

C. H. ANDERSON.
CORNER SHIELD AND RETAINING MEANS THEREFOR.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1905.

Fig. 1.

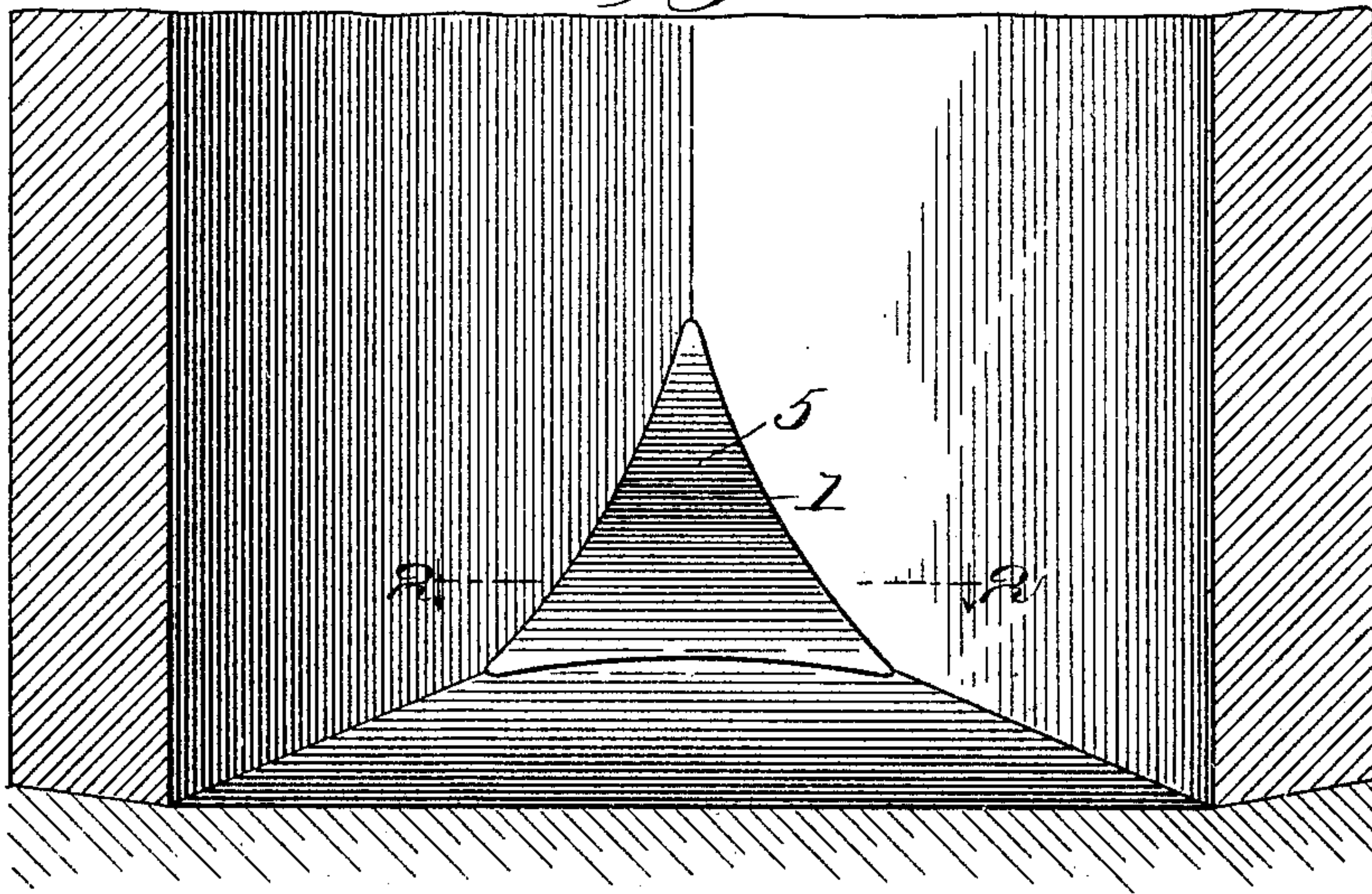


Fig. 2.

