C. MÖRK.

METAL CORNER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1909.

976,134. **Patented Nov. 15, 1910.**

Fig. 1

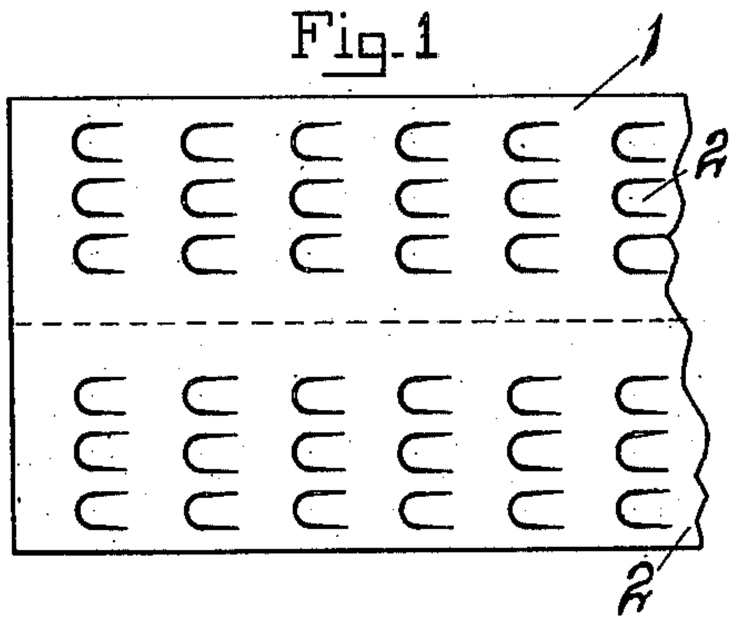


Fig. 2

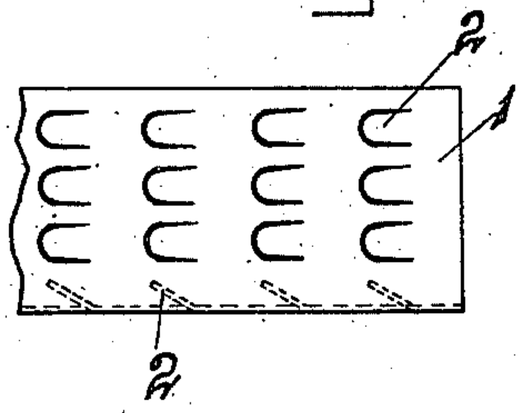


Fig. 3

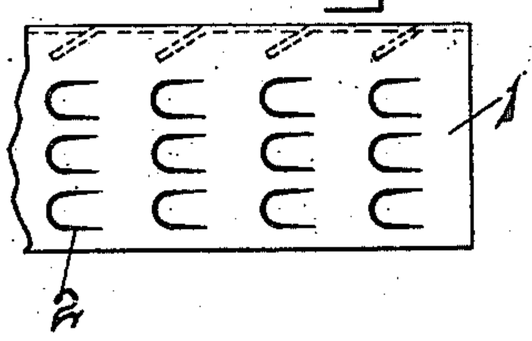


Fig. 4

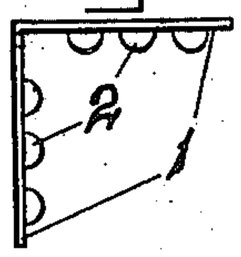


Fig. 5

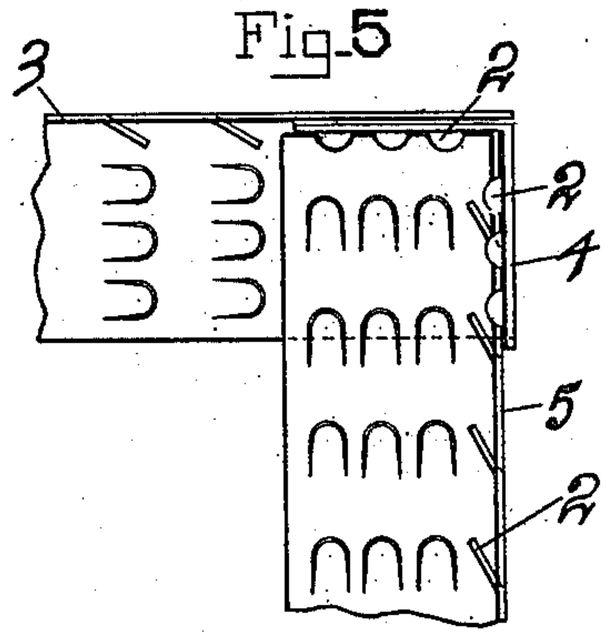


Fig. 6

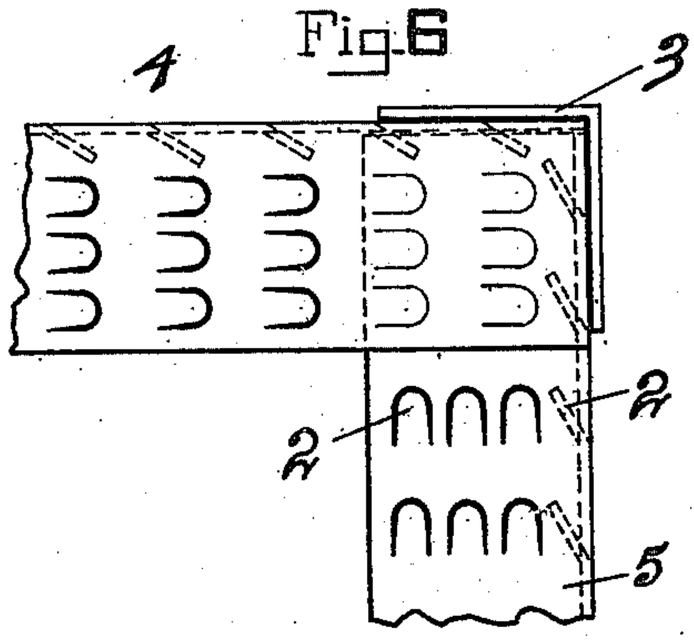
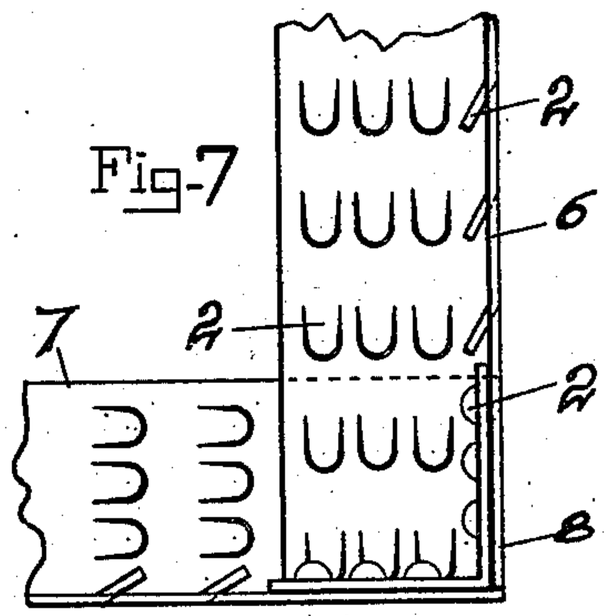


Fig. 7



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTEN MÖRK, OF PORTLAND, OREGON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ENRIQUE MALLORY, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

METAL CORNER.

976,134. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

Application filed September 24, 1909. Serial No. 519,446.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTEN MÖRK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Metal Corner, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of my invention is for use in rooms where plaster is to be used on the walls and ceilings. Wherever a right angle is formed in buildings that are plastered cracks are apt to form, due to an improper combining and uniting of the materials in the angle. These universal metal corners are placed at the juncture of walls and ceilings, or of the walls before the plaster is put on. The plaster is then placed and the result is, that cracking is obviated. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 shows the strip of metal that has been perforated, but which has not been bent at right angles. Fig. 2 shows the completed product ready for use. Fig. 3 is an inverted view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an end view illustrating the perforations projecting inside the plane of the surface of the material from which it has been punched. Fig. 5 is a view in which three angles join. Fig. 6 is a side view of the same, while Fig. 7 is similar to Fig. 5, excepting in an inverted position.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

