

(No Model.)

C. H. WATERS.  
METALLIC LATHING.

No. 273,412.

Patented Mar. 6, 1883.

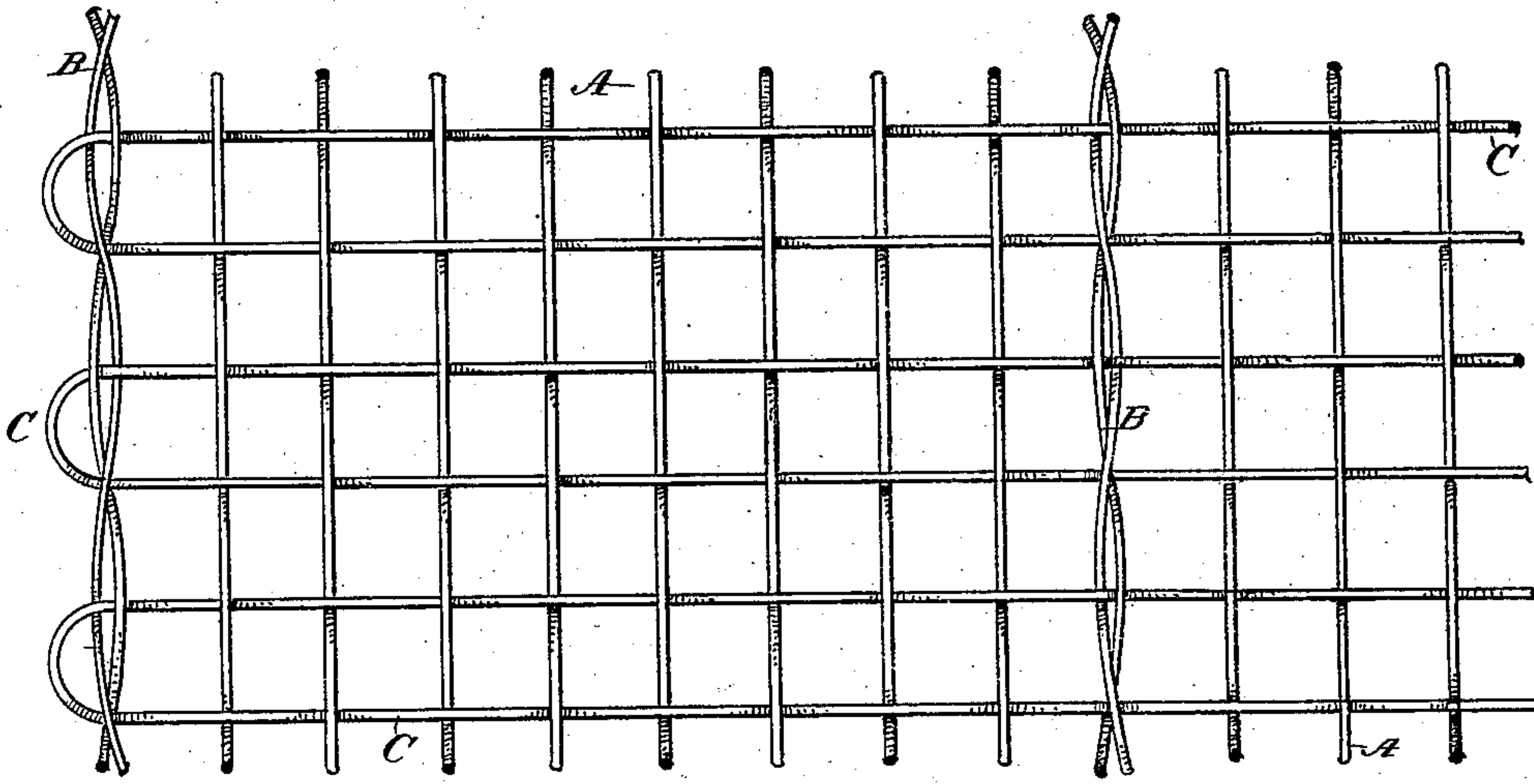


Fig. 1.

