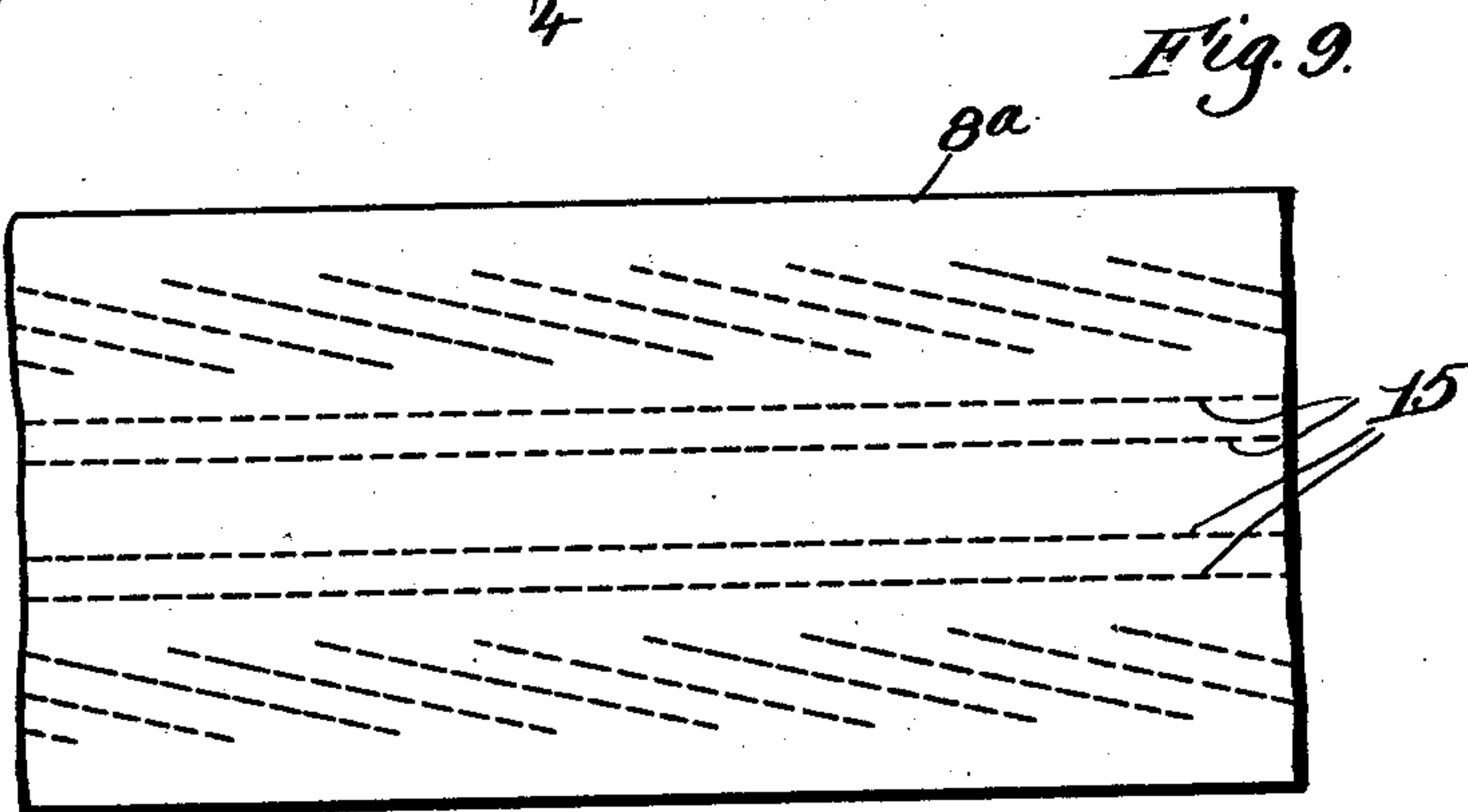
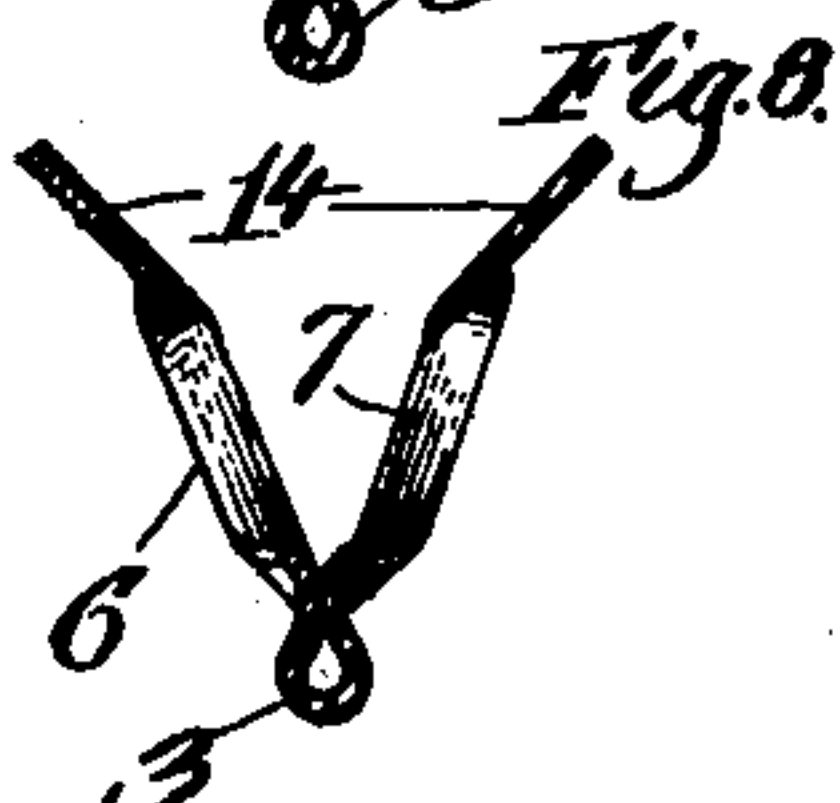
