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1,675,201

G. F. VOIGHT
WIRE LATH BRACKET
Filed July 6, 1926

Fig. 1.

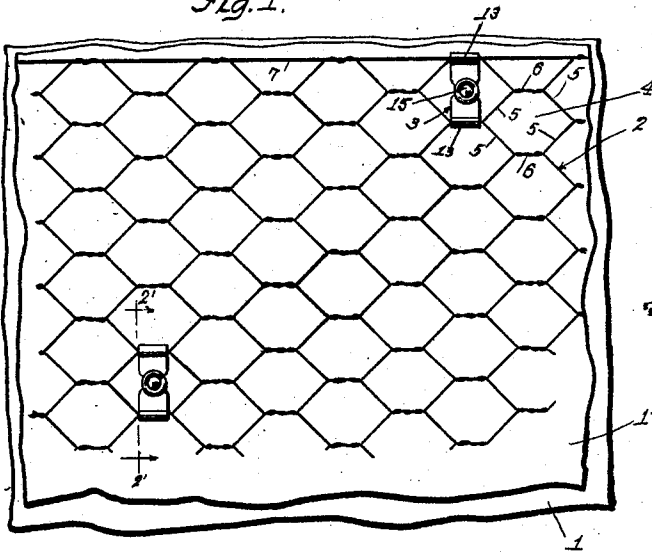


Fig. 3.

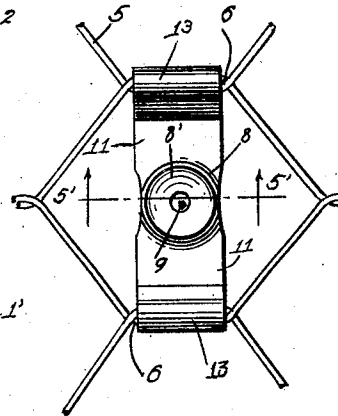


Fig. 2.

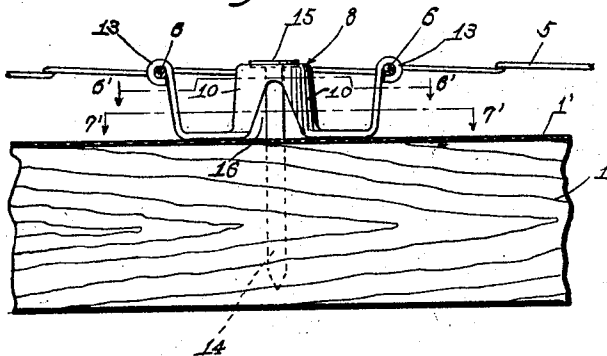


Fig. 4.

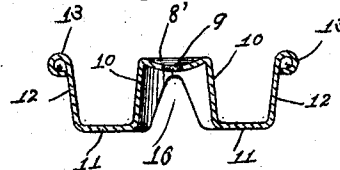


Fig. 5.

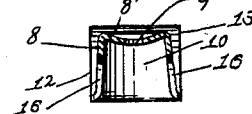


Fig. 6.

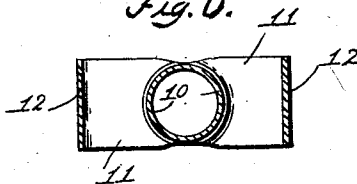


Fig. 7.

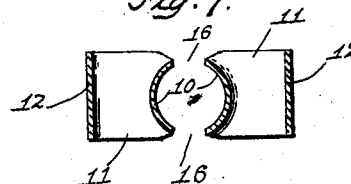
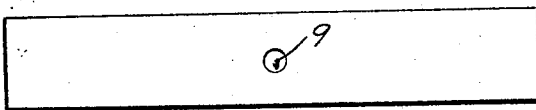


Fig. 8.



George F. Voight

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WIRE-LATH BRACKET.

Application filed July 6, 1926. Serial No. 120,685.

My invention relates to improvements in wire lath brackets particularly adapted for securing wire lath to the walls etc. of stucco structures in outstanding relation thereto, although also useful for other purposes; and one of the objects of the invention is the provision of a bracket for the purpose mentioned, formed of a strip of flat metal having its ends fixedly secured to spaced portions of the lath and having intermediate portions off-set from the plane of the lath, said intermediate portions supporting a securing post arranged to receive a separately applied nail adapted for binding the bracket against the wall; a further object is the provision of a securing post of tubular form having a concavo-convex head provided with a nail opening the latter adapted for receiving the fastening nail; a still further object is to provide the bracket after forming with a coating of metal to add rigidity to the comparatively thin metal from which the bracket is preferably constructed.

