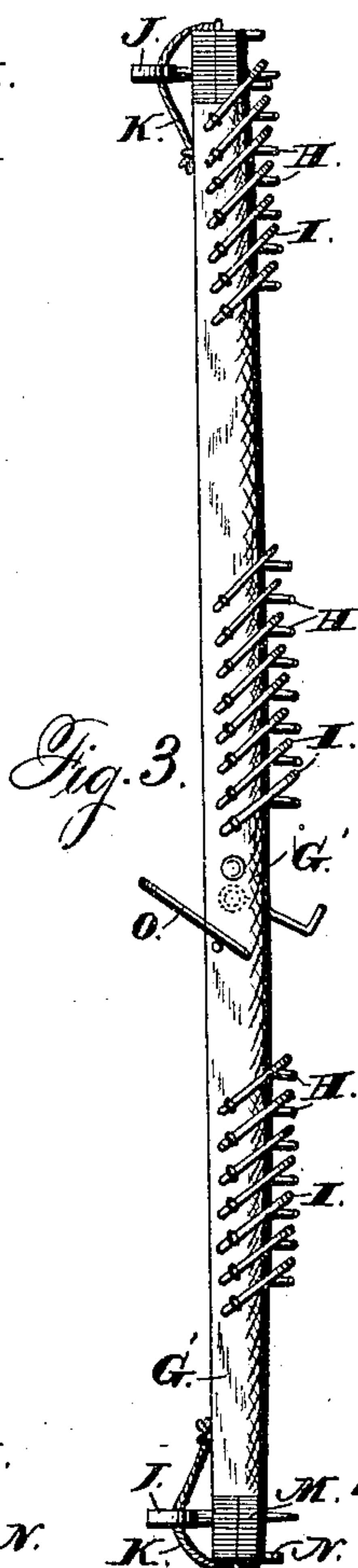
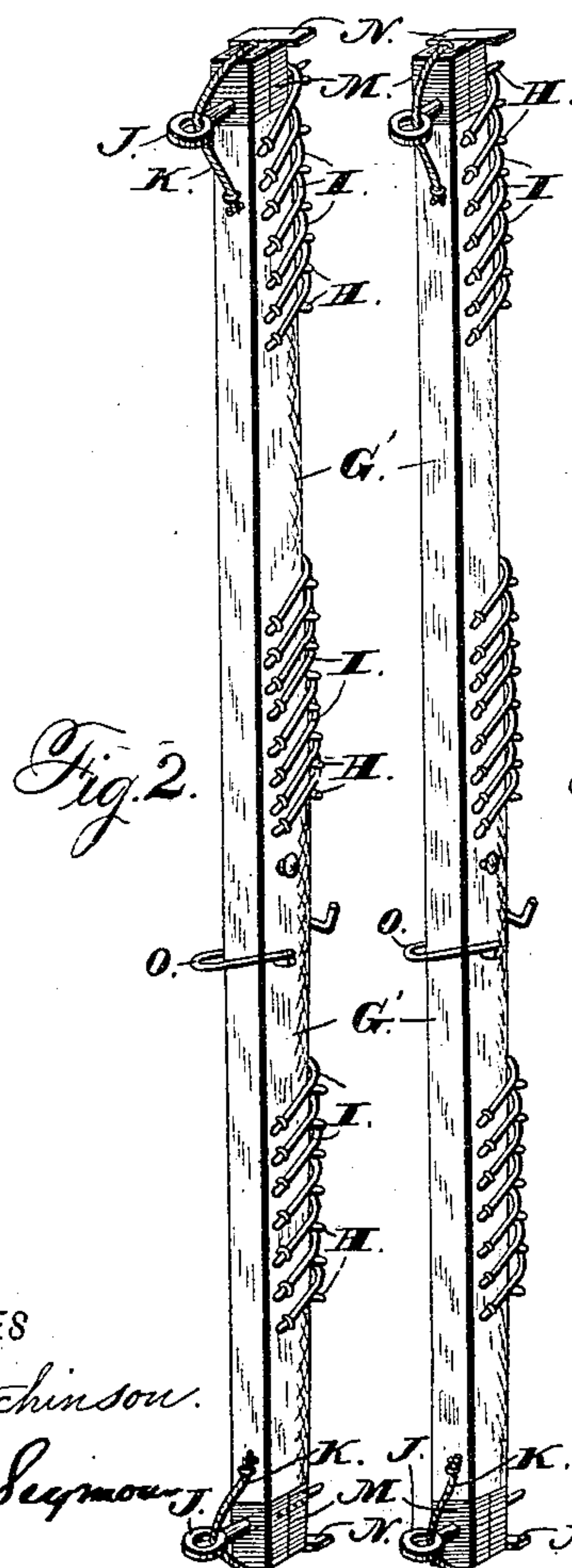
