

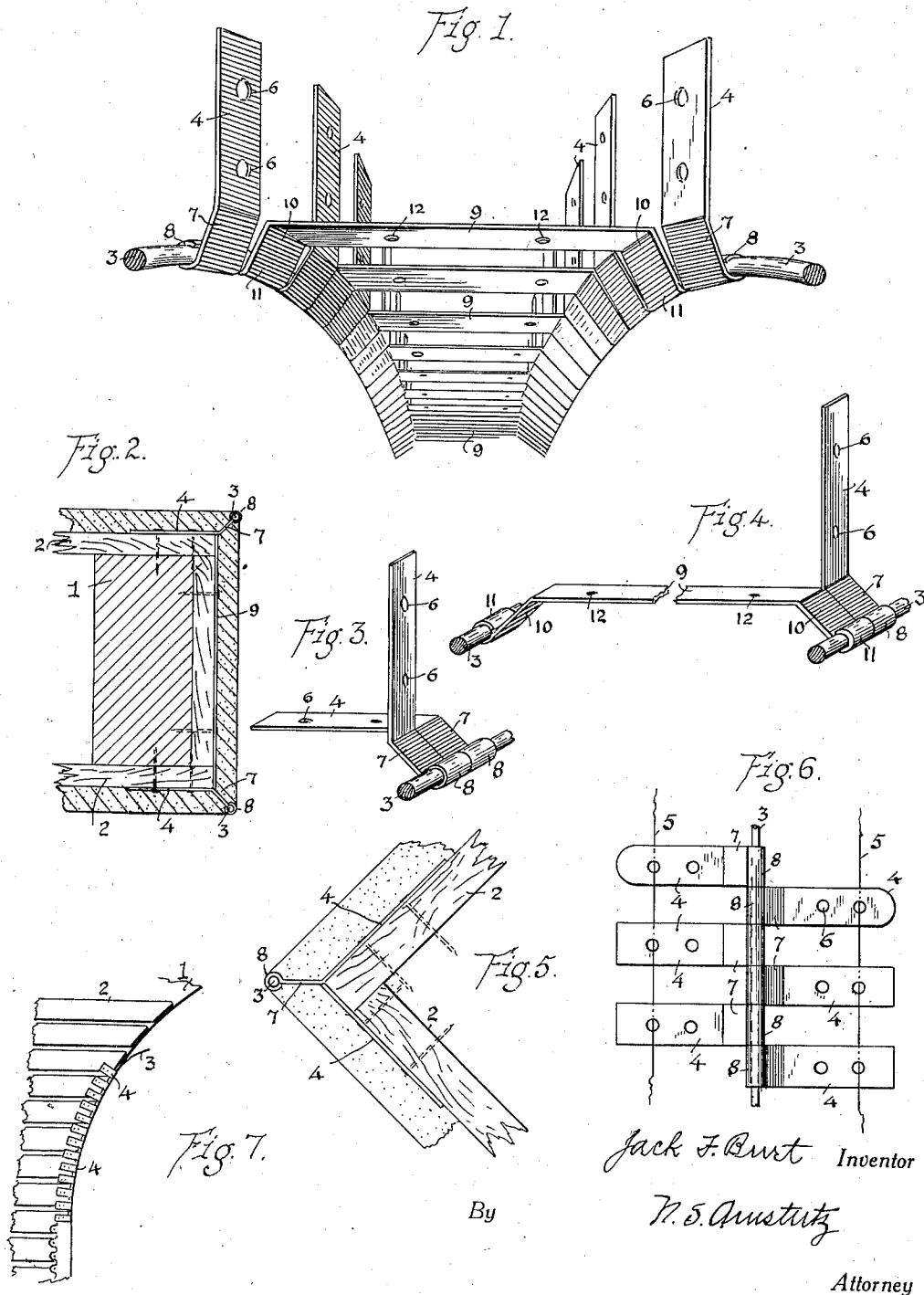
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J. F. BURT.

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FLEXIBLE CORNER BEAD

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FLEXIBLE CORNER BEAD

Jack F. Burt, Valparaiso, Ind.

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10 Claims. (Cl. 72—121)

My invention relates to improvements in flexible corner beads and it more especially consists of the features pointed out in the claims.

