

No. 624,076.

Patented May 2, 1899.

W. F. PARKER.

METALLIC CORNER STRIP FOR PROTECTING ANGLES OF PLASTERED WALLS.

(Application filed Mar. 2, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

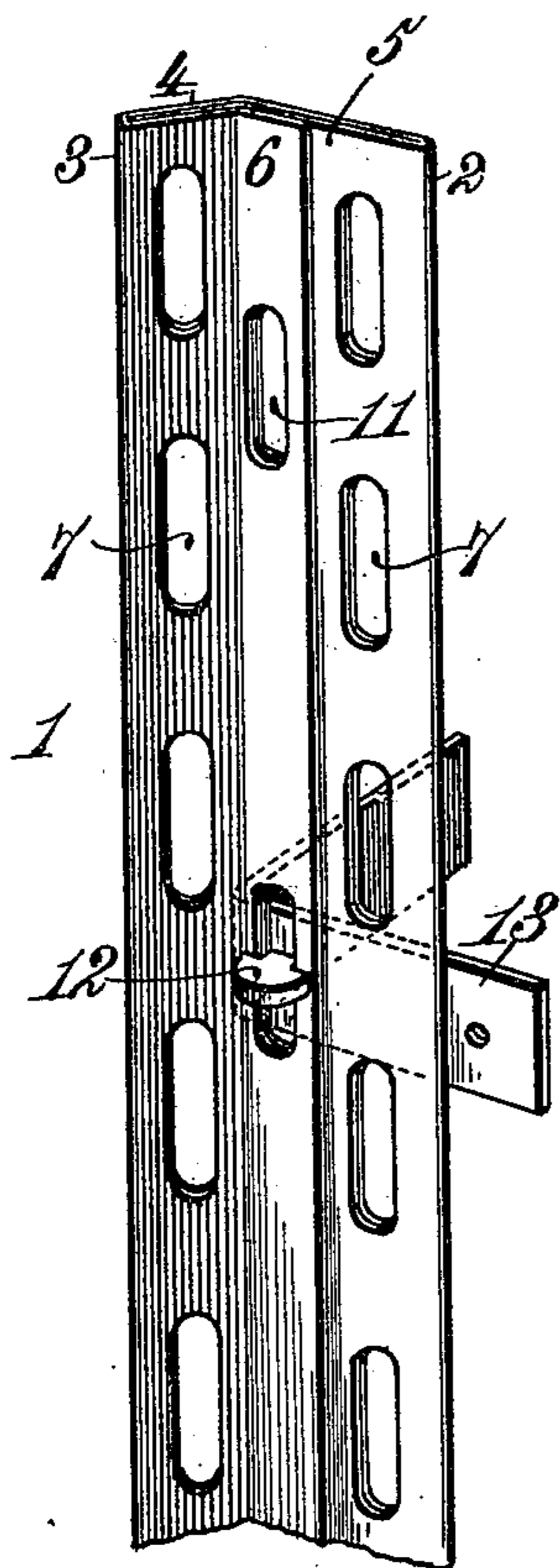


Fig. 3.

