

(No Model.)

J. S. MERRITT.
CORNER PLASTER STRIP.

No. 584,515.

Patented June 15, 1897.

Fig. 1.

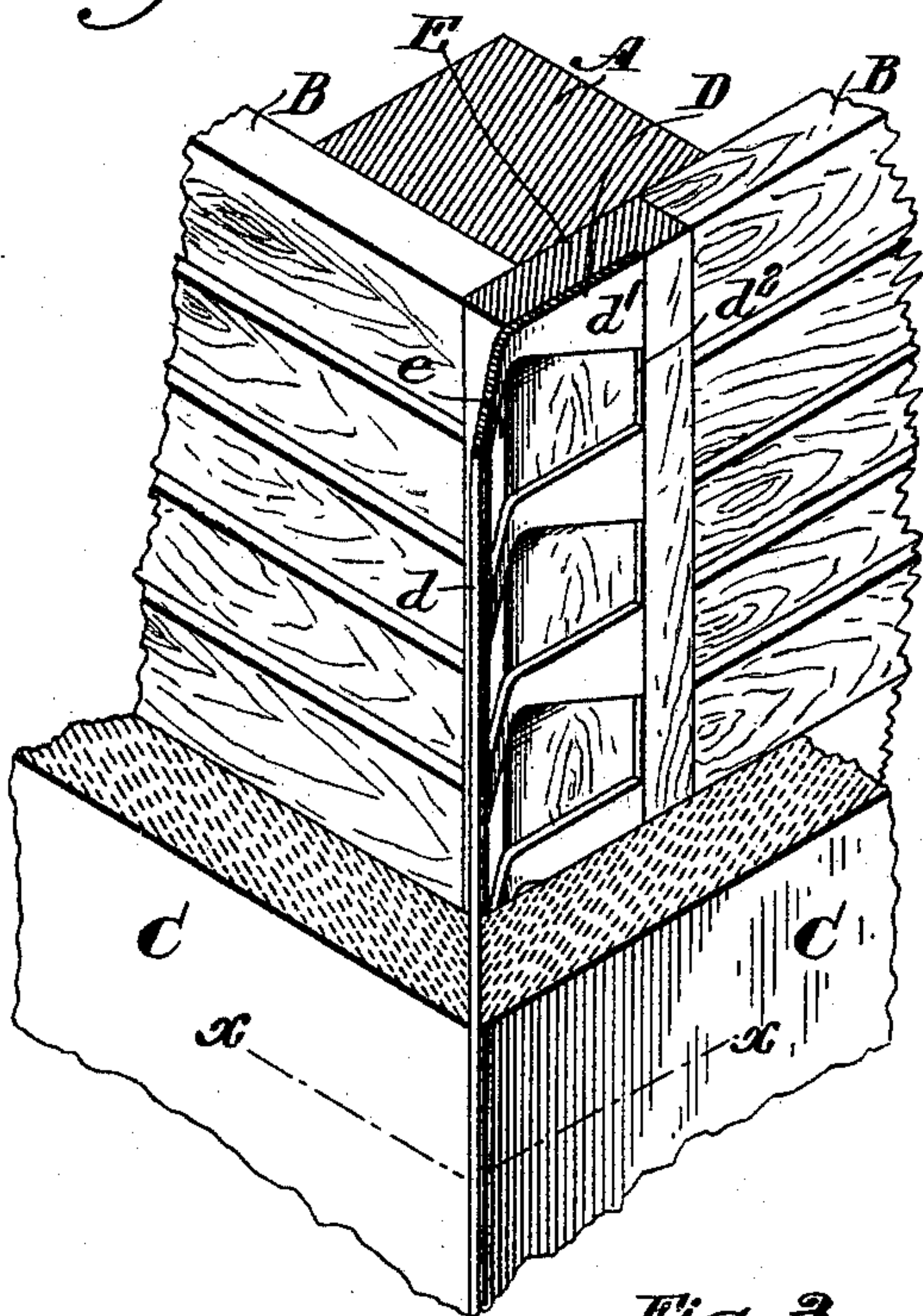


Fig. 2.

