiffening and better anchorage of the plaster.

The nose portion is preferably protected by means of a pure zinc strip or ribbon 24. This strip may be conveniently secured to the body of the bead before it is folded by simply tucking portions of the edges through the openings 13 and bending the portions under. When the bead is formed the bending of the body stretches the outer protecting strip smoothly and tightly around the outer edge of the nose. The sides of the strip 24 may be knurled or otherwise roughened at 26 on and back of the shoulders 22, so as to increase the bonding effect of the plaster.

In the form shown in Fig. 3 a third row of openings 30 is provided along each edge of the bead. In this form the ribs 16' and 17' are of a little different cross section from those shown in Fig. 1.

In the form shown in Fig. 4 the openings 31, 32, 33 of the three rows are arranged side by side instead of staggered and some of the flanges such as 14' and 15' are shown at right angles to the sides instead of turned under.

In the form shown in Fig. 5 there are four rows of openings 35, 36, 37, 38 and some of the flanges such as 39 and 40 are turned outwardly instead of inwardly.

Each of these different forms of product has advantages. As the edges of the flanges are sometimes more or less rough it is preferred

erable to turn the flanges inward where the roughness will not make it unpleasant or difficult to handle the product. By varying the size and arrangement of the openings different effects may be produced rendering the product advantageous under different conditions. The outer cut edges of the blank are preferably rolled smooth.

The process of securing the protecting strip and forming the bead as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 is more fully set forth and claimed in my Patent 1,142,494 dated June 8th, 1915. The protected nose feature of the invention is claimed in my application #280,412, filed March 3rd, 1919.

What I claim is:—

1. A sheet metal corner bead comprising, a longitudinally folded strip having a central nose portion with longitudinal shoulders at the edges thereof, indented behind the edges to form channels and having side portions diverging therefrom, each of said side portions having a longitudinally extending imperforate stiffening rib with abrupt sides and continuous marginal portions, the metal adjoining said ribs being provided at intervals with longitudinally elongated bonding openings for receiving and keying plaster behind the ribs.

2. A sheet metal corner bead comprising, a longitudinally folded strip having a nose portion with longitudinal shoulders at the edges thereof and side portions diverging therefrom with channels between the side portions and said shoulders, each of said side portions being slitted longitudinally at intervals and having metal adjacent the slits bent over to leave elongated bonding openings and forming reinforcing and keying flanges at the edges bridging the edges of the openings from end to end.

3. A sheet metal corner bead comprising a longitudinally folded strip having a nose portion and sides diverging therefrom, each of said sides having two imperforate upstanding longitudinally extending stiffening ribs and the metal between adjacent sides of said ribs being slitted and forced back-

wardly to form bonding openings and flanges at the edges of the ribs reinforcing the ribs and providing keying flanges at the sides of said imperforate ribs.

4. A sheet metal corner bead comprising a longitudinally folded strip having a nose portion with longitudinal shoulders and sides diverging therefrom, each of said sides having an upstanding longitudinally extending stiffening rib and continuous marginal portions, the metal adjoining said ribs being slitted and bent more than 90 degrees to form flanges at the edges of the ribs reinforcing the ribs, and providing undercut bonding and keying spaces at the sides of said ribs.

5. A sheet metal corner bead comprising, a longitudinally folded strip having a nose portion and sides diverging therefrom, each of said sides having an imperforate upstanding longitudinally extending stiffening rib and the metal adjoining opposite sides of said ribs being slitted and forced backwardly to form bonding openings and flanges at the edges of the ribs reinforcing the ribs and providing keying flanges at opposite sides of said imperforate ribs.

6. A sheet metal corner bead comprising, a longitudinally folded strip having a nose portion and sides diverging therefrom, each of said sides having an imperforate upstanding longitudinally extending stiffening rib, and the metal adjoining opposite sides of said ribs being slitted and forced backwardly to form flanges at the edges of the ribs reinforcing the ribs, and providing bonding openings and keying flanges at opposite sides of said imperforate ribs, and a relatively thin strip of non-corrosive metal stretched over the folded edge of the corner bead and having edge portions thereof bent under the edges of certain of the bonding openings.

NORRIS ELMORE CLARK.

Witnesses:

D. G. CLARK,
A. A. McLEOD.

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

It is hereby certified that Letters Patent No. 1,308,773, granted July 8, 1919, upon the application of Norris Elmore Clark, of Plainville, Connecticut, for an improvement in "Corner-Beads," were erroneously issued to the inventor, said Clark, whereas said Letters Patent should have been issued to *Robert S. Allyn, trustee, of New York, N. Y.*, said Allyn being assignee of the *entire interest* in said invention, as shown by the records of assignments in this office; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 5th day of August, A. D., 1919.

[SEAL.]

R. F. WHITEHEAD,

Acting Commissioner of Patents.