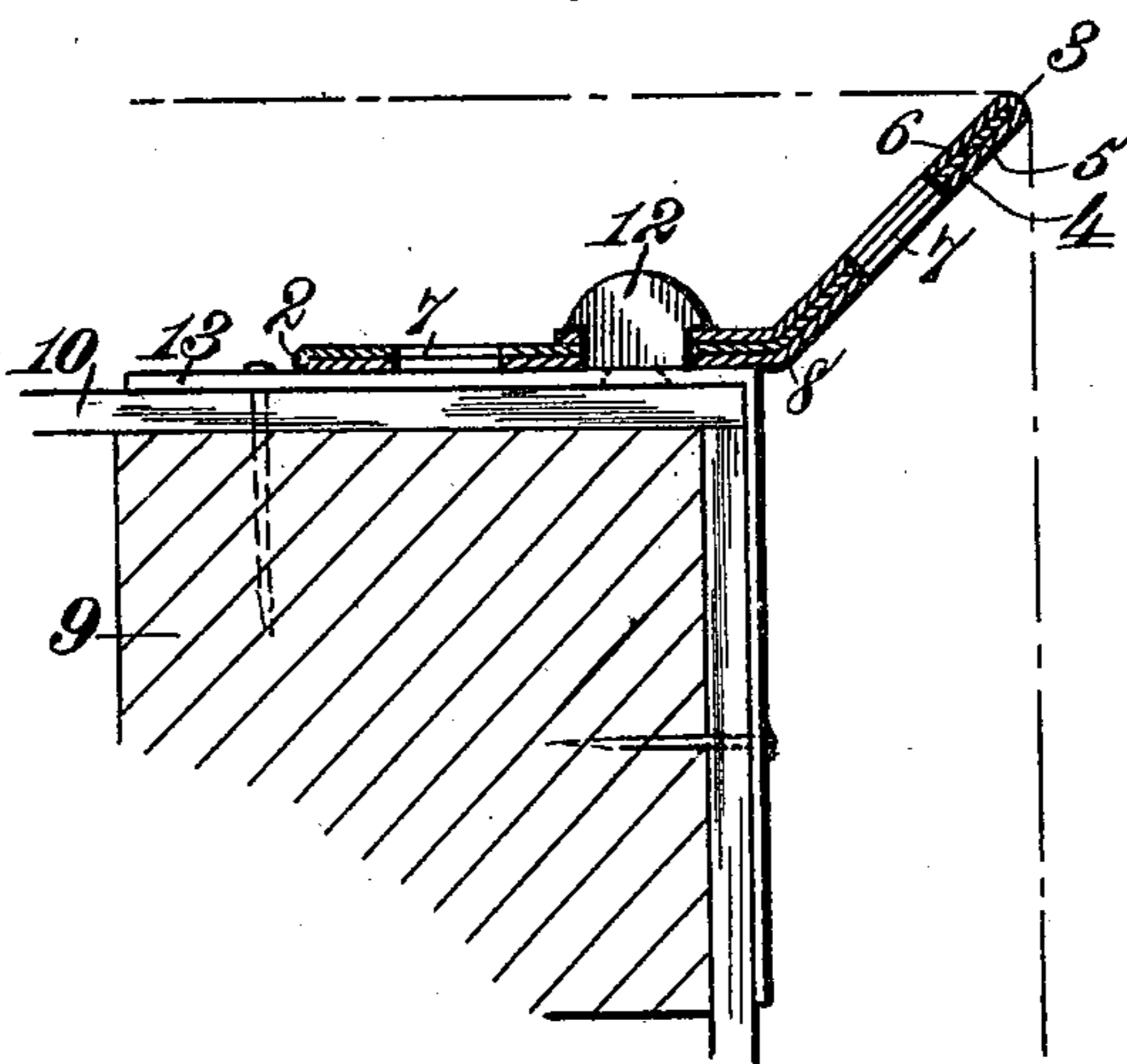


Fig. 2.