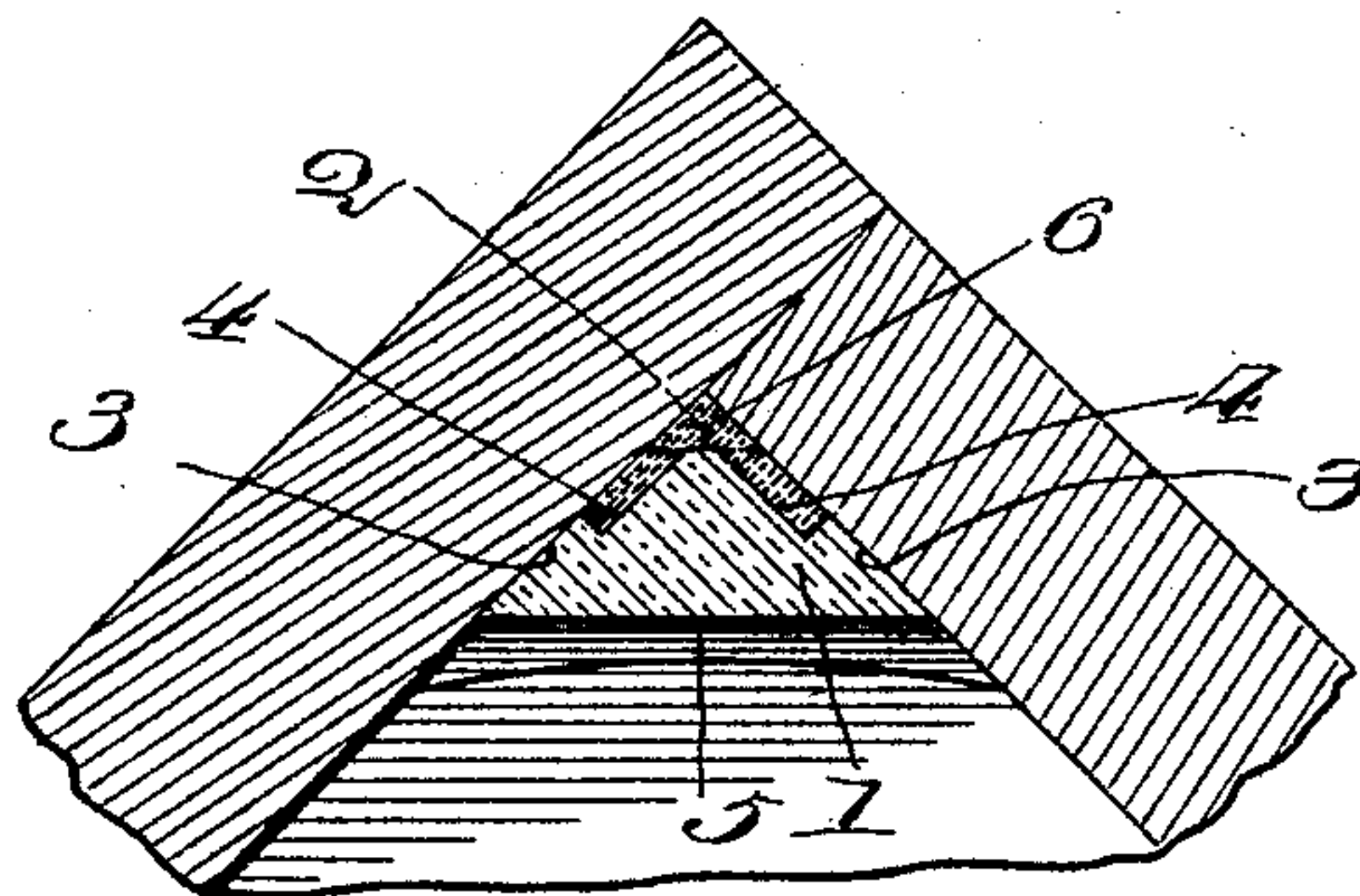


Fig. 3.

