Sept. 22, 1931. F. M. JACOBS 1,824,210

LATHING UNIT

Filed March 17, 1930

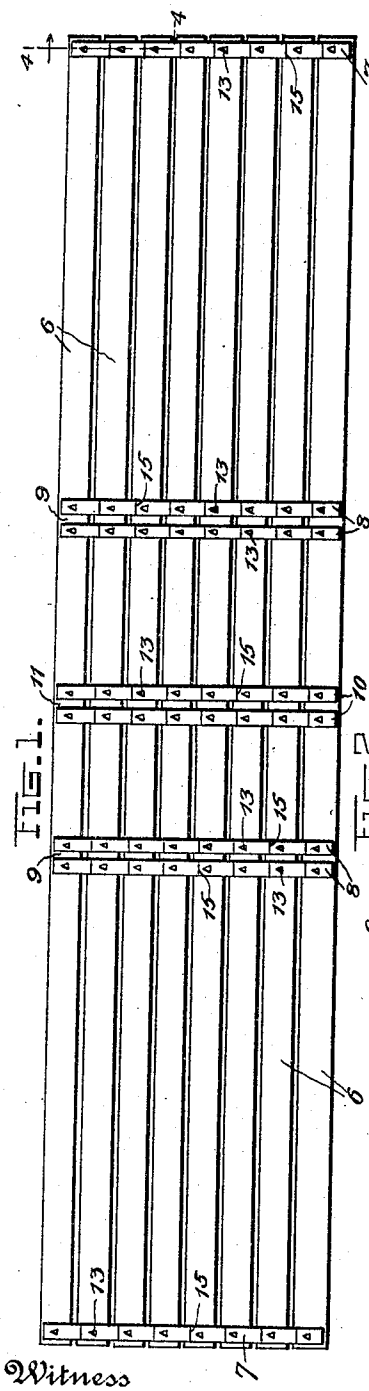


Fig. 1.

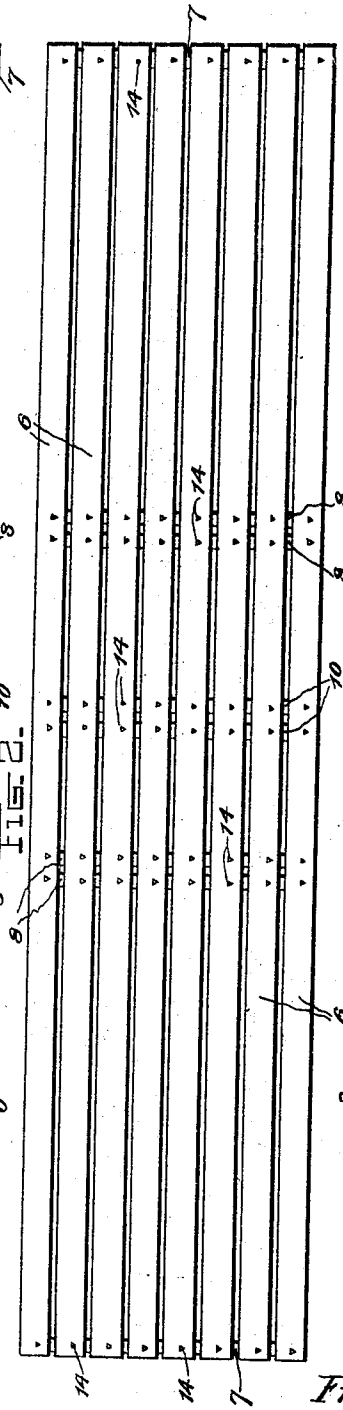


Fig. 2.

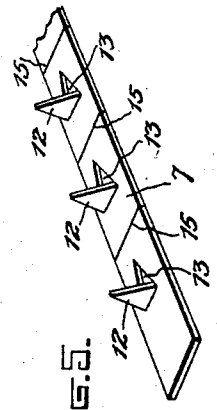


Fig. 5.

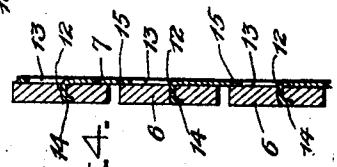


Fig. 4.

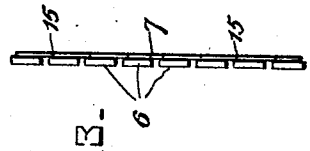


Fig. 3.

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Patented Sept. 22, 1931 1,824,210

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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LATHING UNIT

Application filed March 17, 1930. Serial No. 436,569.

The invention relates to a new and improved lathing unit consisting of a plurality of conventional wooden laths held in spaced parallel relation by flat sheet metal strips.

