

E. H. JONES.
CORNER STRIP FOR PLASTERED WALLS.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1919.

1,420,040.

Patented June 20, 1922.

Fig. 1.

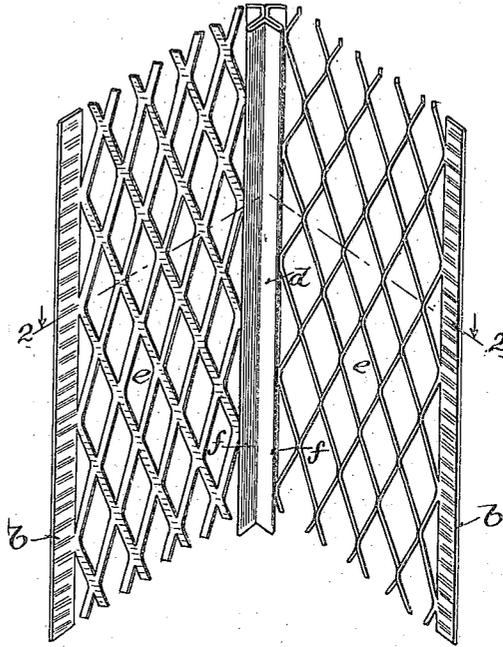


Fig. 2.

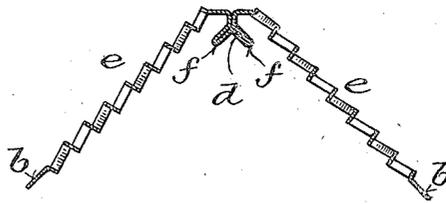
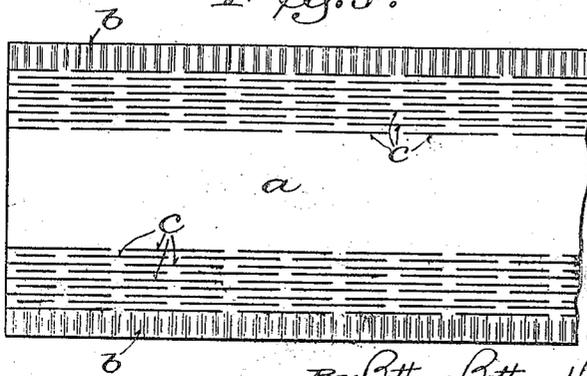


Fig. 3.



Inventor:
Edmund H. Jones
By *Bottom, Bottom, Hudnall & Pecker*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND H. JONES, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO MILWAUKEE CORRUGATING COMPANY, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, A CORPORATION OF WISCONSIN.

CORNER STRIP FOR PLASTERED WALLS.

1,420,040.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1922.

Application filed January 20, 1919. Serial No. 272,136.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND H. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner Strips for Plastered Walls, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof.

This invention relates more particularly to sheet metal reinforcing and division strips and corner ground, guide or gage beads for reentrant angles of plastered walls.

The main objects of the invention are to insure true angles at the intersection of plastered walls; to facilitate the application of plaster to walls adjacent corners formed thereby; to prevent the cracking of the plaster in and adjacent to the corners; to provide a more effective bonding of the plaster to the foundation therefor adjacent and close to the angles; to form comparatively stiff beads, which will maintain their shape, integrally with flexible attachment and bonding wings, which are adaptable to rough uneven surfaces, from comparatively narrow strips of sheet metal; and generally to improve the construction of devices of this class.

It consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of parts as hereinafter particularly described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawing like characters designate the same parts in the several figures.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an inside corner strip made in accordance with the invention; Fig. 2 is a cross section thereof on the line 2-2, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a plan view of a slitted blank having crimped margins for an inside corner strip.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, showing a corner strip as constructed for inside corners or reentrant angles of plastered walls, a comparatively narrow blank of sheet metal of comparatively thin gage, is slitted lengthwise on opposite sides of a plain imperforate central portion *a* and marginal portions *b*, as shown in Fig. 3. The slits *c* of each transverse row are shown as straight, and in staggered relation to those of the adjacent rows, so that by stretching the blank transversely, the slitted portions will be ex-

panded into diamond-shaped meshes, the strands of the meshes assuming planes oblique or approximately perpendicular to the plane of the blank, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Other forms of mesh suitable for the purpose may be made by varying the shape and arrangement of the slits.

The margins *b* of the blank are preferably crimped transversely as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, to stiffen and cause them to maintain their shape when the slitted portions of the blank are expanded, and to lie flat against the walls to which they are applied. The plain central portion *a* of the blank is bent inwardly, either before or after the expansion of the slitted portions, to form an expansible division fold and inwardly projecting bead *d*, from which the slitted portions of the blank diverge at an angle to each other, as shown in Fig. 2, approximately corresponding with the angle formed by the intersection of the walls to which the strip is to be applied. The divergent slitted portions, with their margins *b*, form wings *e*, for attaching or fastening the strip to the walls to which the plaster is to be applied, and securely bonding the plaster coatings thereto adjacent and close to the division fold and bead, the expanded meshes of the wings through which the plaster is pressed and with which it interlocks, extending close to the fold and bead. The division fold at the base of the bead *d*, the sides of which are primarily brought close together at the base of the bead, is expansible, and separates the plaster coatings from each other at the corner, thereby permitting them to recede or shift with any ordinary shrinking, swelling or warping of the plaster foundation, without cracking the plaster. The bead *d* consisting of two-ply inwardly diverging folds or flanges *f*, overhanging and parallel with the wings *e*, forms grounds, guides or gages to facilitate the application of the plaster and determining its proper thickness.

The folds or flanges *f* and the adjoining expansible division fold, form with the wings *e*, recesses to receive and confine adjacent edges of the plaster coatings and thus prevent the formation or exposure of cracks between the plaster and bead on account of the relative shifting of the coatings due to shrinking, swelling or settling of the plaster foundation.

The two-ply folded construction of the

bead makes it stiff and tends to maintain the true rectilinear form of the exposed reentrant angle formed by the intersection of the divergent folds or flanges *f*, without interfering with the flexibility of the wings *e* and their adaptability to rough, irregular or uneven walls.

The inward bends of the wings *e* adjoining the expansible fold and bead *d* form a recess at the back of the corner strip, which facilitates placing and fastening the strip in proper position as it avoids contact with obstructions such as splinters etc., which often occur in corners formed by the intersection of rough unfinished walls.

The corner strip as herein shown and described, requires less metal than corner strips having unexpanded wings of the same extent, and the metal used is distributed to better advantage to bond and reinforce the plaster adjacent the corners. The open mesh of the slitted and expanded attachment wings, affords a more effective bond for the plaster adjacent and close to the bead, than notched,

punched or perforated and unexpanded wings.

Various modifications in the details of construction of the device may be made without departure from the principle and scope of the invention as defined in the following claim.

I claim:

A corner strip for plastered walls, consisting of sheet metal and formed integrally with an inwardly projecting expansible division fold and a continuous comparatively inflexible corner gage bead and on opposite sides of the fold with comparatively flexible slitted and expanded attachment and plaster bonding wings at an angle to each other, the bead consisting of inwardly diverging two-ply folds parallel with and overhanging the wings and forming therewith recesses to receive and confine adjoining edges of plaster coatings.

In witness whereof I hereto affix my signature.

EDMUND H. JONES.