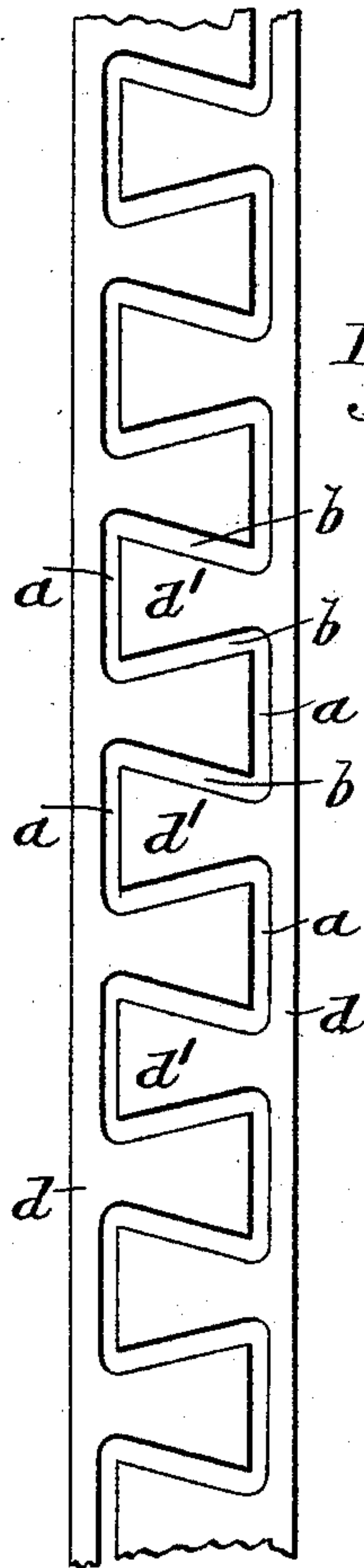


Fig. 4.

