May 31, 1932. F. PYRON 1,861,359

METAL LATH FOR BRICK VENEERS

Filed April 21, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 2.

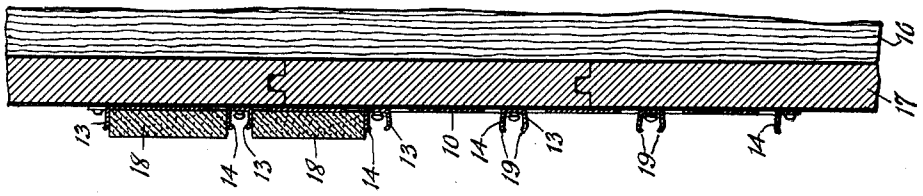
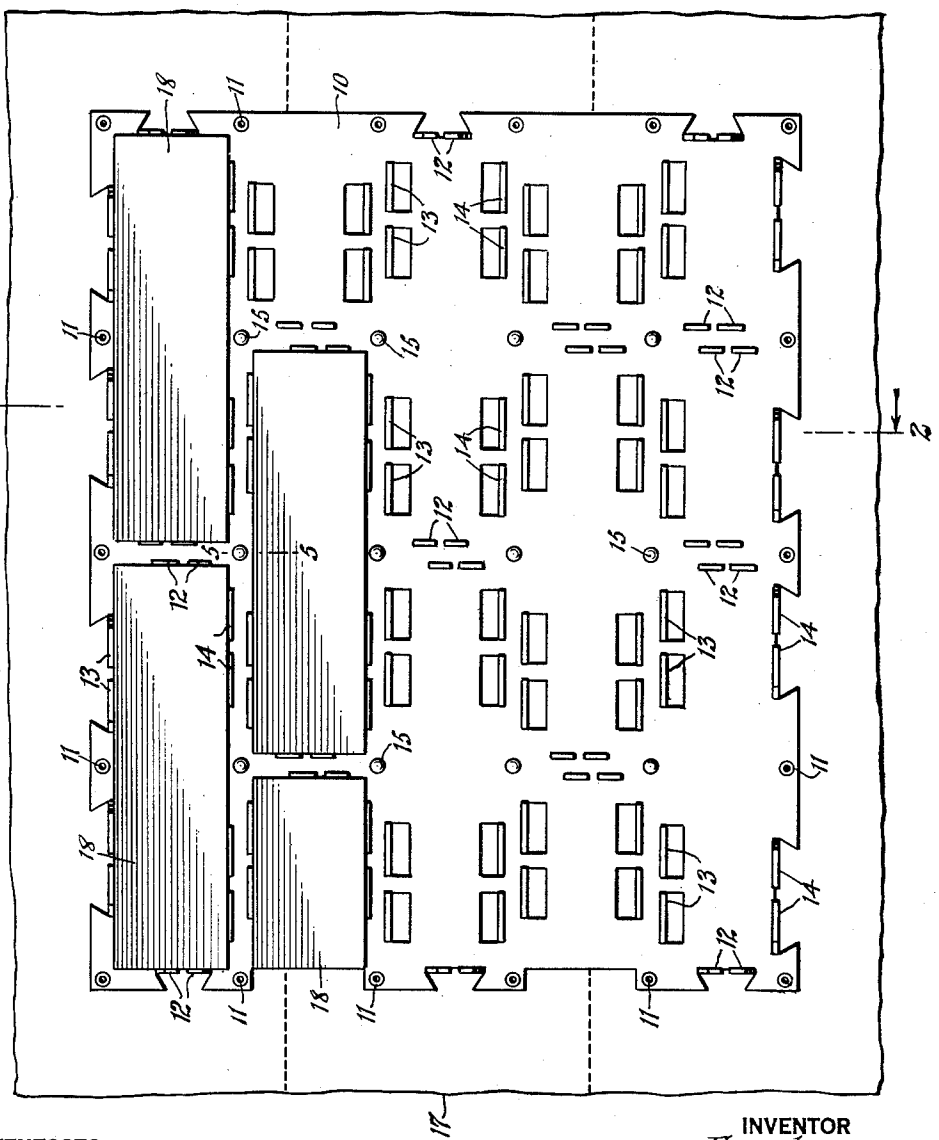



Fig. 1.




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Fig. 3.

