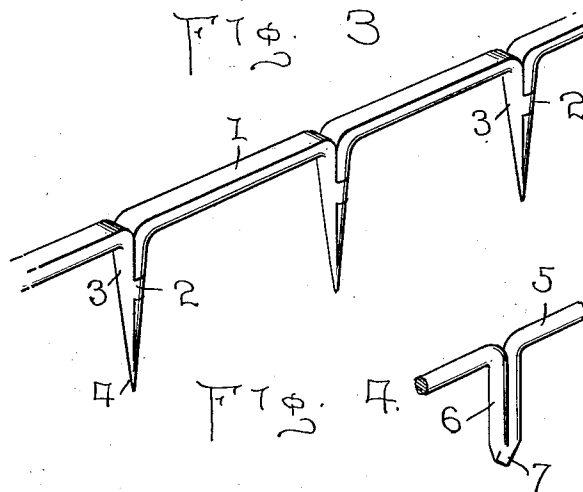
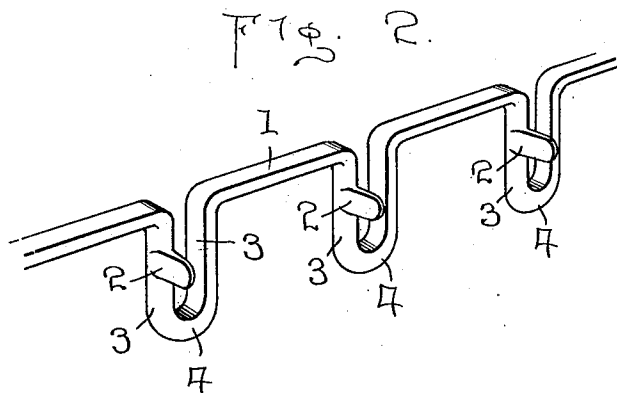
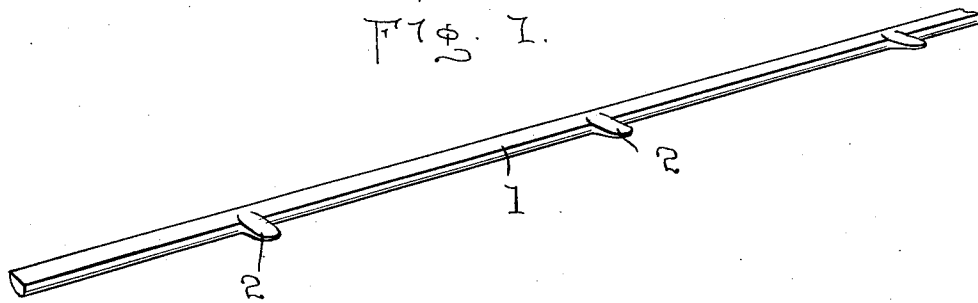


A. H. GILMORE.
LATHING SECURING TACK STRIP.
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1,023,837.

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WITNESSES:

Frederic Riley
M. Newcomb

INVENTOR
A. H. Gilmore

BY
W. J. Fitzgerald
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALMER HOMER GILMORE, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

LATHING-SECURING TACK-STRIP.

1,023,837.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 23, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALMER HOMER GILMORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lathing-Securing Tack-Strips; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to lathing tack strips, and more particularly to tack strips for securing wire screen lathing in place.

An object of the invention is to provide a continuous wire constructed to present tacks at spaced intervals to be used for securing screen or sheet lathing, the portions of this wire strip between the tacks pressing and tightly holding the lathing in position between the portions penetrated by the tacks.

Another object is to provide lathing securing means of the above type by the use of which the work of securing lathing may be performed in about one-half the length of time now required for such work.

Another object is to provide tack strips of the above stated character which may be manufactured cheaply and in any lengths desired, and may also be readily removed if required.

Another object is to provide a tack strip of this character, the tacks being formed by looping the wire at suitable points and forming a tongue directed outwardly, one-half of each tack to be pressed around and into the other half of the tack as said halves are pressed together, the tongues to hold the parts tightly together and to act as a lock when the tacks are spread by the last blow thereupon, thus preventing the tacks from working out of place.

