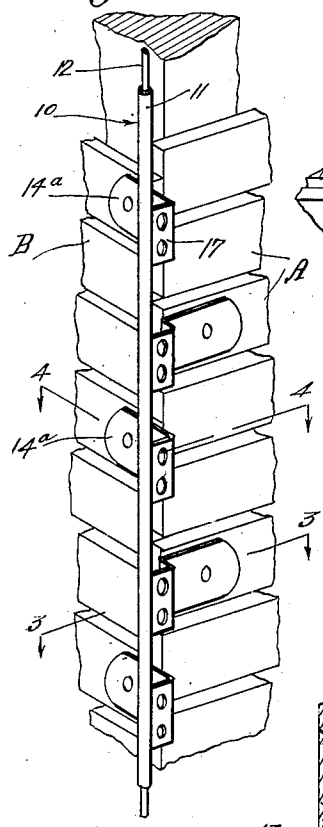
Sept. 17, 1929. F. C. WOLCOTT 1,728,461

CORNER BEAD FOR PLASTERING

Filed June 15, 1925

Fig. 2.



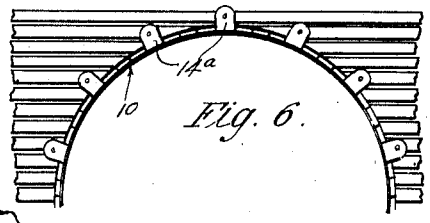


Fig. 6.

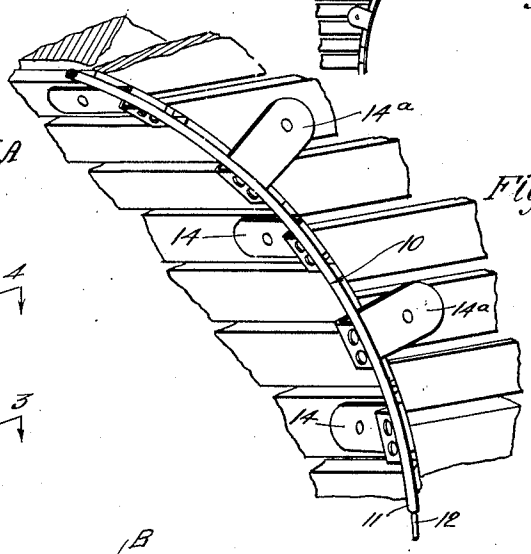


Fig. 7.

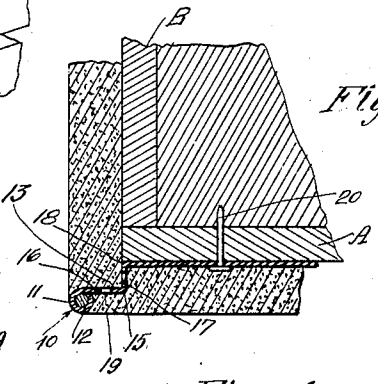


Fig. 3.

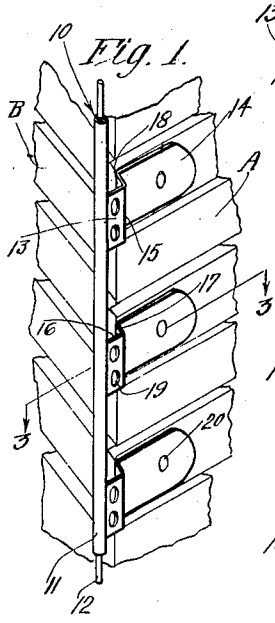


Fig. 1.

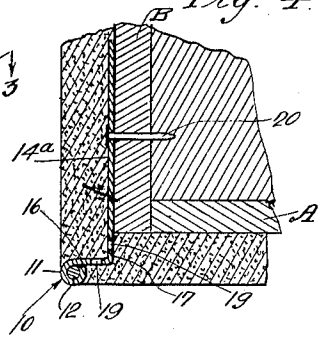


Fig. 4.