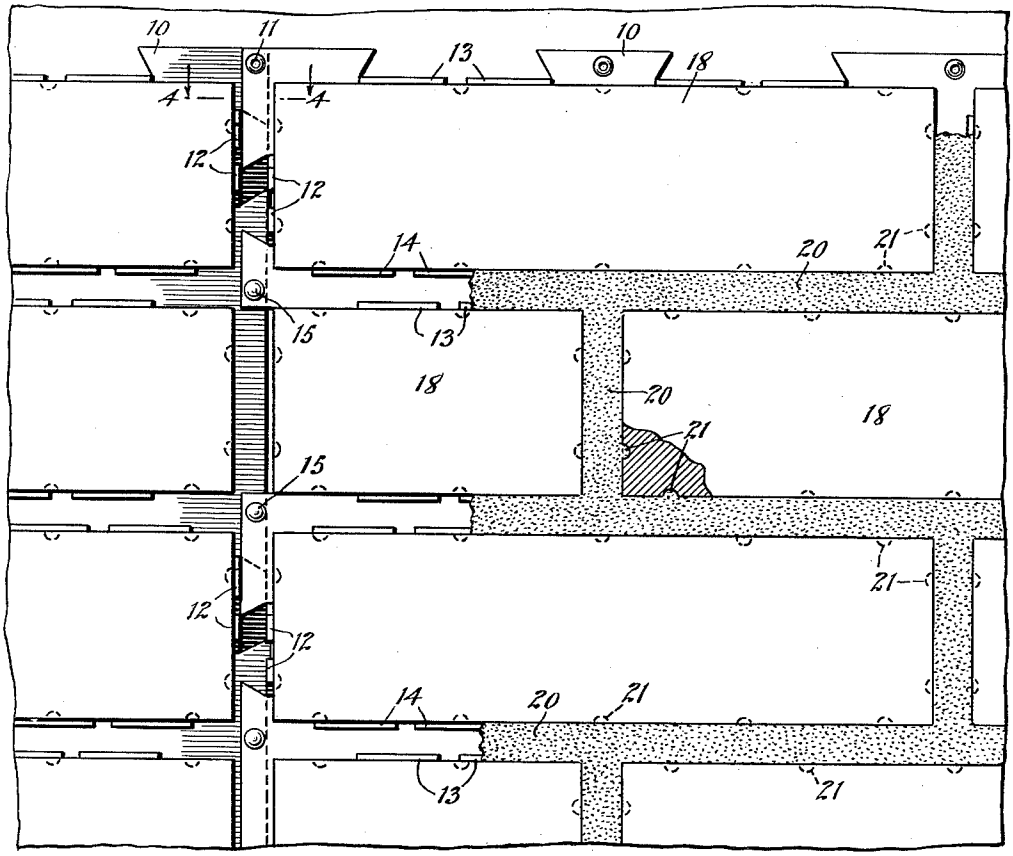
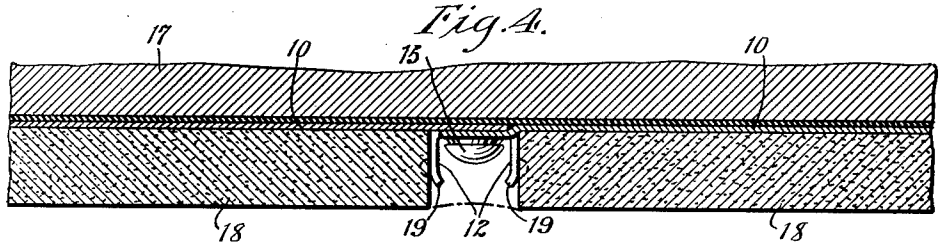



Fig. 4.



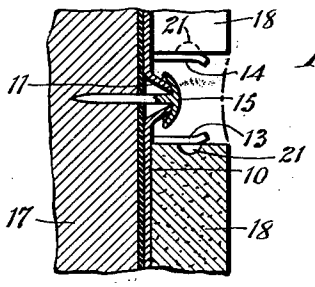




Fig. 5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## METAL LATH FOR BRICK VENEERS

Application filed April 21, 1930. Serial No. 446,103.

This invention relates to means for advantageously securing a veneer of relatively thin bricks or tiles of all kinds to the interior or exterior of building structures requiring a finishing surface.

The principal object of the invention is the provision of an improved form of lath whereby the work of securing or applying a veneer of the indicated character may be facilitated in an effective manner, and which will not require the use of specially constructed bricks or tiles.