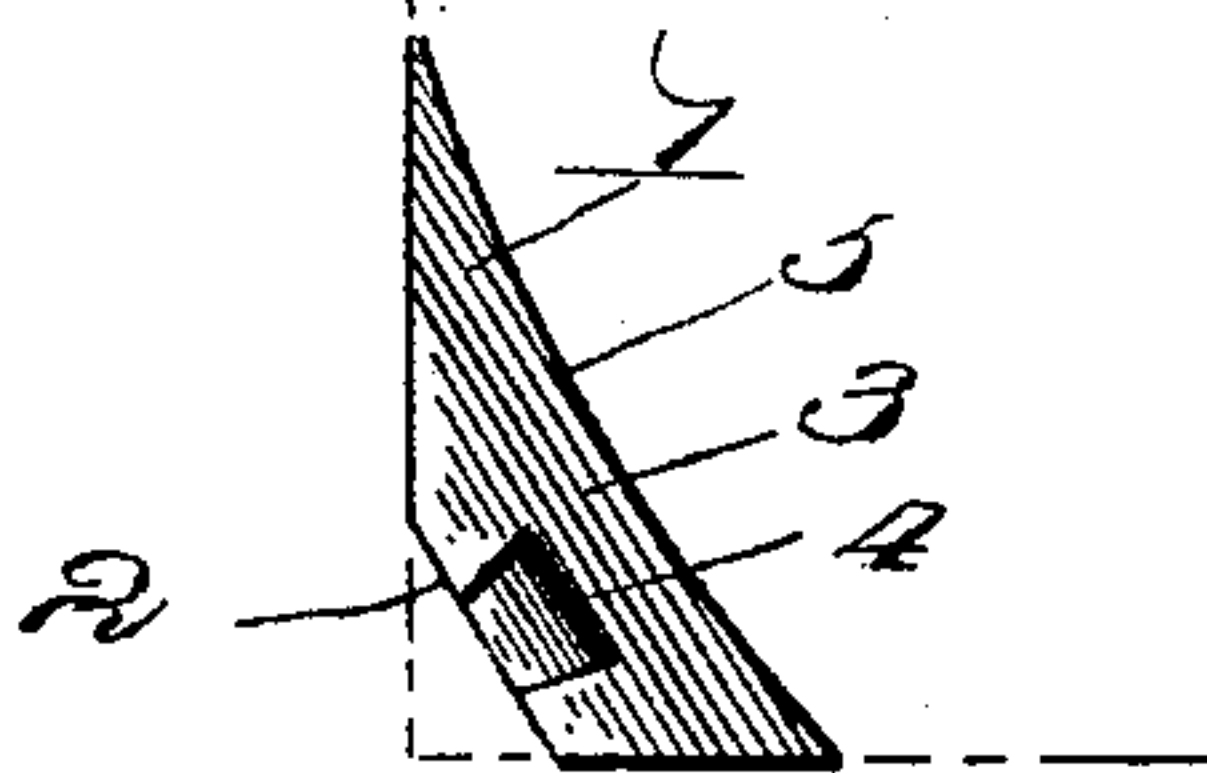


Fig. 5.

