

OTTO JEVNE.

Improvement in Lath-and-Plaster Walls and Ceilings.

No. 124,138.

Patented Feb. 27, 1872.

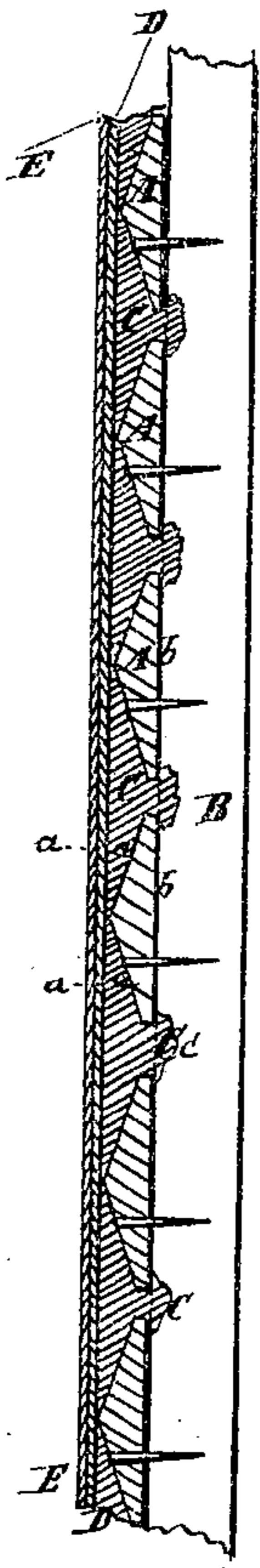
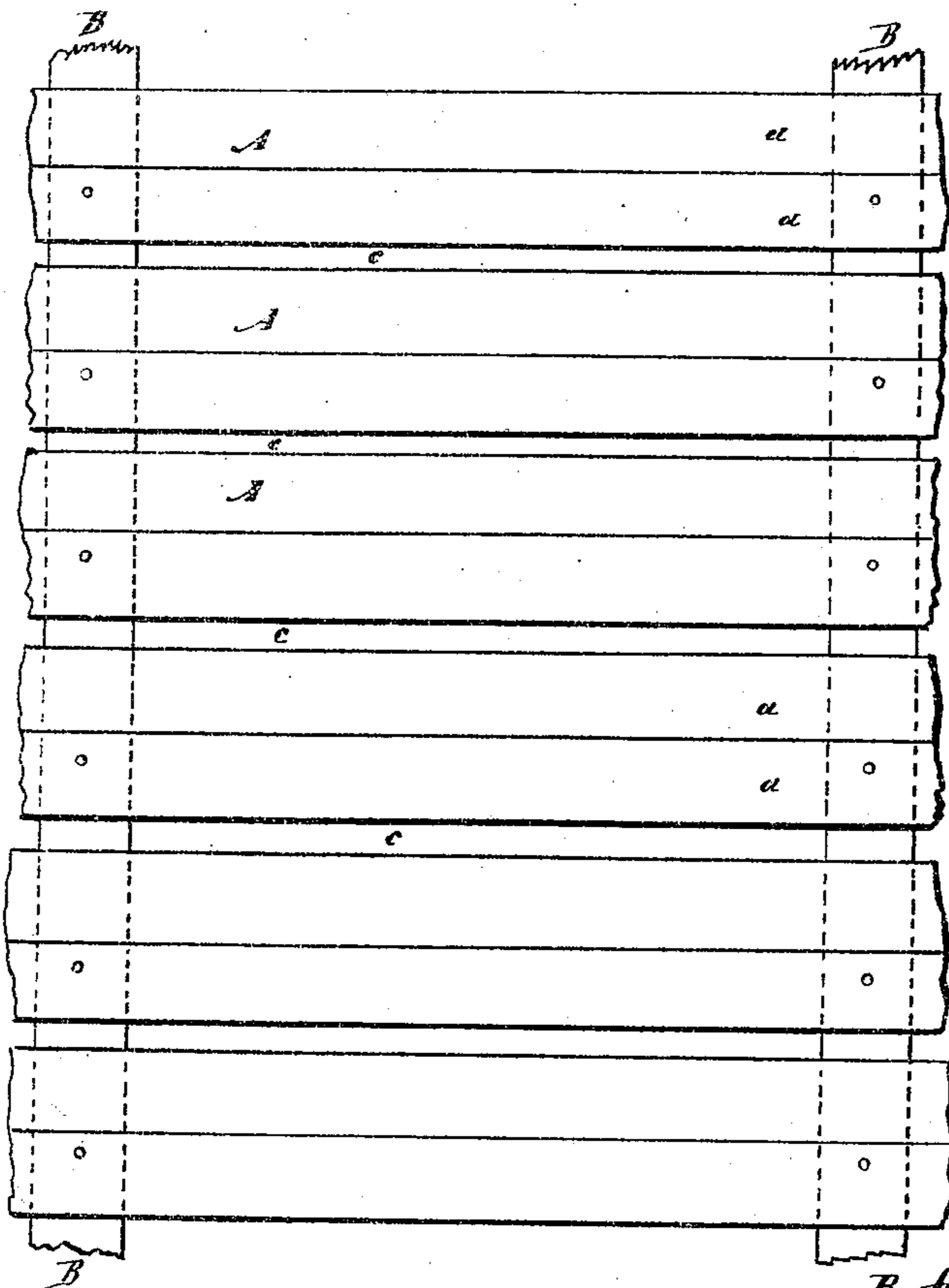


