(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. L. SAGENDORPH.

LATHING.

No. 404,227. Patented May 28, 1889.

Fig. 1.

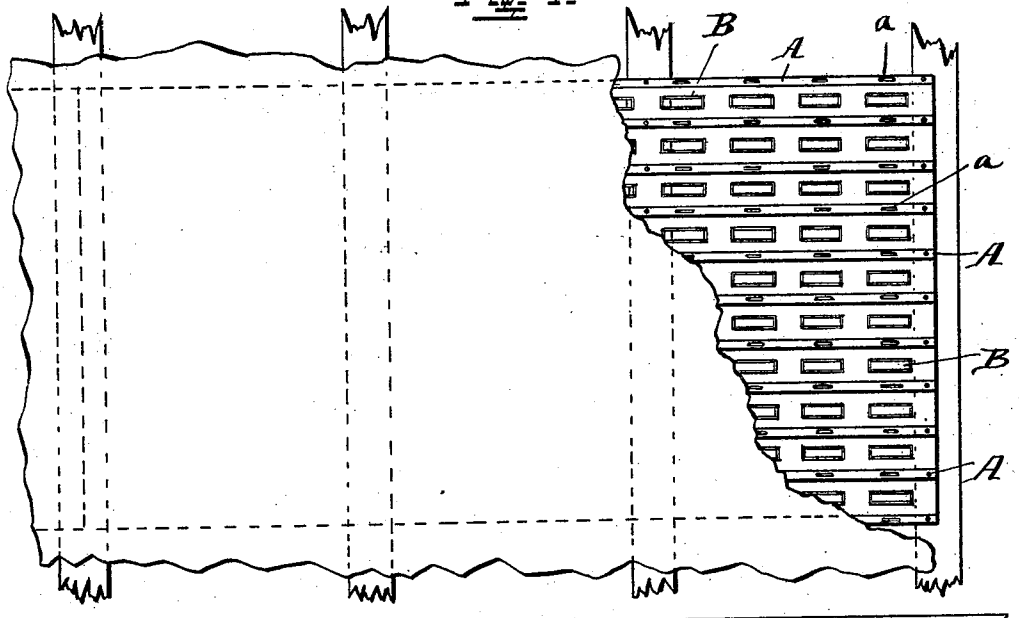


Fig. 2.

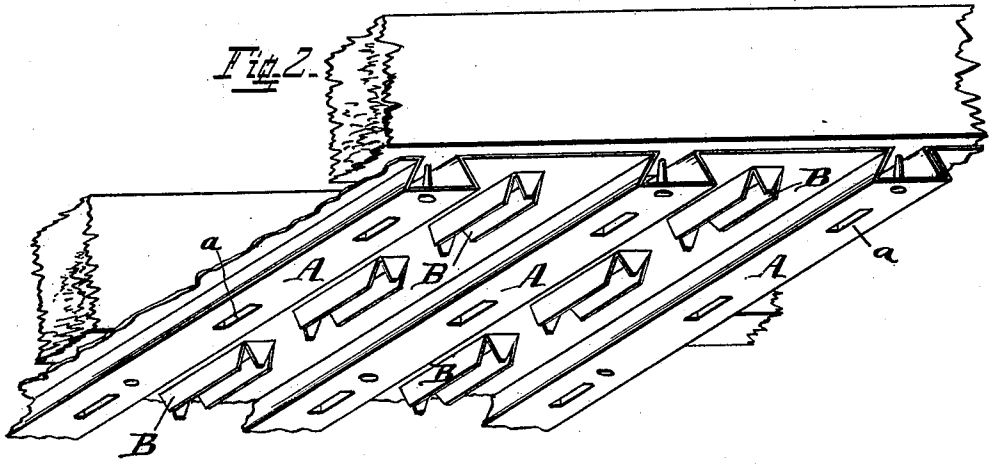
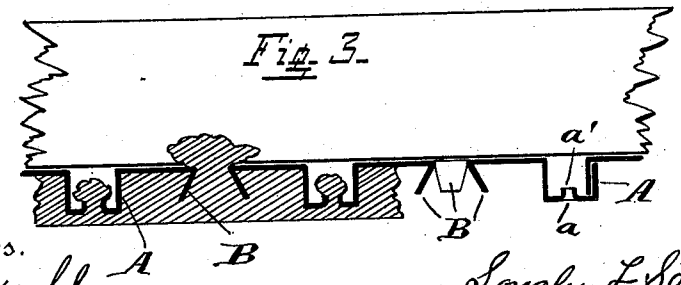