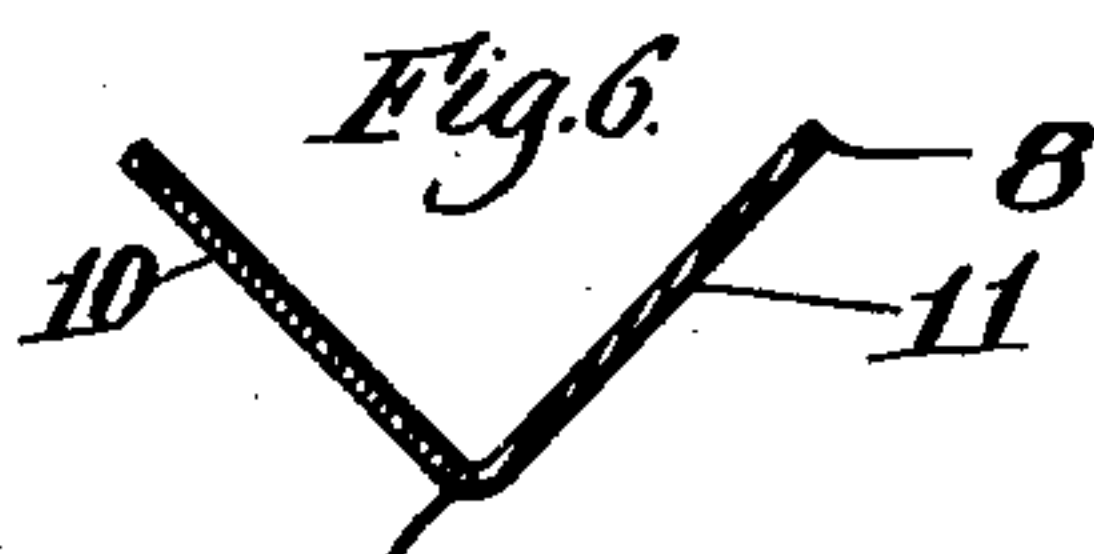
