

model.)

C. B. SILL.
METAL LATHING.

No. 462,333.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.

Fig. 1.

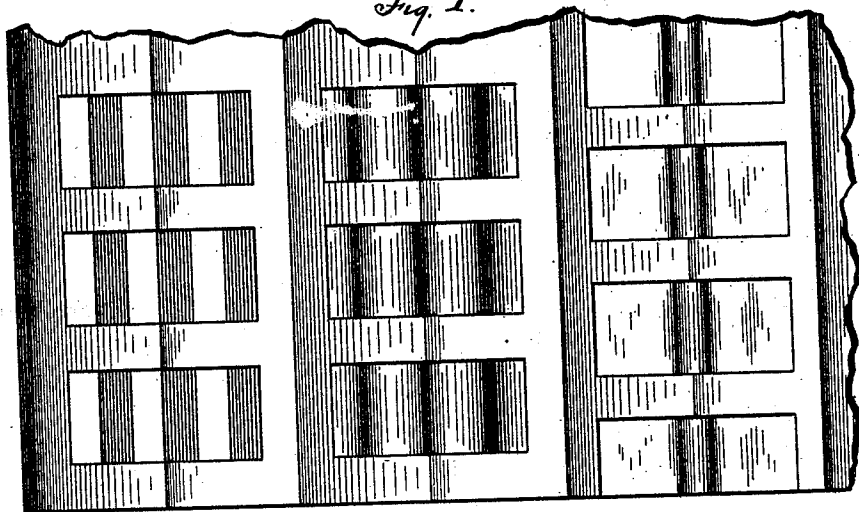


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

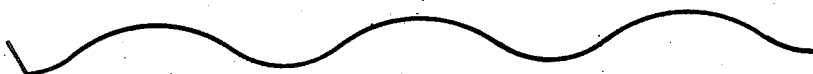


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

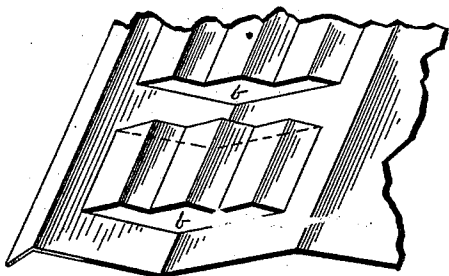
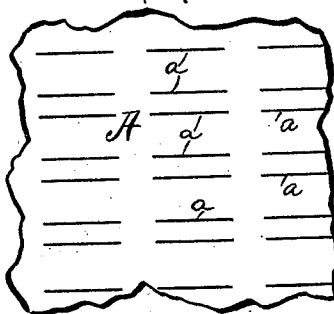


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS B. SILL, OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

METAL LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,333, dated November 3, 1891.

Application filed April 6, 1891. Serial No. 387,784. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYRUS B. SILL, of Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Lathing; 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in metal lathing; and it consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom plan showing my improved metal lathing in position on a ceiling. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are edge views in detail. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective. Fig. 6 is a plan showing a sheet of metal slitted as in carrying out my invention and before the sections between the slits have been bent, crimped, or corrugated.

In carrying out my invention, first, a thin sheet of metal, usually of iron, and this may be of the cheaper grades, is slitted, for instance, as shown at *a a*, Fig. 6. These slits are usually, say, from one and a quarter to a half inch apart, more or less, according to circumstances. The slits are usually three or four inches long; but the length of the slits is not material. Alternate sections between the different slits are bent upward and the intermediate sections are bent downward, as shown more clearly in Fig. 5. In bending the different sections, respectively, upward and downward, no particular form need be followed. For instance, the bent sections may extend in straight lines to an apex, (see top lines, Fig. 2,) or the sections may be bent up or down in curved lines, (see top lines in Fig. 3,) or the sections may be crimped or corrugated, (see lower lines, Figs. 2, 3 and 4;) but whatever the form of bending that is adopted the upward bending must take up or shorten the sheet to the same extent that the downward bending takes up or shortens the sheet. Oth-

erwise the metal sheet as a whole would be curved or bent and could not be well applied to a flat surface.

The object of the sections being bent respectively upward and downward is to form lateral openings between the next adjacent sections for the plaster to flow into and thereby anchor itself to the lathing, and so long as this is done the form of bending up or down, by which such anchorage is accomplished, is not material. (See lateral opening in Fig. 5.)

The different forms of bending illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are merely given as samples, and the variety may be extended indefinitely.

The sheets of metal, having been prepared in the manner aforesaid, are nailed or otherwise secured to the wall or ceiling that is desired to be plastered, and it is found that the plastering will adhere to such lathing with unusual firmness, and as such lathing is not subject to shrink and swell, and as it is fire-proof, cheap, and durable, the advantages thereof will readily be appreciated. Such lathing can be applied to a wall or ceiling at a very small cost as compared with applying the ordinary lathing.

My improved lath is usually made in a machine that slits and bends the sections, as required, and it matters not whether flat or corrugated sheets are run through the lath-machine. The sheets in either case come out of the machine prepared for lath.

What I claim is—

Metal lathing comprising a sheet of metal having a series of slits therein, the sections between the different slits being bent alternately upward and downward to form lateral spaces between next adjacent slits for anchoring the plastering, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 11th day of March, 1891.

CYRUS B. SILL.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM E. HUGHES,
W. R. DEEMER.