(No Model.)

C. W. STAUSS.
Reed Ceiling.

No. 231,114.

Patented Aug. 10, 1880.

Fig: 1.

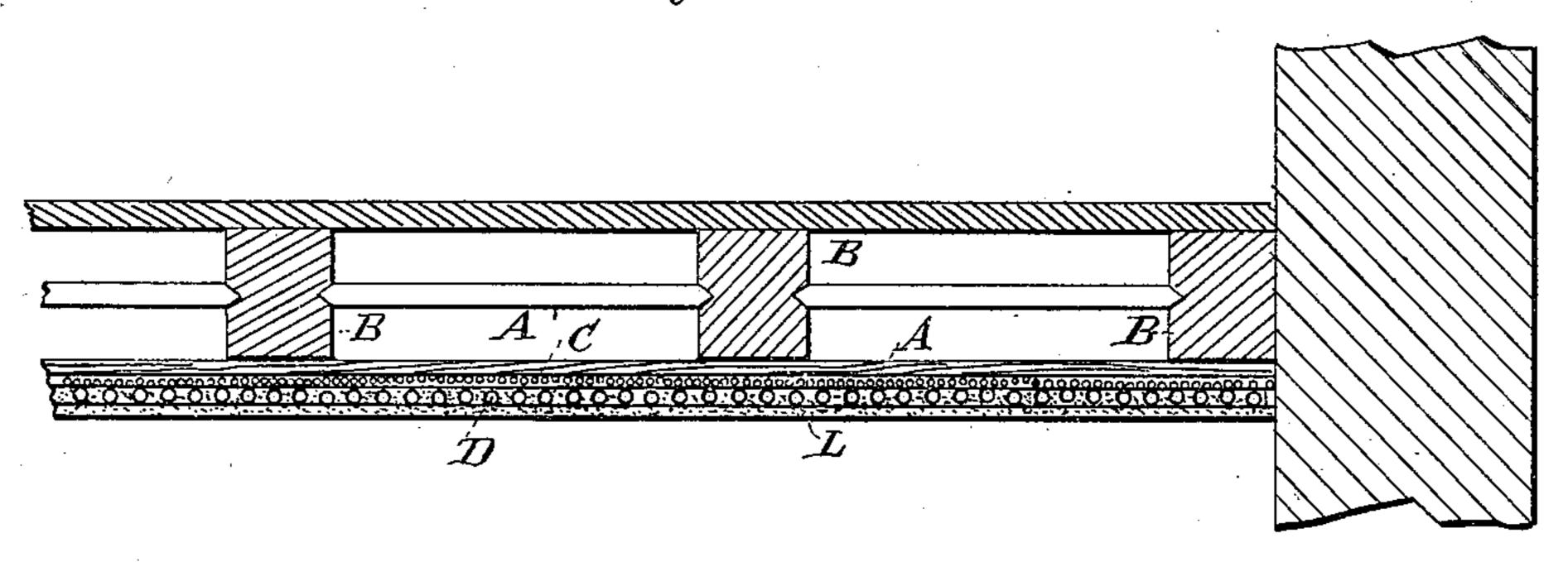
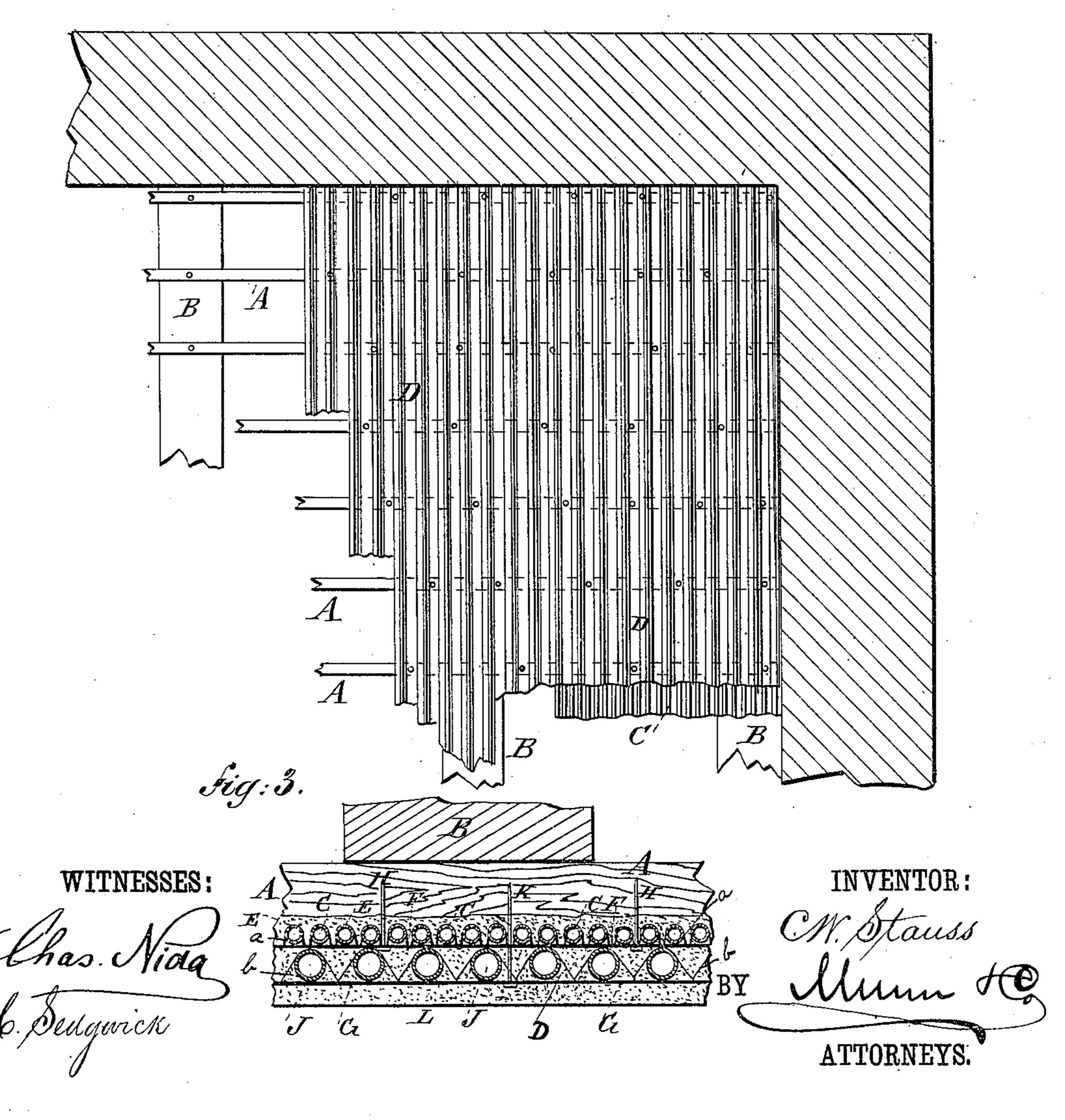


