

March 13, 1934.

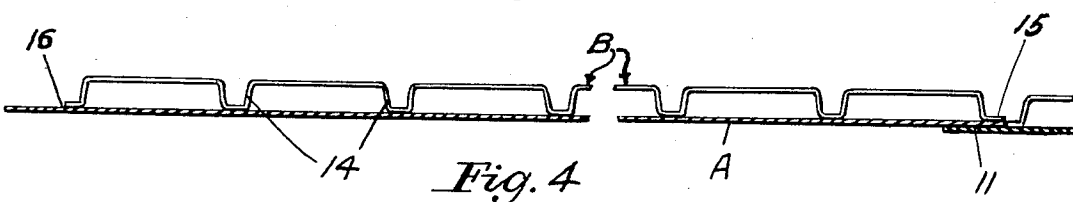
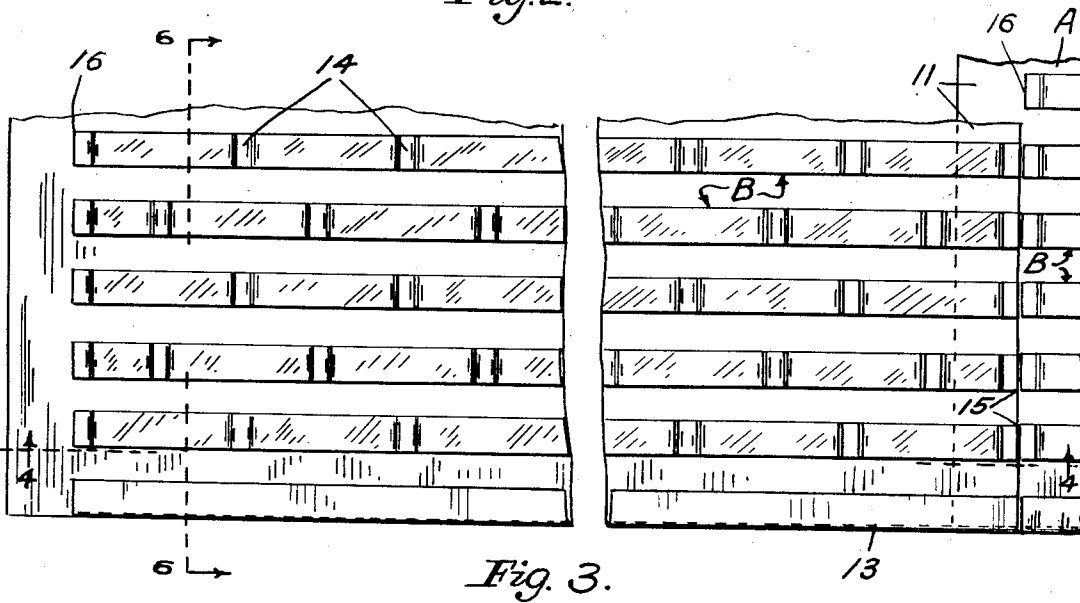
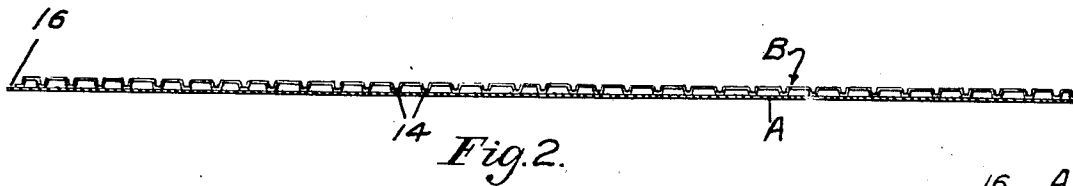
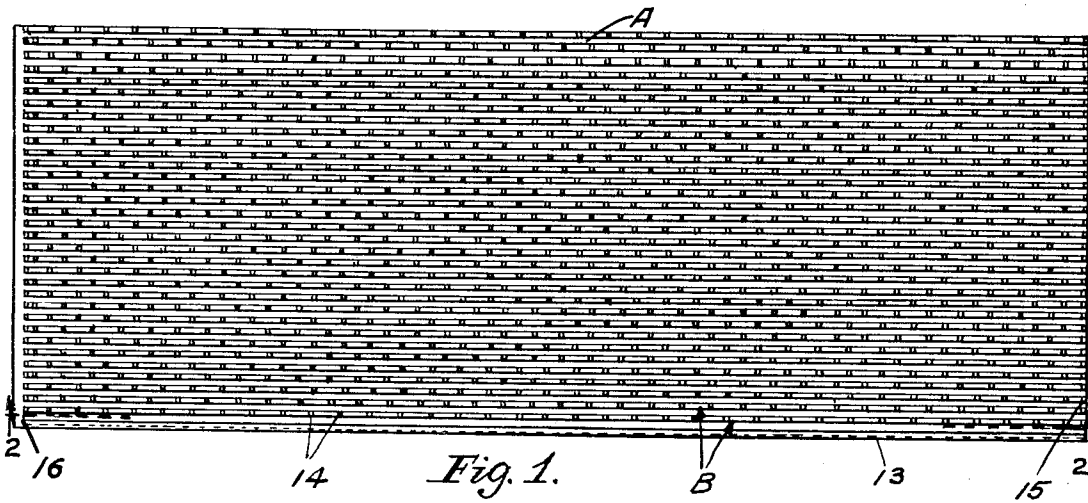
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1,950,672