With the foregoing and still further objects and purposes in view which will appear as the description proceeds, my invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiments of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a face view of a strip of wire lath with two of my improved brackets attached thereto, secured to a portion of the wall of a stucco structure;

Figure 2 is an enlarged view approximately on line 2'—2' of Fig. 1;

Figure 3 is a face or top plan view of one of the brackets attached to a fragmental portion of the lath, the fastening nail being omitted;

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of one of the brackets;

Figure 5 is a view on line 5'—5' of Fig. 3, of the bracket detached from the lath;

Figure 6 is a view on line 6'—6' of Fig. 2;

Figure 7 is a view on line 7'—7' of Fig. 2; and

Figure 8 shows a strip of sheet metal from which the preferred form of the bracket is constructed.

Referring to the drawings in detail, throughout which like reference characters designate like parts:

The numerals 1, 2 and 3, designate the sub-sheathing, wire lath, and the present improved brackets, respectively.

The sub-sheathing 1, which in the present instance comprises boards secured across the face of the frame timbers etc. forming the wall of a stucco structure adapted to receive a coating of stucco composition, is preferably provided, prior to the application of the wire lath, with a covering of water proofing building paper 1' to prevent water or moisture penetrating the stucco material from passing to the woodwork of the structure. This application of the building paper is, however, optional, the lath 2 being applicable directly to the sub-sheathing 1, if so preferred, and the designations "backing" or "stucco backing" or "backing 1, 1'" or "stucco backing 1, 1'", when hereinafter appearing shall designate any sub-sheathing or other suitable support for the wire lath, whether or not it is provided with building paper.

The wire lath 2 may be formed in units of any suitable widths and lengths. I have found by practice that when made up in units or strips three feet wide and twenty-five feet long, it provides a bundle when rolled up, that is convenient to transport as well as convenient to handle for application to the wall of a structure. The meshes 4 may be of such dimensions as found best suited for the work to be performed. A lath having meshes about one inch in diameter measured across from one to the other of the inter-twisted portions 6, has been found to provide ample foundation or reinforcement for the stucco composition generally applied in stucco construction. However, if preferred, lath having either smaller or larger meshes may be employed.

The brackets 3 are formed of an oblong strip of flat metal and comprise, each, an intermediate securing post 8, which consists in general of a hollow cylinder having a concaved annular head 8' provided with a central nail opening 9. The lower portion of the post is slotted on opposite sides thereby dividing said lower portion in a pair of opposed arcuated side limbs 10, the side margins of which converge and intersect in the form of arches below the head 8'. The

lower ends of the side limbs 10 terminate in a pair of opposed outwardly extending supporting feet 11, the outer ends of which terminating in upwardly extending lath supports 12, which have their free ends formed into loops 13, bent around an adjacent pair of the inter-twisted portions 6.

The feet 11 seat flat against the backing 1, 1', and support the lath supports 12, the latter supporting the lath 2 in spaced relation to the backing.

The post 8 receives a fastening nail 14 through the opening 9, which nail is adapted to be driven in the backing 1, 1' until its head 15 seats against the post head 8' and the feet 11 seat against said backing.

The opening 9 is preferably made large enough relative to the nail 14, so that the latter when inserted therein may be tilted or inclined in any direction relative to the axis of the post 8, whereby the nail may be employed as a lever for drawing the lath taut at the same time that it is employed for securing the bracket to the backing 1, 1'. When the nail is used for drawing the lath taut, it is projected in the opening 9 and its upper end inclined in a direction opposite to that in which it is desired to draw the lath. In this position it is given a slight tap with the hammer to project its point a short distance in the backing, after which the second and final taps of the hammer are directed against the nail in such a manner as to cause it to right itself and draw the lath over with it and to be further projected into the backing until the head 14 engages the post head 8' and binds the bracket against said backing.

The wire lath 2 may be drawn or stretched in any direction in the plane thereof, by tilting or inclining the securing nail in the opposite direction and then driving it in the manner above described.