The purpose of my invention is to provide a flexible corner bead that can be used on any shape of curved opening, whether elliptical or circular or any combinations of these; that can be easily and rapidly applied; that does not require expert handling; that saves a lot of time in attaching the bead, where needed; and that the bead is economical and extremely efficient in use. By reason of the simplicity of the bead it does not require any accessories for installing it than an ordinary wooden form to which ordinary plastering laths have been applied, a hammer and nails.

With these and other ends in view I illustrate in the accompanying drawing such instances of adaptation of my invention as will disclose the broad underlying features without limiting myself to the specific features shown thereon and described herein.

Fig. 1 is an underneath perspective of a double flexible bead.

Fig. 2 is a cross section of a double flexible bead attached to a wall.

Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of a side clip.

Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view of a tie clip.

Fig. 5 is an elevation of a single flexible bead.

Fig. 6 is a developed plan view showing how the clips are assembled on a wire to hold the right and left hand clips assembled in separate groups.

Fig. 7 is a side elevation of a part of an arch.

In installing my clips I may use whatever equivalents and alternative expedients that the exigencies of various conditions may demand without departing from the broad concept of the invention.

I use a flexible wire onto which, for a single bead, clips serving a right hand face of a wall alternate with clips for the left hand wall face. All the right hand clips are kept segregated by a cord or thin wire and all the left hand clips are similarly segregated.

Among contractors, it is universally admitted that one of the most difficult jobs in the entire line of architectural or other structures is to produce a permanent corner edge of circular or elliptical arches.

It has been usual to shape a form to the curve of a circular or elliptical arch by sawing it out of wood which may be suitably fastened to any desired support such as 2 x 4's, etc. Over this

form plastering laths have been secured on the parallel faces of the walls and on the inner surface of the curved arch. The usual plaster has been applied over the laths leaving an unprotected edge where the curved surface meets the faces of the wall. With this construction there is no assurance that the edge of the finished plaster will be maintained because the least knock by accident or otherwise will chip off the corner. Whenever surfaces of this kind have been specially decorated by painting, papering etc., the liability to damage is just as great but the possibility of making adequate repairs becomes a serious matter.

My invention overcomes these objections and makes it possible for anyone having ordinary skill to so shape the curving edges of arches that, after the plastering has been applied or any decoration used, the corner edges are safe against defacement. This is done in a very simple way by making either a single or a double flexible bead which is simply nailed to the wooden form onto the plastering lath.

A wooden form 1 may be provided over which plastering laths 2 are secured to which my flexible corner bead is nailed. This consists of right and left hand clips 4 which are first strung on a flexible wire 3. If there is to be a separate flexible bead for each edge the clips are alternately nailed to the face of the wall and to the curved surface of the arch at substantially 90 degrees apart. In the case of a double flexible bead a group of left hand clips is secured to one face of the wall and opposite thereto another group of right hand clips is fastened to the other side of the wall and a group of tie strips 9 alternating with the side clips are fastened to the curved surface, the arch. Clips 4 and the tie strips 9 in the case of a double flexible bead are also held assembled as a unitary group before and after the clips are applied by a pair of flexible wires 3. In the case of a single flexible bead right hand clips are assembled in alternate relation to the left hand clips on a single wire 3. In order that the clips will be assembled on the flexible wire 3 in alternate relation and will be maintained in right and left hand groups a thin assembling wire 5 is passed through nail holes 6 in the clips. This enables me to produce single or double flexible beads in the flat so as to be sold in any standard lengths that practical conditions may require.

In order that the flexible wire 3 will be positioned at the meeting edge of the finished plaster where the curved surface and the flat surfaces

meet each clip has a short, approximately 45 degree bend 7, and a loop 8 at the end of this bend through which the wire 3 passes.

I use duplicate clips 4 with two wires 3 and tie strips 9 to form a double flexible bead. The tie strips 9 have a short, approximately, 45 degree bend 10 at each end which terminates in loops 11. These strips have nail holes 12 formed there-
 10 produced in a flat position similar to single flexible beads and the right hand groups of clips are maintained as an individual group by the assembling wire 5, similarly, the left hand group of clips 4 is also held as a separate group by a
 15 separate assembling wire 5. By providing the assembling wires 5 the clips 4 of the two groups will not become intermingled so as to make it difficult to separate them into their respective groups preparatory to the beads being applied to
 20 the wooden form.