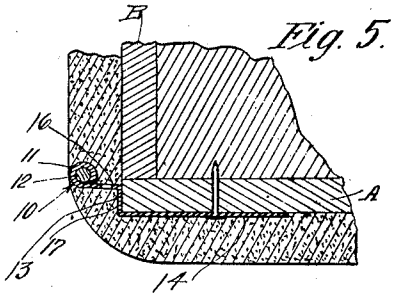


Fig. 5.

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Patented Sept. 17, 1929 1,728,461

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANK C. WOLCOTT, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF THIRTY-FIVE ONE-HUNDREDTHS TO A. A. MICHELETTI

CORNER BEAD FOR PLASTERING

Application filed June 15, 1925. Serial No. 37,019.

This invention relates generally to corner beads, that is, devices forming gages or guides for finished plaster facings at corners or other exposed edges of building structures, the devices also serving to reinforce and protect such edges after the plaster has set.

It is the principal object of the invention to provide a comparatively inexpensive bead which is capable of practically universal application. Usual beads are of such a nature that they cannot be readily and smoothly bent to follow the curves of arched or irregular openings. It is the custom to notch or otherwise mutilate such beads when they are about to be applied to any opening having a curve or bend in it. This is, of necessity, a troublesome, time consuming task and fails to give the smooth, even bends and curvatures desirable.

However, my bead has such characteristics that it may be easily and quickly bent to follow an outline of any reasonable curvature or bend, this without in any way weakening the bead by mutilation or requiring the use of special tools. The characteristics rendering possible such manipulation may be discussed to better advantage in the following detailed description.

My bead has a further advantage in that certain parts of it provide convenient gage points whereby proper positioning of the device is facilitated, that is, the bead may be readily lined up at the junction point of two wall surfaces so it is at standard distance from each.

I also provide the key portions of the bead with apertures which allow the passage of plaster thereinto or therethrough, thus giving the effect of a "plaster lock."

As a further feature, the bead may be applied, without alteration, to form a plaster guide and protector for rounded corners.

Other objects and novel features of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of my invention as applied to a corner structure;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a variant form of the device;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on line 3—3 of Figs. 1 or 2;

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a section generally similar to Fig. 3 but showing the device used as a gage and protector for rounded corners;

Fig. 6 is an elevation of the bead applied to any archway; and

Fig. 7 is an enlarged, fragmentary perspective of Fig. 6.

At the outset, I wish to state that I will not attempt to exhaust the many possible applications of my improved bead, but such examples as I shall give will make it apparent to those skilled in the art that the device is capable of application in any reasonable situation met by the plasterer.

In order to distinguish more readily between the device, as a whole, and that particular portion which is curled around to form the bead, proper, I will refer to the device, generally, as a "corner guard." However, it will be understood that the guard has all the functions of what is commonly known as a "corner bead" as to gaging the plaster thickness at the corner and as a corner finishing piece, the terminology being chosen merely for purposes of clarity.

In Fig. 1, guard 10 is shown applied to laths A and B where they join at the corner edge of opening-defining walls.

The guard is made up of a sheet metal strip, having somewhat flexible characteristics though rigid enough to hold its shape, rolled over to form a hollow, cylindrical bead 11. However, the invention, considered in its broader aspects, is not limited to a bead thus formed, for it may of different cross-section than that shown. For instance, it may be solid rather than tubular, or it may be of square or triangular cross-section. Preferably, a somewhat flexible reinforcing wire 12 is passed through the bead bore, the bead being closed upon the wire with sufficient force to position it.

The bead is provided at spaced intervals

with extensions to serve as means for supporting the bead from the wall in proper spaced relation for the plastering and these extensions may conveniently be made as lateral extensions of the metal strip from which the bead was formed.

The extensions comprise two portions 13 and 14, one of which, 13, serves to properly space the bead which may be herein referred to as the key and the other, 14, serves as an attaching tab. The key is preferably made of two portions, 16 and 17, bent as at 15 at right angles to each other and parallel respectively to the two walls to which the bead is to be attached, and all of those portions 16 which join the bead lie in the same plane. By reason of this construction, since the projections themselves are of greater flexibility than the bead, it will be clear that the flexibility of the bead, perpendicular to the plane of the portion 16 is not interfered with, and, furthermore, by reason of the spaced relation of the projections, the bead will possess a certain flexibility in the said plane.