One object of the invention is to provide simple and inexpensive means for securing the strips to the laths, said means preferably consisting of tongues stamped from the strips, the tongues being driven through the laths and clinched. This construction leaves the strips provided with spaced openings from which the tongues are struck, and by driving the usual lath nails through these openings when attaching the laths, the metal strips co-act with the nails in securing the laths in place.

A further object of the invention is to locate the strips between the ends of the laths, in closely spaced parallel relation, the spacing being sufficient to allow cutting of the laths between the strips. Thus, the sections into which any lathing unit is thus cut, will have its laths held in properly spaced relation by the strips between which the cutting operation was performed, there being of course additional strips at the ends of the unit to perform a similar function.

Another aim of the invention is to provide a lathing unit of the type set forth, in which the metal strips are weakened between the laths, allowing said strips to be broken when desired and hence permitting a desired number of the laths to be removed for filling small spaces.

A still further aim is to provide a lathing unit of exceptionally simple and inexpensive construction, yet one which will be highly efficient and may be rapidly applied, either in flat form or curved as occasion may demand.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, description being accomplished by reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a lathing unit constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation.

Fig. 3 is an end elevation.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of one of the lath-connecting strips.

In the drawings above briefly described, the numerals 6 denote a plurality (preferably eight) of conventional 48 inch wood laths disposed edge to edge in parallel relation. Extending across the ends of the laths 6 and secured thereto, are two sheet metal strips 7, and inwardly spaced 16 inches from the lath ends are two pairs of similar strips 8. When applying the lathing units to studs or ceiling joists of standard spacing, the strips 7 and 8 are disposed opposite said studs or joints, and attention is invited to the fact that sufficient space 9 exists between the strips 8 of each pair, to allow cutting of the laths between said strips, thus providing for the formation of lathing units of 16 or 32 inch length whenever desired.

Across the centers of the laths 6, I preferably secure two additional sheet metal strips 10 spaced apart sufficiently at 11 to allow cutting between them. Hence, the same lathing unit is adapted for use with studs or joists spaced apart 24 inches instead of 16 inches.

All of the strips 7, 8 and 10 are of identical construction. They are preferably of approximately one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness and about five-eighths of an inch wide, and at suitable intervals, preferably triangular tongues 12 are stamped from said strips, leaving the latter provided with similarly shaped openings 13. The tongues 12 are driven through the laths 6 and are clinched at 14 to rigidly secure the laths and strips together, whereby the latter hold the former in uniformly spaced relation. When attaching the lathing unit, the usual lath nails may be driven only through the laths 6 if desired, but by driving these nails or at least some of them through the openings 13, so that their heads lie upon the outer sides of the metal strips, the latter co-act with the nails in rigidly securing the laths to the studs or the like.

Preferably, by scoring, each of the metal strips is weakened as at 15, between the laths 6. Hence, all of the strips may readily be broken between any two laths to disconnect any desired number of the latter from the

others, for use in small spaces. Moreover, whenever required, the laths may readily be cut between the strips 8 or 10 and the latter will hold the laths in orderly fashion at opposite sides of the cuts.

In addition to the characteristics and advantages above pointed out, attention is invited to the facts that the improved lathing unit is economical, strengthens walls and the like to which it is applied and provides a firm backing for plaster, can be used advantageously in connection with studs or the like spaced either 24 inches or 16 inches apart, can readily be applied with the use of an ordinary lather's hatchet or even a hammer, can be applied without the use of skilled labor and yet such application may be rapid, can be bent to conform to any contour, concave, convex or angular and will nevertheless remain solid, and can be manufactured and applied at a cost not exceeding that in connection with ordinary lath.

I claim:

1. An article of manufacture comprising a plurality of wood laths disposed edge to edge in spaced parallel relation, metal strips extending across the ends of said laths and secured thereto, and a pair of parallel metal strips extending across and secured to said laths between the ends of the latter, said pair of strips being sufficiently spaced to allow cutting of the laths between them.

2. An article of manufacture comprising a plurality of conventional forty-eight inch wood laths disposed edge to edge in spaced parallel relation, metal strips extending across and secured to the ends of said laths, and pairs of parallel metal strips extending across and secured to said laths sixteen inches from the ends thereof to lie directly opposite studs or ceiling joists of standard spacing, the strips of each of said pairs being sufficiently spaced to allow cutting of the laths between them.

3. A structure as specified in claim 2; together with an additional pair of spaced metal strips crossing and secured to said laths at the centers thereof, said additional strips being adapted to lie directly opposite a stud or joist having twenty-four inch spacing, said strips of said additional pair being sufficiently spaced to allow cutting of the laths between them.

4. An article of manufacture comprising a plurality of wood laths disposed edge to edge in spaced parallel relation, and metal strips crossing said laths, said strips having integral tongues forced through said laths and clinched, said strips being weakened between said laths, allowing the strips to be easily broken to remove any desired number of laths from the others.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

FRANK M. JACOBS.