H. R. MYERS.

POST AND LATH CONSTRUCTION FOR WALLS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1908.

982,291. Patented Jan. 24, 1911.

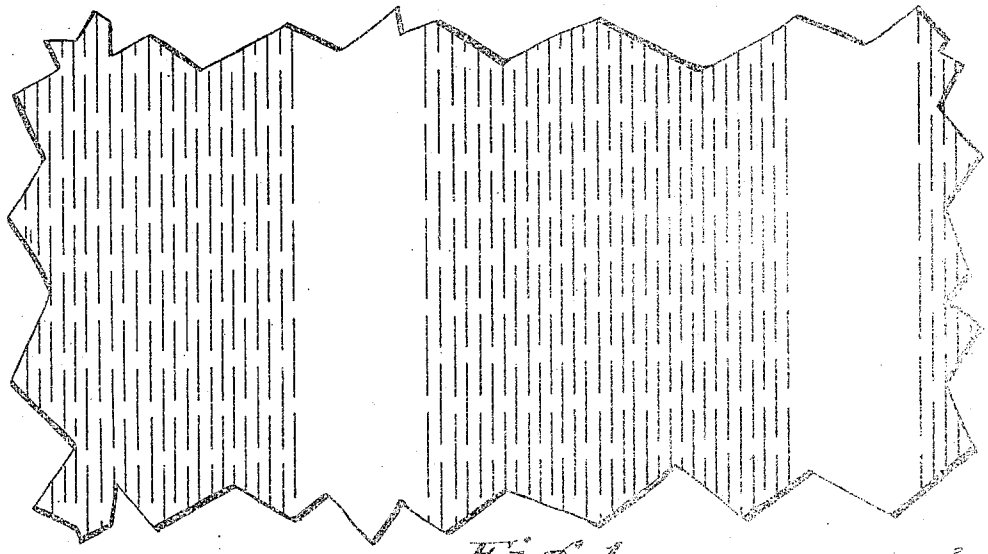

Fig. 1.

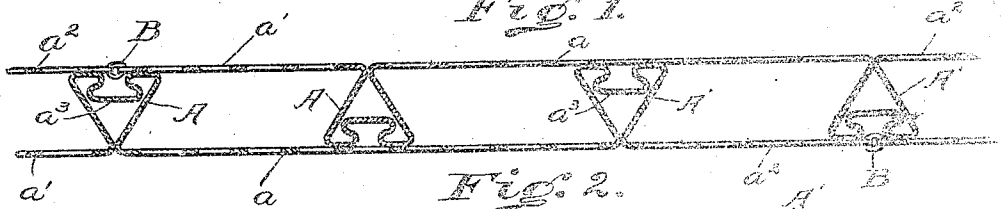

Fig. 2.

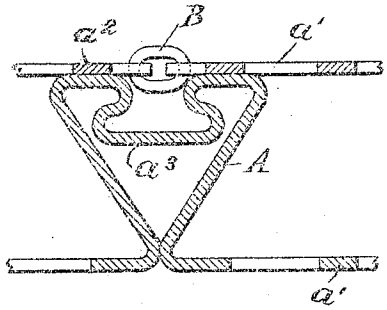

Fig. 4.

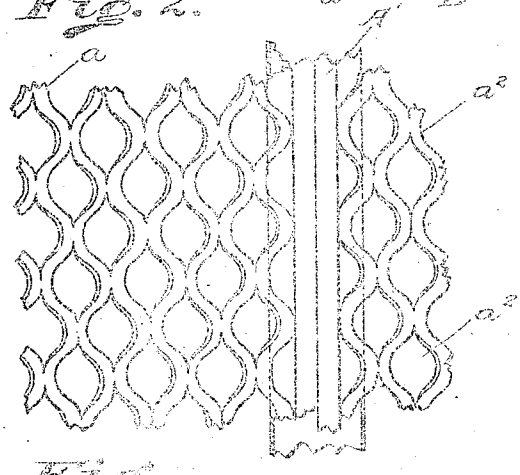

Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POST AND LATH CONSTRUCTION FOR WALLS.

982,291. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 24, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY R. MYERS, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Covington, county of Kenton, State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Post and Lath Construction for Walls, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is a construction in which the laths and posts are formed integral, which may be readily put in place to form a wall and in which it is necessary to manufacture but one form of construction member. This object is attained by the means described in the specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a sheet of meta' slitted in the course of manufacturing one of the post and lath members of my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view through a part of a wall embodying my invention. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a section of one of the post and lath members. Fig. 4 is a detail view in cross section of the connection shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to the parts: Each construction member is made from a single sheet of metal, which is curved to form two tubular posts, A, A′, which are connected by a flat metal sheet, *a*, and which terminates upon each side of the posts in sheet metal flanges, *a′*, *a²*. Before the sheet is bent, the parts forming the panel, *a*, and the flanges, *a′*, *a²*, are slitted as illustrated in Fig. 1, and then by stretching the metal in the panels and the flanges, is expanded, as illustrated in Fig. 3. Then the imperforate parts are bent into tubes triangular in cross-section to form the posts, A, A′. Longitudinal grooves, *a³*, are formed in the base of the triangles, A, A′. In constructing a wall from these construction members, the members are placed in alternately reversed directions, with the posts of one member placed between the posts of its adjacent member. The flanges, *a′* and *a²* are made half the width of the panels, *a*, so that the flanges of the construction members which face in the same direction meet at the grooves of the posts of the opposite set of construction members. The meeting flanges, *a′*, *a²*, are connected by wire, B.

What I claim is:

1. A wall construction formed by a series of construction members, each member of which consists of a sheet of metal curved to form tubular posts which are in cross section triangular and having longitudinal grooves in the bases of the triangles and a sheet metal panel connecting the apexes of the triangles, and flanges projecting outward from the apexes of the triangles, the construction members being placed back to back and so that the grooves in the posts of the construction members upon one side of the wall register with the meeting flanges of the members upon the opposite side of the wall.

2. A wall, formed by a series of construction members, each member consisting of sheet metal bent at intervals to form tubular posts and expanded to form expanded metal panels, which are located between the posts, and flanges, which project at each end beyond the posts, the construction members being placed back to back, and the flanges of adjacent members meeting each other at points opposite to the posts of the construction members on the other side of the wall, and means for connecting adjacent flanges together.

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