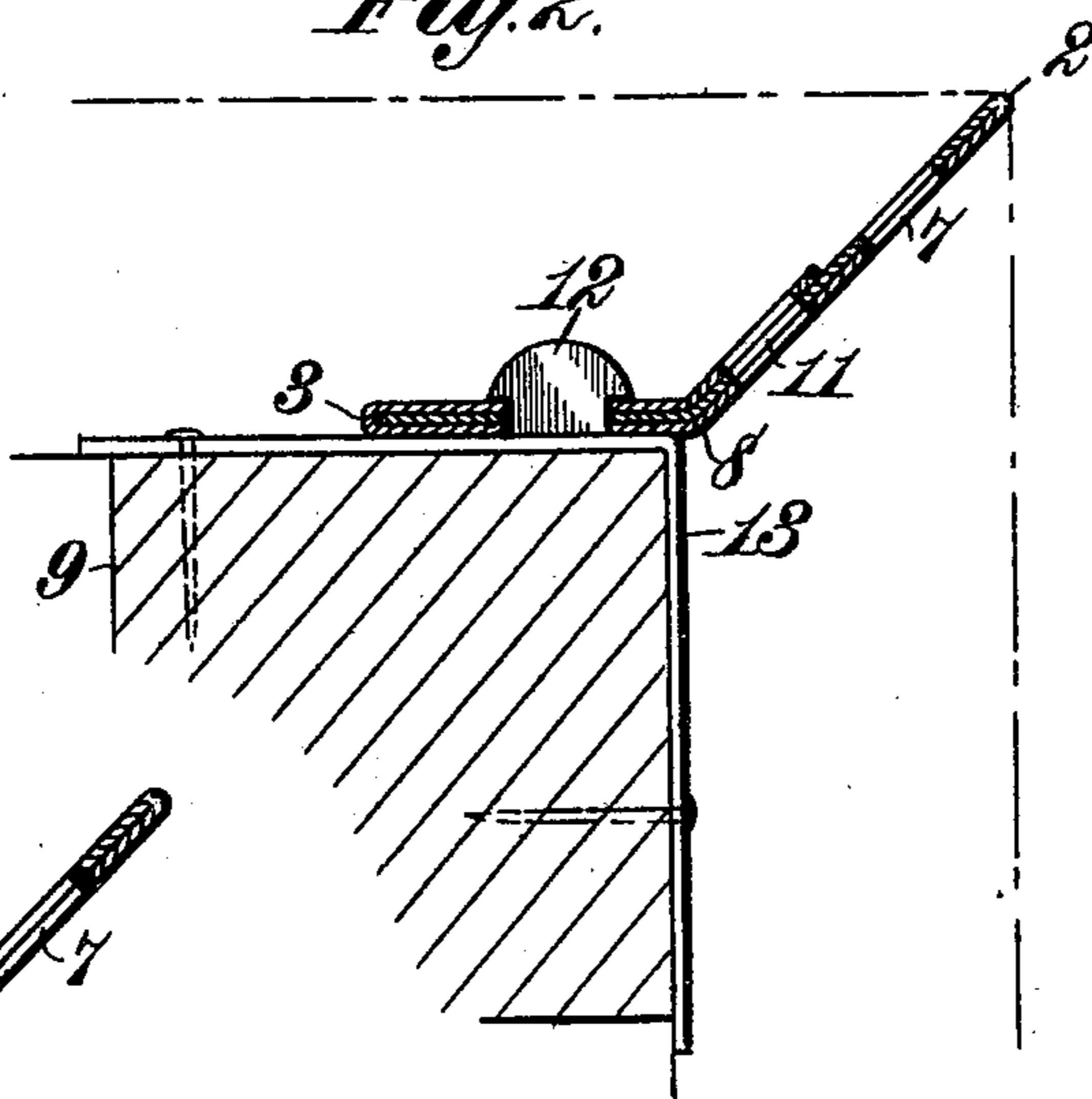
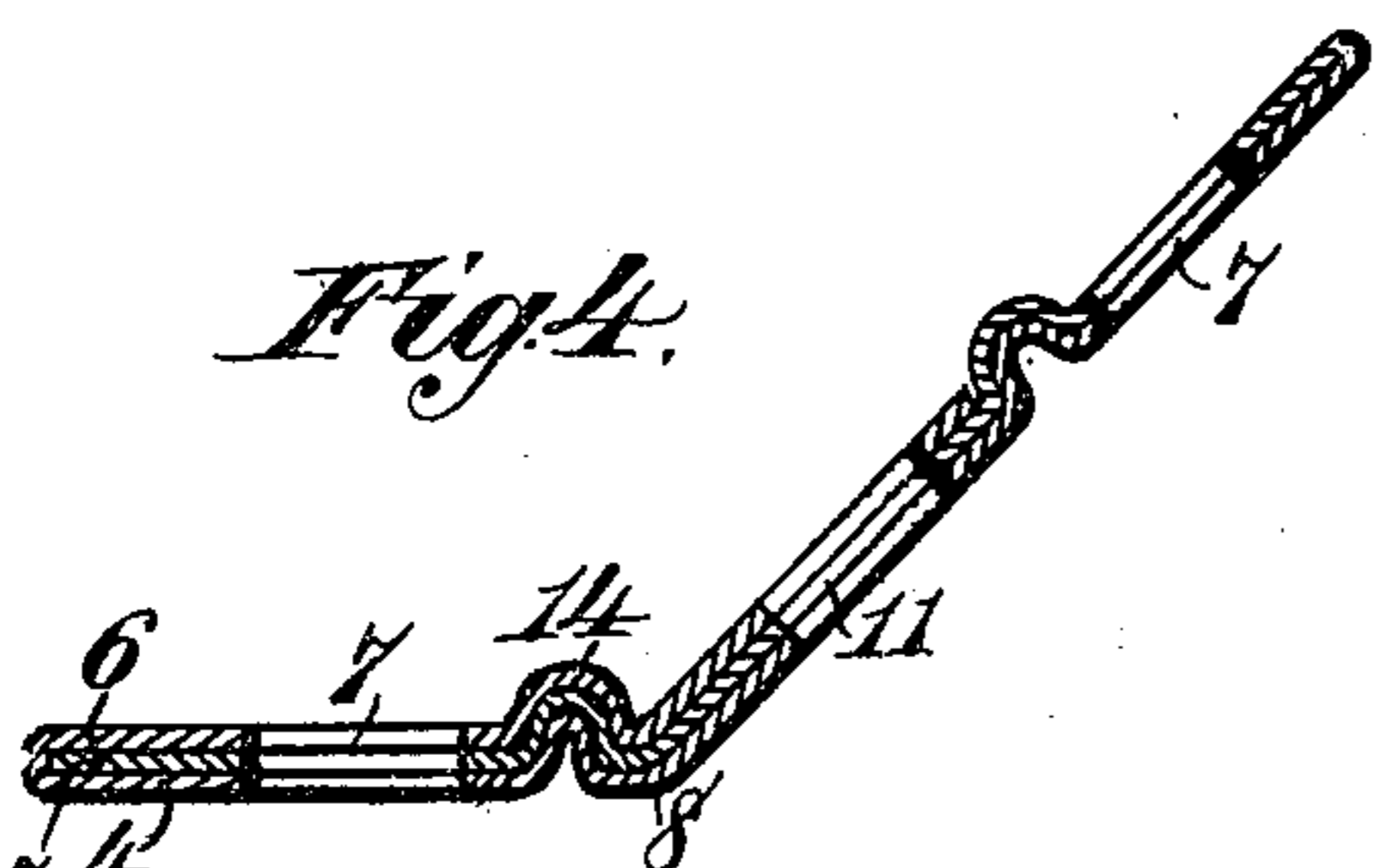


