

A. G. HIGGINS.
 FURRING STRIP.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 29, 1912.

1,064,731.

Patented June 17, 1913.

Fig. I.

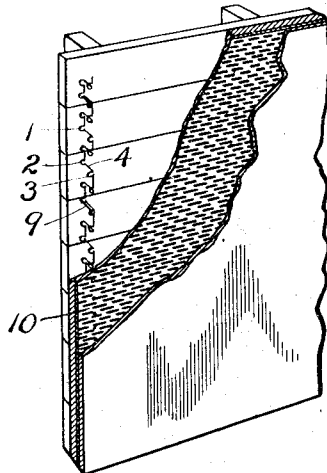


Fig. II.

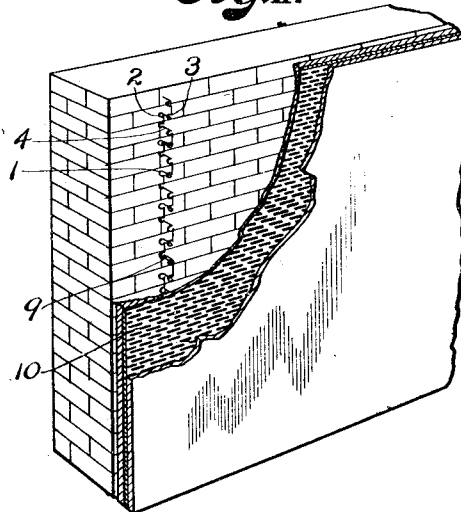


Fig. III.

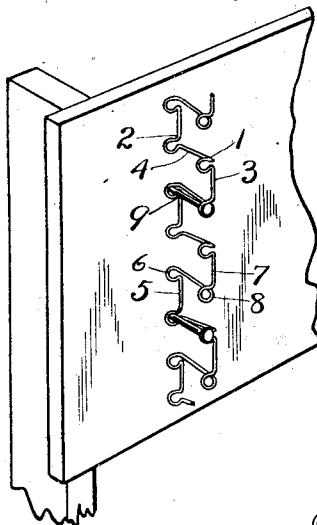


Fig. IV.

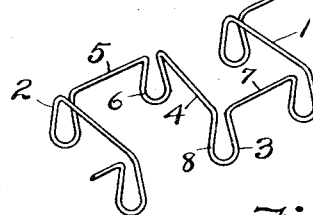


Fig. V.

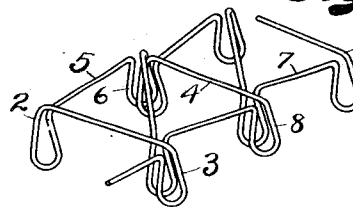
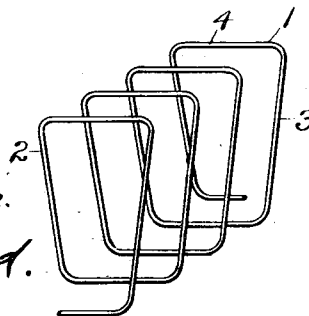


Fig. VI.



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FURRING-STRIP.

1,064,731.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT G. HIGGINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Furring-Strips; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved furring strip for use in the construction of outside stucco, or inside plaster walls, or the like, and has for its principal object to provide a strip for carrying lath in spaced relation to a wall or sheathing, so that plaster or a like cement mixture may pass through the lath to form the usual bond and may also extend through the furring strip in order that the face bond may be unbroken and thereby obviate cracking of the wall at this point. In accomplishing this object, I have provided the improved details of structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure I is a perspective view of a section of sheathing showing a furring strip constructed according to my invention and carrying metal lath, plaster being applied thereto in the usual manner. Fig. II is a section of brick wall equipped with my improved furring strip, with metal lath and stucco. Fig. III is an enlarged detail view of a piece of sheathing, showing the manner of fastening the furring strip thereto. Fig. IV is a detail view of the preferred form of the strip. Fig. V is a similar view showing the wire woven as in the previous figure, but wherein the fastening loops are in overlapped relation to form a more compact or continuous strip. Fig. VI is a similar view of another modified form of strip.

Referring more in detail to the parts:—1 designates the strip, which is formed of wire bent to provide a base section 2 and lath section 3 which are connected by spacing strands 4 which, in combination, form the body of the strip. The base section preferably comprises straight strands 5 having loops 6 at their ends merging into the body portions 4, the members of the base section being spaced owing to the fact that the en-

tire strip is formed from a single piece of wire bent to provide alternate base and lath section members, the latter having straight portions 7 and end loops 8 similar to like parts in the base. The body members 4 are arranged at an angle so that the lath loops 8 are substantially in registration with the base loops 6, in order that a nail 9, or like fastening device, may be projected there- through and into the sheathing, or between the bricks in a wall. The metal lath 10 may be fastened to the furring strips which are arranged at desired intervals along the sheathing or wall in any suitable manner, but preferably by the same nails which fasten the strip to its supporting member.

The modification shown in Fig. V is constructed in the same manner as is the preferred form of the strip, the only difference being in the angle at which the body members are extended, this form providing double loops at both the front and base and providing a somewhat stronger strip, having continuous base and face members.

The strip shown in Fig. VI is somewhat different from the strips shown in the other figures but involves the same principle.

The strip may be formed in any desired length from a single piece of wire by bending over a suitable form, the completed structure being rolled, if desired, so as to be in convenient form for storing or shipping.

In applying the strip to a wall, one end is carried to the top of the wall and fastened thereon by a nail or the like so that the base will lie flush against the wall with the lath face spaced therefrom. Enough nails may be driven through the strip to anchor it firmly in position and the strip cut from the roll at the bottom of the wall. When a number of strips are applied to the wall in this manner, metal or other lath is applied thereto by means of nails, or by wiring, if preferred. After the lath is in place, plaster is applied in the usual manner, the soft porous mixture passing through the lath and against the wall or sheathing to form the back bond.

Unlike the construction of ordinary use, the face bond of the cement mixture is not broken by my furring strip but passes entirely through the wire body so that the plaster or stucco is as thick in the strip as it is through any other portion of the wall, thereby obviating the usual disadvantage of having a very thin layer of plaster over the

strip and relatively thick layers at each side thereof, which latter construction is responsible for much of the cracking in plaster or stucco walls.

5 It is apparent that by using a wide strip, the lath may be set out from a wall, so that the plaster on the inside of the lath will not extend to the wall, but will set out therefrom to form an air space.

10 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:—

15 1. A furring strip formed from a single piece of wire and comprising body strands and base and face members spaced by the body strands, said base and face members having end loops integral with the body strands and providing abutment surfaces,

and each alternate body strand being inclined backwardly across the width of the strip to bring the loops of adjacent base and face members into registration, for the purpose set forth. 20

2. A furring strip formed from wire, and having base and face strands extended in substantially parallel planes, said strands being spaced and bent at their ends to form loops, the loops on adjacent strands being connected by converging body strands, for the purpose set forth. 25

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses. 30

ALBERT G. HIGGINS.

Witnesses:

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