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

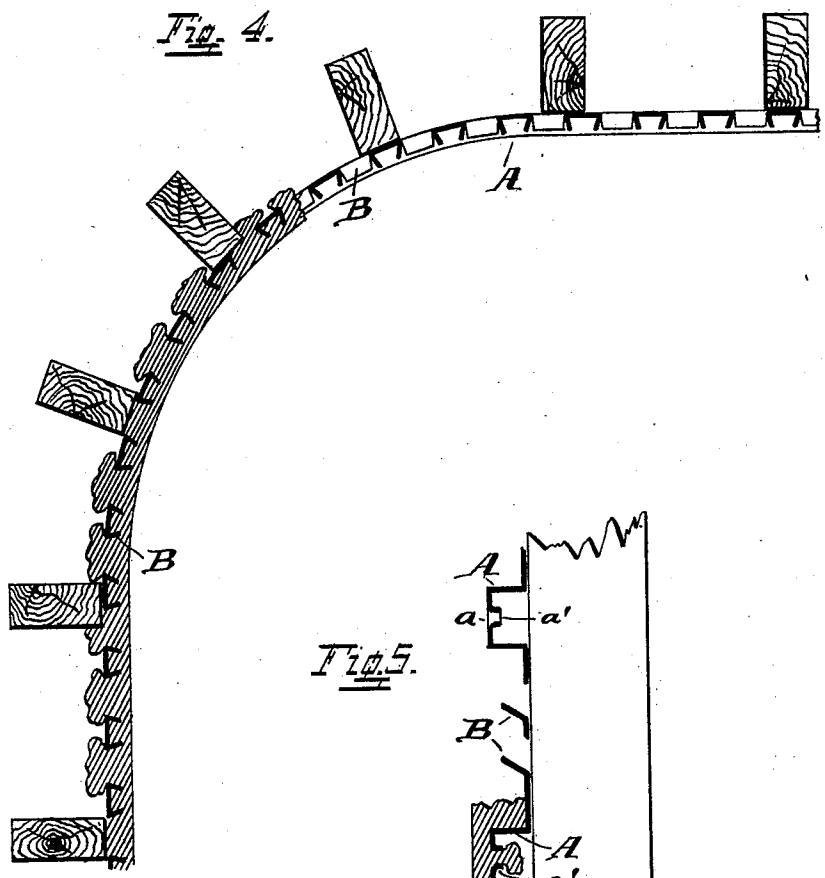


Fig. 5.

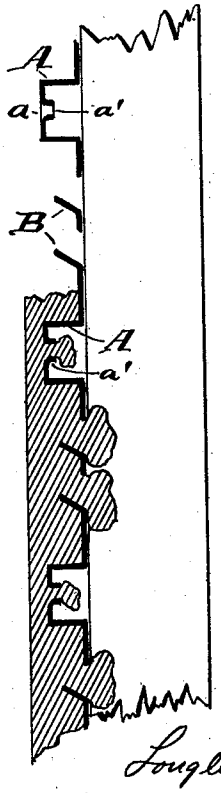
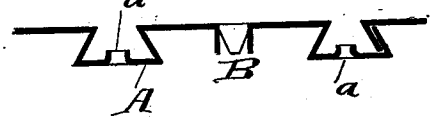


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,227, dated May 28, 1889.

