W. J. HERALD.

WIRE LATHING.

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928,196.

Patented July 13, 1909.

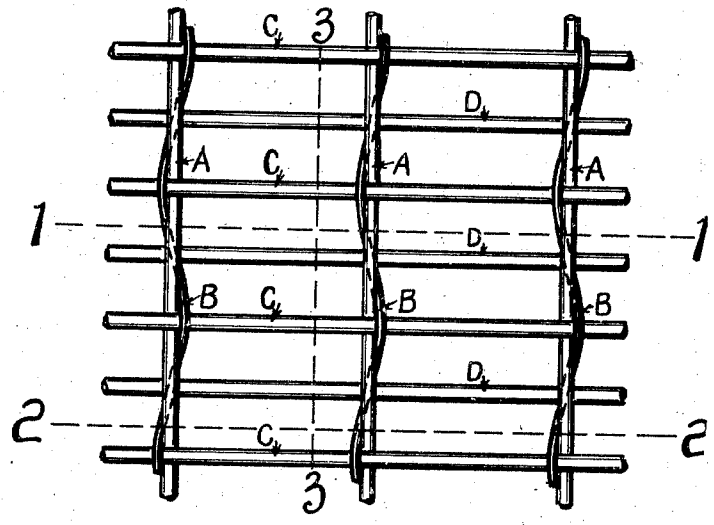


Fig. I.

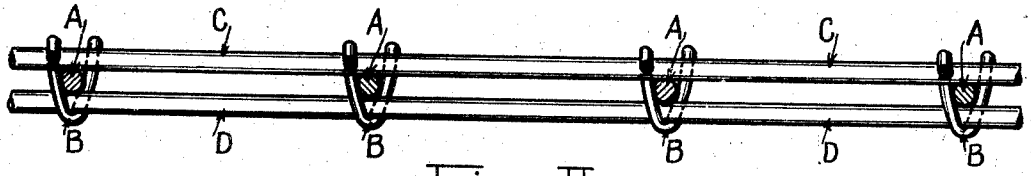


Fig. II.

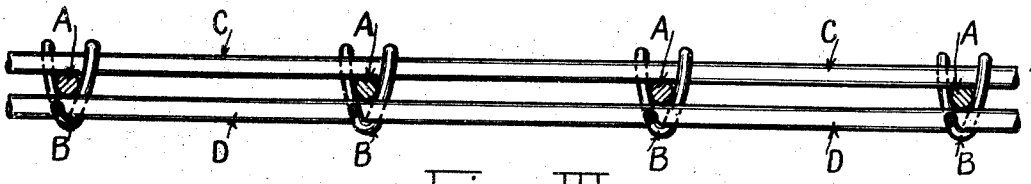


Fig. III.

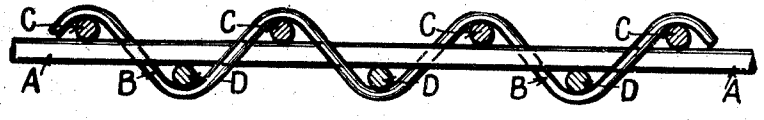


Fig. IV.

Witnesses:
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Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. HERALD, OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SAMUEL O. GREENING AND CHARLES A. HERALD, OF HAMILTON, CANADA.

WIRE LATHING.

No. 928,196. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 13, 1909.

Application filed March 8, 1909. Serial No. 481,943.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. HERALD, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and residing at Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wire Lathing, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a wire lathing adapted to be secured to walls and ceilings as a substantial back ground for plaster, second, to provide a wire lathing which is of a truss form and construction, thereby affording inherent rigidity and stiffness, and third, to provide a wire lathing adapted to receive a coating or coatings of plaster, and to retain the same in a rigid state. I attain these objects by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a face view of the woven wire lathing, the edges being broken, and the warp, or length, running from the top to the bottom. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of the lathing through the transverse broken line, 1, 1, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of the cloth through the transverse broken line, 2, 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional side view of the cloth through the vertical broken line 3, 3, Fig. 1 as viewed from the left hand side thereof.

In the drawing the warp wires, which extend lengthwise in the weaving, are indicated by A, and are a proper distance apart, parallel with each other, and on one plane. Across the warp wires A, and at right angles therewith, are weft wires C and D arranged alternately on opposite sides of the warp wires, and parallel with each other. All the weft wires C are on one side of the warp wires A, and on the same plane with each other, and all the weft wires D are on the opposite side of the said warp wires, and on the same plane with each other. The alternate weft wires C and D are parallel with each other, and at right angles to the warp wires A. A lesser wire B follows the warp wire A, and is woven alternately over and under the weft wires C and D, and crossing alternately the warp wires A, binding the intersecting wires of the lathing rigidly together in truss formation thereby preventing buckling, and bias or otherwise yielding, and affording strength, stability and rigidity for the purpose intended.

The component parts of this lathing are preferably made of steel wire. The lathing is made the standard width and of any length, and the side edges are finished by any well known method in wire weaving.

It will be noticed that the warp wires A are perfectly straight and on one plane, also that the weft wires C on one side of the warp wires are on one plane, and the weft wires D, are in alternate order to the weft wires C, and are also perfectly straight on the opposite side of the warp wires A, thereby producing a minimum of deflection of the said straight wires, as a result. The lighter binding wires B, take all the crimp of the lathing; were the said wires B and the warp wires A of the same diameter, then said wires A and B would be both equally crimped, or corrugated and therefore not the purpose nor object of this invention.

The construction of the lathing with the body of straight wires, as shown and set forth, is purposely to give a maximum thickness to the lathing thereby producing a truss formation and a pronounced rigid lathing, having practically unyielding qualities. The method of construction is such that a light binding wire B is purposely selected in order to take all the crimp of the lathing in itself, to produce the maximum thickness of lathing, thereby correspondingly increasing the rigidity.

It is obvious, in wire lathing comprising corrugated, or crimped wires over and under each other, and in spiral form, or double spiral form, as the case may be, that the maximum of thickness can not be attained, neither can a lathing be produced as thick and as rigid and embodying a truss formation, by the same amount of material, as is set forth in my invention.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A wire lathing comprising straight parallel warp wires on one plane, straight transverse parallel weft wires arranged alternately on the opposite sides of the warp wires, each side on one plane, a lesser wire following in contiguity each warp wire and passing alternately over and under the weft wires and crossing alternately the warp wire and possessing inherent resiliency to receive all the

crimp, thereby binding the intersecting parts together in truss formation.

2. A wire lathing comprising straight warp wires on one plane and parallel one with the other, straight transverse wires on one side of the warp wires on one plane and parallel one with the other, weft wires arranged alternately on the opposite side of the warp wires, on one plane and parallel with said transverse wires, a lesser wire following each warp wire in contiguity therewith and passing alternately over and under the weft wires and crossing alternately the warp wires, and adapted to receive all the crimp in itself thereby binding the intersecting parts of the warp and the weft wires together.

3. A wire lathing comprising straight parallel warp wires on the same plane, straight transverse parallel weft wires on the warp wires and on one plane, straight transverse weft wires on the opposite side of the warp wires on one plane, and arranged alternately and parallel with one another, a lesser wire following each straight warp wire and in contiguity therewith, and passing alternately over and under the straight weft wires and crossing alternately the straight warp wires in crimped succession thereby binding the weft wires on the opposite sides of the warp wire to said warp wire in truss formation.

WILLIAM J. HERALD.

Witnesses:
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