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. PARKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METALLIC CORNER-STRIP FOR PROTECTING ANGLES OF PLASTERED WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 624,076, dated May 2, 1899.

Application filed March 2, 1898. Serial No. 672,244. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at 136 Liberty street, New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Corner-Strips for Protecting the Angles of Plastered Walls; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My present invention relates to improvements in the construction of metallic angle plates or strips used in the construction of buildings to protect the exposed corners or angles of plastered walls and to prevent the breaking and cracking of the plaster at these points; and the invention has for its object to provide a corner plate or strip that will be light and durable in its make-up, simple in construction, and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

It has heretofore been proposed to make these corner-plates from a single strip of comparatively thick and stout metal, which strip is provided throughout its length with numerous openings or recesses for the passage of mortar therethrough, and in order to give the required strength and rigidity to the strip it was necessary to use a metal of considerable thickness, and this has been found to be undesirable and unprofitable both on account of the cost and the weight arising from the use of such thick metal strips. Furthermore, when a single sheet or strip of metal is employed to form said corner-plates it has been found from actual practice that the natural tendency of the strips is to twist spirally, owing to their great length as compared to their width, and this is very objectionable, since it is very difficult, if not impossible, to form a perfectly straight edge with the use of such strips.

It is the purpose of my invention to provide a corner-strip constructed from a single sheet of thin metal bent or folded upon itself to form two, three, or more superposed layers and thicknesses of metal, the contacting faces of which lie parallel throughout the entire length of the strip, and to form two or more rows of corrugations along the length

of said strip to impart the proper degree of strength and rigidity to the same, and, finally, to provide the strip with one, two, or more rows of recesses or openings to receive the mortar therethrough.

With these objects and ends in view the invention comprises the novel features of construction and arrangement hereinafter described and then more definitely pointed out in the claims which conclude this specification.

In order to enable others to make and use my said invention, I will now proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a piece or section of a corner-strip constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of a corner or angle of a plastered wall, showing one of my improved strips applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the plate reversed and attached directly to and upon the lathing. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of one of my improved strips provided with strengthening-corrugations.