The lath supports 12 hold the lath 2 in permanent spaced relation to the backing 1, 1', and the upper end of the post 8 is preferably disposed substantially in the plane of the lath, whereby the nail head 14 may be engaged by the hammer for driving it home in the backing, without danger of the hammer engaging and bending one or more of the wires of the lath adjacent thereto, which would be likely to occur if the head had to be driven below the lath.

The general cylindrical form of the post 8, together with the concavity of the head 8', provides the post with the necessary rigidity to normally resist any accidental excessive blows struck the nail when driving it home in the stucco backing for securing the bracket thereagainst, without crushing. The concaveness of the head 8' also greatly facilitates entering the nail in the opening 9 disposed substantially centrally in said head. The brackets 3, which are for eco-

nomie reasons constructed of comparatively thin sheet metal, are preferably reinforced and stiffened by providing them after being formed, with a coating of metal by immersing them in heat molten metal comprising principally zinc.

The brackets are intended to be secured to the lath at the factory and to form a unit therewith and the lath marketed with the brackets thus attached.

The brackets may be disposed at such intervals along on the lath as found best suited to the work to be performed. I have found in practice that spacing them about eight inches apart provides ample spacing and fastening for the general type of wire lath usually employed for stucco construction.

While I prefer to attach the brackets to the lath by means of the loops 13, it is to be understood that the supports 12 may be otherwise attached thereto, for instance, by spot-welding them electrically to the inter-twisted portions 6, or the like.

To attach the lath to the backing 1, 1', it is simply necessary to provide ordinary nails and drive same through the openings 9 in the post heads 8' into the backing. After the application of the lath to the wall, the stucco composition (not shown) is preferably applied by spreading it on the backing and on and around the lath and brackets, until a stucco coating of suitable thickness is obtained.

I claim:

1. In means for securing wire lath, a W-shaped bracket formed of a strip of flat metal and having looped ends and arranged to be secured by said ends to spaced portions of said lath, intermediate means off-set from the plane of said lath, said means integrally connected to a securing post, the upper end of said post adapted to be engaged by the head of a cooperable nail driven through said post for securing the bracket to a surface.

2. In means for securing wire lath to a support, a W-shaped bracket formed of a strip of flat metal and having spaced ends attached to spaced members of said lath and having an intermediate portion off-set from the plane of the lath, and means integral with said portion, said last named means arranged to support the head of a cooperable nail substantially in the plane of the lath.

3. Means for securing wire lath to a support, comprising, an integral W-shaped element, opposite ends of said element secured to strands of said lath, an intermediate member of said element arranged to receive a nail adapted to be driven in said support for securing said element there-against.

4. In a bracket for the purpose set forth, a substantially tubular securing post, opposed web portions at one end thereof adapted to seat against a support, the opposite end of

said post having a concaved head provided with an opening, said opening adapted to receive a separately applied nail adapted to be projected in said support for securing the bracket thereagainst, said bracket adapted to support wire lath in spaced relation to said support.

5. A bracket for the purpose set forth, comprising a substantially tubular and centrally disposed securing post having a head at its upper end and having its lower end bifurcated thereby forming a pair of opposed arcuated side limbs terminating in oppositely extending supporting feet, the outer ends of the latter terminating in upwardly projecting lath supports having their free ends secured to spaced portions of wire lath, said post arranged to receive a separately applied nail for securing the bracket to a surface.

6. Means for securing wire lath to a support in spaced relation thereto, comprising, a strip of flat metal bent flat-wise to form generally a W-shaped element embodying two end loops bent around spaced inter-twisted portions of said lath, an intermediate loop the apex of which disposed substantially in the plane of said lath substan-

tially equidistant from said end loops, the opposite end of said intermediate loop having oppositely extending web portions, and connections between the latter and said end loops, said apex arranged to receive a separately applied nail for attaching said means to a support.

7. In means of the character described, a bracket having opposite ends fixedly attached to spaced portions of wire lath and having a portion intermediate said ends disposed out of the plane of said lath, said last named portion supporting a vertical spacing member with its lower end attached to said intermediate portion and its upper end lying in a plane parallel with said lath.

8. In means of the character described, a bracket having opposite ends fixedly attached to spaced portions of wire lath and having a portion intermediate said ends disposed out of the plane of said lath, said last named portion supporting a vertical perforated spacing member with its lower end attached to said intermediate portion and its upper end lying in a plane parallel with said lath.

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