The two portions of the key will be such as to effect the proper spacing of the bead from the wall. In the form illustrated in Fig. 1, the attaching tabs 14 are themselves all in a single plane at right angles to one of the portions as 17 of the key. This enables a corner to be established from either wall only even though the other wall be subject to very considerable irregularities.

In the modification illustrated in Figure 2, the attaching tabs of alternate projections are at right angles to each other, certain of these tabs 14^a extending as prolongations of the adjacent portions 17 of their respective projections to effect this end. In this modification, the projecting tabs themselves define the position of the corner beads from the position of both of the intersecting walls and thus serve as a convenient gauge for the setting of the corner bead. Portions 16 and 17 of the key may be apertured as at 19 to allow entrance of the plaster through the apertures to serve as locks to the plaster. By reason of the fact that the projections are much more flexible than the bead itself, they may readily accommodate themselves to irregularities in the surface to which they are to be attached, as for example, should a lath be thicker or thinner than the average, without a corresponding distortion in the position of the bead itself.

In Fig. 5 is illustrated the application of a corner bead to the making of a rounded corner. In this utilization of the invention, one of the forms of the device illustrated in Fig. 1 is preferably employed. By reversing the extension, however, of a portion of the key it may be caused to extend inwardly past the corner as clearly shown in Fig. 5, rather than outwardly as in a normal corner construction. If desired, a second bead may be similarly situated at right angles to the first with its projections alternating with the projections of the first so that both terminals of the corner curve may be protected. This use of the corner bead not only serves as a gauge to which the two flat faces of the plaster may be trued, but also serves as a gauge from which the corner curve itself may be formed.

In Figs. 6 and 7, is shown the application of the device to an arch in which the plane of those portions of the key which are directly attached to the bead is curved to conform to the arch. With this corner bead the outer surface of an arch may be trued to an accuracy greater than that of the lath framework itself since the flexibility of the projections permits them to be bent to accommodate themselves where necessary.

It is believed a full understanding of the invention will be had from the foregoing, but it will be understood the drawings and description are to be considered merely illustrative of and not restrictive on the broader claims appended hereto, for various changes in design, structure and arrangement may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of said claims.

I claim:

1. A device of the class described comprising a corner bead bendable in any direction without distortion, and having integral wall attaching means, all of which are spaced apart and which when attached to a wall prevent bending of said bead.

2. A device of the class described comprising a bendable bead in the form of a readily pliable longitudinal member having a number of wall attaching lugs which are separated from each other, said bead being bendable in any direction at any point in its length to meet different conditions without distorting the same or rendering it unfit for use and without necessitating readjustment of said attaching lugs for their attachment to the wall.

3. A device of the class described, comprising a continuous piece of pliable wire, a thin strip of flexible metal bent into tubular form around said wire and having its longitudinal edges arranged within the plane of said tube whereby the metal tube can be bent at any angle, and spaced wall attaching tabs extending integrally from a free longitudinal edge of said tube.

4. A device of the class described comprising a bead having attaching lugs extending therefrom, alternate lugs each having a compound bend, and the other lugs each having only a single bend.

5. A device of the class described comprising a bead, attaching lugs extending therefrom in the same plane, alternate lugs each having a transverse compound curve, and the other lugs having only one bend

whereby alternate lugs are disposed at an angle to the other lugs, and all of the lugs being provided with key portions.

6. A device of the class described comprising a bead, attaching tabs extending therefrom, said tabs being bent in the same direction in the same plane, alternate tabs being bent a second time in a different plane and adapted to be arranged with said second bend substantially flush with a corner to which the device is to be attached.

