Feb. 23, 1932. J. KAHN ET AL 1,846,874

LATH STRUCTURE

Filed Feb. 11, 1929

Fig. 1.

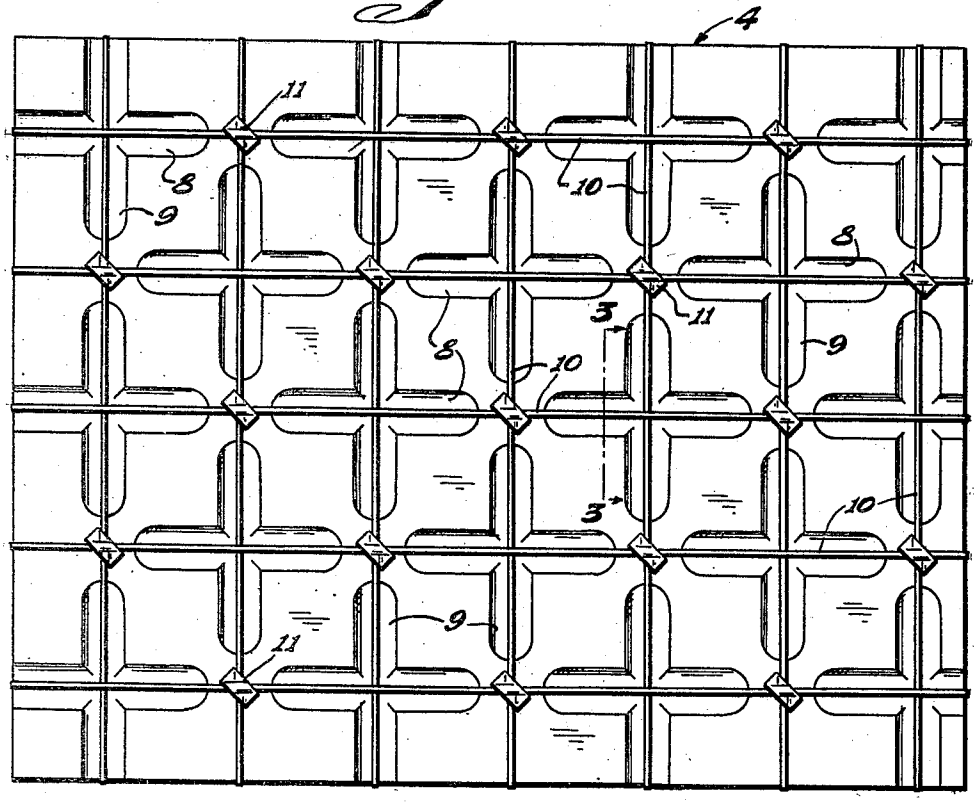


Fig. 2.

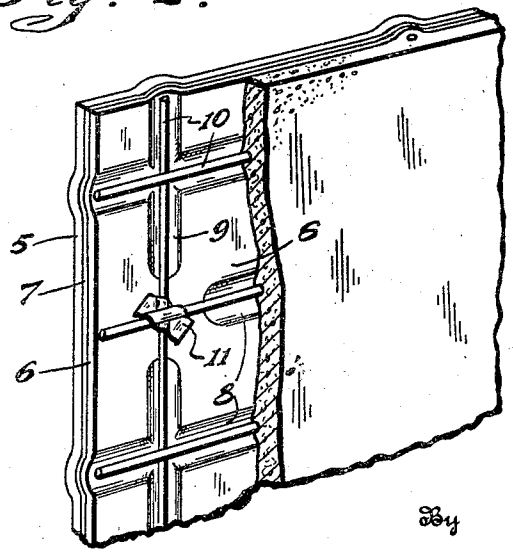
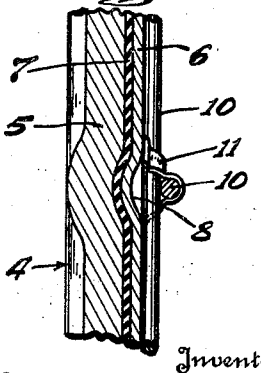


Fig. 3.



Inventor

JULIUS KAHN

HERBERT E. WHITE

By

Attorney

Patented Feb. 23, 1932 1,846,874

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JULIUS KAHN AND HERBERT E. WHITE, OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY, OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN

LATH STRUCTURE

Application filed February 11, 1929. Serial No. 339,086.

The present invention relates to a made-up lath structure which constitutes a complete article of manufacture and which can be nailed or otherwise applied to studding.

The object is to provide a simple and effective means in which waste plaster is substantially eliminated and yet an effective keying action is obtained.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of a lathing sheet constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional perspective view of a part thereof.

Figure 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

In the embodiment disclosed, a backing sheet 4 is employed that is preferably multiply. It comprises a rear body ply 5 of cardboard or other heavy material, a facing sheet 6, preferably of relatively light paper, and an intermediate waterproof ply 7 that serves to secure the facing sheet 6 and rear ply 5 together, while preventing the passage of moisture from the wet plaster to said ply 5. In this respect the structure is similar to that disclosed in our co-pending application, Serial No. 339,085, filed on Feb. 11, 1929.

The backing sheet 4 considered as an entity is provided with depressions forming pockets that are open on the side of the facing sheet 6. These depressions or pockets are elongated and are arranged in rows, both longitudinally and transversely of the sheet. That is to say, one set of rows of pockets 8 extend in one direction and the other pockets 9 extend in rows at right angles to the rows 8. The pockets of each row are located end to end and said ends terminate short of one another, but the pockets of the longitudinal and transverse rows intersect. It will also be noted that the pockets of one row are located in staggered relation to the pockets of the adjacent rows, both longitudinally and transversely of the sheet and as these pockets are formed by depressions, they thus provide ribs extending both transversely and longitudinally of the sheet and so related that they stiffen the sheet against bending and breaking down. Looked at from another standpoint, the pockets may be said to be in crossed sets arranged in rows, those of one row being staggered with relation to the adjacent rows.

