

(No Model.)

C. A. SACKETT.

WIRE FOUNDATION FOR PLASTERING.

No. 372,818.

Patented Nov. 8, 1887.

Fig. 1.

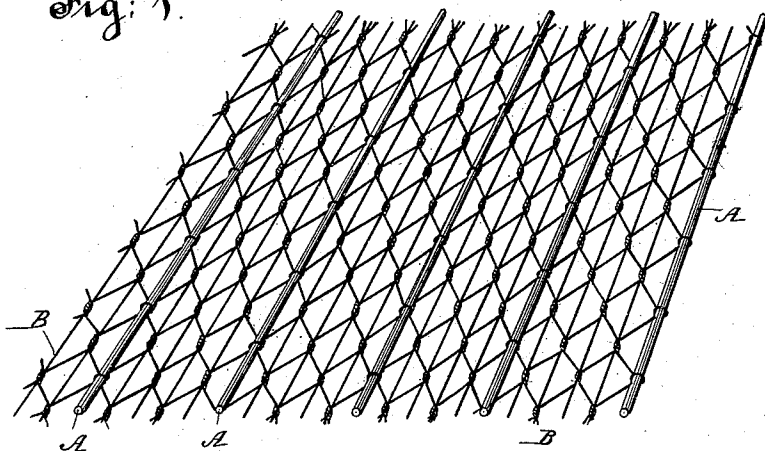


Fig. 2.

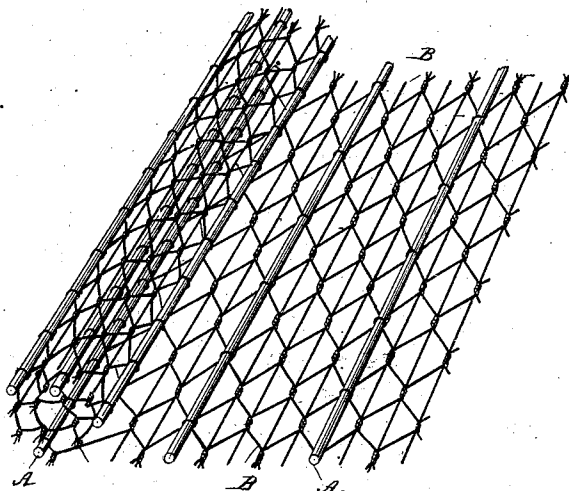


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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WIRE FOUNDATION FOR PLASTERING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,818, dated November 8, 1887.

Application filed November 15, 1886. Serial No. 218,885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. SACKETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Foundations for Plastering, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in wire foundation for plastering, which consists in a frame-work of parallel series of large wire held in place by an interlacing net-work of smaller and sufficiently fine and flexible wire.

Wire-cloth for lathing as it is now made and used is formed of straight meshes of comparatively stiff wire, and is sent to the market in rolls or in sheets, such sheets being caused to remain more less flat by being corrugated.

The disadvantage of such wire-cloth in rolls is apparent to all whom necessity compels to use it. The straight meshes are found to be loose in some portions of the wire-cloth and tight in others, the tension is not evenly distributed over its surface, and the plaster does not readily adhere thereto. Besides this, after being rolled, it is exceedingly difficult to handle and to apply, since it retains the curvature imparted in rolling, and is kinky and hard to flatten. The flattened sheets or strips are liable to be damaged in shipping and handling by being stepped upon or otherwise, so as to bend and stretch certain portions so that they are difficult to flatten again.

I have found that if, instead of weaving the wire cloth in straight or square meshes of stiffened wire, I take a series of parallel thick wires, about No. 12 gage, and connect them with an interlacing net-work of fine wire, about No. 26 gage, woven in irregular or polygonal meshes, (of which many forms are known or could be easily substituted,) this new article of manufacture will combine all those qualities necessary to make a good lathing. The thick rigid wires should be separated from each other at such a distance (say from one and a half to three inches) as to give an ample bearing to the trowel. The wire lathing thus made is stiff in the direction of its length, but flexible and easily rolled in the direction

of its width. This flexibility is due not only to the fact that fine wire is used, but also to the fact that such fine wire is "netted" instead of being woven. In netting, the adjoining meshes are formed by strands of wire which are twisted round each other, thereby forming a species of hinge which is more or less flexible according to the number of turns or half-turns of the wire of the adjacent meshes around each other. This characteristic of netting as distinguished from woven fabrics is illustrated in one form in the drawings.

The advantages of this new article of manufacture are many. Being composed, principally, of fine flexible wire net-work, it will readily adhere to the plaster and will be much lighter than the ordinary wire-cloth composed of square meshes of thick wire. It can be readily rolled into bundles, from which, by means of its longitudinal rigidity, it will come perfectly flat. This will be so, even if it is tightly rolled into a very small compass; hence it can be readily handled and shipped, the cost of transportation will be lessened, and it will be secure from careless handling. Its flexibility in the direction of its width will allow the wire-cloth to be easily and perfectly fitted to any curved surface. This in the present flat and rolled wire-cloth is impossible without the use of much labor. There can be no bunching or sagging, since the thick and rigid wires make the surface perfectly flat and distribute the tension evenly over the entire surface. As it is formed of a net-work, there can be no tendency for the ends to ravel, as is the case in the ordinary wire-cloth. As the whole structure projects from its support less than one-fourth of an inch, it will, when applied, be entirely embedded in the plaster, and will thus be protected from deterioration. It insures a perfect and continuous key for the plaster, and by it tightly seals all surfaces to which it is applied, thereby preventing air-currents. In spanning spaces, by reason of its longitudinal rigidity, it has a stiffness out of proportion to its relative weight and cost as compared with other metallic lathings.

In the following drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my new article of manufacture when laid out flat and ready for use on a

flat surface. Figs. 2 and 3 are views of the same, partly rolled up into the compact form in which it may be shipped to market.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The thick rigid wires forming the wire frame work are shown at A A A. The fine wire net-work is shown at B B B.

The rigid parallel series need not be of wire, but any equivalent support may be used. I prefer, however, that such frame-work be of thick wire of sufficient diameter only to admit a clinch to the mortar, and to be held in place by an interlacing of very small wire sufficiently fine to be flexible. The thick wire can be fastened to the netting by interlacing or by a separate wire attachment.

I am aware that prior to my invention wire-cloth has been used in lathing and for other

purposes, and that wire-netting has also been constructed for other purposes. I do not claim such; but

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

As a new article of manufacture, a foundation for plastering, consisting of a wire fabric formed of netting in which the strands forming adjacent meshes are twisted around each other, substantially as described, combined with parallel rigid stiffening-rods secured to the fabric at intervals, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Dated New York city, November 11, 1886.

CHARLES A. SACKETT.

Witnesses:

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