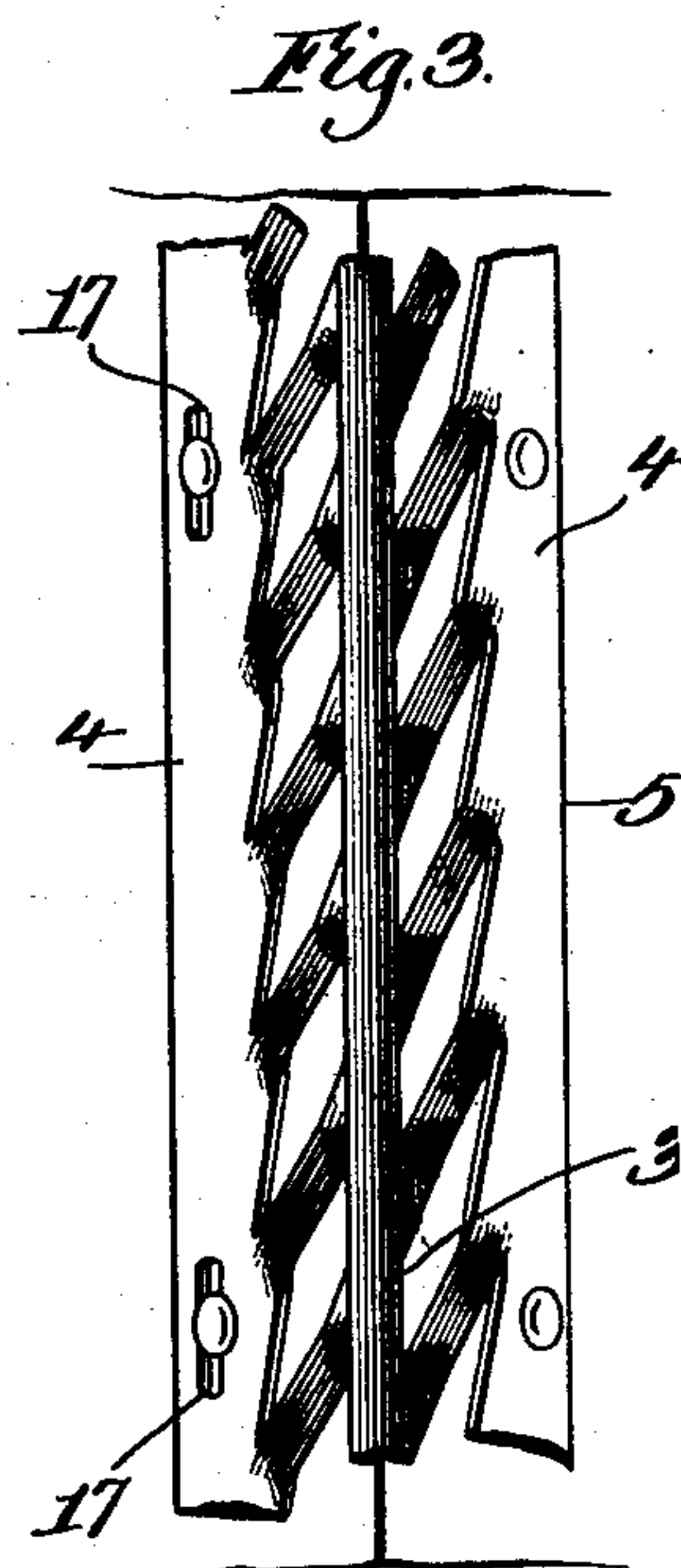
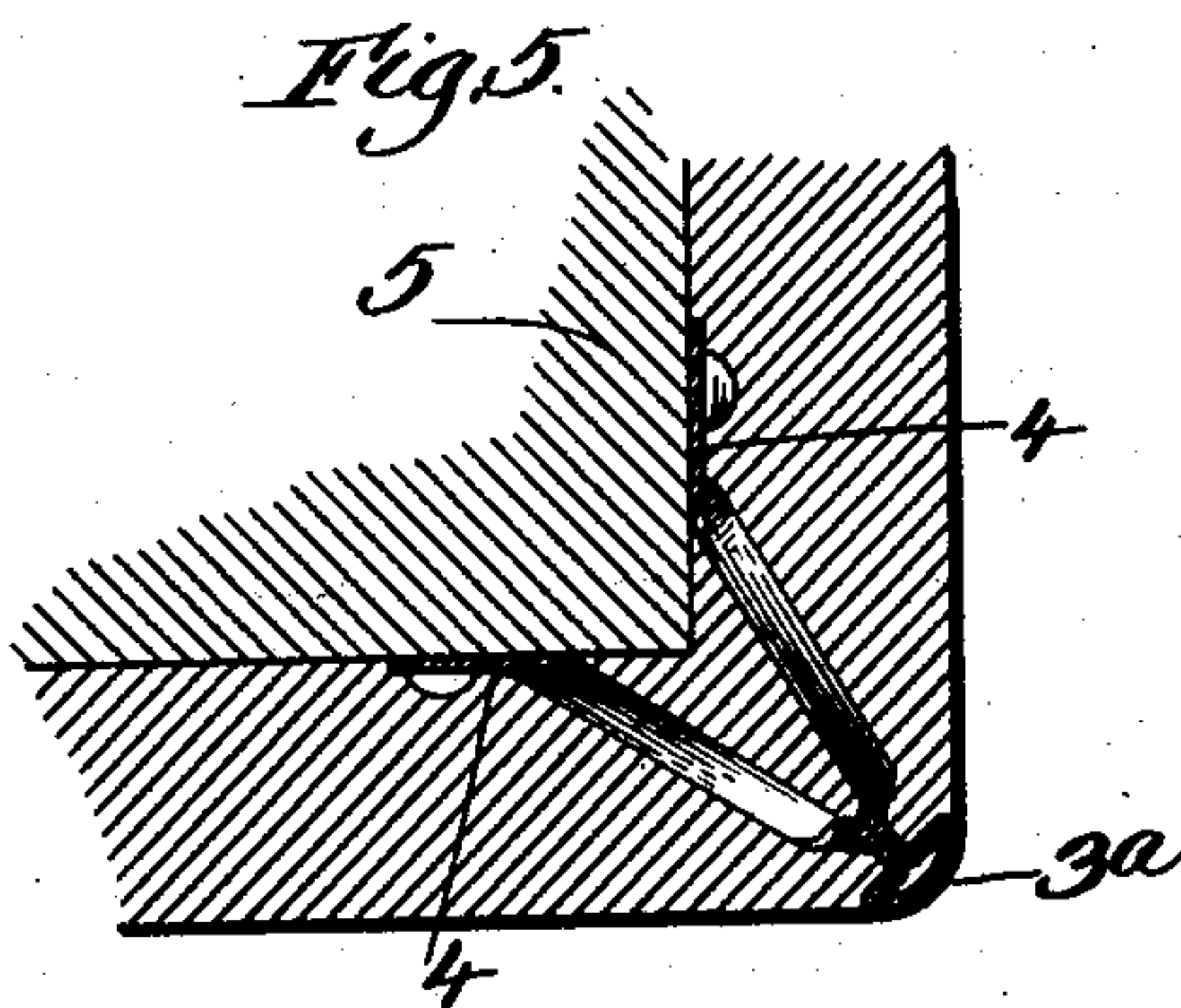