Longitudinal and transverse lath rods 10 are laid along the face sheet 6 and extend longitudinally over the respective rows of pockets 8 and 9. They thus intersect at the intersection of the pockets and they also intersect on the flat portions of the sheet between the adjacent ends of the pockets. At these latter points of intersection staples 11 pass over the intersecting portions and through the sheet where they are suitably clinched and thus hold the rods in place.

As a result of this structure it will be evident that the metal lath fabric lies along the face of the backing sheet, preferably with the under rods against the same and that these rods extending in intersecting relation over the pockets, are spaced from the bottoms of said pockets. Obviously therefore when plaster is applied as indicated in Figure 2, a relatively thin coat only is necessary and yet this plaster entering the pockets will surround the portions of the rods extending thereacross and will be properly keyed. The facing sheet 6 constitutes a bonding medium between the plaster and the backing sheet and the rear or supporting ply 5 of said backing sheet will not be moistened because of the waterproof lining 7 in advance of the same. Said backing or supporting ply 5 is thus not weakened during the application and setting of the plaster and the wall after the plaster hardens becomes a firm and rigid structure. Moreover when the plaster has set, the portions thereof that have entered the pockets form short crossed reinforcing ribs that help to make the entire wall structure rigid both longitudinally and transversely.

From the foregoing, it is thought that the construction, operation and many advantages of the herein described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the

spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What we claim is:

1. A plaster supporting structure, comprising a backing sheet having intersecting depressions opening through one side of the sheet and providing corresponding ribs on the opposite sides, and intersecting lath rods on said side of the sheet and extending over the open sides of the depressions.

2. A plaster supporting structure comprising a backing sheet having intersecting depressions opening through one side of the sheet and providing corresponding ribs on the opposite sides, and intersecting lath rods on said side of the sheet and extending longitudinally of and over the open sides of the depressions.

3. A plaster supporting structure comprising a backing sheet having intersecting depressions opening through one side of the sheet and providing corresponding ribs on the opposite sides, and intersecting lath rods on said side of the sheet and extending over the open sides of the depressions, certain of said rods lying against the face of the sheet between the depressions and spaced from the bottoms of said depressions.

4. A plaster supporting structure comprising a backing sheet having sets of intersecting depressions having open sides in one face of the sheet and providing corresponding ribs on the opposite sides, the depressions of one set terminating short of the depressions of adjacent sets, and lath rods extending along the face of the sheet having the open sides of the depressions, each of said rods extending over a plurality of the depressions.

5. A plaster supporting structure comprising a backing sheet having longitudinal and transverse rows of elongated depressions opening through one face of the sheet and providing corresponding ribs on the opposite sides, and longitudinal and transverse lath rods extending along the said face of the sheet and longitudinally over both the longitudinal and transverse depressions.

6. A plaster supporting structure comprising a backing sheet having longitudinal and transverse rows of elongated depressions opening through one face of the sheet, longitudinal and transverse lath rods extending along the said face of the sheet and longitudinally over both the longitudinal and transverse depressions, said rods intersecting between the ends of the depressions, and fasteners securing the rods to the sheet at their intersections.

7. A plaster supporting structure comprising a backing sheet having longitudinal and transverse rows of elongated open sided pockets, the pockets of one row being staggered with relation to the adjacent rows and extending in the same direction, and the pockets of one row bridging the spaces between the ends of the pockets of the adjacent row, and lath rods extending along the face of the sheet and over the pockets.

8. A plaster supporting structure, comprising a backing sheet having longitudinal and transverse rows of elongated open sided pockets, the pockets of one row being staggered with relation to the adjacent rows and extending in the same direction, and the pockets of one row bridging the spaces between the ends of the pockets of the adjacent row, both in the longitudinal and transverse rows, and longitudinal and transverse lath rods extending along the face of the sheet and over the pockets.

9. A plaster supporting structure, comprising a backing sheet having longitudinal and transverse rows of elongated open sided pockets, the pockets of the transverse and longitudinal rows intersecting, and longitudinally and transversely disposed lath rods located along the face of the sheet and extending longitudinally over the respective pockets.

10. A plaster supporting structure comprising a backing sheet having longitudinal and transverse rows of elongated open sided pockets, the pockets of the transverse and longitudinal rows intersecting, longitudinally and transversely disposed lath rods located along the face of the sheet and extending longitudinally over the pockets of both the longitudinal and transverse rows, said rods intersecting over the intersecting points of the pockets and also intersecting at points beyond the ends of the pockets, and fasteners at the latter intersecting points securing the rods to the backing sheet.

11. A plaster supporting structure comprising a backing sheet having rows of crossed elongated pockets opening through its face, the crossed pockets of one row being staggered with relation to the pockets of the adjacent rows and the adjacent ends of the pockets being spaced apart, crossed lath rods lying along the face of the sheet and extending longitudinally over the correspondingly lying pockets, said rods intersecting between the adjacent ends of the pockets, and fasteners engaging the intersecting portions of the rods and securing them to the sheet.

12. A wall structure including a plaster body having spaced sets of crossed reinforcing ribs on its rear side, said sets being spaced apart and those of one set being staggered with respect to those of other sets so as to bridge the spaces between the latter.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures.

JULIUS KAHN.
HERBERT E. WHITE.