(No Model.)

G. W. MESERVE.

STEEL CORNER PLATE.

No. 583,413. Patented May 25, 1897.

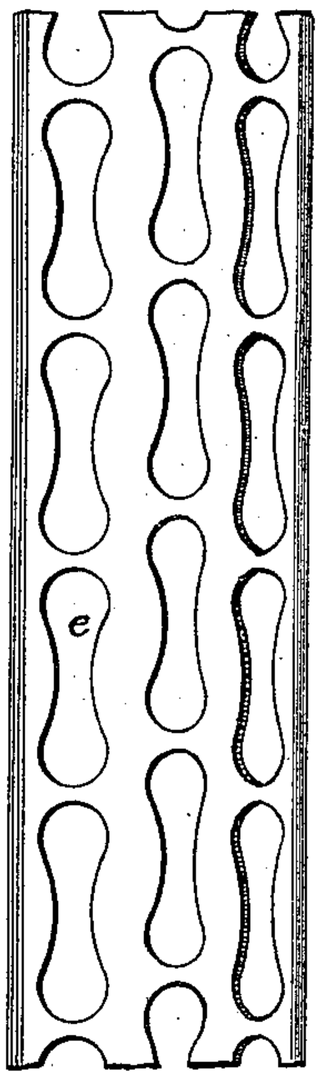

Fig. 1.

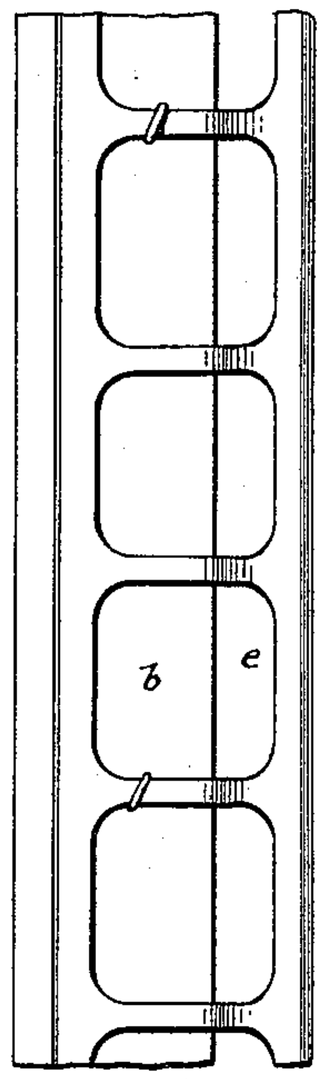

Fig. 4.

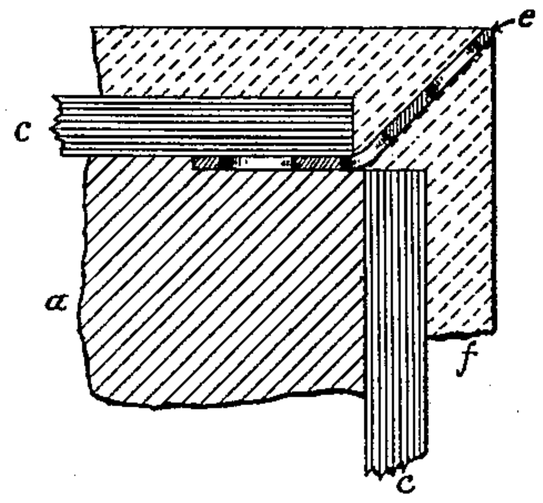

Fig. 2.

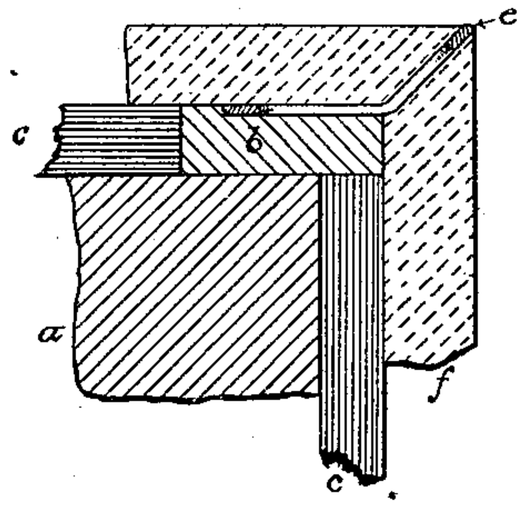

Fig. 5.