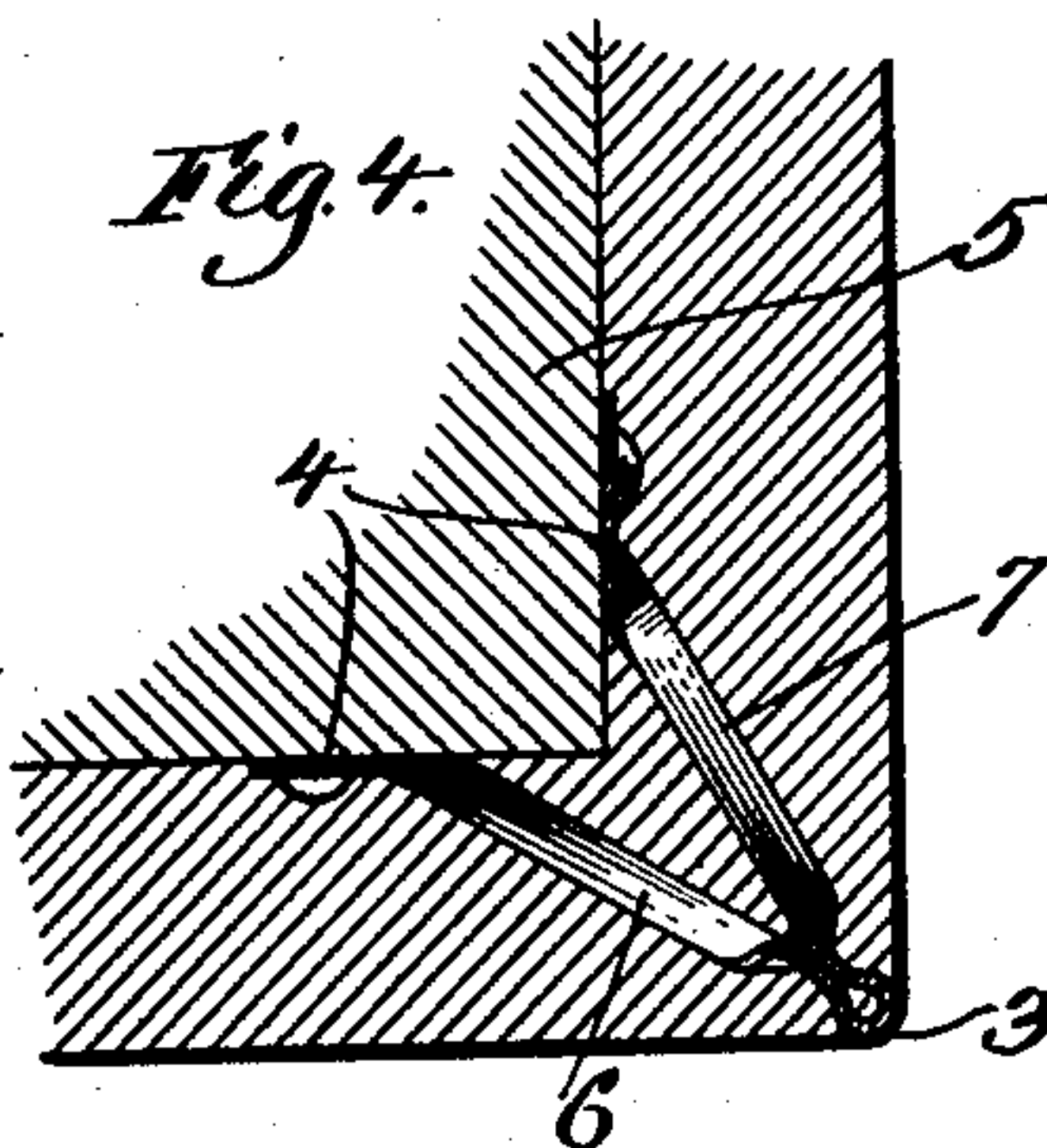