Referring now to the drawings, the reference-numeral 1 designates a thin strip of sheet metal, preferably sheet-steel of 24 or 26 gage, more or less, as will best suit the purpose required, said strip being bent throughout its entire length at the points 2 and 3 and folded upon itself to form three layers 4, 5, and 6, which are superposed one upon the other, so as to lie parallel throughout, and then stamped or otherwise pressed together to form a practically solid strip. In practice I prefer to make the outer layer 6 of the metal strip slightly narrower than the other layers and have it extended over and beyond the angular bend 8 and terminate intermediate the recesses 7 and slots 11, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, or abut against the line of corrugations, as seen in Fig. 4. This particular construction makes a very stout and rigid strip, and there is no danger of the edge of the narrow layer 6 being raised or forced outward by the plaster. It should be understood, however, that I may make this layer 6 equal in width to the other layers, if desired. The said strip is provided along each edge with a row of punchings or recesses 7, which extend entirely

through the superposed plate to receive the mortar therethrough when in use, as is well understood.

In order to give the proper shape to the strips to make the required angle or corner for the wall, I bend the same along its entire length at an angle of about forty-five degrees at the point 8, said point being slightly to one side of the center of the plate or strip, as shown, so that one wing of the plate or strip will be slightly wider than the other. This construction is advantageous and desirable in practical use in order to make the strip reversible, so that it can be adjusted and secured directly to the studding 9, as illustrated in Fig. 2, or over and upon the laths 10, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, to maintain the proper thickness of plastering, it being understood that when the strip is placed upon the lathing the narrower wing or side projects outward, and when the strip is secured directly to the studding the under side or wing projects outward, and its edge accordingly forms the angle or corner of the afterward-plastered wall.

The reference-numeral 11 indicates elongated slots or openings which are located in the widest wing of the plate adjacent to the angular bend. These slots or openings are placed at suitable intervals apart and serve to receive the buttons or heads 12 of the anchor-plates 13, as will be seen, when the widest wing of the angle-plate is secured directly to and upon the lathing, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

In order to add additional strength and rigidity to the strips and to more firmly hold the layers thereof together, I may provide the same throughout its length with two lines of corrugations 14, as shown in Fig. 4, one at either side of the central angular bend 8 and between this point and each row of punchings or recesses 8. It will be obvious that I may provide the strip or plate with three or more lines of corrugations, if desired, without departing from the spirit of my invention, or I may dispense with them entirely, and likewise I may bend the sheet of metal into a greater or less number of layers than what is shown in the drawings, and I do not, therefore, wish to be understood as limiting myself to such details of construction as particularly shown, but reserve the right to make such changes as will properly come within the scope of the claims which conclude this specification.

A corner-plate constructed as herein shown and described will be considerably lighter than one formed from a single strip of metal when made of sufficient thickness for the

work required. It will be more rigid and not likely to be bent out of shape during shipment and handling, and, finally, it can be constructed at a slight cost.

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

1. A metallic corner-plate for protecting the angles of plastered walls, consisting of a strip of sheet metal bent and folded over and upon itself to provide a practically solid strip of superposed layers, the contacting faces of which lie parallel throughout, and recesses or openings in said strip for the passage of plaster.

2. A metallic corner-plate for protecting the angles of plastered walls, consisting of a strip of sheet metal bent and folded around and upon itself to provide a practically solid strip of superposed layers, the contacting faces of which lie parallel throughout, said strip being of angular shape in cross-section, and provided with openings for the passage of plaster therethrough.

3. A metallic corner-plate for protecting the angles of plastered walls, consisting of a strip of sheet metal bent upon two longitudinal lines and folded over and upon itself to provide a practically solid strip of three superposed layers, the contacting faces of which lie parallel throughout, said strip being of angular form in cross-section and provided with openings for the passage of plaster therethrough.

4. A corner-strip for protecting the angles of plastered walls, consisting of a sheet of metal bent and folded upon itself throughout its length to form a solid strip of superposed layers, said strip being of angular form in cross-section, and provided with plaster-receiving recesses or openings and with longitudinal strengthening-corrugations.

5. A corner-strip for protecting the angles of plastered walls, consisting of a sheet of metal bent and folded upon itself throughout its length to provide a solid strip of superposed layers, said strip being bent at an angle throughout its length on a line taken near its longitudinal center to provide two connected wings of unequal width, a row of openings or recesses along the outer edge of each wing, and a line of corrugations in each wing adjacent to the said openings or recesses.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM F. PARKER.

Witnesses:

W. C. KUNBEL,

WM. R. SLINGERLAND.