July 28, 1931. S. LAPOF 1,815,922

LATH FOR USE IN CONSTRUCTING SURFACES IMPERVIOUS TO X-RAYS

Filed Oct. 13, 1930

Fig. 1.

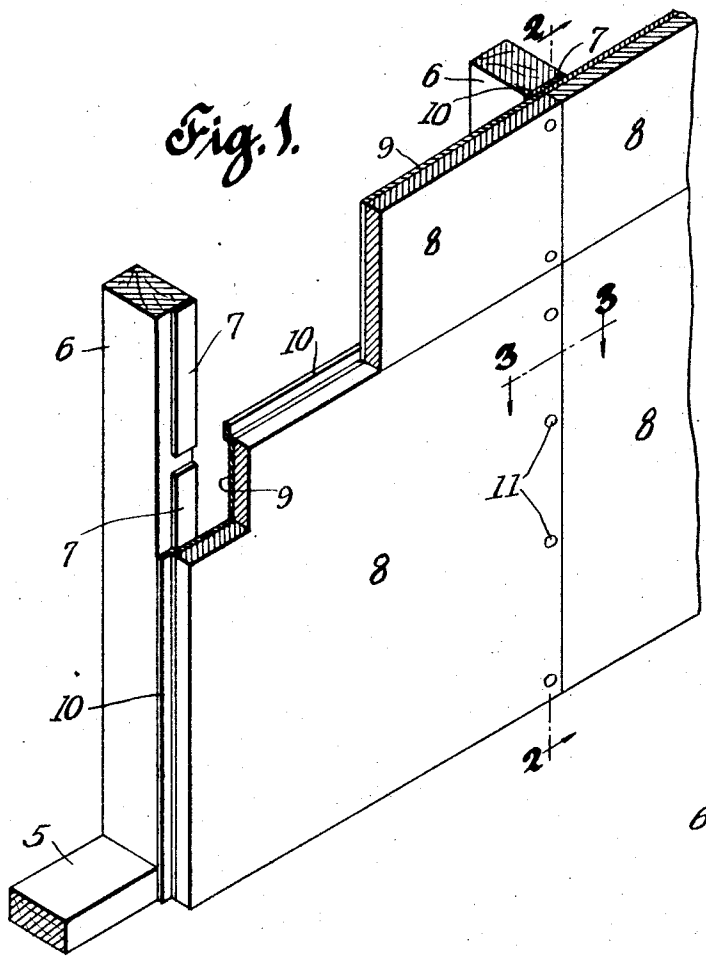



Fig. 2.

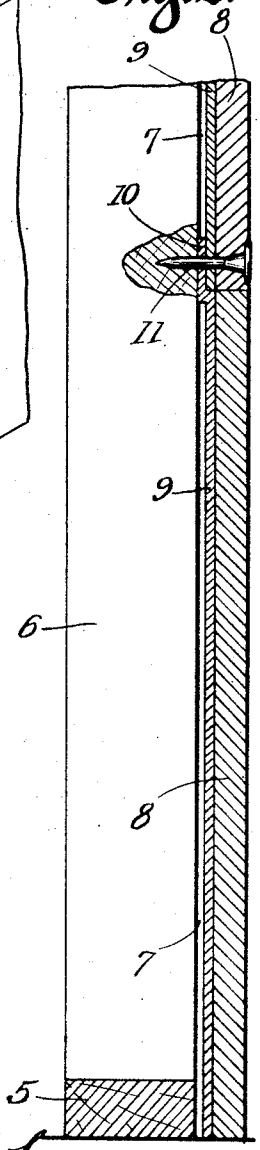
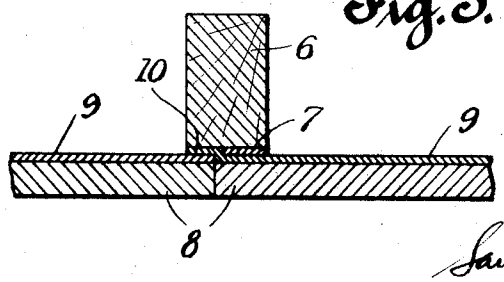



Fig. 3.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## LATH FOR USE IN CONSTRUCTING SURFACES IMPERVIOUS TO X-RAYS

Application filed October 13, 1930. Serial No. 488,249.

This invention relates to laths adapted for use in constructing surfaces impervious to X-rays.

It is essential that X-ray apparatus be completely shielded to protect operators and others from the X-rays emitted therefrom. Frequently, it is necessary to treat existing walls to make them impervious to X-rays, and this has usually been done by covering the walls with sheets of lead. However, since it has been found that ordinary plaster and cement will not permanently adhere to lead, and consequently, it has been the practice to leave the lead sheets unfinished on the walls.

It is an object of this invention to provide a lath which is imperivous to X-rays, and which may be applied to existing walls for X-ray shielding purposes, at the same time presenting a finished surface.

A further object is the provision of a lath impervious to X-rays, which may be readily applied for constructing X-ray shielding walls in numerous situations.

These and other objects are attained by the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, constituting a material part of this disclosure, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing laths embodying the invention assembled to form a wall.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, the lath is shown to include a board 8, formed of a fibrous material, to which is united by an adhesive a sheet of lead 9. The lead sheet 9 projects beyond the adjacent edges of one side of the board 8 to provide lead flanges 10, while the sheet is flush with the opposite adjacent edges of the board.

As shown in the drawings, the laths are mounted on wall elements 5 and 6, the latter being vertical and having attached thereto a thin strip 7, which is broken at the height of each board 8, so that the lead flange 10 may rest in the recess provided by the break. (See Fig. 2.) The side flange 10 is bent around the strip 7, so that the adjacent lath may be mounted to cause the outer surfaces of the boards 8 to be flush. The laths are attached by means of nails 11, which are provided with lead covered heads.

From the above description, it will be seen that laths of the structure set forth may be readily applied to any existing wall to provide a surface impervious to X-rays. The overlapping of the flanges 10 with the adjacent laths enables the complete covering of the wall with a shield to the X-rays.

The foregoing disclosure is to be regarded as descriptive and illustrative only, and not as restrictive or limitative of the invention, of which, obviously, an embodiment may be constructed including modifications without departing from the scope herein indicated and denoted in the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to protect by Letters Patent, is:

A device for constructing a surface impervious to X-rays, comprising a support, a rectangular board having a lead sheet secured thereto, the edges of the lead sheet extending beyond a pair of adjacent edges of the board and being flush with the opposite adjacent edges, and a thin strip attached to the support and being of the same height as the board so that extended portions of the lead sheet may be bent thereover.

In testimony whereof he has affixed his signature this 8th day of October, 1930.

SAMUEL LAPOF.