

E. F. RICE.

Improvement in Corner Beads for Plastering.

No. 125,844.

Patented April 16, 1872.

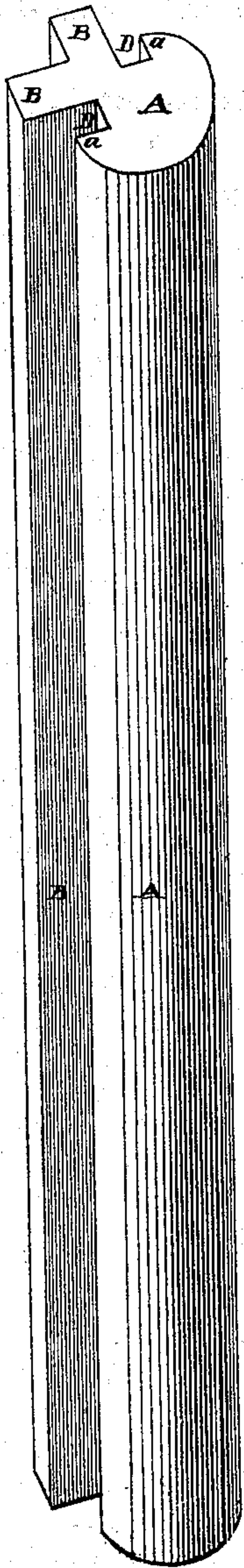


FIG. 1

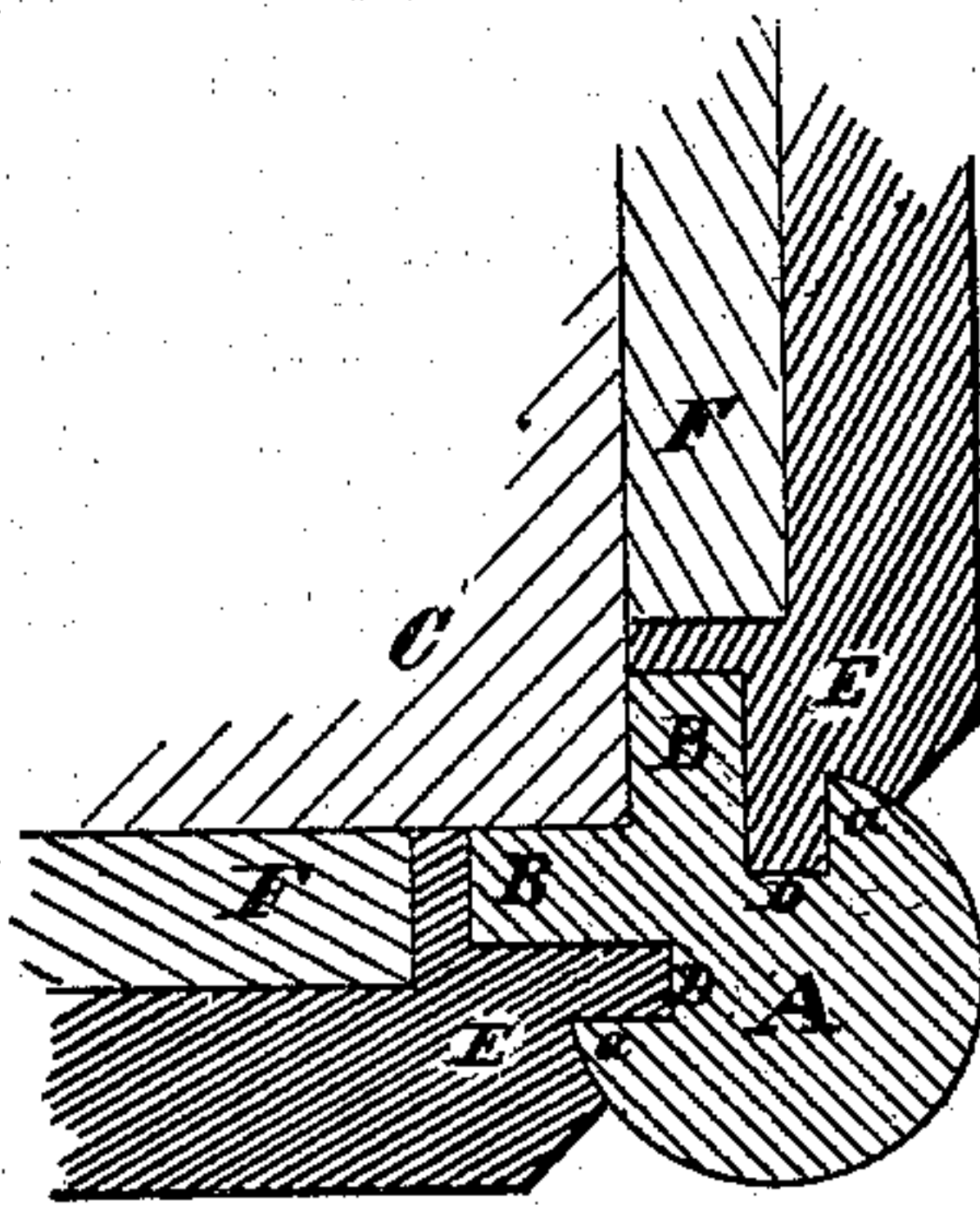


FIG. 2

Witnesses

Charles Burleigh
Robert S. Kniffin

Inventor

Erving F. Rice

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERVING F. RICE, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND ROBERT S. GRIFFIN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORNER-BEADS FOR PLASTERING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,844, dated April 16, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERVING F. RICE of the city and county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvement in Corner-Beads for Plastering; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a piece of my improved corner-bead; and Fig. 2 represents a transverse section of a corner, showing the application of the bead thereto.

It is a well-known fact that in all plastered buildings the projecting corners of the partitions and walls require to be fitted with a corner-bead of some form, against which the edge of the plastering is finished. These corner-beading strips, as heretofore usually made, have been simply molding of cylindrical form secured to the corner of the partition, and the plastering spread against their sides, and if not very firmly held by the lathing the plastering is liable to start up at its edge, and break away from the corner-bead, either leaving an unsightly crack or falling off in pieces and exposing the lathing, and when it is once started or broken there is no way of replacing it so as to make it look finished and smooth like the original work. The corners of the partitions are usually filled in at the back of the lath for a distance of from two to six inches with the studding to which the lath are nailed, so that the plaster has no chance to clinch on the back of the laths; therefore the hold which the plaster has upon the laths is, at best, the weakest near its edges or corners where the parts should by right be the strongest; and this hold is further weakened by the jar and vibration of the partition, caused by the pounding and hammering required in finishing the building; consequently the usual result with the ordinary beading is that the edges of the plastering to a greater or less extent break away from the corner-beads, leaving cracks, and thus disfigures and injures the work; and it is probable that very few, if any, buildings are erected which are free from this defect.