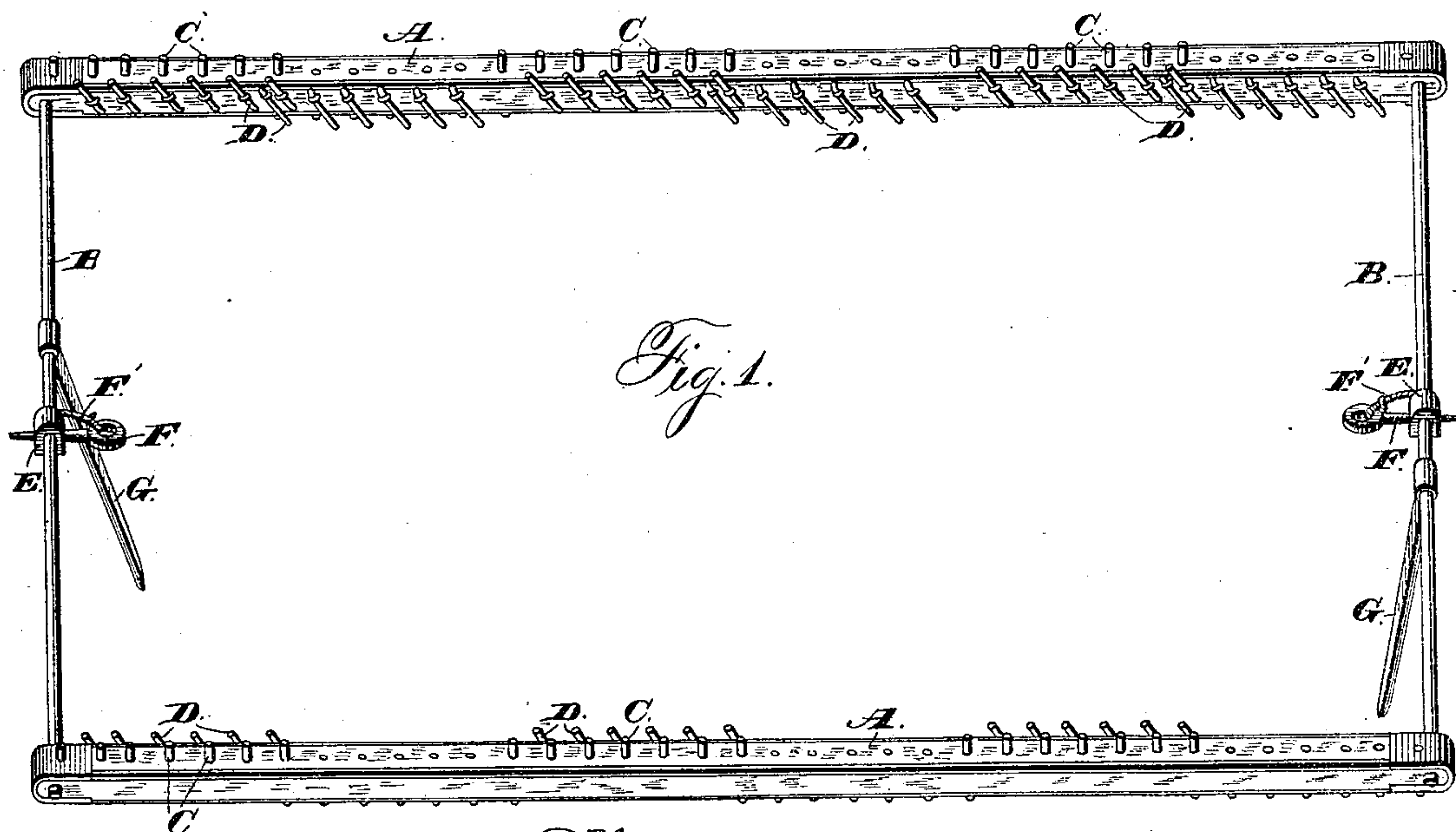