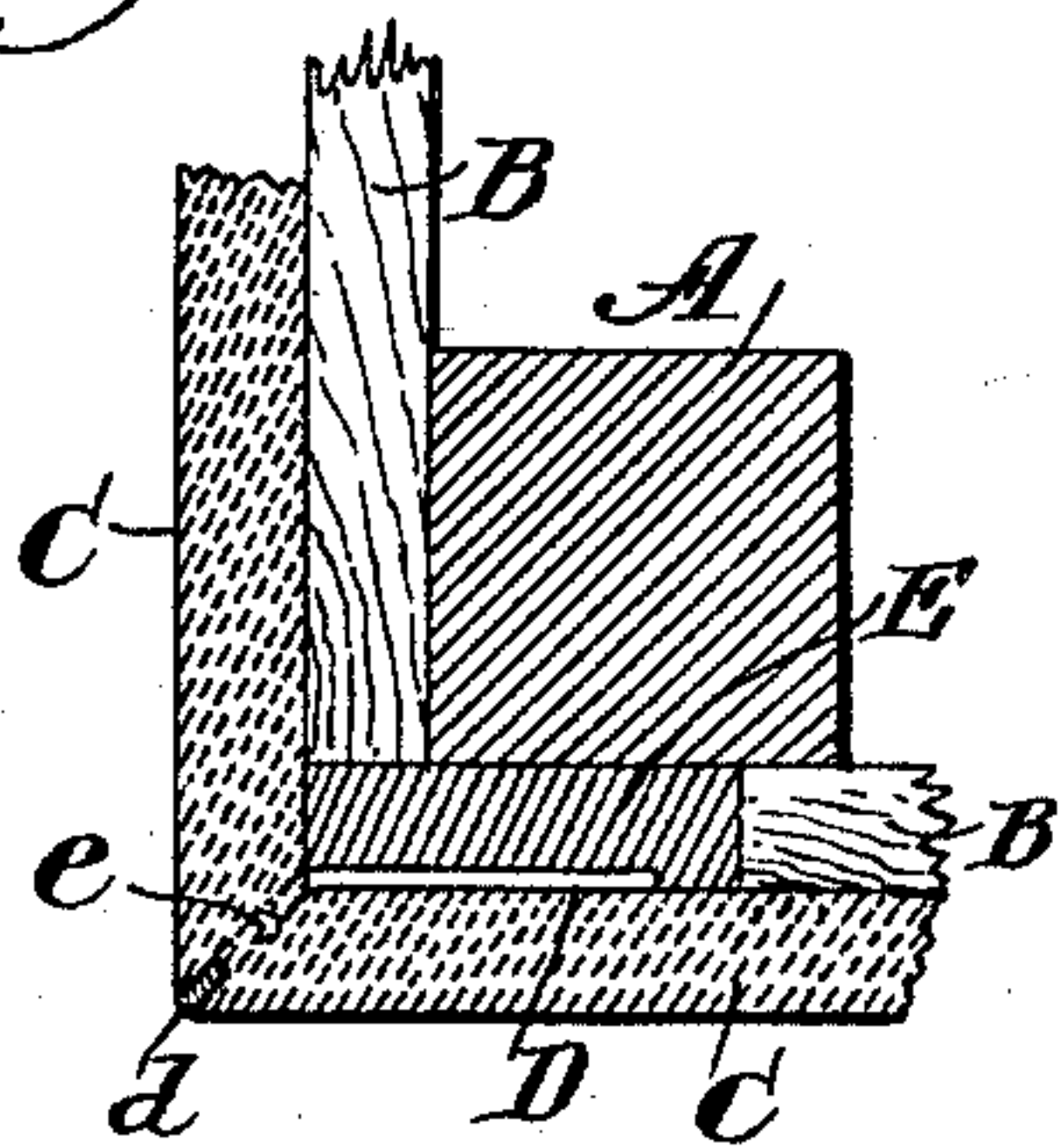
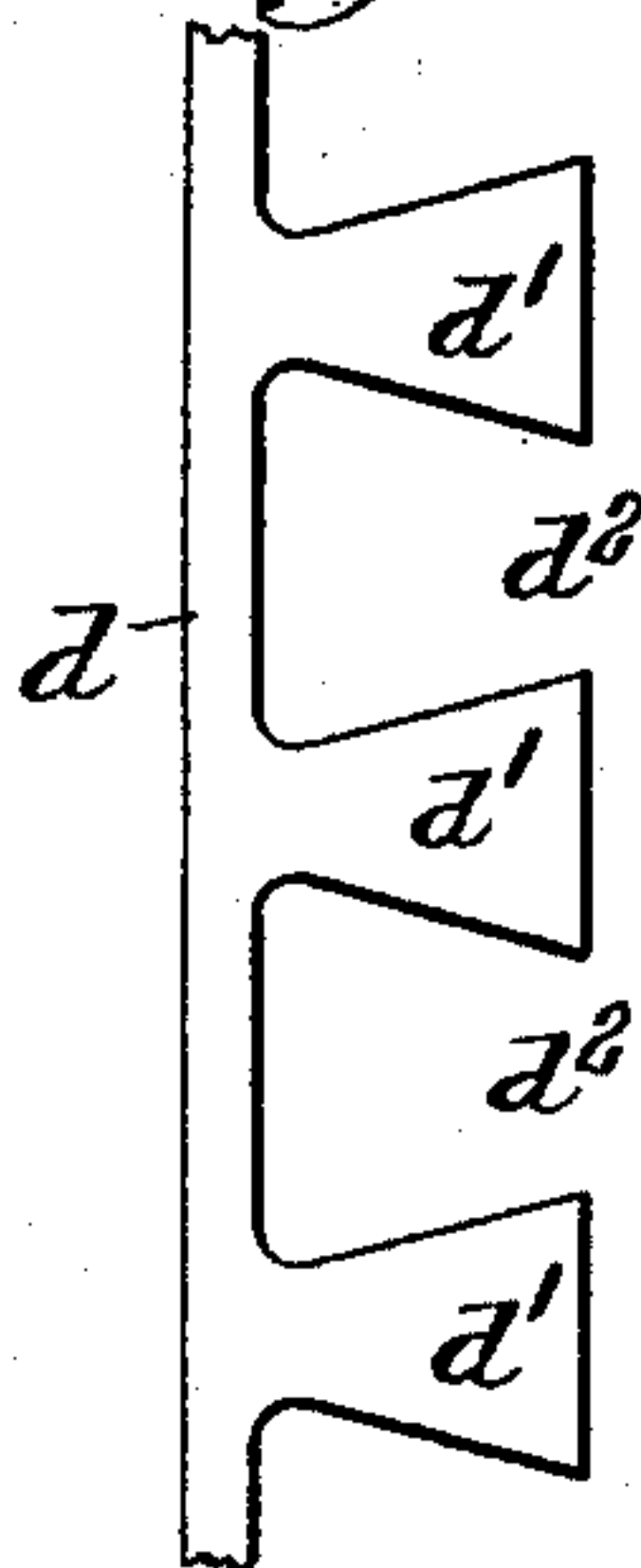