The object of my present invention is to obviate this difficulty, and to produce a corner-bead which will firmly retain the edge of the plastering in close contact with itself, and also

prevent its loosening from the laths. The nature of my invention consists in a corner-bead for plastering, constructed of the peculiar form hereinafter described.

In the drawing, the part marked A indicates the body of the corner-bead, which is of cylindrical form. It is provided with backward-projecting flanges B, which fit onto the corner of the stud C when the bead is placed in position, as indicated in Fig. 2. At each side of the bead at the junction of the cylindrical portion and flanges B, a groove, D, is formed to receive the edge of the plaster E, which latter when finished fills the grooves D, and also extends out upon the cylindrical portion of the bead for a short distance, as indicated in section Fig. 2. The flanges B are formed of less thickness than the laths F, and the plaster being pressed in between the flanges and the ends of the laths, forms a lock which prevents the edges of the plaster from being drawn out of the grooves D by the shrinking of the wood-work, while the edges of the plaster are held firmly down by the lips *a a* at the outside of the grooves D, and are thus prevented from loosening and rising from the laths or beading. This style of corner-bead I have had put to a practical test, and it is found to meet the requirements of the case in a very perfect and satisfactory manner; and it will be observed, by an examination of Fig. 2, that the plaster E when hardened and dry cannot be separated from the beadings A without breaking the body of the plaster or splitting off the lip *a* of the bead, neither of which accidents are probable under ordinary circumstances. The face of the corner-bead may, if desired, be made of other than cylindrical form, but the cylindrical form is the one usually chosen for the purpose.

Having described my improved corner-bead for plastering, what I claim therein as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent as an improved article of manufacture, is—

A corner-bead for plastering, provided with grooves D D and flanges B B, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

ERVING F. RICE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. BURLEIGH,
ROBERT S. GRIFFIN.