(No Model.)

S. PERRY.  
DEVICE FOR LATHING.

No. 270,839.

Patented Jan. 16, 1883.



**WITNESSES**

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STUART PERRY, OF NEWPORT, NEW YORK.

## DEVICE FOR LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,839, dated January 16, 1883.

Application filed April 20, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STUART PERRY, of New-  
port, in the county of Herkimer and State of  
New York, have invented certain new and use-  
ful Improvements in Devices for Lathing; 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in  
devices for lathing, the object being to pro-  
vide devices of this character which shall com-  
bine simplicity, lightness, and cheapness of  
construction with ease of operation and dura-  
bility in use, and which shall not only facili-  
tate the operation of lathing, but also render  
it less fatiguing to the workmen engaged in it.

With these objects in view my invention  
consists in certain details of construction and  
combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter  
described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is  
a view in perspective of a swinging lath-frame  
constructed in accordance with my invention  
and designed to be employed in the execution  
of overhead work. Fig. 2 represents two in-  
dependent lath-bars designed to be used to-  
gether in lathing side walls, and Fig. 3 is a  
view in side elevation of one of the bars shown  
in Fig. 2.

The swinging lath-frame represented in Fig.  
1 of the drawings consists of the side bars, A,  
and the end rods, B. The said side bars,  
which are preferably constructed of wood, are  
provided on their inner and outer faces with  
fastening devices or studs C, arranged in  
groups, substantially as shown.

Springs D, projecting above and below the  
inner and outer faces of the side bars, and  
grouped with the studs C, are designed to hold  
the ends of the laths which are inserted be-  
tween the studs in position. The ends of the  
bars are perforated to receive the rods B, on  
which they are adapted to be adjusted toward  
or from each other in being accommodated to  
laths of different lengths.

The frame is secured to the ceiling by swiv-  
eled fastening devices, consisting of clips E  
and pins F, the latter being provided with en-  
larged heads. These pins are round in cross-  
section and tapering in general contour, and  
in virtue of this construction they may be

readily withdrawn from the object into which  
they are driven by simply turning them by  
their enlarged heads.

Cords F', or the equivalent thereof, having  
their ends attached to the heads of the pins  
and to the rods B, are designed to prevent the  
heads of the pins from being entirely with-  
drawn from the clips.

Supporting devices G, pivotally secured to  
the rods B, are designed to engage with the  
staging when one end of the frame is secured  
to the ceiling to support the frame in the in-  
clination or position in which it is most con-  
veniently filled with laths.

Having described the construction of my  
improved swinging lath-frame, I will briefly  
set forth its *modus operandi*.

The frame is first secured to the ceiling by  
the fastening devices attached to one of its  
ends, the supporting device attached to its de-  
pending end being engaged with the staging  
in position to support the frame in the desired  
inclination. The workman now fills the frame  
with laths by inserting their opposite ends in  
the spaces formed between the studs of the  
corresponding groups of the side bars. When  
the frame is filled in this manner its depend-  
ing end is elevated and secured to the ceiling  
by driving its swiveled fastening-pin thereinto.  
The laths in the frame are now nailed to the  
ceiling, and when this has been done the end  
of the frame first secured thereto is detached  
and the frame again depended in position to  
have its opposite face filled with laths. In  
this way the frame is swung from point to  
point until the length of the ceiling has been  
traversed, the swiveled fastening-pins being  
alternately released from the ceiling to alter-  
nately present the inner and outer faces of the  
frame to be filled with laths. When the ceil-  
ing has been traversed in one direction the  
frame is reversed end for end, and another row  
of laths is secured to the ceiling in the same  
manner as above described, the object in re-  
versing the frame being to avail the grouping  
of the studs to lock the laths together in the  
ordinary manner.

