C. BENDER.

BAMBOO LATH.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1909.

932,099. Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 3.

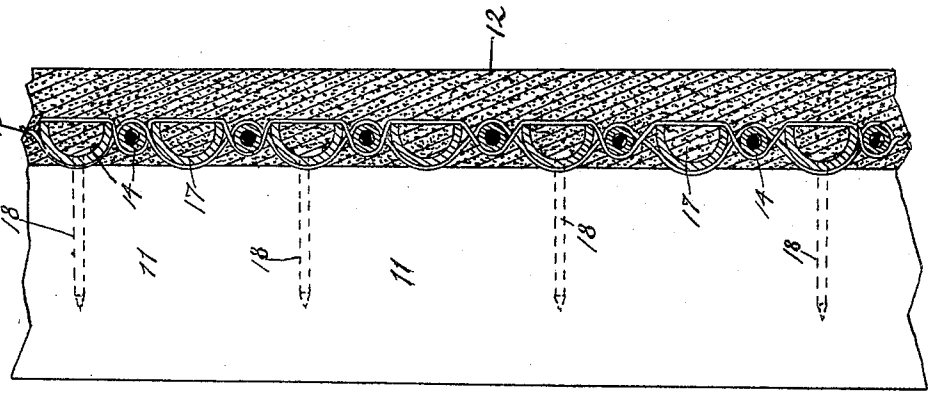


Fig. 2.

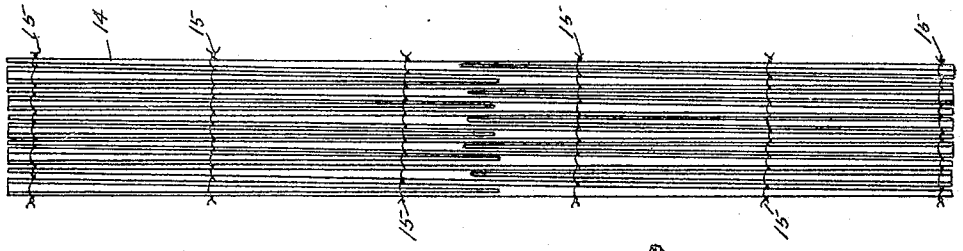


Fig. 1.

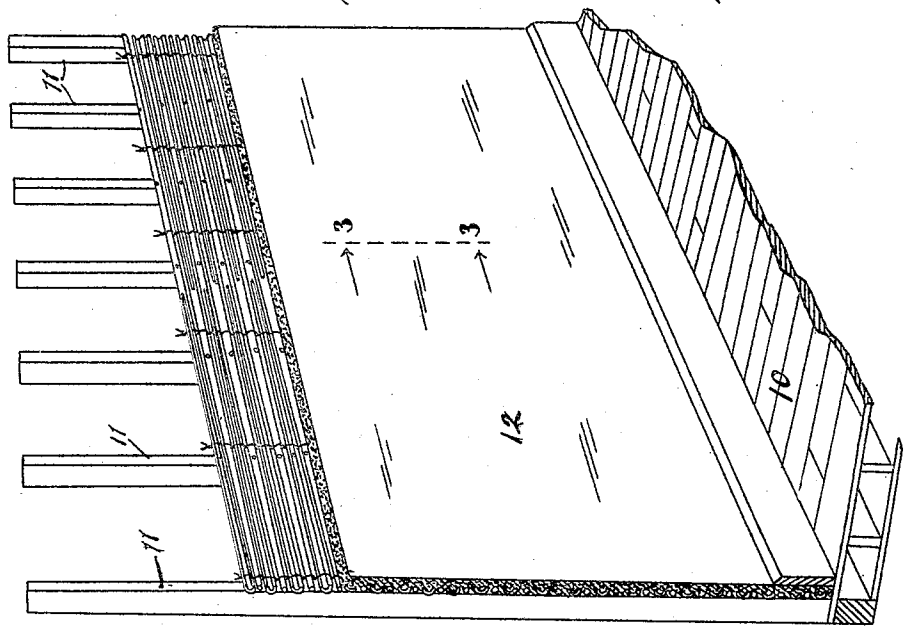
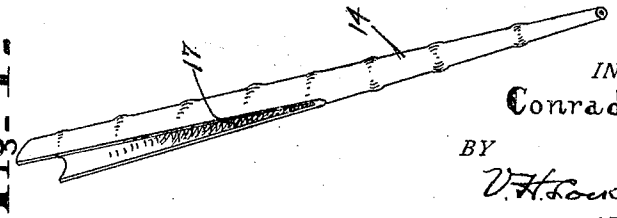


Fig. 4.