COMBINATION METAL LATH AND WALL BOARD CONSTRUCTION

Filed July 15, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

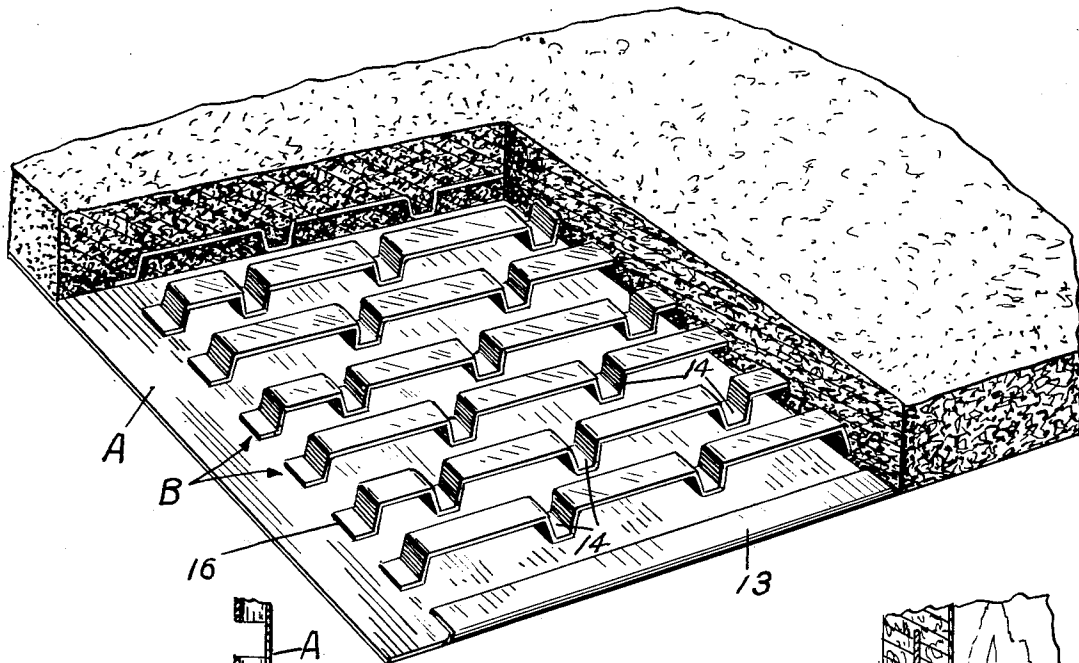


Fig. 5.

