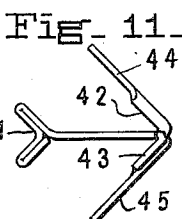
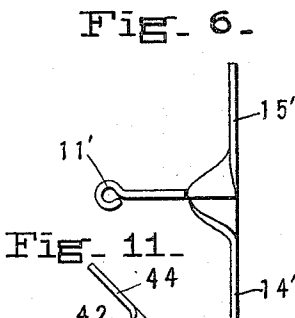
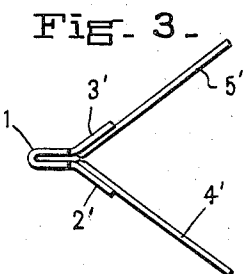
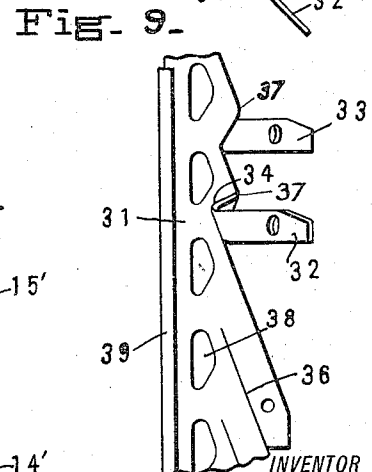
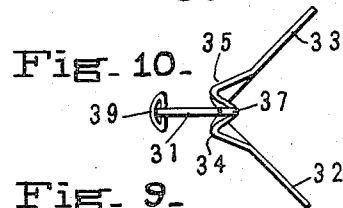
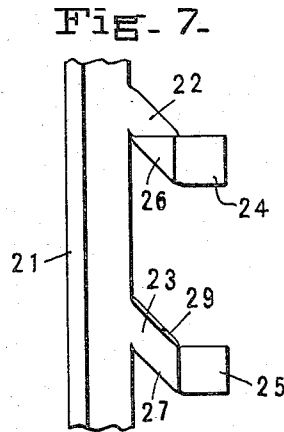
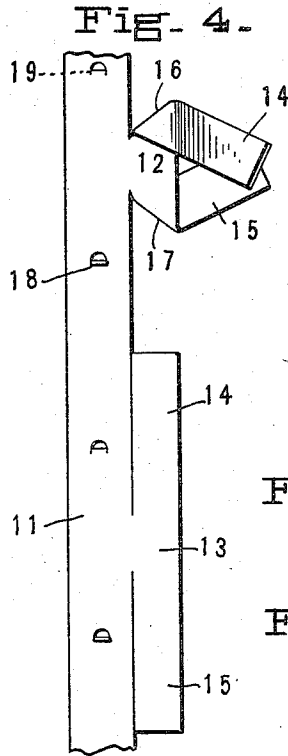
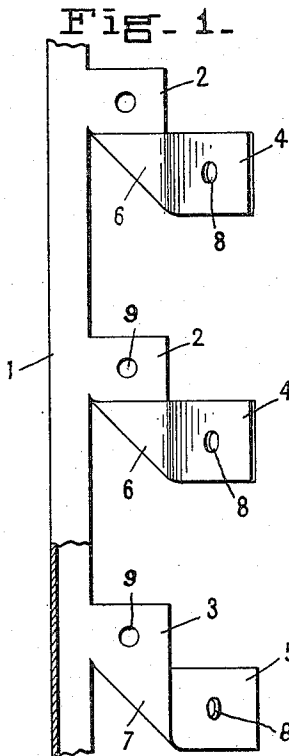
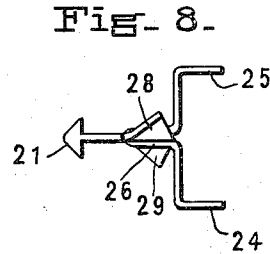
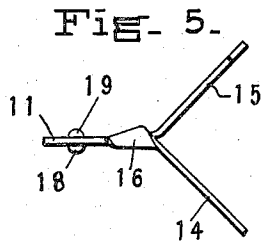
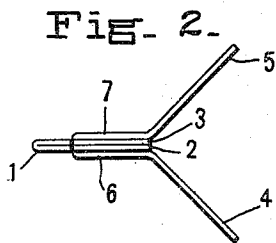


R. S. ALLYN.
METAL CORNER BEAD.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1908.

1,151,554.

