(No Model.)

M. W. HAMMOND.

WIRE LATH FASTENER AND STIFFENER.

No. 389,885. Patented Sept. 25, 1888.

Fig. 1.

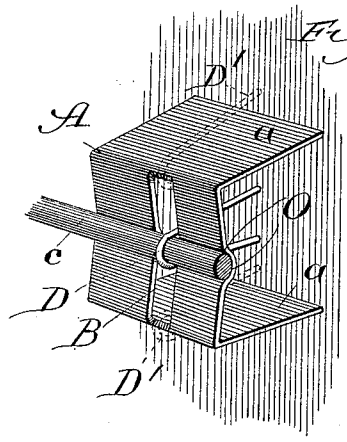


Fig. 2

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WIRE-LATH FASTENER AND STIFFENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,885, dated September 25, 1888.

Application filed April 24, 1888. Serial No. 271,747. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK W. HAMMOND, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a Wire-Lath Fastener and Stiffener, (which has not been patented in any country,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the art of putting wire lath on joists or walls by preparing a surface independent of the lath, to which the wire lath is to be attached by staples; and it consists of a strip of iron in the shape of three sides of a quadrilateral, which metallic bearing-strip is placed with the open ends on the joists or walls, and of a stiffening wire bar passing over the said metallic bearing-strip and fastened by staples; and the objects are as follows: first, to avoid the use of wooden or inflammable furring-strips heretofore used between walls and wire lath; second, to hold the wire lath off free and clear from the joists, allowing space for the plaster put upon the wire lath to clinch back of the meshes of the lath, and for a free space between the plastered lath and the walls or joists; third, to afford support for the lath between the joists, so as to resist the pressure of the trowel putting on the plaster; fourth, to present a surface upon which lath can be stretched without the meshes of the lath catching on any obstruction and preventing the stretching.

Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings represent my invention. Fig. 1 shows the metallic bearing-strip with stiffening-bar held by a staple, D′, which staple also holds the bearing-strip in place, and represents my invention as put on the joists and ready for the lath to be stretched over it. Fig. 2 represents a part of a wall, showing two joists and three metallic bearing-strips, and also the lapping of the selvage or edges of the breadths of wire lath upon the stiffening-bar, just as a wall appears after the lath has been put over the metallic bearing-strips and stiffening-bars.

Fig. 1 represents the metallic bearing-strip A, having sides *a a*, with the slot B in the face of the metallic bearing-strip running transverse to face of the bearing-strip, which slot is so made that staples may be driven over it, thus holding the strip to the joists or walls. The face of the bearing-strip contains the depression O, running longitudinal of the strip, and affords a resting-place to fix and hold firm the stiffening-bar *c*, which is placed in the depression on the face of the metallic bearing-strip, and is fastened by means of a staple, D, passing over the wire or stiffening bar into the joists or wall.

In Fig. 2, F represents joists upon which the three metallic bearing-strips A A A are placed, and fastened by staples D D D. In putting the metallic bearing-strips A onto the joists F the stiffening wire bar *c*, which, it must be distinctly understood, runs the entire length of the wall or building, and is to be cut into such lengths accordingly, is then placed in the depression O in the bearing-strip A and the staple D driven over it through the slot B, thus holding both stiffening-bar and bearing-strip in place. If greater strength is desired, another staple, D′, can be fastened over either end of the metallic bearing-strip, one flange of the staple passing outside the bearing-strip and another flange through the end of the slot B. Other metallic bearing-strips are then placed upon the joists, according to convenience, care being taken that one metallic bearing-strip shall be thirty-six inches (the width of the wire) from the first bearing-strip. The wall or joists are thus all studded with metallic bearing-strips six inches apart, or thereabout, according to convenience or strength desired, and stiffening wire bars running over the same, and the surface is thus prepared for the lath.

The wire lath (which is always thirty-six inches wide) is to be placed upon the surface so prepared and drawn transverse to the direction of the joists, but in the same direction in which the stiffening-bar runs, and as the stiffening-bars run over these metallic bearing-strips, which can be placed on the joists where desired, there will be a stiffening-bar running under the edge or selvage of each breadth of wire lath, and the next breadth of wire lath lapping over the one already placed is stapled over the same stiffening-bar, thus affording a support to the joining edges of breadths of wire lath. The said stiffening-bar also serves the purpose of keeping the meshes of wire

lath from catching in the metallic bearing-strips or other obstacles while being drawn over the surface, prepared as aforesaid.

The wire lath can be on in the same direction as the joists where joists come every thirty-six inches, (the width of the wire;) but, as this seldom occurs, the stiffening-bar provides a means for putting on the wire lath transverse to the joists, and in all cases, however irregularly the joists are laid, affords a strong foundation for the wire lath.

What I claim as my invention is—

In a wire-lath fastener and stiffener, the combination of a metallic bearing-strip having a transverse slot with a longitudinal depression in the face thereof, and a stiffening-bar running transverse to the joists and fitting into the depression in the bearing-strip, and a staple adapted to pass through the slot for securing the bearing-strip and stiffening-bar to the joists or wall, substantially as described.

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