

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. O. WRIGHT.
MACHINE FOR MAKING METAL LATHS.

No. 513,604.

Patented Jan. 30, 1894.

FIG. 4.

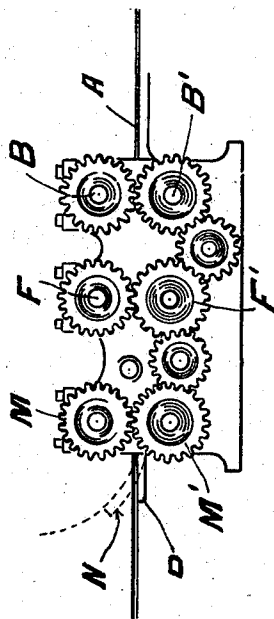


FIG. 2.

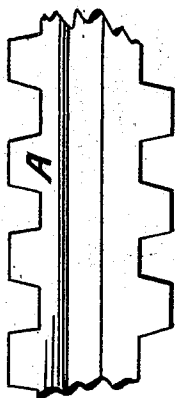


FIG. 3.

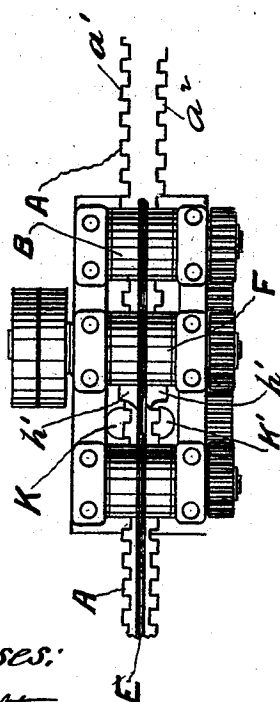
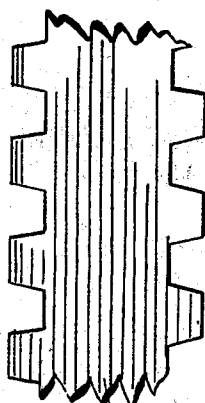


FIG. 1.



Witnesses:

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E. H. Sturtevant.

Inventor:

Arthur Octavius Wright

By

Richard A.

his Attorneys.

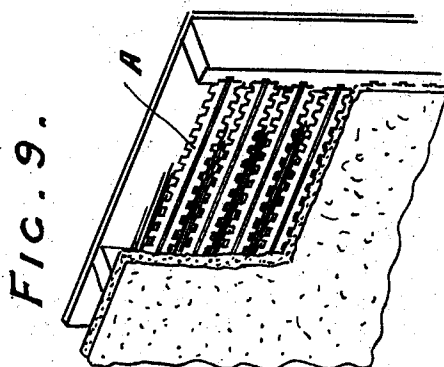
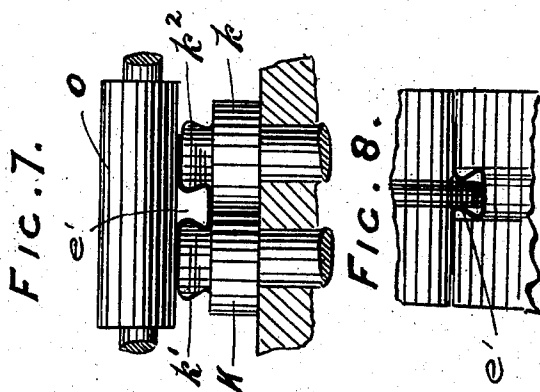
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. O. WRIGHT.
MACHINE FOR MAKING METAL LATHS.

No. 513,604.

Patented Jan. 30, 1894.



Witnesses:

E. H. Bolton

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR OCTAVIUS WRIGHT, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MACHINE FOR MAKING METAL LATHS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 513,604, dated January 30, 1894.

Application filed April 27, 1893. Serial No. 472,097. (No model.) Patented in England January 12, 1893, No. 702.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR OCTAVIUS WRIGHT, manufacturer, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 39 St. John's Road, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Metal Laths for Use in the Formation of Ceilings, Roofs, Partitions, and other such Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has been patented in England, No. 702, dated January 12, 1893.

My invention has for its object improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of fire resisting ceilings, roofs, and partitions of dwellings by which I manufacture such laths of great strength, rigidity and grooved so as to readily receive and retain the plastic material and which I effect in an exceedingly cheap and easy manner with but very little hand labor or supervision. I may also curve my laths at the same operation into segments of any required radius.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood and more easily carried into practice I have appended hereunto a sheet of drawings upon which I have fully illustrated the nature of my said improvements.

Figure 1., is an elevation showing a portion of the metal lath as cut ready for being grooved by the machine. Fig. 2., is an elevation of a similar piece of lath after being grooved. Fig. 3., is a plan of the machine. Fig. 4., is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 5., is an enlarged vertical sectional elevation of the first process of the machine. Fig. 6., is an enlarged vertical sectional elevation of the second process of the machine. Fig. 7., shows an enlarged vertical sectional elevation of the third process. Fig. 8., is an enlarged vertical sectional elevation of the means for drawing the lath through the machine. Fig. 9., is a view of a portion of a plaster partition the plaster being broken away to show one of the various uses to which the three laths may be put.

For the double purpose of retaining the plaster from falling from the laths and for

strengthening the lath a dovetail groove is formed, in carrying which into effect I take the lath of metal A prepared with the toothed edges a' and a^2 as shown at Fig. 1 which is then inserted between the pair of rolls B and B' Figs. 3 and 5 and operated upon so as to form the groove E a certain depth after which it passes through the second pair of rolls F and F' Figs. 3 and 7 which increases the depth of the groove E to the required extent. The lath then passes through guides h' and h'' and between the vertical rollers K and K' which are shaped with the projecting edges k^2 so as to act upon the neck of the groove and thus convert the groove into that of a dovetail shape which is particularly so shaped as to retain the plastic material which enters the neck e' of the groove E and fills the groove. The lath is kept from rising at this point by the roller O which is fixed above it but which for convenience is not shown in Fig. 3. The rolls M and M' are provided for drawing the lath through being specially shaped so that they do not interfere with the shape of the groove but simply draw out the lath.

In case of straight laths a guide D is provided at the exit through which the laths pass; but in cases where I require my laths to be curved I fix a guide N at the exit of the last rolls which guide is curved in shape to the extent required thus causing the laths to curl up as they leave the rolls. Of course I may vary the shape of my groove by altering the shape of my rolls as I may alter the number of rolls and their position without departing from the nature of my said invention.

What I claim, then, is—

1. In combination, the rollers for forming the groove in the lath or other material, leaving laterally projecting flanges on each side of said groove, the rollers arranged to act below the said flanges and against the projecting portion of the metal forming the groove, said rollers having inclined faces to dovetail said grooved portion, and the roller O above the dovetailing rollers substantially as described.

2. In combination, the rollers for forming the groove in the lath and the means for dove-

tailing said grooved portions consisting of the rollers K, K', arranged at right angles to the grooving rollers and having projections k' , k^2 with inclined faces leaving dove-tailed openings between them, substantially as described.

5 3. In combination, the rollers for forming the grooves, the dove-tailing rollers arranged at right angles thereto and having the conical projections k' , k^2 and the roller O above

the dove-tailing rollers, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR OCTAVIUS WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

LEWIS W. GOOLD,
GEORGE WATHEN.