

No. 632.007.

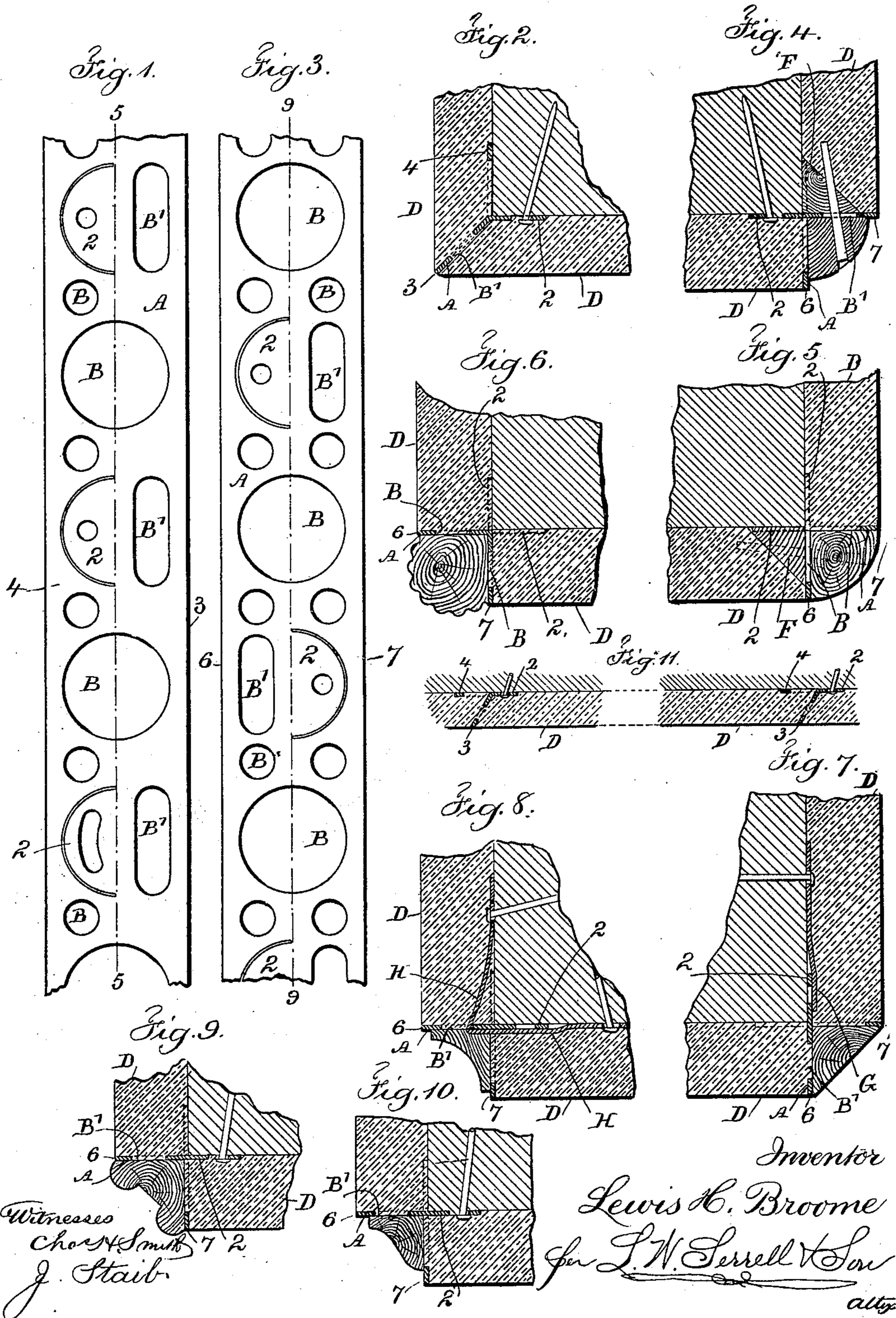
Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

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METALLIC ANGLE PIECE FOR WALLS.

