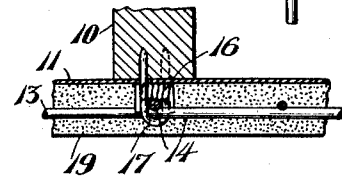
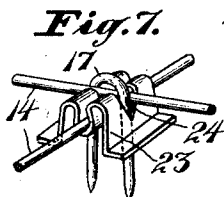
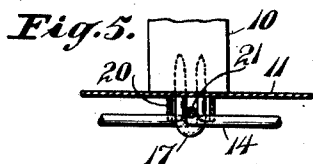
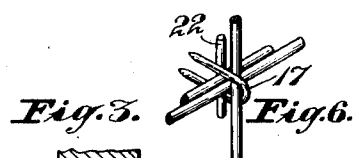
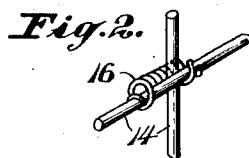
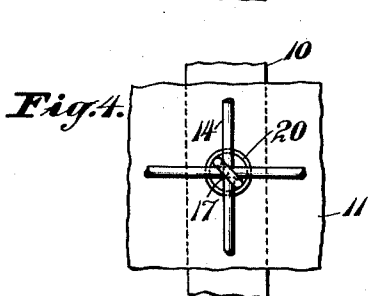
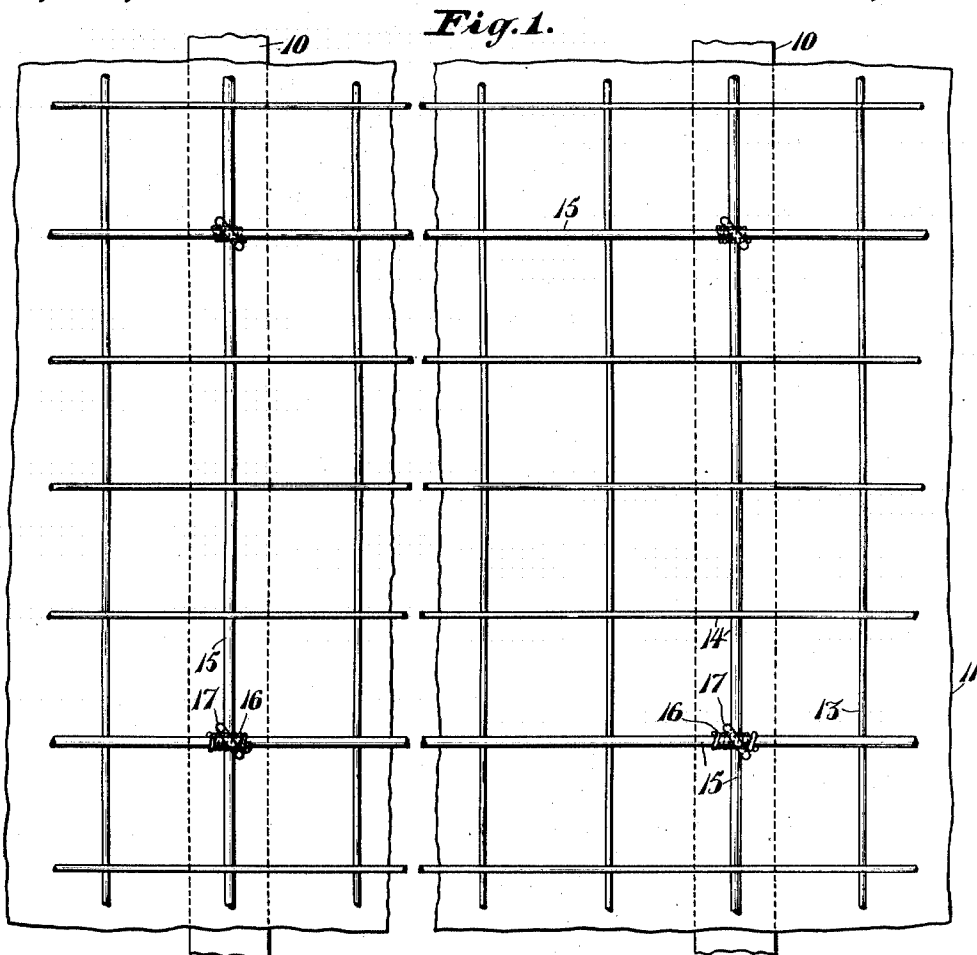


T. N. BADGER.
LATHING.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1919.

1,372,387.

Patented Mar. 22, 1921.



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THOMAS N. BADGER, OF BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

LATHING.

1,372,387.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 22, 1921.

Application filed May 28, 1919. Serial No. 300,280.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS N. BADGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Berkeley, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lathing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a form of metal lathing and a process of using the same.