7. A device of the class described comprising an elongated bead having longitudinally spaced transverse extensions, provided with attaching tabs, the spaces between the extensions being at least as great as the width of said extensions whereby a second device may be associated with said first device with its tabs extending through the spaces between the tabs of the first device and the beads of the two devices arranged in parallelism.

8. A corner guard comprising a bead portion bendable without distortion in all directions, spaced apart projecting lugs extending outwardly therefrom in a single plane, said lugs being relatively more flexible than the bead whereby they may be adjusted to irregularities without distorting the bead.

9. A corner guard comprising a bead portion, separately projecting lugs extending outwardly therefrom in a single plane, said lugs being independently flexible and carrying attaching tabs for attachment to the wall lying in a plane parallel to said first mentioned plane, said tabs and lugs being spaced from each other.

10. A corner guard comprising a bead portion bendable without distortion, separately projecting supporting lugs extending outwardly therefrom all of said supporting lugs for said bead portion lying in a single plane, certain of said lugs being bent to provide a parallel offset portion to serve as a means of attachment.

11. A corner bead comprising a strip having extensions on one side to form attaching lugs and having the remainder of said strip folded longitudinally to form a corner bead, all of said attaching lugs at the point of attachment to the corner bead lying in a first plane substantially parallel to one of the walls forming the corner to which the guard is attached in operative position and said lugs having their ends used for attachment to the wall bent into a second plane parallel to and spaced from said first plane.

12. A corner guard comprising a strip having extensions on one side to form attaching lugs and having the remainder of said strip folded longitudinally to form a corner bead, all of said attaching lugs at the point of attachment to the corner bead lying in a single plane, said lugs having their ends bent in alternation into two intersecting planes neither of which includes the corner bead to serve as a means for attachment to said corner, one of said planes lying substantially parallel to the plane of said lugs at the point of attachment to said corner bead.

13. A corner guard comprising a bead portion bendable without distortion in all directions, separately projecting lugs extending outwardly therefrom to serve as a means of attachment, said lugs having attaching portions lying in different planes, said planes intersecting in a line spaced from and parallel to the bead, and all of said lugs being attached to the bead by a flat portion substantially parallel to one of said planes.

14. A device of the class described including a laterally flexible corner bead having attaching lugs, all of the supporting lugs for said bead having the portions thereof adjacent to the bead disposed in a single plane positioned substantially perpendicular to a plane in which the bead is bent when applied to a curved corner.

15. A device of the class described including a laterally flexible corner bead having a series of longitudinally spaced flat extensions providing attaching lugs, each having flat key portions integrally adjoining the bead, all of the flat key portions for the bead lying in a single plane substantially perpendicular to a plane in which the bead is bent laterally when applied to a curved corner and the parts of said bead between said lugs being tubular so as to be laterally flexible in all directions.

16. A device of the class described including a strip having extensions on one side to form attaching lugs and having the remainder thereof bent to form a tubular corner bead, all of the attaching lugs for the corner bead at the points of attachment to said bead lying in a single plane disposed in substantially parallel relation with the plane of one of the walls to which the guard is attached, adjacent lugs being longitudinally spaced apart, said tubular bead intermediate said lugs having the strip edges lying in substantially abutting relation in the periphery of the tube so as to facilitate lateral flexure.

17. A corner bead having attaching and supporting lugs each with a supporting key, all of the upporting keys for said bead having sections thereof lying in one plane parallel to and spaced from said bead and certain of said keys having key extensions at an angle to said first plane.

18. A corner bead having attaching and supporting lugs each with a supporting key, all of the supporting keys for said bead having the sections thereof adjacent to the bead lying in one plane and certain of said keys having a bend therein forming angularly disposed key sections adapted to be attached to

a wall in substantially parallel relation to said first plane.

19. A corner bead having attaching and supporting lugs each with a supporting key, all of the supporting keys for said bead having the sections thereof adjacent to the bead lying in one plane and certain of said keys having a bend therein forming angularly disposed key sections, while others of said keys lie wholly in the respective planes of said sections adjacent the bead.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 26 day of May, 1925.

FRANK C. WOLCOTT.