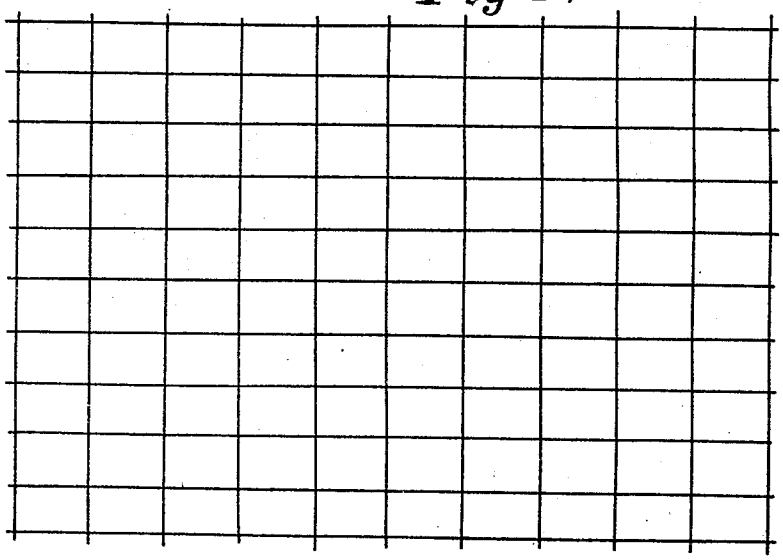
Dec. 6, 1932. C. SCHRÖDER, SR 1,890,023

PROCESS FOR COVERING PLASTER CARRYING WIRE NETTING

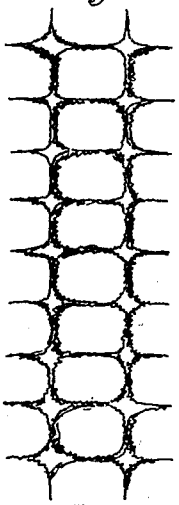
Filed Dec. 5, 1929

Fig. 1.



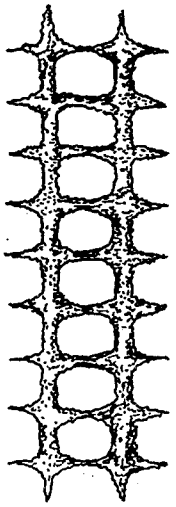
a

Fig. 2.



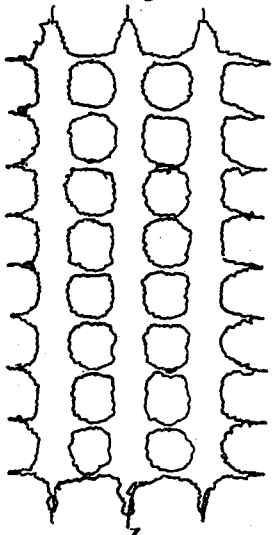
b

Fig. 3



c

Fig. 4.



d

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by [illegible]
Attorney

Patented Dec. 6, 1932 1,890,023

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CARL SCHRÖDER, SR., OF VIERSEN, GERMANY

PROCESS FOR COVERING PLASTER CARRYING WIRE NETTING

Application filed December 5, 1929, Serial No. 411,968, and in Germany December 10, 1928.

The Rabitz gauze or netting (galvanized wire netting, thickness of wire up to 1 mm., narrowest width of meshes 10 x 10 mms.) generally known in the plaster—technics of building construction is difficult to work to ceiling and wall faces by means of plaster, as wet stuff does not adhere readily on wire and cannot find any hold on the thin wires. The plastering of Rabitz gauze tightly stretched unsupported under beams or iron supporting points with plaster is very difficult and requires skillful specially trained workmen, so that Rabitz work is rather expensive.

This invention has for its object to obviate this inconvenience by producing on the wire netting a stone-like cover so that this wire netting presents a better and larger surface for holding the plaster and at the same time has more play in the petrified cover.

This stone-like cover of concrete, clay, or other setting masses is, however, not produced by pressing, as is the case with the known wire-brick-netting (which at the points of intersection of the wires has molded bodies of burnt clay fixed by pressing), and also not by any other manner of shaping, but merely by the natural property of a liquid hydraulic mass, to adhere to suitably arranged wires, i. e. to cover such wire netting when being sprayed on or washed over the same and to provide the wire with stone-like structures. It is a known fact that liquid heavy mortar masses stick only with difficulty and quite irregularly on bare, not prepared thin wires.

The accompanying drawing illustrates the wire netting according to the invention in the different stages of preparation:

Fig. 1 shows the wire netting before treatment.

Fig. 2 shows the netting after the application of the adhesive layer.

Fig. 3 shows the netting after the application of the rough mass.

Fig. 4 shows the finished netting.

According to the invention the smooth surface of the wires *a* is enlarged by a material *b* such as glue adhering easily or sticking, whereupon this enlarged surface is roughened by embedding in sand or volcanic ashes, and the wire being prepared in this manner, the subsequently applied petrifying cover *c* of liquid concrete, or other setting material, settles in desired thickness uniformly on the prepared wire netting and forms after solidifying the desired petrified wire netting *d* for plastering purposes. The covering after having set is porous and consequently binds well with the plaster subsequently applied thereon and forms an excellent plaster carrier.

I claim:—

Process of covering wire netting with solidifying concrete or other setting material to serve as plaster carrier, consisting in coating the wire netting with an adhesive material, in strewing sand or volcanic ashes on said coating, and in covering the surface with a setting material so as to provide the wire with a roughened petrified stone-like covering presenting a large adhering surface for the plaster.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CARL SCHRÖDER, SR.