1 is the metal into which the perforations are made.

2 are the perforations which are made in plate 1 and are for the purpose of holding or uniting the plaster and holding it in position when once in place. When more than one angle is formed, as in a corner, three of these universal metal corners are necessary, as shown in Fig. 5 by members 3, 4, and 5. It will thus be seen that when the plaster is applied, a thorough union is formed between the plaster and these universal corners. 6, 7, and 8 illustrate another union that may be made by the uniting of three of these universal strips. Where these strips meet to form a corner and the perforations project to interfere with a proper connection the perforations are forced into their original positions on all members excepting the last one put in place, thereby, causing a close connection being made.

I am aware that prior to my invention metal lath have been used, but their object is for covering large surfaces; no attention being paid to the forming of angles in difficult places. The object that I wish to obtain, and for which I ask protection only, is for angles that may be placed where plaster is to be put on; thus forming joints or unions of material that are less liable to crack from faulty workmanship.

I claim—

The hereindescribed metal corner protecting device comprising, in combination, a plurality of angle bars, one of said bars being vertical to a pair of horizontal bars disposed at right angles with the horizontal arm of one angle bar superposed on the horizontal arm of the remaining angle bar, the vertical angle bar being fitted against the vertical arms of the horizontal bars and the terminal thereof abutting on the horizontal arm of one angle bar, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I hereunto attach my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTEN MORK.

Witnesses:

J. M. CROOK,

JOSEPHINE BILYEU.