

(No Model.)

R. OTTERSON.
METALLIC LATHING.

No. 582,368.

Patented May 11, 1897.

Fig. I.

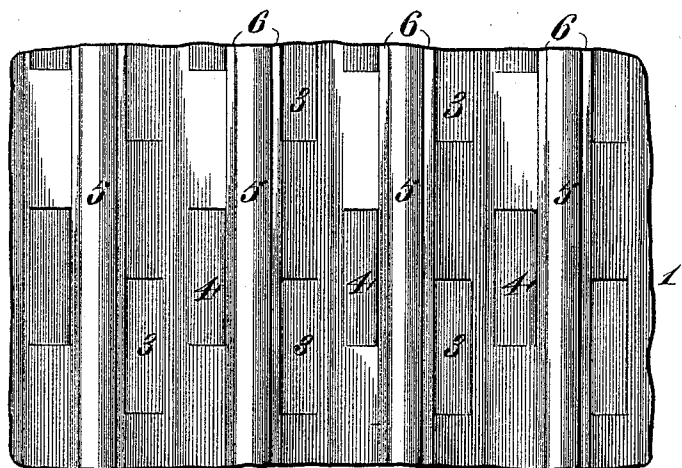


Fig. II.

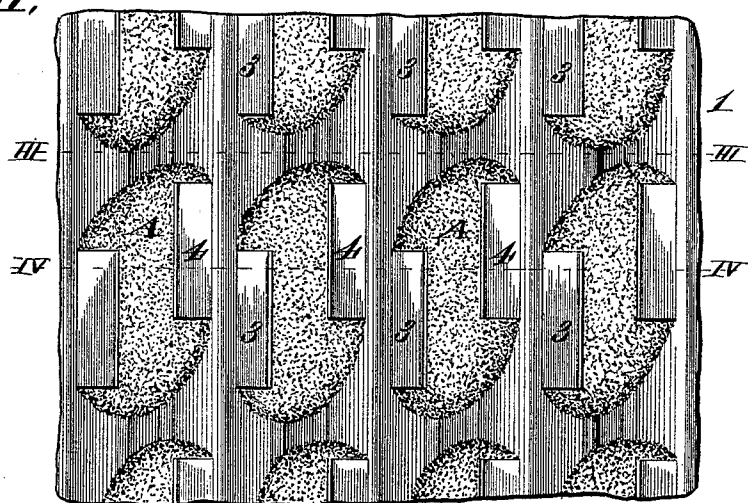


Fig. III.

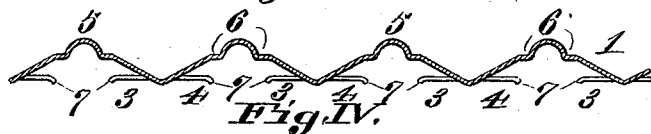
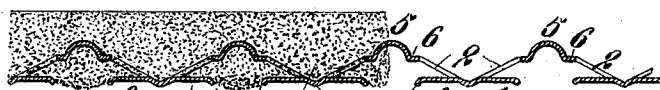


Fig. IV.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT OTTERSON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

METALLIC LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,368, dated May 11, 1897.

Application filed June 1, 1896. Serial No. 593,682. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT OTTERSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Metallic Lathing, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of lathing made of corrugated sheet metal and having apertures made by striking tongues from the sheet metal, which tongues act as guards to prevent too large an amount of mortar or plaster passing through the apertures and as guides to force the mortar against the receding side of the corrugations of the metallic sheet. The sheet is preferably of steel, and the angle corrugations extend lengthwise of the sheets, and the face convolution is oval in cross-section, by which means I attain and insure an increased rigidity in the lathing.

My invention consists in features of novelty hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure I is a view in front elevation of the lathing. Fig. II shows a rear elevation of the lathing, to which plaster has been applied, and illustrates the keying of the plaster between the tongues. Fig. III illustrates a section taken on line III III, Fig. II. Fig. IV illustrates a section taken on line IV IV, Fig. II.

In the drawings, 1 designates the metallic lathing-sheet, which I corrugate in a suitable machine, and in which apertures 2 are formed by the employment of suitable dies in a machine. The apertures 2 are formed by cutting out tongues 3 and 4 from the opposing forward convolutions of the sheet.

The tongues are cut from a point at the base of beads 5, that form the crowns of the corrugations, and downward to the base of the forward convolutions, thus causing the tongues when pressed back to be approximately on a line with the base of the forward convolutions. In this position the tongues are out of the way for the passage of plaster through the apertures 2 and form guides to direct the plaster in passing through the apertures toward the opposing convolutions of the

sheet, and consequently toward the tongue cut from the opposing convolution. In this way the plaster is pressed from each direction through the apertures, and the key A, produced by the plaster, forms a lock much more secure and efficient than in the ordinary forms of metallic lathing. The tongues 3 and 4 also act as guards against an excess of plaster being pressed through the apertures.

The lower or depressed convolution is an obtuse angle, and the upper or face convolution the oval bead 5, running lengthwise of the same, on each side of which is a flat shoulder or offset 6. This oval bead serves to stiffen the corrugation and make the sheet more rigid. It also presents a rounding surface, over which the trowel moves in plastering the sheet, lessening or removing the danger of the plaster cutting from the trowel in applying same. The square shoulder or offset 6 has these objects, namely: It presents a level surface on which the cutting-die strikes, making it easier to cut and less apt to pull or stretch the metal, leaving a clean aperture through which the plaster is pressed to form the key, and being less apt to dull the dies than an inclined corrugation; secondly, the shoulder is cut off close to the oval bead in making the tongues, and when the metal thus cut out is pressed down and back, forming the tongue, this flat shoulder or offset causes the forming of a bend or curve 7 on the end of the tongue, which prevents plaster from cutting off from main body and dropping behind the lath. This bend or curve on the end of the tongue also forms a binder, running through the plaster and making it hold more securely, besides strengthening the tongue or key, adding to the rigidity of the lath and its binding qualities.

The corrugations of the sheets are formed only deep enough to stiffen the sheets and allow for the depressed tongues, hence require but a small amount of plaster to fill them and to cover their crowns.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a metallic lathing, formed of a corrugated sheet, tongues 3 and 4 cut from the opposing convolutions of the sheets, offset from one another in such a manner that they are only partly opposite each other and arranged

to oppose each other in pairs, and providing
apertures through which plaster may enter
and be directed by the tongue of one convo-
lution toward the tongue of the opposing con-
5 volution to form an interlocking key, sub-
stantially as described.

2. In a metallic lathing, the combination of
the corrugated sheet having its convolutions
formed with an obtuse angle at their base and
10 having at their face a longitudinal bead, and
a shoulder or offset located at each side of said
bead, substantially as described.

3. In a metallic lathing, the combination of
the corrugated sheet, having on its face con-
volutions, a longitudinally-extending bead, a 15
shoulder at each side of said bead, and tongues
cut from the forward convolutions, said
tongues being provided with a bend or curve,
substantially as described.

ROBERT OTTERSON.

In presence of—

E. S. KNIGHT,
STANLEY STONER.