Another object is to produce a tack strip of the above stated character, the tongues being formed thereon by applying pressure to the opposite sides of the strip at the points at which the tongues are to be formed, forcing a portion of the metal outward of the above end of the strip and thus producing the tongues, the tongues likewise displacing a part of the metal constituting the other half of the tack, this displaced metal being properly distributed during the compression of the tack and the forming of the point thereof. Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the follow-

ing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and it will be understood that changes may be made within the specific structure shown and described without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the strip in blank form, showing the tongues formed thereon, Fig. 2 represents the strip after the wire has been bent into loops at intervals, Fig. 3 represents the completed strip, showing the legs of the loops pressed together and the tongues bent around and pressed into the legs opposite these upon which they are carried, and the tacks pointed, said tacks being circular in cross section, and of tapering form. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view, showing a portion of the strip and one of the tacks, round wire being used in this instance and the tack being of the same width throughout its length, but pointed at its end.

Referring particularly to the drawings 1 represents a strip of wire or other suitable material which has formed thereon the tongues 2 which are produced by pressing the strip at the opposite sides at spaced distances, and thus displacing a portion of the material and forcing the same outwardly at right angles to the strip 1, as will be readily understood.

At certain points the wire 1 is looped, each tongue 2 being at such a point along the wire 1 as to extend outwardly from a portion about midway the length of one of the legs 3 of a loop, (when the loops are formed) it being understood that the legs are parallel and joined at their lower ends by the curved portion 4. The legs 3 of each loop are then pressed tightly together and each tongue 2 bent around the leg opposite to the one to which it extends and a pressure applied thereto. The pressure applied to the loops is of such force or degree as to press the tongues 2 into the legs around which they are wrapped, displacing a portion of the material, the loops at the same time (under such great pressure) assuming the form shown in Fig. 3, to produce the tacks of circular form in cross section and tapering to fine points. In finished form the rounded connected portion 4 of each loop becomes the point of a tack, the legs 3 forming the body portion of the tapering tack.

It will be clearly understood that the strip may be of any form desired and that any

number of tacks may be produced along its length. The strip shown in Figs. 1 to 3 is illustrated as having one side flattened. This, however, is not essential as the wire may be of any form desired in cross section.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a portion of a wire strip 5, circular in cross section and looped in a manner similar to that just described in connection with Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive. The legs 6 of each loop, in this instance, are also pressed tightly together and I have eliminated the tongue shown in the first form. In this second form the tack produced by pressing the legs 6 together is of the same thickness throughout its length instead of being tapered, and the connecting portion 7 (serving to connect the lower ends of the legs 6) is beveled or sharpened, to form the point of the tack. This is simply a modification of the preferred form.

It will be seen that this tack strip may be employed for various purposes, but is especially adapted for securing lathing in position, particularly wire screen lathing or other lathing in sheet form. It will also be evident that the tacks will displace the fiber of the material which they penetrate and will not be liable to work out. It will also be seen that the last blow upon the strip, at the junction of the legs of the loops, will tend to spread or separate said legs and tighten the tacks within the material. It will also be understood that the separating of the legs 3, in the preferred form, will

force the tongues away from the legs around which they are wrapped and leave them free to bite into the fibers and prevent the casual withdrawal of the tacks.

It will be apparent that this tacking strip may be readily and cheaply manufactured and will be a great saving of time, labor and expense.

What is claimed is:

1. A lathing securing tack strip formed of a continuous wire looped to form parallel legs, the lower ends of said legs being pointed, and a tongue carried by one leg and extending around and disposed substantially flush with the other leg to lock said legs together.

2. A tack strip composed of a continuous wire having tongues pressed outwardly thereof, said wire being looped adjacent the tongues into pairs of parallel legs, the lower ends of said pairs of legs being pointed, each of the tongues being integral with one leg of each pair of legs and surrounding and embedded in the opposite leg, each pair of legs constituting a tack tapering to a sharp point, said tacks being of circular form in cross section.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALMER HOMER GILMORE.

Witnesses:

F. E. KNOWLES,

CHARLES H. MILLER.