Oct. 14, 1924. 1,511,658

O. T. CROWE

FURRING AND FASTENING DEVICE

Filed Jan. 3, 1923



Fig. 1

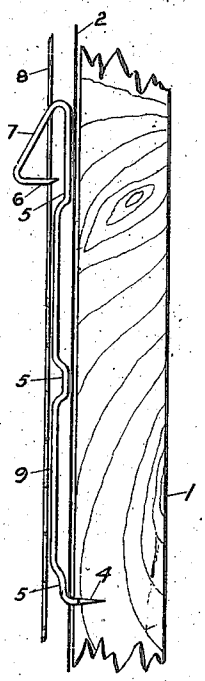


Fig. 2

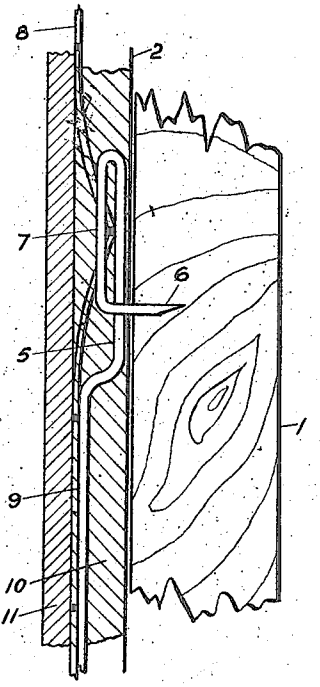


Fig. 3

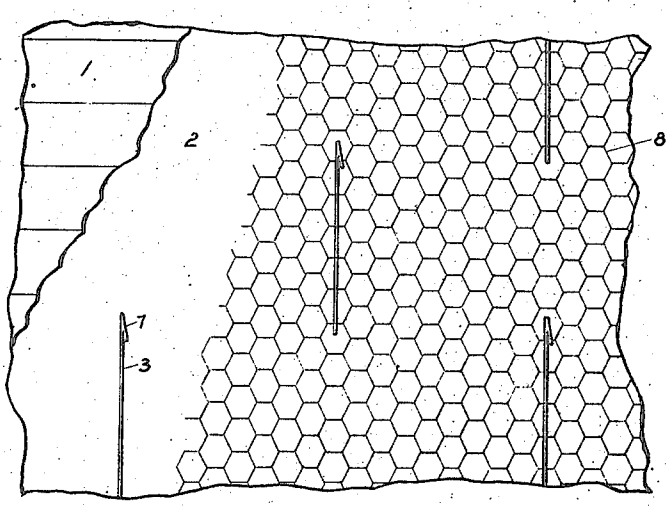


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORIN T. CROWE, OF HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA.

FURRING AND FASTENING DEVICE.

Application filed January 3, 1923. Serial No. 610,417.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORIN T. CROWE, residing at Hayward, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented a new and useful Furring and Fastening Device, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in devices for the furring of walls, and in particular to such a device in the form of a holding, supporting and binding staple adapted for use with wire lathing, the combination forming the anchoring or foundation means to receive and support a plaster or cement coating for walls or the like.

The present common method of anchoring plaster to the exterior walls of bungalows and buildings, is by laying wire mesh lathing over vertically positioned wooden furring strips, spaced about eight inches apart and nailed over building-paper to the sheathing of the building. Plaster is then spread over the fabricated wall surface flush with the wooden furring strips and the latter bedded in the wet plaster soon absorb moisture and swell. As the plaster dries, the strips shrink more or less and unequal stresses are set up in the wall, resulting, upon close examination, in fine hair-like cracks throughout the wall. These cracks tend to become longer and wider as the annual seasonal changes take place, and eventually patches of plaster drop off.

An important object of my invention is to overcome the above initial fine cracks, and thus extend the life of the wall to a very marked degree and present a uniform and continuous surface.

Other important objects of the furring device are, that it shall carry its own fastening means for securement to a surface, and also that the same means shall secure the wire lathing to position on the same surface, and thereby reduce the number of parts and instrumentalities producing such walls to a minimum; the provision of means by which building-paper may be applied and secured to a wall at any time independent of the presence of the wire lathing; the provision of such means by which the metal netting may be applied and spaced from and anchored to a wall at any time after the paper has been placed and fastened, or even if no paper is used at all; the provision of such means that will effectively stretch and secure the metal netting, leaving a plane surface without any projections whatsoever to catch on or obstruct the plasterer's darby and thus interfere with its efficient action in smoothing the wall or ceiling.