Application filed December 10, 1888. Serial No. 293,170. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Lathing, of which the following is a specification.

The object and nature of my invention will be apparent from the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing my improved lathing as applied to ceiling joists or studding. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of my improved lathing on an enlarged scale, showing the preferred mode of attaching same, also showing at right hand how the sheets are joined together. Fig. 3 is a sectional view slightly modified, a part of same being covered with plastering or cement. Fig. 4 shows the application of my improved lathing as applied to a convex or circular surface. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a modification of my improved lathing, showing how the mortar or cement is locked to place thereon. Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing the preferred mode of joining two sheets of my improved lathing.

My invention consists in taking a sheet of suitable metal (two by eight feet being a desirable size after being operated upon) and forming in said sheet a number of raised nailing-ribs, A, through which the retaining-nails are driven into the joist or studding, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In the top face of each of the ribs A is made a number of retaining-openings, *a*, the metal being forced out on the under face forming the burrs *a'*, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. The raised nailing-ribs A are preferably of a dovetailed shape, as shown in Fig. 2, but may be made of a rectangular configuration, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

Between the raised nailing-ribs A the body of the sheet is punctured, the surplus metal forced outward forming the retaining-burrs B at each side the opening, as shown. When the raised nailing-ribs A are formed in a dovetailed shape, the retaining-burrs B may stand out at nearly right angles to the body of the sheet, as the plastering or cement will be locked in between the angle of the ribs A and burrs B, and also in the retaining-openings *a* in the ribs A. When the raised nailing-ribs A are of a rectangular configuration, it is preferred to have the burrs B extend outward at a more acute angle, as shown, so that the plastering or cement will be locked in between said ribs and the angle of the burrs B in addition to the openings *a* in the ribs.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a slight modification of my improved lathing, in which there is but one outwardly-projecting burr, B, for each opening, there being preferably two or more such openings and burrs between two rows of nailing-ribs. This design is more especially adapted to vertical walls, while that shown in Figs. 2 and 3 is equally applicable to ceilings as to walls. When constructed as shown in Fig. 5, the nailing-ribs A may, if desired, be made of a dovetailed configuration.

In the manufacture of my improved lathing-sheet it is preferred to leave the spaces between the nailing-ribs about the width of an ordinary wooden lath and the raised ribs about the width of the spaces ordinarily left between the lath, but may be varied, if desired.

The sheets of lathing are nailed to the joist or studding, the flange of the one sheet fitting within the raised nailing-rib of the adjoining sheet, as shown in Fig. 6. After having secured the lathing to place, the plastering or cement is applied thereto, which operation causes a surplus thereof to enter through the openings between the burrs B, and also through the openings *a* in the ribs A, and expand around said openings on the inner face of the sheet, so that when the cement or plastering becomes hardened it is securely locked to the lathing. In addition to the above, the plastering or cement is wedged in between the angle of the ribs A and the burrs B, (when said ribs are dovetailed,) or between the ribs A and the angle of the burrs B, (see Figs. 3 and 5,) which forms an additional means for securing the plastering or cement firmly to the lathing.

The raised nailing-ribs A are of very great advantage to stiffen the sheet, as well as to assist in retaining the plastering to place.

Another advantage in having the raised nailing-ribs is, that after the plastering is put to place all strain occasioned by the weight of

the plastering is near the outer edge thereof, so that the nails are not liable to pull through the lathing, as they might otherwise do if driven through the lathing between the raised ribs.

I am aware that it is not new, broadly, to puncture a sheet of metallic lathing and form retaining-burrs thereon; but

What I claim as new is—

1. A sheet of metallic lathing having raised nailing-ribs and suitable retaining-burrs formed from said sheet between said ribs, substantially as set forth.

2. A sheet of metallic lathing having raised dovetailed nailing-ribs A and openings *a* therein, and suitable openings between said ribs having retaining-burrs B at the side thereof, substantially as set forth.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH.

Witnesses:

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