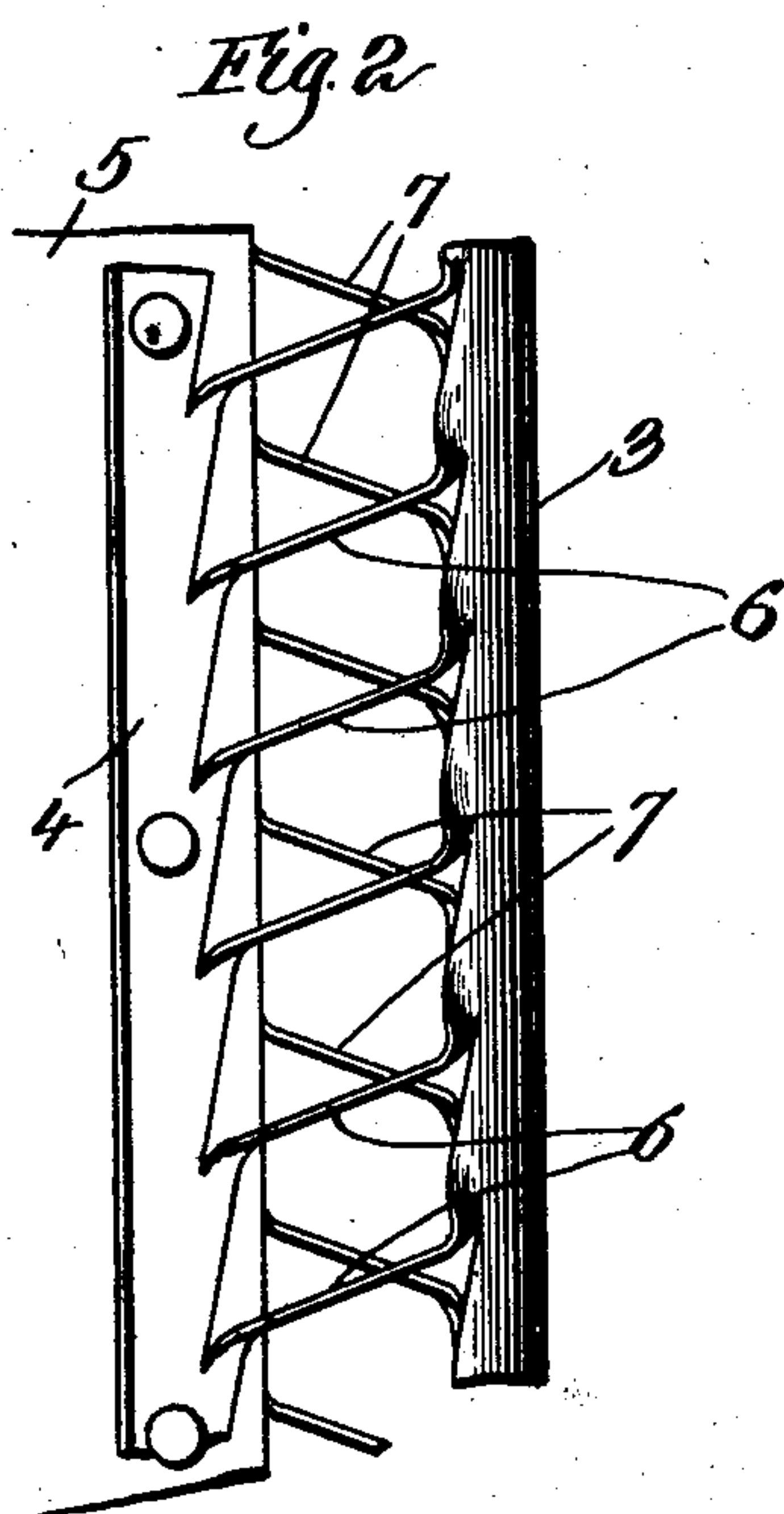
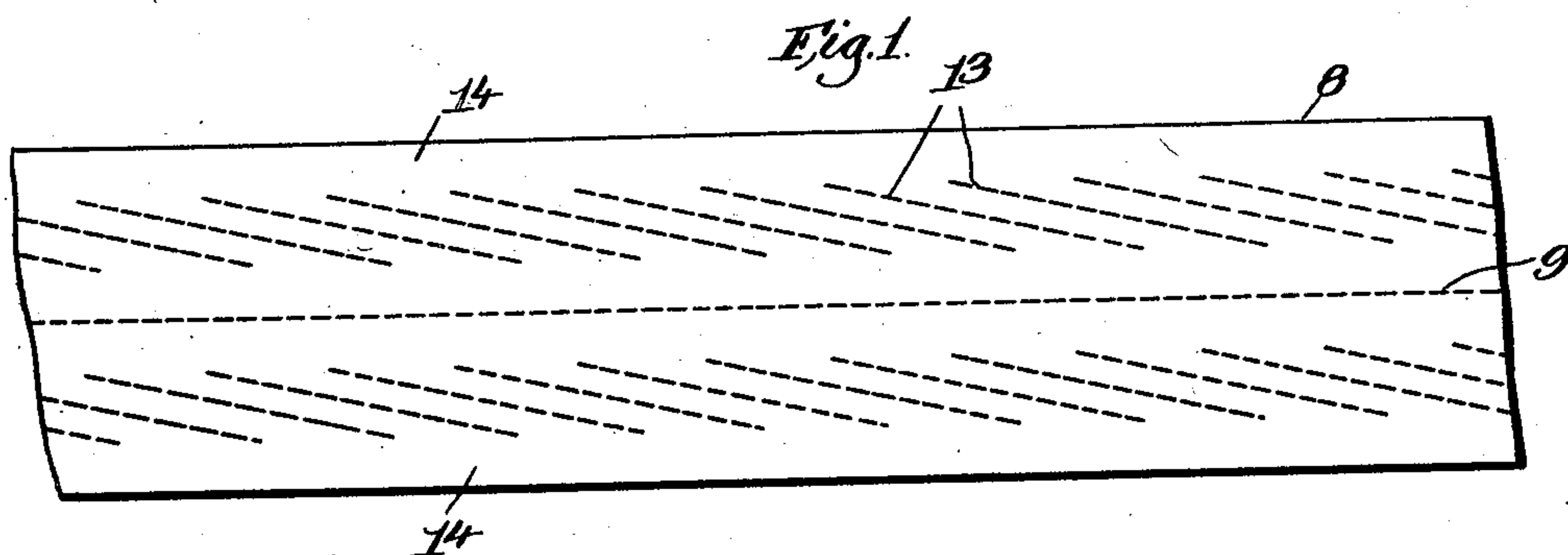