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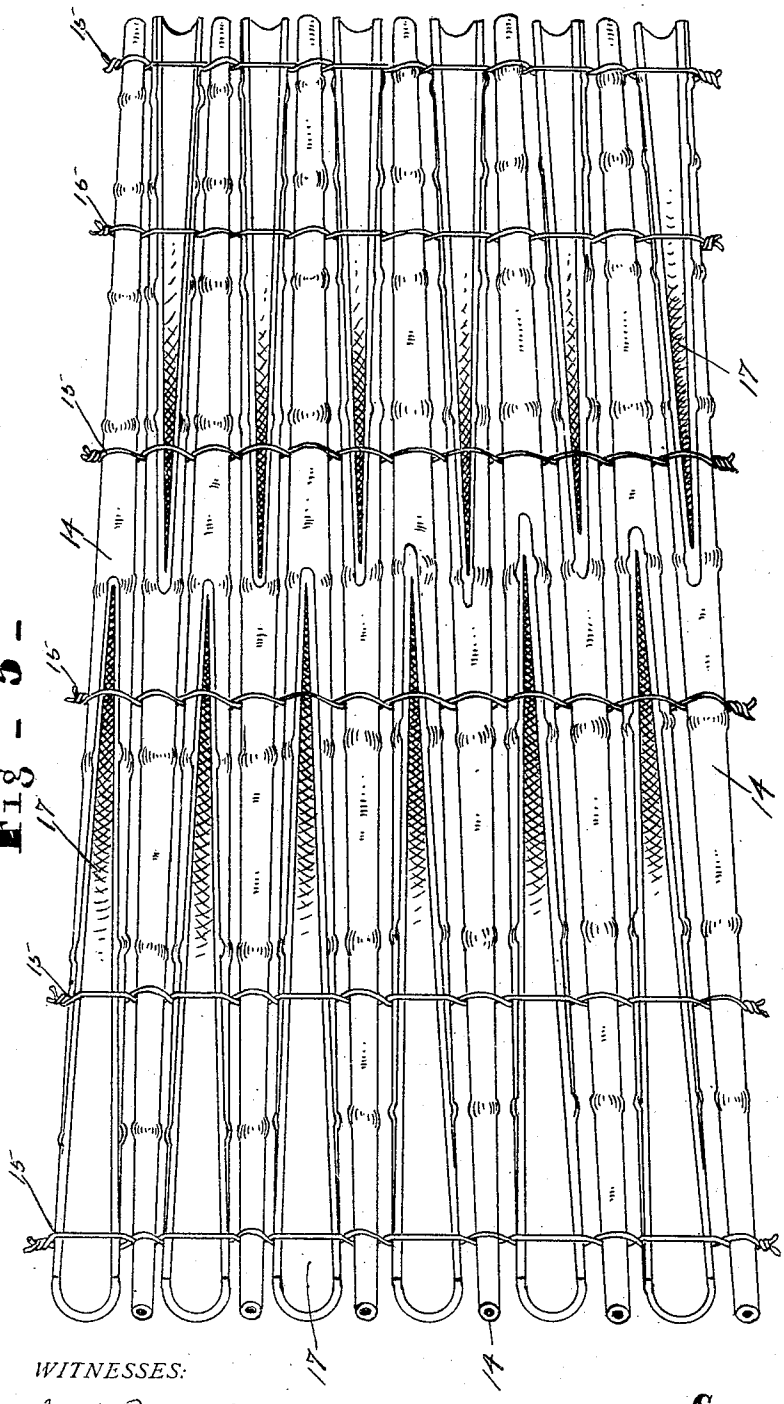
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig - 5 -



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BAMBOO LATH.

932,099. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

Application filed January 14, 1909. Serial No. 472,222.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD BENDER, of Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Bamboo Lath; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals refer to like parts.

The object of this invention is to provide a new lath material for use in securing plaster and the like to walls. It involves the advantage of using a material heretofore wasted.

This lath material is formed of cane, which grows in great abundance all over the United States, and for which there is as yet practically no use, so that it is substantially a waste. Therefore, the material is cheap and the lath material formed of it is economical.

The invention involves the trimming of the thicker portions of the cane so it will not exceed the desired width of the lath material and the weaving of the cane into a fabric of sufficient thickness to be easily handled. In practice the fabric is about a foot wide and as long as the cane, say ten feet, so that the wall of a room can be very quickly lathed.

The full nature of this invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and claims.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a building being plastered with my improved lath material. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one piece of the lath material. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 but on a much larger scale. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a cane trimmed ready to be woven into the lath fabric. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the lath fabric on an enlarged scale.

In detail, 10 represents the floor of a building and 11 is the studding to which the lath fabric is secured.

12 is plaster applied to the fabric.

The fabric consists of about one dozen canes 14 placed side by side with the small and large ends thereof alternating so that the width of the whole would be substantially the same, and they are woven together by wires 15 or any other suitable material. In order that the lath material may not exceed the desired thickness, the wider or butt ends of the canes are sliced off as at 17, in Fig. 4. This slice extends throughout about half the length of the cane usually. The result is that the lath material or fabric appears substantially as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. Their small ends alternate with the large ends of the canes and, as appears in Fig. 3, the series of canes form a substantially flat outer surface for the application of the plaster. They are secured to the studding by nails 18 that extend preferably through the larger portions of the canes.

In manufacture it is not necessary that the canes 14 be dried before the fabric is formed, for it will easily have time to dry afterward. The area of the fabrics will be about ten to twelve square feet, and less than half an inch thick, so that the same is easily handled and picked, and a wall of a room can be very quickly lathed because of the large dimensions of the fabrics. It is a clean and ultimately a dry, hard, strong material and is consequently cheaper than ordinary lath.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. Laths formed of canes with the wider portion thereof trimmed off so the trimmed portion thereof will have a substantially uniform thickness.

2. The combination with studding of laths formed of canes secured thereto beside each other, the small and large ends of the adjacent canes alternating with each other and the large ends of the canes being trimmed off whereby a plurality of canes will form lathing of substantially the same width.

3. A lath material formed of canes placed side by side with the small and large ends of the adjacent canes alternating with each other, and the large ends of the canes being trimmed off and means for securing said canes into a fabric.

4. A lath material formed of canes placed

side by side with the larger and small ends of the adjacent canes alternating with each other and the wider portions thereof trimmed so that the trimmed portions of the canes will be of substantially a uniform thickness, and means for securing said canes together into a fabric.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the witnesses herein named.

CONRAD BENDER.

Witnesses:
O. M. McLAUGHLIN,
V. H. LOCKWOOD.