A. ALBINSON.

PLASTER GAGE AND REINFORCEMENT.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1919.

1,346,437. Patented July 13, 1920.

FIG. 1

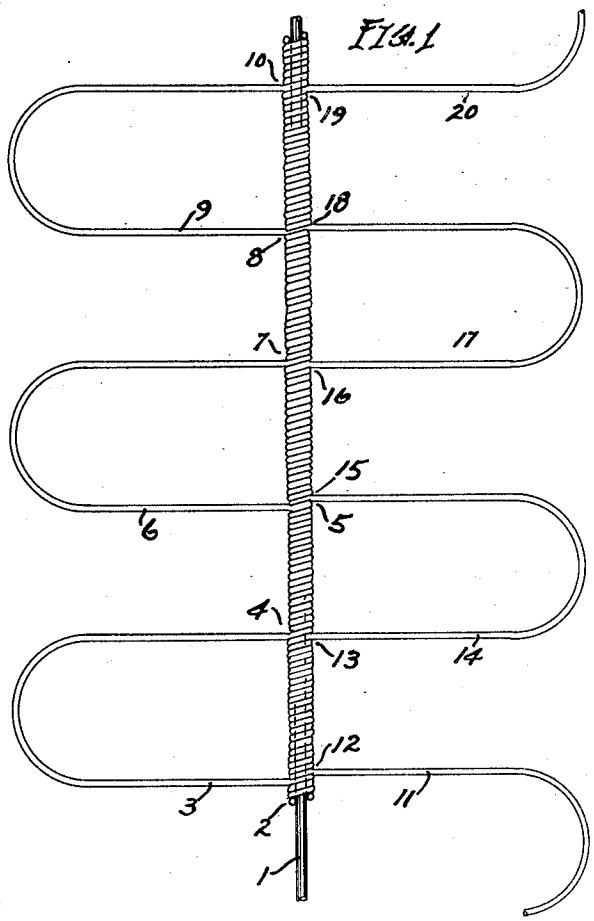


FIG. 2

INVENTOR.
ALVIN ALBINSON
BY C. F. Enochs
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALVIN ALBINSON, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

PLASTER GAGE AND REINFORCEMENT.

1,346,437. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 13, 1920.

Application filed August 8, 1919. Serial No. 316,177.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALVIN ALBINSON, a subject of the King of Sweden, and a resident of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plaster Gages and Reinforcements, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to provide an improved form of plaster gage and reinforcement that is adapted for general plaster work, but especially adapted for corner bead and angle gage.

With this and incidental objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combination of parts, the essential elements of which are hereinafter described with reference to the drawing which accompanies and forms a part of this specification.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view of a fragment of my improved gage and reinforcement; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a wall showing different ways in which my improved gage and reinforcement is applied thereto.

The device is preferably formed by taking a straight number fourteen gage wire 1, Fig. 1, and wrapping therearound a number twenty-four gage wire 2 a predetermined distance, and from this point the loop 3 is formed of this wire, the loop returning to the wire 1 at 4, and from the point 4 to the point 5 it is wrapped around the wire, leaving it at the point 5 to form the loop 6, which returns at point 7 to the wire 1, is wrapped about this wire 1 to the point 8, where it is again formed into a loop 9, returning at 10 to the wire 1, and so on throughout the entire length of the device.

Similarly the loop 11 comes into wire 1 at 12, is wrapped around this wire to the point 13 from which it extends in the loop 14, returning back to the wire 1 at 15, and is wrapped about this wire to the point 16, from where it extends in the loop 17, and returning back to the wire at 18 is again wrapped around the wire 1, to the point 19, from which it extends into the loop 20, and so on throughout the length of the gage.

With the convolutions of the wire about the wire 1 drawn tightly, the gage is stiff and rigid, and the loops extending outwardly are preferably corrugated or waved as shown at 21, Fig. 2.

In applying the gage to a wall, corner or angle, I prefer to use that type of nail shown in my co-pending application, Serial Number 285,678, filed March 7, 1919, and entitled Plaster gage and reinforcement, the channel of the nail 22, Fig. 2, receiving the wire wrapped gage wire 1, and the gage wire 1 with the tight wire wrapped thereabout is held kinked in the head of the nail as described in my co-pending application aforesaid.

As these nails are driven into the wall as at 24, Fig. 1, the ends 25 of the loops are forced down against the wall, and considerable set taken in the loop itself so that the loop will form a strong, rigid support for plaster brought thereover.

Likewise in applying the gage in any angle, the loops have their ends brought firmly against the walls as at 26, and similarly in applying to corner beads these ends firmly press the wall as at 27, so that in all cases the loops press firmly against the wall to form a support in addition to the support of the nail.

While I have described my invention and illustrated it in one particular design, I do not wish it understood that I limit myself to this construction, as it is evident that the application of the invention may be varied in many ways within the scope of the following claims.

Claims:

1. In a plaster gage and reinforcement the combination of a stiff wire, a second wire wound tightly about said first named wire for a portion of its length and extending outwardly from said wire in a loop, said wire being again twisted around said first named wire, the convolutions of the second serving terminating in a second loop, the second end of which is brought back and again twisted about said first named wire.

2. In a plaster gage and reinforcement the combination of a stiff wire, multiple loops positioned to the right and to the left of said stiff wire, said loops being attached to said stiff wire by convolutions of the wire from which said loop is formed, tightly encircling said stiff wire between the ends of the loops.

3. In a plaster gage and reinforcement the combination of a stiff wire, a loop wire having convolutions tightly encircling said stiff wire at predetermined positions thereon, and at the end of each of said series of convolutions extending outwardly to form loops, and a second loop wire likewise joined to said stiff wire and formed into loops extending from said stiff wire, the convolutions of the wire of one of said loop wires being positioned on said stiff wire between the ends of the loops of said other loop wire.

ALVIN ALBINSON.