No. 844,391

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

E. NICHOLS.
CORNER STRIP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 3, 1905.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD NICHOLS, OF COHASSET, MASSACHUSETTS.

CORNER-STRIP.

No. 844,391.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed April 3, 1905. Serial No. 253,677.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD NICHOLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cohasset, county of Norfolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Corner-Strips, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

10 This invention relates to corner-strips which are used on projecting corners of rooms and the corners of arches and similar places for the purpose of furnishing a straight edge to plaster to and for the purpose of holding the plaster on the corner from cracking.

15 The main objects I have had in view in making my invention are to provide a corner-strip which can be made from sheet metal without the loss of any material; to provide 20 a corner-strip which is so constructed that the plaster can flow readily around and into the open-work, and to provide a corner-strip which will firmly hold the plaster at the corner and prevent it from cracking.

25 A corner-strip can be made without the loss of any material by making it of expanded sheet metal, and therefore I have incorporated my invention in a corner-strip of this type. In order to produce a corner-strip 30 having an open-work of such character that the plaster will readily flow into and through it and that it will firmly hold the plaster, I slit and expand the metal in such a way that in the finished structure the corner-bead or straight edge is connected by inclined ribs or 35 bars to attaching-strips, by which the corner-strip as a whole is secured to the joist or studding. Preferably all the ribs or bars are inclined longitudinally of the corner-strip, and 40 those on one side are inclined oppositely to those on the other side, thus bracing and increasing greatly the rigidity of the structure. Furthermore, I prefer to so arrange the slits that when the metal is expanded each bar on 45 one side crosses or stands opposite an opening between two adjacent bars on the opposite side, so that each bar acts as a stop to prevent plaster from being forced clear through the opening between adjacent bars 50 on the opposite side.