Fig: 2.



## United States Patent Office.

CARL W. STAUSS, OF COLTBUS, PRUSSIA, GERMANY.

## REED CEILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 231,114, dated August 10, 1880.

Application filed May 31, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL WILHELM STAUSS, of Coltbus, in Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and Improved Reed Ceiling, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved reed ceiling which is very light and durable and simple in construction.

The invention consists in a ceiling formed of two adjoining layers of coarse and fine netting made of longitudinal reeds and transverse wires, which nettings are attached to strips nailed to the under side of the floor-beams and are then covered with plaster, which fills up the spaces between the coarse netting and the under side of the fine netting.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-sectional elevation of my improved ceiling. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, showing the under side of the coarse reed netting. Fig. 3 is a detail cross-sectional elevation of my improved ceiling, showing the relative positions of the coarse and the fine netting.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

25 sponding parts.

A series of thin wooden strips, A A, are attached to the under side of the floor-beams B, about six to eight inches apart, and to these

strips A A the ceiling is attached.

The ceiling is formed of a layer, C, of fine reed and wire netting and a coarse layer, D, of the same material. The layer C is composed of a number of thin reeds, E E, arranged parallel and adjoining each other, which reeds are united by small wires a, laid alternately above a reed and under the transverse wires F, whose ends are secured to the strips A, whereas the layer D is composed of coarse reeds J, arranged parallel and a short distance apart, and are likewise connected by small wires b, laid alternately above a reed and under the transverse wires G, whose ends are also secured to the strips A. As the layers C and D can only be attached to the strips A by means of

nails or screws that catch in the wires F and 45 G, the said wires must be arranged the same distance apart as the strips A A, for a nail driven through the reeds only will not be sufficient to hold the ceiling. The layer C is first attached to strips A A by small nails H, and 50 then the layer D is placed against the same and is secured by longer nails K driven into the strips A. The plaster L is then applied to the layer D, and is forced in between the reeds J, and a part of it is forced in between 55 the thin reeds E E; but as these reeds lie very close, but a small quantity of the plaster can be forced through the space between them. The object of this fine layer C is to prevent quantities of plaster from being forced through 60 the space between the reeds, and thus forming a dead weight, which impairs the solidity of the ceiling.

The strips A A may be made of metal, if desired, and the layers C and D may be at-65 tached thereto in any other suitable manner by means of wires, screws, or hooks, or the layers C and D may be attached directly to

the beams B B.

Having thus described my invention, I claim 70 as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A ceiling constructed, substantially as herein shown and described, of a coarse and a fine netting of reeds, to which the plaster 75

is applied, as set forth.

2. In a ceiling, the combination, with the strips A, of the fine netting C, the coarse netting D, and the plaster L, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the pursoes set forth.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 13th day of December, 1879.

CARL WILHELM STAUSS.

Witnesses:

J. C. ZIMMERMAN, FRANZ SCHULTZE.