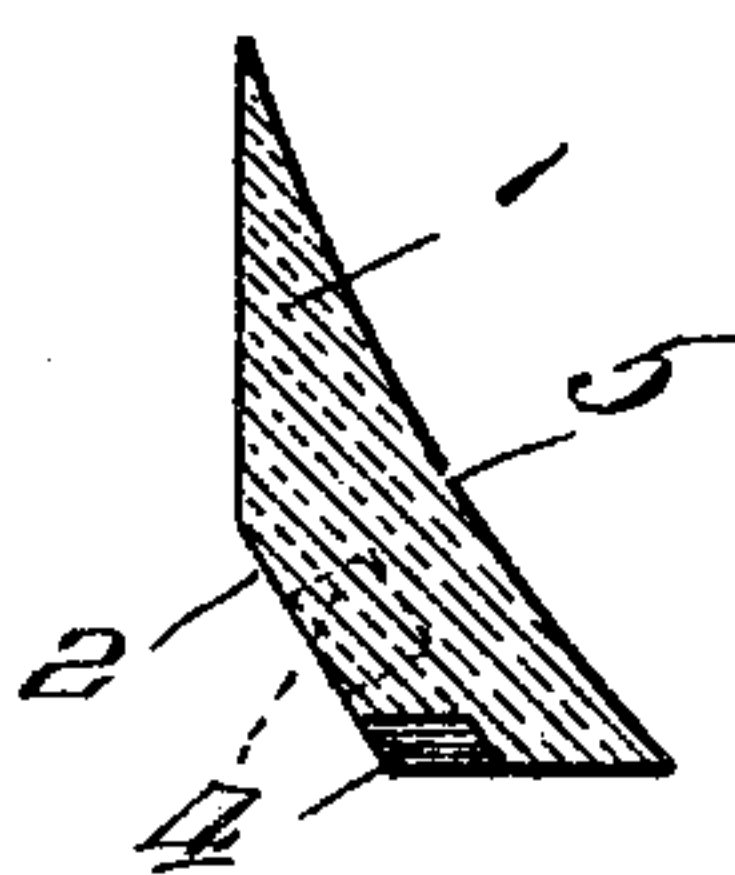
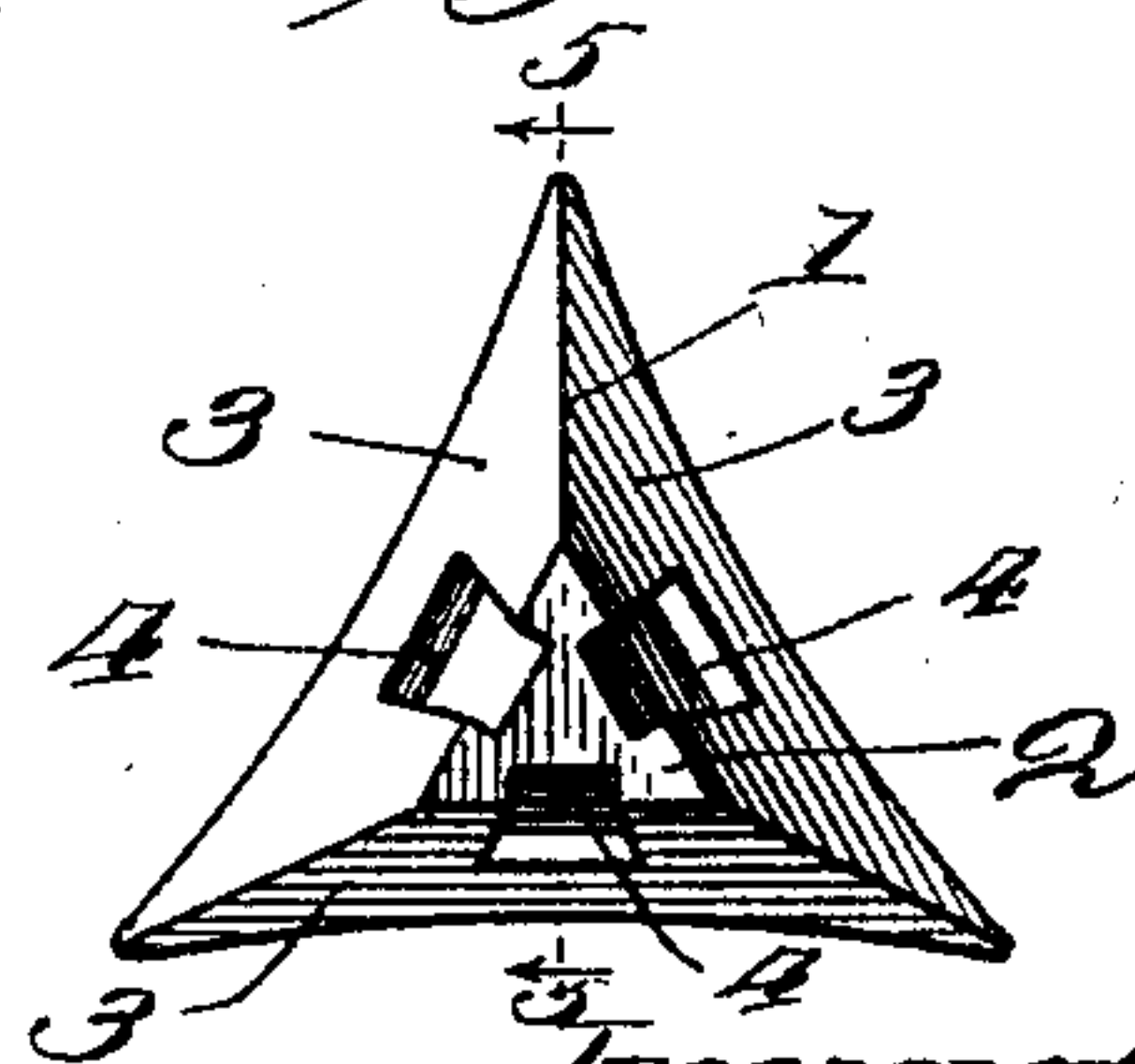


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. ANDERSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CORNER-SHIELD AND RETAINING MEANS THEREFOR.

No. 799,430.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 12, 1905.

Application filed June 14, 1905. Serial No. 265,120.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Corner-Shields and Retaining Means Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in corner-shields and retaining means therefor in buildings finished in marble, stone, iron, tiling, and the like.