(Application filed Apr. 12, 1899.)

No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## METALLIC ANGLE-PIECE FOR WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,007, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed April 12, 1899. Serial No. 712,686. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEWIS H. BROOME, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Metallic Angle-Pieces for Walls, of which the following is a specification.

Strips of metal have been introduced at the angles in plastered walls for the twofold purpose of determining the position of the angle accurately and of preventing such angle breaking by contact therewith of any passing substance. Difficulty has, however, been experienced in maintaining the metal angle-strip in a straight line and also in attaching the same to the studding or to the brickwork or mason-work forming the wall. In the construction of fireproof buildings especially it is desirable to dispense with woodwork around the windows and doors, and with this object in view the plastering is in many instances laid up around the window-frame and at right angles to the surface of the wall, whereby the plastering forms an angle, and this is very liable to be chipped and injured and it does not form a handsome or acceptable finish.

In my present improvement flanges are cut out from the metal of the angle-strip and bent back to the desired angle to the strip, so that the strip itself projects from the surface of the wall, and the flanges cut out and bent back leave openings in the strip itself for the plaster to pass through and form a bond between one plastered surface and the next, and I also construct the strip with reference to the same being bent longitudinally, one part at right angles to the other or at such an angle as will accommodate the angle of the wall, so that the plastering can be applied to the surfaces of the wall and in line with the edges of the strip, and the intermediate portion of the strip can be filled with plaster or with wood, so as to form a cove, bead, or rib between the two bent portions of the angle-strip, and in all instances the flanges that are cut out from the strip itself and bent backward, usually in a semicircular form, lie against the surfaces of the wall and the metal comes at opposite sides of the angle, so that by nails or other suitable devices the angle-strip is

firmly fastened in position and adapted to receive against it the plaster.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation of the metal strip in one of the forms made use of by me. Fig. 2 is a section of this strip as it is fastened to the angle of the wall and with the plastering at the sides of the strip. Fig. 3 represents the strip in the form adapted to being folded longitudinally to form a double angle-strip. Fig. 4 shows the same sectionally as applied on a wall with a wooden strip between the two parts of the metal angle-piece, such strip being convex. Fig. 5 is a similar view with the wooden strip of larger size. Fig. 6 shows the parts with the wooden strip with a grooved surface. Fig. 7 shows a wooden strip as triangular and flat. Fig. 8 represents a wooden strip with a concave surface forming a cove. Fig. 9 shows a wooden strip with ribs upon the edges. Fig. 10 shows the wooden strip as an ogee in the angle and the half-circle flanges of the metallic angle-pieces setting against the studding or other foundation at opposite sides of the angle thereof; and Fig. 11 is a section, on a smaller scale, illustrating the manner in which these strips are used on a flat wall.

The metal strip A is of suitable width, usually about an inch and a half, and it is reduced in weight by perforations, such as those shown at B and B', which perforations may be of any desired shape. The perforations B are represented as circular, and the perforations B' are represented as oblong. It is intended that the strip shall be folded longitudinally, angularly upon the line 5, Fig. 1, and the line 9, Fig. 3, and there are flanges or tongues 2, that are cut from the sheet metal of the strip, which are advantageously semicircular, the cut in the metal being of this shape, and the metal tongue or strip is bent backward upon the line 5 or the line 9, so as to form a connecting flange or tongue, which should be perforated with one or more holes for the passage of the nails or staples made use of in connecting the wall-strip in position.

When the strip is in the shape shown in Fig. 1, the edge 3, which is straight, is adapted to stand out from the angle and the flanges 2 will be at one side of the angle of the wall, and the portion 4 of the strip is adapted to

rest against the other angle of the wall, and these parts 2 and 4 are to be bent either at right angles or at an angle corresponding to the angle of the wall, and usually the portion 3 of the strip bisects the angle between the two portions 2 and 4 of the strip that rest upon the angle of the wall in order that the plastering (illustrated at D) may be of the same thickness upon the two surfaces of the wall.