Heretofore it has been common practice to apply plaster to supporting wire using wooden spacers when exterior plaster work is done, such as stucco work and the like and practice has proven that due to the temperature changes as well as the changes in humidity the wooden spacers very often buckle and break the plaster loose with disastrous results. It is the principal object of the present invention to provide a suitable metal lathing which is especially fitted for use upon the exterior portions of buildings and which is applied in such a manner as to allow plaster work to be easily placed thereupon and to securely bond therewith. The present invention contemplates the use of a metal lathing of non-stretching material which is formed with longitudinally and transversely extending reinforcing members which are a part of the lathing structure, said lathing being further provided with spacing members for holding it from the sheeting or studding over which it is mounted, or to space it from partition work such as tar paper, when sheeting is eliminated in the construction.

The invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation, showing a fragmentary portion of the lath as applied to building studding.

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective showing the intersection of two of the wires and the spacing members carried thereby.

Fig. 3 is a view in section and elevation showing a modified form of the invention as disclosed in Fig. 1 and more clearly disclosing the manner in which the plaster is supported in forming a wall.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view in elevation showing another form of fastener and spacer for the lathing.

Fig. 5 is a view in section and elevation showing the structure disclosed in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a view in perspective showing

another form of detachable spacing member.

Fig. 7 is a view in perspective showing a spacing clip which may or may not be permanently secured to the lath fabric.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 10 indicates a wall studding, a plurality of which are spaced equal distance from each other to form a wall. As shown in Fig. 3, this studding is covered by sheets of tar paper, as indicated at 11. Mounted over the paper and spaced in relation thereto is a metal lathing 13. This lathing is formed of equal space longitudinal and horizontal wires 14, the majority of which are of the same gage. In Fig. 1, however, it will be noted that at given intervals, both longitudinally and laterally, the small gage wires are interchanged for the larger wires 15. These wires supply all the needed reinforcements for the lathing structure and will provide a rigid wall of more stability and permanence than that formed by sheeting and the usual wiring done over laths for spacing. In order that a perfect bond of the plaster will take place around the lathing which passes over the studding metal spacing members are provided. In Figs. 1 and 2 these spacing members are shown as being small lengths of wire coiled to form a short tubular cylinder. These wire tubes, as indicated at 16 are placed under the intersections of certain of the reinforcing members and may be held in position by wrapping around the reinforcing members, as shown in Fig. 2. With this construction the metal lathing is built and equipped with the fasteners, which will permit the lath to be directly applied and will allow the lathing to be securely held in spaced relation to the studding or to the sheeting by means of staples 17.

In the event that the wire 13 is not provided with permanent spacing devices, the tubular coils may be applied to the intersections of the wire, as shown in Fig. 3, and thus held by the staples in the manner previously explained. When the wire is spaced from the wall and the paper backing as shown in this figure, the plaster 19 may be easily applied and a suitable wall formed, the backing acting in the same capacity as the ordinary wooden sheeting and holding the wall plaster until it has thoroughly set. Thus it will be seen that a wall will be pro-

vided having a rigid reinforcement embedded within it and which has a non-combustible exterior surface on each of its sides.

5 Other forms of detachable spacing members may be used as indicated by way of example in Figs. 4 to 7, inclusive. In Figs. 4 and 5, it will be seen that a cylindrical pipe section 20 is formed with recessed seats 10 21 within which the intersecting wires of the lathing may rest. The pipe is of sufficient inside dimensions to accommodate the staples 17 and to permit them to be securely driven into the studding. In the form of 15 the device shown in Fig. 6, a simple cross-shaped wire member 22 is provided and positioned directly beneath the intersecting wires of the lath. This member and the lath are held down by the staples 17 in the 20 manner previously described. In Fig. 7, a metallic clip member 23 is shown as formed of a single piece of metal and as having right-angled recesses within which the intersecting wires of the lathing may 25 rest. One set of these recesses is represented by a cutaway portion 24 formed at two points in the metal blank and not only accommodating one of the wires of the lathing, but also providing clearance space 30 through which the staples 17 may project and be driven into the studding.

In operation and use of the present invention the paper sheeting 11 may be applied to the studding 10 and thereafter the 35 lathing 13 positioned thereover. In the event that the spacing members 16 are fixed to the lathing it will be only necessary to drive the lathing staples 17 in position and to thus secure the lath over the paper and 40 in spaced relations thereto at all points. When other forms of spacers are used as shown in the other figures of the drawing, they may be separately positioned at the

time the staples are being driven and in any event will provide simple means for spacing the lath from its point of fixture and 45 insuring that a bond of plaster may be made therebeneath.

It will thus be seen that by the use of the reinforced lath here disclosed and the application of the lath in spaced relation to the studding, as well as in spaced relation to the paper sheeting, a very cheap and serviceable wire structure will be provided, upon which plaster or other plastic material 55 may be easily applied and will combine with the lath structure itself to form a desirable rigid wall.

While I have shown the preferred form of my invention, it will be understood that 60 various changes in the combination, construction and arrangement of parts may be made by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed. 65

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In combination with a support, and a wire lathing grille, a series of intersecting 70 wire reinforcing members laid on the grille, spacers between the grille and the support, and underlying the intersecting parts of the reinforcing members, and staples straddling the reinforcing members and extending into 75 the support to hold the reinforcing members against the grille; the latter against the spacers and the spacers against the support.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing 80 witnesses.

THOMAS N. BADGER.

Witnesses:

W. W. HEALEY,
M. E. EWING.