The objects of my improvement are, first, to provide a corner-shield of suitable material adapted to be fastened and retained in position by the use of plastic material that will harden when set; second, to provide a corner-shield molded or formed of glass in any color or tint and in imitation of marble, stone, iron, tiling, or other finishing material, and, third, to provide a corner-shield of practical utility, permanently serviceable and of low initial cost to manufacture, for the purpose of preventing the accumulation of dust and dirt and lessen the labor required to keep the corners clean.

With the above and other objects in view this invention consists of the novel form and the means for setting and retaining the same and the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more specifically described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my corner-shield located in a corner. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 3 is a side view of the corner-shield. Fig. 4 is a rear view of the corner-shield. Fig. 5 is a modified form of the corner-shield.

Referring to the drawings by reference-numerals, 1 denotes the body of the corner-shield, which preferably consists of a solid piece of glass substantially triangular in outline, having a rear cut-away portion or flat surface 2, lateral faces 3 3 3, lateral depressions or grooves 4 4 4, and a curvilinear or concave front surface 5. The lateral depressions or grooves 4 4 4 are preferably made

wider or deeper at their outer ends—that is to say, their ends nearest the front surface 5 of the shield 1—for the purpose of affording more of an anchor when the plaster-of-paris or cement is forced into said depressions and set or hardened.

Other forms of depressions, grooves, or channels may be made than those disclosed in the drawings.

The cut-away or flat rear portion 2 of the shield 1 obviates the necessity for much cleaning of corners before setting the shield, and, further, it provides a space for a body of retaining material 6 between the corner of the building and the rear of shield 1. The material in plastic condition that is forced into the depressions or grooves 4 4 4 continues integral with the body of such material positioned between the shield 1 and the corner in which the shield is installed.

Reference character 6 denotes the setting material or retaining means when the shield is in normal position.

It is found in practice that the setting material while in a plastic state will to a sufficient extent be forced between the ends of the finishing material and the floor of the corner of the building to permanently anchor the shield.

In practice it has been found that plaster-of-paris sets rapidly, and at the instant of setting it expands or increases in bulk, so that the shield will be held more firmly as the retaining material sets or hardens.

The shield 1 is preferably molded of glass and may be stained or colored in imitation of the particular material with which the building may be finished.

In practice if plaster-of-paris is used it should be diluted with water into a paste and a sufficient quantity put into the corner when the shield is to be set. The shield 1 will then be placed in the corner with force enough to fill the lateral depressions or grooves 4 4 4 and to squeeze out any surplus plaster-of-paris. The surplus, if any, will then be wiped away before it sets or hardens.

Fig. 5 is a modified form of my corner-shield. In the construction or formation of the lateral depressions or grooves 4 4 4 in this form it will be noted the depressions or grooves are substantially the same width and depth throughout their length. In this form, as well as the form of depressions shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the depressions communicate with or open into the space at the rear of the shield and between it and the corner of the

building. In other words, reference characters 4 4 4 denote depressions or grooves co-extensive with the rear flat surface of the shield 1 and extend a portion of the distance across each of the three lateral faces.

It will be apparent that minor changes in the details of construction may be made without departing from the general spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A corner-shield consisting of solid glass, triangular in outline and provided with a plurality of lateral depressions communicating with the rear surface of said shield, substantially as shown and described.

2. A corner-shield of solid glass, triangular in outline and having three lateral surfaces each carrying a groove which communicates with the rear surface of said shield, substantially as shown and described.

3. A corner-shield, triangular in outline, and having five faces or surfaces, each of the three lateral surfaces thereof carrying a groove which communicates with the rear surface of said shield, substantially as shown and described.

4. A corner-shield consisting of a solid substance, triangular in outline, and provided

with a plurality of lateral depressions communicating with the rear surface of said shield, in combination with a plaster-of-paris or cement setting, substantially as shown and described.

5. A corner-shield of glass, triangular in outline, and provided with a plurality of lateral grooves communicating with the rear surface of said shield in combination with a plaster-of-paris setting, substantially as shown and described.

6. A corner-shield comprising a solid, triangular in outline, having five surfaces, each of the three lateral surfaces thereof provided with a depression, in combination with a plaster-of-paris retainer, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

7. A corner-shield consisting of a triangular solid of stained glass having three lateral surfaces each provided with a groove opening in the rear face of said shield, in combination with a plaster-of-paris or cement retainer, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

S. ELVA KELLOGG,
ALBERT MILLER.