This form of strip may be regarded as a single strip adapted to flushing a single metallic straight edge in the angle of the plastering; but where the angle-strip requires to have two edges, as illustrated in Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, the metal strip is made so that the two edges 6 and 7 become the edges of the plaster, and the flanges or tongues 2 2 are cut alternately, as illustrated in Fig. 3, so that one stands in one direction and the next in the other direction, they being at an angle corresponding with the angle of the wall, and, as illustrated in the cross-sections, the fold in the strip at 9 is so made that the cross-section of the strip is substantially in the form of the letter X. Hence the strip sets against the angle of the wall, and the flanges 2 are secured thereto, and the edges 6 and 7 are distant from each other according to the angle of the wall, and the plastering D is applied so as to correspond with the edges 6 and 7, and the space between the edges 6 and 7 is to be filled in. It may be filled in with plaster, metal, or wood, and the filling between such edges 6 and 7 may correspond to that which is shown in either Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, and when this filling is plaster the same will be held firmly in place by the plaster binding through the openings B B', and if the filling is a strip of wood of any desired section, which may be illustrated by the form shown in the figures mentioned, then such strip of wood may be secured by nails passed through the wood and into the plastering or into the wall near the angle, the openings in the metal strip allowing for nails or brads to pass through for connecting such wooden strips; but, if desired, wooden strips F may be fastened in the angles previous to the plaster being applied, so that such strips will be held by the fastening and by the plaster, and the wooden strips within the angle of the folded metal corner-strip between the edges 6 and 7 may be held by brads, screws, or nails passing through the wooden or metal strips and into the strips F. Under all circumstances, whether the double metal angle-strip is filled in with plaster or with wooden strips, a neat and durable finish is obtained that is especially adapted to the angles in the plastered wall between the surface of the wall and the window-frame or door-frame, so as to dispense with wooden trimmings to the window-frames as much as possible, and by the improved metal angle-strip the plastering is effectually protected and an artistic finish is obtained.

In cases where it is not convenient to drive nails directly through holes in the flanges 2 metal strips G may be applied, the same lapping at one end upon the flanges 2 and nailed or otherwise secured upon the surface of the wall to hold the metal angle-strip in position, or strips of sheet metal may be passed through the openings in the metal angle-strip A, so that their ends can be secured to the brick-work or other partition at any desired distance from the angle of the wall, as illustrated at H.

In many instances it is difficult to make a plastered wall perfectly true or as a plane, so as to receive closely wainscoting, tiles, or slabs. I make use of two or more of the before-mentioned metal strips at intervals with their edges accurately in the same plane, so that these angle-strips will serve as gages in applying the plaster to the wall. These strips may be placed, as indicated in Fig. 11, at an inclination to the surface of the wall; but when placed perpendicular to the wall such strips require to be narrower for the ordinary thickness of plaster.

I claim as my invention—

1. A metallic angle-strip having two continuous straight edges and the intermediate body portion bent into an angular shape, and projections cut from the sheet metal and adapted to set against the wall and be nailed or secured thereto, substantially as set forth.

2. A metal angle-strip for a wall having two straight edges and perforations for the passage of the plaster and flanges or tongues cut from the metal of the strip and bent backward and adapted to rest against the wall adjacent to the angle for holding the angle-strip in position, substantially as set forth.

3. A metal angle-strip for walls bent in a central longitudinal line to form a double metallic corner-strip for the plastering upon the two surfaces of the wall to coincide with the edges of the strip and flanges or tongues formed by incisions in the angle-strip and extending backward to rest upon and be connected with the wall at the angle, substantially as set forth.

4. A metal angle-strip for walls bent in a central longitudinal line to form a double metallic corner-strip for the plastering upon the two surfaces of the wall to coincide with the edges of the strip and flanges or tongues formed by incisions in the angle-strip and extending backward to rest upon and be connected with the wall at the angle, and a filling into the angle of the strip and between the straight edges thereof forming an ornamental corner to the plastering, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 10th day of April, 1899.

L. H. BROOME.

Witnesses:

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