Patented Aug. 31, 1915.



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METAL CORNER-BEAD.

1,151,554.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 31, 1915.

Application filed October 10, 1908. Serial No. 457,054.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT S. ALLYN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain useful Improvements in Metal Corner-Beads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to what is known as a plasterer's corner bead or straight edge.

The main object is to combine the advantages of strength, lightness and cheapness, and rapidity, ease and accuracy of erection.

It is formed from a strip of sheet metal and comprises a body portion extending longitudinally, a plurality of projecting lugs and a plurality of arms cut from the strip and folded laterally so as to afford convenient means for securing the body to a corner post or other supporting member. Preferably the body is folded double, the arms along the edges are opposite each other and the planes of their greatest dimensions viz. length and width are parallel with the longitudinal axis of the body. A light and inexpensive form has a single thickness body with lugs and arms along one edge only.

The accompanying single sheet of drawings illustrates a number of adaptations of the invention.

Figure 1, is a side view of the preferred form of double body type. Fig. 2, is an end view of the same. Fig. 3, is an end view of a modification of the same type. Fig. 4, is a side view of a single body type with paired arms. Fig. 5, is an end view of the same. Fig. 6, is an end view of a modification of the type of Fig. 4. Fig. 7, is a side view of a bar type of single body with alternating arms. Fig. 8, is an end view of the same. Fig. 9, is a side view of a single body type showing a different form of arm. Fig. 10, is an end view of the same. Fig. 11, is an end view of a modification suitable for an interior corner.

In the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the body 1, is double, being formed from a strip of metal folded together along the longi-

tudinal center line or axis. The edges of the strip are so cut as to provide a series of lugs such as 2, 2 and 3, 3 and arms such as 4, 4 and 5, 5 folded over as at 6, 6 and 7, 7, at the proper angle so as to afford convenient means of attachment to a corner post or beam. The arms may be perforated as at 8, 8, for nails, etc. Preferably the arms are arranged in pairs each arm 4 being opposite an arm 5. This prevents the body from being misplaced in erection. The edges of the lugs 2 and 3 form abutments for positioning the body. The lugs may be perforated if desired as at 9 to allow the plaster to pass through. The folding of the body and of the arms gives great rigidity even in light gage material. Instead of folding the sides of the body together tight as shown in Fig. 2, they may be left open as in Fig. 3, giving greater width to the outer edge. In this latter figure the arms 4' and 5' are folded inside the lugs 2' and 3' and the latter are bent outward. The angle between the arms is usually ninety degrees but it may be varied to accord with the requirements of use.

The body 11, in Figs. 4 and 5 is of single thickness and one edge is cut so as to leave lugs such as 12 and 13 and arms such as 14 and 15 folded as at 16 and 17. This brings two arms nearly opposite each other. The lower part of Fig. 4, shows the position of the arms after cutting and before folding. If desired, tangs such as 18 and 19 may be struck from the metal of the body to afford openings and anchorage for the plaster or cement. In Fig. 6 the arms 14' and 15' are bent out flat. This may be an advantageous form for some cases. The edge may be rolled over or otherwise formed as shown at 11' in this figure.

In Figs. 7 and 8 the body 21 is formed from a special rolled section and the web is cut to form lugs 22 and 23 and arms 24 and 25 folded over in opposite directions as at 26 and 27. In this case the ends of the arms are bent back parallel to each other. The corners 28 and 29 of the lugs may be bent over if desired to increase the anchor effect.

In Figs. 9 and 10 the body 31 has the arms

32 and 33 folded as at 34 and 35. The blank is cut on an angle as shown at 36 and the arms thus formed are twisted or folded around so as to make the desired angle leaving the lugs 37, 37 between. Perforations such as 38 may be provided. The edge may be reinforced by a separately formed bead 39.