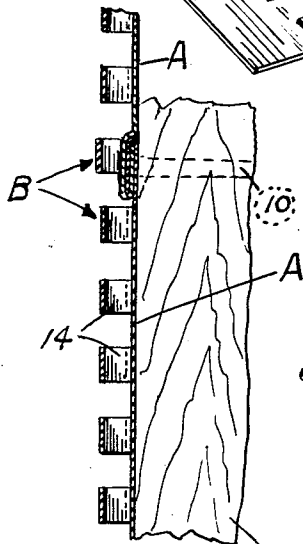


Fig. 6.

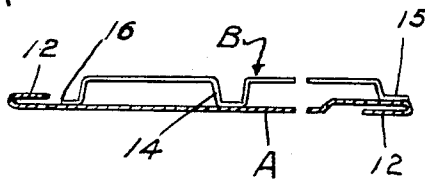


Fig. 8.

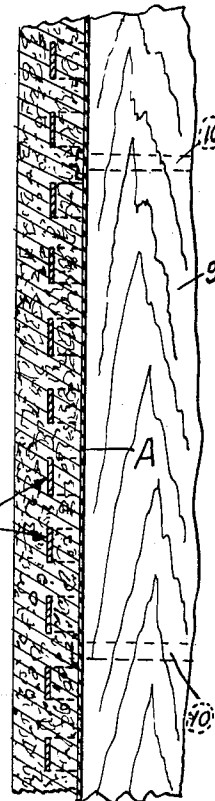


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMBINATION METAL LATH AND WALL
BOARD CONSTRUCTION

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Application July 15, 1932, Serial No. 622,594

6 Claims. (Cl. 72-116)

This invention relates to building constructions and the primary object is to provide a metal sheet or slab which is so designed that it will not only form an efficient and highly novel form

of anchor base for wall and ceiling materials such as plaster, stucco, and the like; but will be relatively rigid and firm, and being non-porous will not warp or shrink, and consequently will eliminate all possibility of buckling or cracking in the applied material. Further objects are to provide such a coating base that is imperforate, so as to prevent the passage of moisture there-through, and which is reinforced by the bond forming members in such a way that there is sufficient rigidity to allow the device to be substituted, when so desired, for the outer wood sheeting now so universally employed in the building of dwellings and other structures, thus effecting a substantial saving in material, space, time, and expense. These and still other more detailed and specific objects will be disclosed in the course of the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a plan or outer face elevation of a plastic material base unit embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation through the unit as seen on the line 2-2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail elevation of portions of two similar adjoining units showing more clearly structural details.

Fig. 4 is a sectional detail view on the line 4-4 in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective elevation showing a partial sheet of plastic material applied to a unit of my improved base.

Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation on the line 6-6 in Fig. 3.

Fig. 7 is a sectional elevation showing a plastic sheet as applied to my base structure on a wall.

Fig. 8 is a detail section illustrating how the end edges of the respective sheets may be provided with interlocking flanges, as a modification of the structure shown in Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive.

Referring to the drawings more particularly and by reference characters, A designates a rectangular metal sheet or panel, preferably made of galvanized iron, although other sheet metal may be employed. The weight or gage of metal employed will of course vary, under various predetermined circumstances, and it is only necessary to suggest that heavier stock should be used

for an exterior or stucco base, particularly when no sheeting is to be used, than for a plastering base where the plates will be subjected to lesser strains.

The plates are preferably secured to the wall studdings 9, or ceiling joists, by driven nails 10 (Figs. 6 and 7), although other means may be employed if so desired. As to the arrangement of the plates, they may be applied edge to edge and corner to corner in checker board fashion, or the vertical edged may be staggered in the manner shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings in my Patent No. 1,651,951. The vertical edge portions are preferably overlapped, as shown at 11 in Figs. 3 and 4, to provide a tight seal joint, or these edges may be provided with interlocking flanges, as shown at 12 in Fig. 8. As for the horizontal joints they are preferably sealed by interlocking flanges 13, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, 5, and 6, such joints also of course tending to rigidify the plates over the spans between supporting members 9.