Other features than those enumerated will appear hereinafter.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, I have illustrated the method and means of carrying my invention into effect, in its most approved form.

Figure 1 is a plan of a furring staple, in which my invention principally resides.

Figure 2 shows the same staple in side elevation, and shows also in section, the sheathing and the paper applied thereto, and the netting positioned upon the staple but not secured thereby, as the upper end of the staple is not yet driven home.

Figure 3 shows certain parts of Fig. 2 enlarged for clarity, with the upper end of the staple driven home, thus stretching and binding the netting in place. Also the first and finishing coat of plaster is shown applied and in section.

Figure 4 is a face view of a section of wall showing portions of the sheathing, building-paper, my staples, and netting secured thereby.

Referring to the drawings and figures thereon: Upon the sheathing 1 is applied the building-paper 2. My anchoring staple in its entirety is denoted by 3. It comprises the wedge-shaped point 4, the driving and spacing shoulders 5, and the point 6 on the recurved end 7. The point 4 has a wedge edge at right-angles to the plane of the body of the staple as shown, and for a purpose to be presently stated.

The paper 2 is held against the sheathing 1 by the shoulders 5, and the netting 8 is spaced from the wall by the straight portion 9, of the staple. The middle spacing shoulders 5 may be omitted in short staples but are desirable in long ones.

In practice, the paper and netting which come from different sources, often reach the work at widely different times, hence it is of the greatest importance that it should be possible to apply and secure the paper in place when it arrives, and apply the netting any time later which is sometimes days and weeks after the paper has arrived.

The importance of my invention resides in the fact, that the same instrumentality is

used for securing both paper and netting to the wall even when applied at different times. This results in a saving in cost, material, labor and time over the present method of applying the many and different devices for those purposes.

In using my staple, the paper 2 is applied beginning at the bottom of the wall and working upward, and is held to the wall by driving the points 4 therethrough and into the sheathing up to the shoulder 5. These parts may then remain in status quo until the netting is to be put on. The points 4, being chisel points and formed at right-angles to the staples, the latter will remain upright without danger of turning over or twisting.

When the first layer of netting is positioned on the wall, which is always done working from the top down, its upper edge is slipped under the point 6 and that point hammered down and into the sheathing 1, as shown in Fig. 3, thus stretching and securely fastening the netting. After the upper edge is secured, both hands are now free to stretch the wire in two directions, namely downwards and laterally, and as a mesh slips over a recurved end the cross-bar of the netting snaps thereunder and when a layer is thus snapped on, one can rapidly drive the points down which will further stretch the netting taut.

When the netting has been thus placed and anchored, the first coat of plaster 10 is applied and darbied. The outer surface of the netting being taut and substantially plane, without projections of any kind, the darby very quickly leaves a smooth and firm surface of plaster for the application of the second coat 11. It is important that no projections exist, because in darbying the darby would strike against them, which would not only slow its use, but would add to the cost of the wall and result in a very uneven surface with a considerable loss of plaster, due to the obstructions encountered.

At times, I may wish to dispense with the use of sheathing, and drive my staples direct into the studding of the wall and support and secure the wire fabric directly thereon. The staples, of course, will be positioned in staggered relation for continuous bearing surface for the fabric and for effective darbying, thus leaving a straight wall having a plane face without any undulations.

Having illustrated and described my invention in its preferred form, it is to be understood that minor changes can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. An anchoring staple for metal lathing, having at one extremity a wedge-shaped end and at its other extremity a recurved portion with a sharpened end, and adjacent said ends shoulders adapted for spacing purposes.

2. An anchoring staple for metal lathing, having at one extremity a wedge-shaped end at right-angles to the plane of the body of said staple, and at its opposite extremity a recurved portion with a sharpened end, and intermediate said ends shoulders adapted for spacing purposes, the said recurved portion off-set to the plane of said body for clearance in driving.

3. An anchoring staple for plastered walls, having at its lower end a chisel edge and a shoulder adjacent thereto, said edge adapted to be driven into a wooden foundation and said shoulder adapted to bear against and hold a paper covering said foundation for an indeterminate period, and said staple having at its upper end means adapted to eventually engage and hold metal lathing to the wall, the said holding means being entirely below the normal plane surface of said lathing when driven to final position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ORIN T. CROWE.