Another feature of my invention relates to the adjustability of the corner-strip, by which I mean that the corner-strip is so constructed that it can be adjusted to bring the 55 corner-bead or straight edge farther from or nearer to the studding or joist, as desired.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 shows a piece of blank metal from which my corner-strip may be formed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the corner-strip attached to a stud- 60 ding. Fig. 3 is a front elevation. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through a studding having my corner-strip attached, showing one form of strip. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing another form of strip. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 65 show different steps of one process by which the corner-strip can be made, and Fig. 9 shows the blank from which the corner-strip shown in Fig. 5 is made.

A corner-strip embodying my invention is 70 provided with the corner-bead or straight edge 3, the two foot portions or attaching-strips 4, which overlie and are attached to the studding or joist 5, to which the corner-strip is secured, and the parallel ribs or bars 75 6 and 7, which connect the corner-bead or straight edge to the attaching-strips and which are inclined with reference to the length of the corner-strip, the parallel bars 6 connecting the corner-bead to one attach- 80 ing-strip, and the bars 7 connecting said corner-bead to the other attaching-strip.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention the parallel bars 7 incline in an opposite direction from the parallel bars 6, as best 85 shown in Figs. 2 and 3, whereby the corner-bead or straight edge portion is braced, and a very rigid structure is produced, and each bar on one side of the corner-strip crosses or stands opposite an open space between two 90 adjacent bars on the other side of the corner-strip. This latter feature of my invention I regard as of some importance, because when each bar is thus placed opposite a space between adjacent bars on the other side each 95 bar acts as a stop to intercept the flow of plaster as it is applied from the opposite side, and thereby causes the plaster to fill solidly in behind the corner-bead or straight edge, thus forming a solid corner. 100

A corner-strip having the above construction would embody my invention however it were made; but I prefer to make it from sheet metal, which is slit and expanded to produce the open-work portion thereof. 105

One way of making the form of corner-bead shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 is to take a strip of sheet metal 8, as shown in Fig. 1, bend the same longitudinally along the dotted line 9, so that the two wings 10 and 11 stand at substantially right angles to each other, as shown 110 in Fig. 6, and thereafter pinch the apex of the

angular strip together to produce the corner-bead portion 3, as shown in Fig. 7, and make in each of the wings 10 and 11 a plurality of parallel inclined slits, as indicated in dotted lines 13 in Fig. 1. The slits in each wing extend in the same direction.

The slits on the lines 13 may be cut in the strip while it is still flat and before it is bent into the angular shape shown in Fig. 6 or after it has been so bent or at the time of bending. The time when these slits are cut is immaterial. After they have been cut, however, and after the corner-bead portion has been formed, as shown in Fig. 7, the metal of the wings 10 and 11 is expanded by separating the edges 14 of the wings, which edges constitute the attaching-strips 4 after the expanding operation from the corner-bead 3. This operation results in bending the solid portions of the metal between the slits into the shape shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, thereby to produce the parallel bars 6 and 7, which connect each attaching-strip with the corner-bead portion.

By making the slits inclined in the same direction in each wing, the bars 6 connecting one attaching-strip to the corner-bead having an opposite inclination in the direction of the length of the corner-bead from that which the bars 7 have, which connect the other attaching-strip to the corner-bead. The result of this construction is that the corner-bead or straight edge portion 3 is very firmly braced, and a very rigid structure is secured. In the completed structure each bar on one side of the corner-strip crosses or stands opposite an opening between two adjacent bars on the opposite side. With such a structure each bar 7 forms a stop to intercept the flow of plaster when being applied to the corner-strip from the side having the bars 6, and thereby prevents the plaster from flowing clear through the corner-strip and being wasted more or less. By thus arranging the bars on one side with relation to those on the other the plaster can be readily filled in solidly behind the corner-bead without any waste, and a solid corner can be readily formed.

It will be noted that when the metal is expanded the thin edges of the bars face toward the side of the corner-strip, and therefore a minimum resistance is offered to the application of the plaster, and that the wide face of each bar extends transversely of the structure, thus affording the best possible support for the plaster when it is applied.