The outer surface of the plate is provided with a plurality of parallel metal strips B which are spaced from each other, as shown, and are also spaced from the plate A, except for integral U-shaped portions 14, all, or at least most, of which are spot welded or otherwise firmly secured to the plate at points of contact therewith, and these points of contact, by each strip, are staggered or offset with respect to the points of contact of adjacent strips, with a result that the component strips not only greatly reinforce or brace the plate in its flat condition, but also have their major portions so spaced with respect to each other and the plate that they will entirely embed themselves in the applied sheet of plaster or stucco, so as to firmly anchor the plastic material to the entire surface of the plate to thus permanently secure the same and eliminate all possibility of buckling and cracking.

In order that there may be substantial continuity of the strips B over the entire wall (or ceiling) I preferably extend them to one vertical edge of the plate, as shown at 15, while the opposite ends are spaced from the plate edge, as at 16, to permit of the previously noted overlap of plate ends.

I claim:

1. A base for plastic materials comprising rectangular metal plates applied with overlapping edge portions, and a plurality of anchor strips spaced throughout their lengths with respect to each other and projecting from the outer face of each plate, and rigidly secured at frequent intervals throughout their lengths thereto at

- spaced points of contact therewith, for receiving the plastic material, said strips having major portions of each disposed in a plane spaced from and parallel with the face of the plate and having
- 5 crimped intermediate portions of the strips extending to the plate at said contact points.
2. A plaster base comprising an imperforate metal plate, parallel anchor strips carried on the outer face of the plate in spaced relation
- 10 throughout their lengths with respect to each other, plaster applied to the base and extending to said plate face so as to entirely envelop the anchor strips within the plaster, and means for securing said strips to the plate at spaced points
- 15 along the lengths of the respective strips, certain of said spaced points of each strip being staggered with respect to certain spaced points of adjacent strips whereby the strips will cooperate with the plaster and plate to diagonally reinforce
- 20 the base.
3. A base unit for plastic materials comprising an imperforate flat metal plate, flat strap metal anchor strips carried on the outer face of the plate in spaced relation throughout their entire
- 25 lengths with respect to each other at distances substantially equivalent to the widths of the strips, and means for securing said strips to the plate, said strips being parallel with respect to each other and having major portions disposed
- 30 in a plane parallel with and spaced from the plate.
4. A base unit for plastic materials comprising an imperforate metal plate, anchor means composed of parallel strips carried on the outer
- 35 face of the plate in spaced relation throughout their entire lengths with respect to each other, and means including U-shaped spaced portions of the strips for securing said strips to the plate, said strips being disposed in planes parallel with respect to one of the edges of the plate.
5. A plaster base comprising a rectangular
- 80 plate adapted to be secured upon a wall, separate metal strips disposed upon one face of the plate and having major portions of their lengths disposed in spaced parallel positions with respect to the plate, plaster applied to the base so as to
- 85 completely envelop the strips and have inner face contact with the said plate face, said strips having U-shaped portions intermediate said major portions to establish spaced points of contact with said plate face and secured at said points of contact to the plate, and certain of said contact
- 90 points by each strip being staggered with respect to contact points of other strips.
6. A base for plastic materials comprising rectangular metal plates adapted to be applied in
- 95 juxtaposition upon a wall or ceiling, anchor strips carried by each plate and projecting therefrom so as to be imbedded in the plastic material applied thereto, said strips extending to one edge
- 100 of the plate but terminating short of the opposite edge whereby when said opposite edges of similar adjoining plates are overlapped there will be substantial continuity as between the strips of such adjoining plates, the strips of each plate
- 105 having their major portions disposed in a plane spaced from and in parallelism with respect to the face of the plate and having crimped intermediate portions extending and secured to the face of the plate.
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