As stated, for a single bead, the clips are assembled on the wire 3 alternately while in the case of a double flexible bead one group of clips 4 is assembled on a wire 3 in alternate relation to
 25 the tie strips 9 and on the other wire 3 the other ends of the tie strips 9 are in alternate relation to the second or right hand group of clips.

The attaching of my flexible beads to any curved surface is simplicity itself. For any
 30 straight corners any kind of rigid form of reinforcement may be used up to the point where the curve commences. From here I fasten the first clip 4 then the second one, third one, fourth one, etc., the wire 3 adapting itself to the curve
 35 of the form, requiring very little time and insuring that the corner will be protected against accidental chipping etc.

My flexible beads cooperate with any straight type of corner reinforcements. These reinforcements may be of standard form and the free end
 40 of the wire 3, shown in Fig. 1, may project into the straight corner bead. My bendable beads need not be cut to the exact length of an arch. If a standard length should be longer than required the excess may simply extend onto the
 45 straight corner, where, like at the beginning of the arch, (Fig. 7), the projecting end of the wire will enter the standard corner reinforcement so as to tie the two together firmly.

What I claim is:—

1. In flexible corner beads, a flexible supporting wire, a plurality of clips constituting one group alternating with a plurality of other clips
 50 constituting a second group the whole being adapted to have one group of clips fastened to the curved surface of an arch and the other group secured to the face of the wall of which the arch is a part.

2. In flexible corner beads, a plurality of angularly shaped clips constituting separate groups
 60 assembled in alternate opposing relation on a flexible wire, means for flexibly holding the clips in two distinct groups to serve as a reinforced protective corner for the meeting faces of flat and curved surfaces, a suitably shaped form,
 65 angular terminations ending in loops at one end of each clip, and means comprising a flexible

wire passing through such loops for maintaining the clips in close alternate relation on the wire.

3. In double flexible corner beads a pair of flexible wires, a plurality of tie strips having angular terminations ending in loops adapted to
 5 respectively encircle the wires, a plurality of fastening clips having angular ends terminating in loops for the passage of the wires, and means for maintaining the clips in two separate groups before the bead is applied to a form.

4. A flexible corner bead comprising a group of left hand clips, a group of right hand clips, a flexible wire for all the clips on which they are assembled in close relation to each other, and an angular bend at one end of each clip terminating in a loop adapted to receive the flexible
 10 wire.

5. A flexible corner bead comprising a group of left hand clips, a group of right hand clips, a flexible wire for all the clips on which they are assembled in close relation to each other, an angular bend at one end of each clip terminating in a loop adapted to receive the flexible wire, and means for holding the clip of one group
 15 so that the ends of the clips do not become intermingled with the ends of the clips of the other group.

6. In flexible corner beads, an elastic wire, a plurality of unitary clips for securing the bead to an arch form which beads are assembled on the wire independently of each other, and means on the clips comprising an angular bend for defining the thickness of the plaster applied to
 20 the form.

7. A bendable bead adapted to be attached to a curving corner of a wall comprising a supporting wire, a plurality of unitary fastening clips assembled on the wire free to be rotated around the wire independently of each other, and means on the clips for positioning the wire
 25 a definite distance from the corner according to the desired thickness of the plaster.

8. A narrow unitary fastening clip for a flexible bead comprising a loop at one end, a projection from the loop, and an extension from the projection at approximately one hundred and thirty five degrees therefrom the loop being adapted to assemble the clip on a wire support.

9. A flexible bead formed of unitary clips, a wire on which the clips are assembled each clip adjacent the wire being bent at a forty-five degree angle to the plane of the fastening portion of the clip said clips being independent of each other and of such a width as to form a short arc of a circle to which the bead is applied without destroying the normal curving adaptability of the wire, and an eye formed on each clip to engage the wire.

10. A narrow unitary fastening clip for a flexible bead comprising a loop at one end that is approximately closed, a projection from the loop, an extension from the projection at approximately one hundred and thirty-five degrees therefrom, a substantially duplicate clip, and a flexible wire passing through the loops of both
 30 clips.

JACK F. BURT.