Fig. 1.



B Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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IMPROVEMENT IN LATH-AND-PLASTER WALLS AND CEILINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,138, dated February 27, 1872.

Specification describing certain Improvements of Lath-and-Plaster Walls and Ceilings, invented by OTTO JEVNE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

This invention relates to a novel form of wooden lath and the combination therewith of plaster in such manner that the wall or ceiling may be made much thinner and lighter, and at the same time have a firmer texture and be less liable to exhibit the lines or stains caused by the lath in the course of time in common walls and ceilings; and the invention consists in making the outer face of the wooden lath of a double bevel shape, so that the edges of the lath are thin and the center of the usual thickness. The plaster is applied to the lath, which are placed side by side with an interval between, and the inclined edges of the lath allow it to be readily forced through the interstices. The first coat is applied just thick enough to make an even surface, leaving, perhaps, the highest portion at the center of each lath partially exposed. This first coat, which is commonly the heaviest, may be made in the present invention comparatively light, a large portion of the body thereof being occupied by the lath. The second and third coats are then applied in the usual manner.

Upon common lath-and-plaster walls, in the course of time, lines appear at the surface darker than the general tint of the wall or ceiling, caused by the want of contiguity of the lath, and marring the appearance of the work. This becomes a serious objection in the case of costly frescoed walls, which are by this means frequently ruined, as the defect can only be remedied by applying a flat tint to the whole surface, and even this remedy proves only temporary, as the lines will again make themselves visible after a time. In walls constructed after the present invention this defect does not exist, and no lines will appear, as the plaster lies heaviest at these points.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a section taken across the lath of a wall or ceiling constructed in accordance with my inven-

tion. Fig. 2 is a surface view of the lathing before the plaster is applied.

Like letters of reference made use of in the several figures indicate like parts.

General Description.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same, with particular reference to the aforesaid drawing.

A are the lath, made with a double inclined face *a a* and plain back *b*. These lath are nailed to the joists B in the usual manner, leaving the customary interstices *c* between for the locking of the plaster. C is the first coat of plaster, a portion of which is forced through between the lath to form the lock. The peculiar form of the lath in the present invention renders it easy to force the plaster through, by reason of the incline of the adjoining laths toward the interstice, and by reason of the thinness of the lath at this point. This always insures a good lock, without the exertion of the usual force required in common walls in spreading and smoothing the plaster. D is the second, and E the third or finishing coat. Of course the number of coats may be increased at pleasure, or less employed, if desired.

Claims.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The lath for walls and ceilings A, made with a double inclined face, *a a*, substantially as and for the purposes specified and shown.
2. The wall or ceiling, consisting of the combination of the lath A with double beveled face and the plaster C D E, substantially as specified and shown.

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Witnesses:

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