The nature of the invention and its distinguishing features and advantages will appear when the following specification is read in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a side view showing one lath attached to a supporting structure of a building with several veneer bricks or tiles in place;

Figure 2 is a vertical section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 and looking in the direction indicated by the arrows;

Figure 3 is a side view showing the manner of overlapping several similar laths, together with bricks or tiles, and also showing the manner of bonding the bricks or tiles together;

Figure 4 is an enlarged section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is an enlarged section taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

In accordance with the invention use is made of a suitable number of laths which are made preferably of sheet metal and which may be of various sizes as to length and width. Each lath is constructed of a single piece of sheet metal 10 which is stamped, bent and formed to provide a plurality of apertured bosses 11 along the marginal edge portions thereof and also at spaced intervals throughout the length and width of the sheet 10, together with tangs, lateral projections or members integral with the sheet 10. These tangs or lateral projections consist of vertical end tangs or projections 12, horizontal upper tangs or projections 13, and horizontal lower tangs or projections 14. The edge portions at two sides of the sheet 10 are slightly offset in order that adjacent laths may be secured in overlapped relationship, as shown in Figure 4.

It will be apparent that by reason of the provision of the apertured bosses 11, each lath may be secured to a suitable supporting structure of a building by the use of suitable fastening elements such as nails 15 which are received respectively by the bosses 11. In the present instance there is shown a section of a supporting structure consisting of studs 16 and siding 17 secured to the studs 16. The laths are laid against the siding 17 and are secured thereto by nails 15. Use is made of veneer bricks or tiles 18, each one of which is put in place and engaged by a group of tangs or projections 12, 13 and 14. Each tang or projection has the free edge thereof curled as at 19, and each tang or projection is normally disposed out of perpendicular with respect to the plane of the sheet 10 so that each brick or tile 18 may be pressed in place to be engaged at the opposite ends by the tangs or projections 12, and at the upper and lower edges respectively by the tangs or projections 13 and 14, as shown most clearly in Figure 1. It is to be understood that the end tangs or projections 12 for certain of the bricks or tiles 18 will be on adjacent laths, inasmuch as it is contemplated to use laths of standard lengths, also laths may be used of a length equal to the length of the building structure desired to be veneered. The bricks or tiles 18 will be retained by the tangs or projections preferably in rows to simulate the usual brick construction work.

After the bricks or tiles 18 are put in place, engaged by the tangs or projections, a suitable bond of cement 20 is arranged in the spaces between the adjacent edges of adjacent bricks or tiles to securely bond them together. If desired, each brick or tile 18 may be provided with small holes or recesses 21 in the edges thereof which receive some of the bonding cement.

It will be apparent that the bricks or tiles used in the present instance are of uniform thickness, or in other words, are not specially constructed bricks or tiles; that by providing the end or vertically disposed tangs or pro-

jections 12 in addition to the horizontally disposed tangs or projections 13 and 14, the bricks or tiles may be readily pressed in place; and that the bricks or tiles will be restrained from shifting endwise as well as up and down when once put in place.

It is to be understood that the tangs or projections in adjacent rows may be staggered with respect to each other, as shown, so as not to unnecessarily weaken the lath, inasmuch as the tangs or projections are struck from the sheet material from which the lath is made.

Claims:

1. The combination with veneer bricks or tiles, of a lath having tangs struck therefrom, there being vertically and horizontally disposed spaced rows of said tangs, the vertically disposed tangs being engaged with the opposite end edges of the bricks or ties, and said horizontally disposed tangs being engaged with the upper and lower edges of the bricks or tiles to retain them disposed in imbrication on the lath.

2. The combination with veneer bricks or tiles, of a lath provided with spaced rows of lateral projections which engage the end and upper and lower edges of the bricks or tiles to retain them in place on one face of the lath, and a suitable bond between said bricks or tiles.

3. The combination with veneer bricks or tiles, of a sheet metal lath having tangs struck therefrom, there being vertically and horizontally disposed spaced rows of said tangs, the vertically disposed tangs being engaged with the opposite end edges of the bricks or tiles, and said horizontally disposed tangs being engaged with the upper and lower edges of the bricks or tiles, to retain them disposed in imbrication on the lath, and a suitable cementitious bond between said bricks or tiles.

FRANK PYRON.