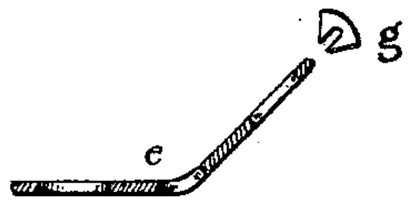

Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.

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STEEL CORNER-PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,413, dated May 25, 1897.

Application filed July 6, 1896. Serial No. 598,246. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MESERVE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Plasterers' Steel Corner and Angle Plates, (for which I have not obtained a patent in any country,) of which the following is a specification, illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views in each plate.

My invention relates to improvements in metal corner plates or beads used by plasterers in the construction of plastered walls to form outlines or guides for the trowel, clenching-spaces for the mortar, and protection for the finished work where corners, arrises, sweeps, angles, and arches occur.

a is the studding; *b*, the wooden furring-strip; *c*, the lathing; *d*, the brickwork; *e*, the metal plate; *f*, finished plastering; *g*, circular bead.

Figure 1 is a face view of steel plate of any desired length having more than two continuous lines of perforations and continuous lines of metal bent to an angle of about forty-five degrees. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of Fig. 1, showing the corner-plate, lathing, plastering, and studding as used without the furring-strip. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the corner-plate, full size, bent to an angle of forty-five degrees, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. Letter *g*, Fig. 3, represents a detachable bead to be applied to any of the smooth round edges. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a corner-plate mounted ready for use. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of Fig. 4, showing the plate, furring-strip, corner-studding, lathing, and plastering. Fig. 6 is a cross-section of the steel plate, full size, bent to an angle of forty-five degrees.

Fig. 1, having three or more rows of perforations and four or more continuous lines of metal, is adapted to be used without the furring-strip. It has been found that where the perforations cross the plate, leaving but two or three ribs standing at an angle of forty-five degrees to each other, the slightest deflection of one throws the other out of line, making it difficult to secure the plate to the wall or studding and have the plastering of equal thickness on its face and reveal, or to keep the outline of the corner perfect. This difficulty is overcome by the use of additional lateral ribs, over which staples may be driven without disturbing the blade of the corner-plate. This plate must of necessity be wider than the plate shown in Fig. 4 and of sufficient strength to bear handling in long strips without crippling.

Fig. 4 made of fifteen-gage Bessemer steel, one and three-sixteenth inches wide, perforated for clenching-spaces and bent laterally to an angle of forty-five degrees. The upturn should be three-eighths of an inch, or equal to the usual thickness of common plastering. The small strip of wood furring on which it is mounted by means of wire staples should be three-eighths of an inch thick, or equal to the lathing against which it is to be applied, rabbeted to receive the metal plate, flush to the shoulder, and left at any desired width.

I am aware that a part of the foregoing is set forth and allowed in my former United States patent, No. 547,174; but the methods and improvements herein illustrated and described have been brought out and demonstrated by long and costly experiments. My endeavor to enable the plasterer to do with ease what he never could do before has been accomplished in this way: First, to distinguish new and original matter from old in the foregoing I will mention the rabbeted securing-strip in connection with a perforated and laterally-bent metal corner, so useful in handling and holding the plate; second, the extra number of lateral rows of ribs and perforations that hold the plumb-line more rigidly and render the plate less liable to damage in handling and putting in place; third, the contraction of the inner edge of the plate by taking therefrom small sections of the metal in making circular work; fourth, the making of the plate reversible and saving all conflict with the lather, applying it under or over his work.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A strip of metal plate, of any desired length, width and thickness, bent laterally to an angle of about forty-five degrees, perforated for the passage of mortar therethrough, and for nailing-spaces in such manner as to

leave four or more continuous lines or ribs of metal from end to end of this plate, and three or more lines or rows of openings, one wing to be of sufficient width to reach diagonally from the corner studding or wall, to the intended face of the plastering, and the other of sufficient width and strength for properly putting it into the building and holding it securely in place while receiving the mortar, substantially as illustrated and described and for the purpose set forth.

2. The herein-described, perforated, and laterally-bent metallic corner-plate, provided with a straight-edge to outline the corner, and a thin strip of wood furring to control the thickness of lathing and plastering, and furnish sound nailing in securing the plate in position, substantially as described and illustrated.

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