In Fig. 4 the corner-bead portion 3 is shaped to present a comparatively sharp angle. In some circumstances a corner-bead or straight edge with a round surface, such as shown in Fig. 5, is desirable. This can be produced by using a little wider strip of metal 8^a, as shown in Fig. 9, and bending said metal along the dotted lines 15, thereby to produce a corner-bead 3^a of a shape shown in Fig. 5.

It will thus be seen that a corner-bead embodying my invention is very rigid, and the open-work portion is such that the plaster may readily flow into it, but is prevented from flowing clear through it, and also such that the plaster is securely held therein. Another advantage inherent in a construction embodying my invention is that the size of the corner-strip or, in other words, the distance between the corner-bead and attaching-strips is determined by the amount that the metal of the wings is expanded and not by the amount of metal used. Since the process of expanding may be carried to a greater or less extent in the same machine, it is possible by my invention to make a variety of sizes of corner-strips at a minimum expense. Still another advantage is that the corner-bead portion 3 may be adjusted toward and from the joist or studding after the corner-strip is in place by merely giving the two attaching-strips a relative movement in a vertical direction. If, for instance, the right-hand attaching-strip in Fig. 3 is fixedly secured to the studding 5 and the left-hand attaching-strip 4 is moved upwardly with reference to the right-hand attaching-strip the corner-bead portion 3 will be carried outwardly, while if said left-hand attaching-strip is moved downwardly with reference to the right-hand attaching-strip the corner-bead portion 3 will be drawn in toward the studding. By providing the left-hand attaching-strip with slots 17 it is possible to adjust it up or down, thereby to adjust the distance which the corner-bead projects beyond the studding.

As stated above, my improved corner-strip comprises the straight edge and the attaching-strips connected by two series of inclined bars, the bars of one series inclining oppositely to those of the other series. The corner-strip, therefore, has all the members of a truss and is, in fact, a trussed structure, the corner-bead 3 constituting one chord, the attaching-strips 4 constituting the other chords, and the bars 6 and 7 constituting the strut members.

Various changes in the construction of the corner-strip may be made without departing in any way from the invention.

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

1. A corner-strip comprising a corner-bead, and two wings extending therefrom, each composed of metal slitted and expanded to the same degree to form inclined straight parallel bars connecting the corner-bead with an attaching-strip.

2. A corner-strip comprising a corner-bead, and two wings extending therefrom, each composed of metal slitted and expanded to the same degree to form inclined, parallel bars connecting the corner-bead with an attaching-strip, said bars all having an inclina-

tion longitudinally of the corner-strip and the parallel bars on one wing inclining oppositely to those of the other wing.

3. A corner-strip comprising a corner-bead and two wings or side portions extending therefrom, each wing being formed of metal slitted and expanded to the same degree to present an attaching-strip and an open-work portion formed of parallel bars which connect the strip with the corner-bead, each bar of one wing crossing or standing opposite the open space between two adjacent bars of the other wing.

4. A corner-strip comprising a corner-bead and two wings or side portions extending therefrom, each wing being formed of metal slitted and expanded to the same degree to present an attaching-strip and an open-work portion formed of parallel bars inclined in the direction of the length of the corner-strip, the bars of one wing being inclined oppositely to those of the other, and each bar of either wing standing opposite and crossing the open space between two adjacent bars of the other wing.

5. An expanded metal corner-strip comprising a corner-bead portion, attaching-strips to be secured to a studding, and a portion of expanded metal connecting the corner-bead with each attaching-strip, said portions of expanded metal being expanded to the same degree and one of said strips being capable of adjustment longitudinally with relation to the other strip thereby to vary uniformly the degree to which both portions of the metal are expanded and consequently

the distance between the corner-bead and attaching-strips.

6. An expanded metal corner-strip comprising a corner-bead portion, attaching-strips to be secured to a studding, and a portion of expanded metal connecting the corner-bead with each attaching-strip, said portions of expanded metal being expanded to the same degree, one of said strips being adjustable vertically on the studding, whereby the expanded metal portion may be expanded uniformly more or less thereby to adjust the corner-bead toward and from the studding.

7. A corner-strip made in the form of a truss having similar sides and also having a corner-bead, and means to secure it in place.

8. A corner-strip comprising a corner-bead and two wings or side portions extending therefrom, each wing being formed of metal slitted and expanded to the same degree to form parallel bars connecting the corner-bead with an attaching-strip, each bar presenting a thin edge at the side of the corner-bead, and a wide face extending transversely of the corner-strip whereby the plaster may readily enter the open-work portion of the corner-strip and a wide support for the plaster is provided.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD NICHOLS.

Witnesses:

LOUIS C. SMITH,
BERTHA F. HEUSER.