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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CORNER PLASTER-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,515, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed August 15, 1896. Serial No. 602,829. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES S. MERRITT, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Corner Plaster-Strips, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to corner plaster-strips; and it consists of the improvements which are described in the following specification and are shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates particularly to an improved construction of plasterers' corner strips or plates, whereby a strong and efficient strip may be produced at the least possible cost.

It has been proposed in the construction of buildings to employ metal strips secured to the framework at the corners and projecting out into the angle of the corner for the purpose of supporting the plastering and forming a sharp corner. It has been usual to form such strips with a series of perforations through which the plaster passes, forming bonds between the two faces of the plastering. As heretofore constructed there has been a great waste of material in making these strips owing to the formation of the perforations. By my improvements in the construction of the strips I am able to reduce the waste to a minimum, forming two strips from but little more material than was formerly required for one and without in any way decreasing the strength and efficiency of the strips.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the corner of the wall of a building employing my improved corner-strip. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a plate, showing the preferred manner of making the corner-strips. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of the corner-strip; and Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view, on the line xx of Fig. 1, of the corner of a building employing my improved corner-strip.

A is the usual vertical studding.

B is the lathing, and C the plaster.

D is the corner-strip, which is constructed with a continuous outer edge d and a series of inwardly-projecting tongues d' , separated from one another by intermediate open spaces d^2 .

In Fig. 2 I have shown the preferred manner of constructing the corner-strips, whereby a minimum quantity of material is used. A strip of metal or other material of convenient length is punched or cut so as to be separated longitudinally into two corresponding pieces each provided with a continuous outer edge d and a series of projecting tongues d' . In making these pieces the strip is cut or punched at the lines $a a$ adjacent to each edge and transversely on the lines $b b$, connecting the opposite longitudinal cuts $a a$, thus forming the two identical pieces. In this way two corner-strips may be formed from a single piece of material of but little greater width than has heretofore been used for making a single strip. The waste of metal in cutting the strips is reduced to a minimum, and consequently the cost of manufacture is greatly reduced.

While I have shown the tongues d' wedge-shaped, this is not essential, as the lines $b b$ may be cut or punched straight or inclining in the opposite directions, thus forming square or tapered tongues, or other shapes may be formed. I prefer the wedge shape shown, as it gives larger openings e adjacent to the edge d for the plaster without in any way weakening the strip. The strip is fastened by the tongues d' to a strip E, secured to the framework, or may be fastened, if desired, directly to the studding A. The outer edge is left projecting beyond the studding or strip E, so as to form a continuous outer edge, with a series of openings e between the outer edge d and the edge of the strip E or studding. This projecting edge may be suitably bent, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to bisect the angle of the corner. The plaster is applied in the usual manner and passes through the openings e , forming a bond between the two faces.

In cases where a rounded corner is to be formed the outer edge of the strip is suitably bent.

By properly bending the strip it may be used for either internal or external corners.

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

1. A corner plaster-strip composed of a piece of suitable material having a continuous outer edge with a series of inwardly-projecting tongues separated from one another

along the inner edge by openings extending into the body of the piece adjacent to the continuous outer edge so as to form openings *e* through which the plaster may pass.

5 2. The plaster-strips formed by dividing a strip of material on longitudinal lines *a*, *a*, and transverse lines *b*, *b*, into two complementary pieces each having a continuous outer edge *d*, and a series of inwardly-projecting tongues
10 *d'* separated from one another on the inner edge by openings *d*².

3. As a new article of manufacture, a corner-strip having a rib, with wings projecting therefrom at intervals, so spaced as to form

openings through which the plaster may extend, substantially as described. 15

4. As a new article of manufacture, a corner-strip having a rib, with wings projecting therefrom at intervals and bent, so spaced as to form openings through which the plaster 20 may extend, substantially as described.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand.

JAS. S. MERRITT.

Witnesses:

R. M. KELLY,
J. J. BOYLE.