The devices for facilitating the lathing of  
side walls consist in two counterpart inde-  
pendent bars, G', the edges of the inner faces  
of which are provided with studs H located op-  
posite each other, and arranged in groups sub-



stantially as shown. Stirrup-shaped springs I, located between the studs, fulfill the function of holding the ends of the laths against the wall to which they are to be secured, the ends of the lath being interposed between the said springs and the wall. The upper and lower ends of the bars G' are adapted to be attached to the walls against which they are placed by means of pins J, having enlarged heads and adapted to be freely moved in the ends of the bars. Cords K, or the equivalents thereof, are employed in the manner shown to retain the pins within the bars. The bars are strengthened and made more durable by inclosing their ends with metal caps M, from which flanges N project to hold in position the topmost lath of those engaged with the upper group of studs. Lath-supporting frames O, secured to the sides of the bars and projecting beyond their outer faces, are designed to hold a number of laths to facilitate the filling of the upper ends of the bars.

It will be observed that the inner faces of the bars are slightly crowning from end to end, the object of this feature of construction being to conform the bars to inequalities in the wall to which they are attached. If, for instance, the wall is slightly concaved, the bars, in virtue of their crowning shape, will conform to the concavity, while if the wall is convexed, by driving the pins in the upper and lower ends of the bars thereinto, the bars themselves may be sufficiently sprung to conform to the convexity.

In using the bars for facilitating the lathing of side walls they are secured to the walls a distance apart equal to the length of a lath. The ends of the lath are now interposed between the wall and the springs being extended only half-way into the space inclosed between the two series of studs secured to the edges of the inner faces of the lath-bars. The laths are now nailed to the wall, and one bar is removed from the wall and placed on the opposite side of the bar remaining on the wall. The ends of a new series of laths are now interposed between the springs of both bars and the wall, and as the lath ends are extended only half-way into the space inclosed by the studs, as before described, they will not interfere with the ends of the lath already nailed to the wall, but still engaged with the bar left remaining on the wall. After this second series of laths is secured in place the bar last moved is left on the wall and the other bar placed on the opposite side of it, the lathing being continued by alternately moving the bars, as described. The lath-bars are readily vertically adjusted

on the wall, and may be suitably placed on the wall to accommodate laths of any length. By their use the work of lathing is not only greatly facilitated, but also rendered much less fatiguing than by the ordinary method of holding the lath in position by one hand and nailing to the wall by a hammer held in the other hand.

I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction shown and described, but that I hold myself at liberty to make such slight changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of my invention.

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

1. A swinging lath-frame provided with devices adapting it to have its two faces alternately presented to the surface to be lathed, substantially as set forth.

2. A swinging lath-frame the side bars of which are provided on their inner and outer faces with lath-fastenings arranged in groups, substantially as shown.

3. A swinging lath-frame the side bars of which are provided on their inner and outer faces with lath-fastenings arranged in groups, substantially as shown, and with springs grouped with the lath-fastenings and projecting above and below the inner and outer faces of the said side bars.

4. A swinging lath-frame the side bars of which are joined at each end by a rod on which the said bars are adjustable toward and from each other.

5. In a swinging lath-frame, the combination, with the two side bars provided on their inner and outer faces with lath-fastenings, of devices attached to the ends of the frame to adapt its two faces to be alternately presented to the surface to be lathed, substantially as set forth.

6. A swinging lath-frame the side bars of which are joined at each end by a rod, each rod being provided with a swiveled fastening device to secure the opposite ends of the frame to the frame-work against which the lath-frame is placed.

7. A swinging lath-frame provided at each end with pivotal supporting devices.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STUART PERRY.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. THOMAS,

DANIEL P. WOOSTER.