P. KREBS.

LAYERS OF REED.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1911.

1,074,801. Patented Oct. 7, 1913.

Fig. 1.

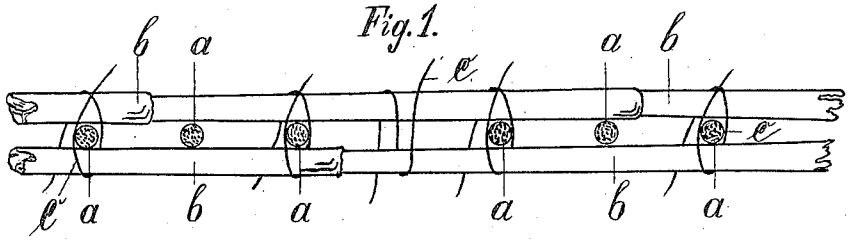


Fig. 2.

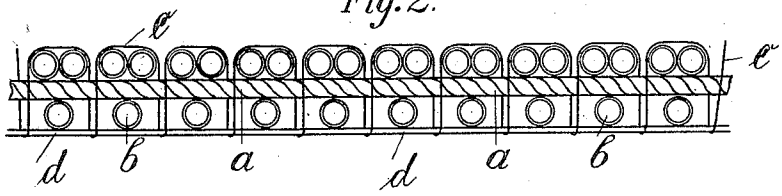


Fig. 3.

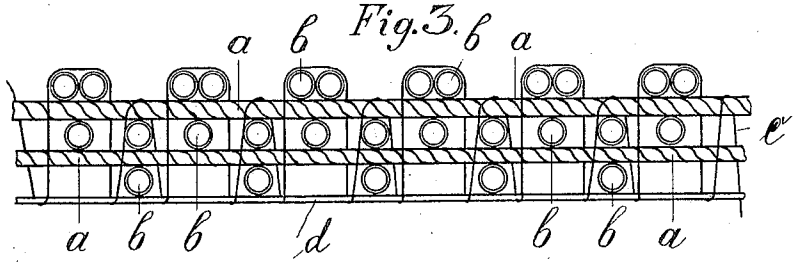


Fig. 4.

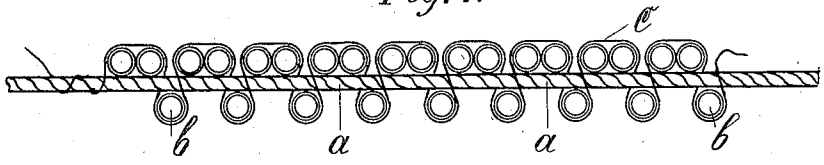
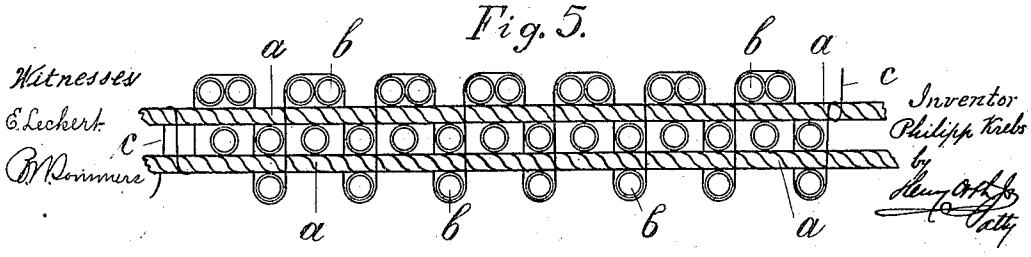


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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PHILIPP KREBS, OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

LAYERS OF REED.

1,074,801. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 7, 1913.

Application filed March 17, 1911. Serial No. 615,174.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIPP KREBS, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Layers of Reed; 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a fabric made from rushes, reeds or the like for ceilings, walls, etc., and in which the reeds or rush stems, lying parallel to one another, are separated into two or more layers by means of cords, of about three millimeters in diameter, or like flexible material instead of by means of wires. For increasing the resistability of the whole, a single wire may be fastened to the fabric at its outside. The use of the cords is for the purpose of spacing the layers of rushes or reeds farther apart than can be obtained by the use of wires, and to keep the fabric quite flexible so that it may be easily handled.

The invention will be readily understood from the accompanying drawing, in which similar letters indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1, is a sectional view of a rush or reed woven fabric embodying my invention, taken at right angles to the cords. Figs. 2 to 5 are sections of modified weavings, taken at right angles to the rush stems.

In said drawings, *a* designates the cords, *b* the rush stems, *c* the binding wire, and *d* the bearing wire.

The fabric shown in Fig. 2 is composed of two layers of the reeds *b*, the back layer being formed by arranging the reeds in pairs and each pair spaced from the adjacent pair, while the outer layer consists of single reeds placed parallel to said pairs, one reed being positioned directly in front of each of said pairs. The two layers are separated by a plurality of the cords *a*, which are placed transversely to the reeds.

The bearing wires *d* run parallel to the jute cords *c* and are held against the single reeds of the outer layer by the binding wires *c*. These binding wires pass over one pair of reeds of the back layer and between the adjacent pair of reeds on one side of the cords, then over the bearing wire to the other side of said cord, then back between said adjacent pairs of reeds and so on throughout the piece of fabric.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 5, two layers of single reeds instead of one layer may be placed in front of the back layer of double reeds, and the two layers are separated by additional cords. In these constructions, the third layer has only half the number of reeds as the second or intermediate layer. The bearing wire may be omitted and the layers of reeds are secured to the cords by the binding wires as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The distance between the reed layers is made greater by using cords, than by the use of wires, and this distance is not diminished during the handling of the fabric, in consequence of the thickness of the cords, so that all around the stems space is obtained for the plaster to penetrate, offering the latter a good hold, so that the plaster will not become easily detached as long as it is moist, and when it is dry, the resistability of the whole is much greater than in the case of an ordinary wire-woven reed fabric. Consequently, a fabric of slighter dimensions may be used and the extra bearing means, such as wooden laths or boards, may be omitted. This and the absolute freedom from breaks, has in practice been proven.

I claim—

A fabric of rushes and the like, comprising parallel layers of spaced rushes, said layers being separated from one another by cords which are approximately the diameter of the rushes, thereby forming intervening spaces between the layers to permit the penetration of mortar between said layers and around the reeds, thus forming a solid mass.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILIPP KREBS.

Witnesses:

V. MESDAG,

F. WERBEER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."