The form shown in Fig. 11 is suitable for an interior angle. The edge 41 is doubled and forms a groove or channel. The lugs 42 and 43 and the arms 44 and 45 are formed by cutting the rear edge of the body as in Fig. 4 then splitting the lugs of Fig. 4 between the arms and bending one half with its arm folded over on one side and the other half with its arm folded over on the other side.

One of the advantages of this invention is that the structure can be made from a relatively narrow strip of metal with the body and arms integral, the arms being of considerable length, and without any waste of material.

The structure may be painted or galvanized if desired.

What I claim is:

1. A corner bead formed from a narrow strip of metal and comprising a longitudinal body portion, a plurality of lugs projecting rearwardly therefrom and arms integral therewith and arranged in two sets in diverging planes, the lugs being between the planes of the arms and forming stops for the bead and the arms being folded over upon the lugs and the arms of each set lying flat in their respective planes.

2. A corner bead comprising a longitudinal body portion having lugs integral therewith along the rear edge, and arms integrally connected with said lugs and separated from each other, the separate arms being folded over against the lugs to which they are connected and the free ends of the separate arms projecting laterally at right angles from the body portion beyond said lugs.

3. A corner bead comprising a longitudinally folded body portion, a series of spacing lugs arranged in pairs opposite each other along the rear edges thereof and arms integral with said lugs having disconnected free ends folded over against said lugs and projecting laterally therefrom.

4. A corner bead formed from a relatively narrow strip of metal bent longitudinally along the center thereof and having two sides connected along the front edge, the said sides having cuts made therein extending from the rear edges of the same inward into the body of the sides and substantially longitudinally thereof to thereby provide longitudinal arm portions along the rear edges of the sides each connected at one end

with the side from which it is cut and separated from said side for the rest of its length, the free ends of said longitudinally detached edge arm portions of the sides being bent out of the planes of the sides and rearwardly in respect to the front edge of the structure whereby to provide a relatively narrow corner bead structure with relatively long separate attaching arms having free ends extending rearwardly a considerable distance beyond the normal rear edges of the bent strip.

5. A corner bead formed from a narrow strip of metal and comprising a body portion folded along its center to form a double outer edge to the body, lugs and arms integrally connected with the sides of the body, said arms being cut from the side edges of the body and bent outwardly and rearwardly, the parts of the arms at the points of attachment with the sides of the body being bent over double upon themselves and the ends of the arms extending free from the body substantially at right angles to the length of the body whereby a corner bead construction with attaching arms is formed from a relatively narrow strip of metal, said lugs being located between the arms for spacing the front edge away from a corner and leaving plaster-bonding openings in the sides where the ends of the arms have been bent outwardly.

6. A corner bead comprising a narrow strip of metal folded along the center to form a body with a rounded front edge, lugs integrally connected to the rear edges of the body and projecting rearwardly therefrom with plaster-bonding openings between the lugs, arms integrally connected with the side edges of said lugs and projecting outwardly and rearwardly therefrom, said arms being cut from the rear edges of the body between said lugs and turned over inside out.

7. A corner bead formed from a narrow strip of metal and comprising a body portion providing a continuous outer edge, lugs integral with the body portion and projecting rearwardly therefrom, an arm integral with each lug and bent over upon a part of said lug rearwardly and having a free end flaring outwardly from said lug, some of said arms extending outwardly on one side of the plane of the body and other arms extending outwardly on the opposite side of the plane of the body, the free ends of the arms of each set all lying in the same plane.

8. A corner bead formed from a narrow strip of metal and comprising a body portion folded along its center to form the outer edge of the body, arms cut lengthwise from the rear edges of the body portion, said arms each being integrally united with the body portion at one end and wholly detached from such body portion at the other ends,

the free ends of said arms being bent over upon integrally connecting portions of the arms and extending directly to the rear for a short distance and having their outer ends bent outwardly whereby long arms substantially at right angles to the body of the strip are obtained from a relatively narrow strip and whereby openings are left in the rear of the body of the strip between the arms for the plaster.

ROBERT S. ALLYN.

Witnesses:

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H. R. SMITH.

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