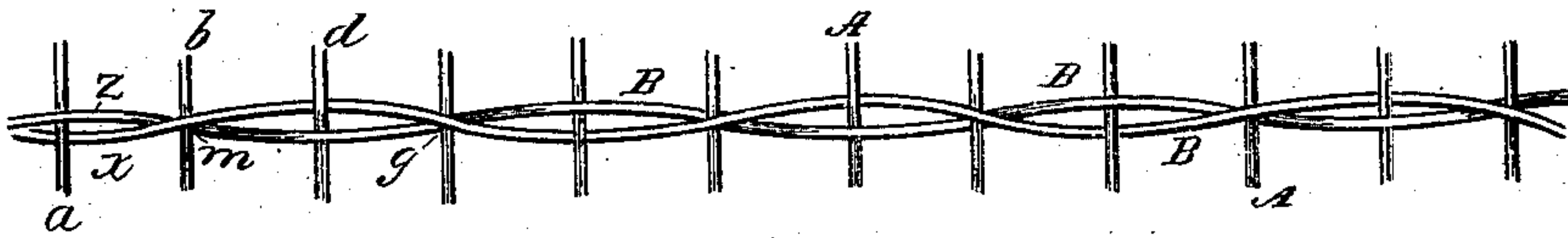


Fig. 2.

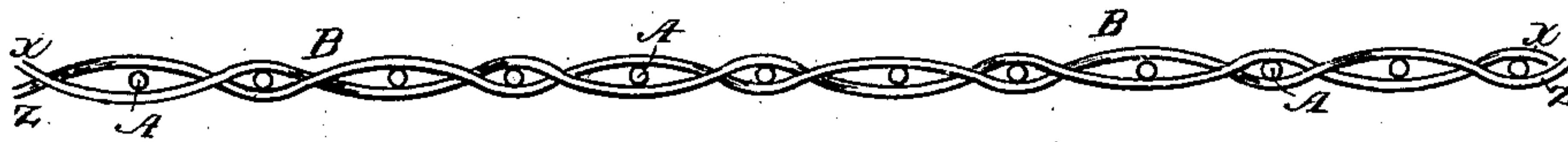


Fig. 3.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## METALLIC LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,412, dated March 6, 1883.

Application filed November 27, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. WATERS, of Groton, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Metallic Lathing, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view, showing a section or piece of my improved metallic lathing; Fig. 2, an enlarged top or plan view of the double warp-wires, and Fig. 3 a side elevation of the same.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates more especially to that class of metallic lathing which is employed in lathing buildings and other structures, and known to the trade as "wire lathing;" and it consists in a woven wire lathing having double warp-wires near its edges and at short intervals throughout its breadth, said double wires being interwoven in such a manner as to embrace and hold the filling-wires in proper position, all as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a stronger and more substantial article of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

In preparing wire lathing for use and applying the plastering thereto when such lathing is made in the ordinary manner, unless the wires of which it is composed are larger and the meshes between the warp and weft smaller than is desirable, the filling-wires are very liable to become displaced, thus rendering the work imperfect. It is also difficult to stretch a light web of wire lathing as usually woven and attach it properly to the furring or studing of the building, the warp-wires not being strong enough to sustain a heavy strain, and the filling liable to become disarranged in cutting and handling the web as well as subsequently in covering the same.

My improvement is designed to obviate these difficulties and objections; and to that end I

make use of the double warp-wires, preferably interspersed at short but regular intervals throughout the web, in a manner which will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, the extreme simplicity of the invention rendering an elaborate description unnecessary:

In the drawings, A A represent the single or ordinary warp-wires; B B, the double warp-wires, and C C the filling-wires. Each of the double warp-wires is carried alternately over and under adjoining filling-wires, or are so interwoven that each of the filling-wires will be independently embraced by the double warp-wires, as shown, thus firmly securing the filling in position, greatly strengthening the web, and enabling a much lighter fabric to be used than would otherwise be practicable.

In order to better understand the precise manner in which the double warp-wires are interwoven, special reference is made to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, by which it will be seen that the warp-wire *x* passes under the filling-wire *a*, over the filling-wire *b*, under the filling-wire *d*, and so on throughout the length of the web, and that the warp-wire *z* passes over the filling-wire *a*, under the filling-wire *b*, over the filling-wire *d*, and thence in like manner through the web. The warp-wires *x z* are also interlocked or cross each other at every alternate filling-wire. For instance, the warp-wire *x* passes over the filling-wire *b* at *m*, and also across the wire *z* at the same point, and the warp-wire *z* passes under the filling-wire *b* at *m*, and across the warp-wire *x* at the same point; but at *f*, where the double warp-wires pass the next filling-wire *d*, they do not cross each other, but are crossed again at *g*, and so on throughout the entire length of the web.

The object in crossing the warp-wires at every other filling-wire, as described, is to prevent them from becoming separated, and also to give them a firmer hold on the filling-wires, thereby enabling them to retain a proper position in the fabric when the same is roughly handled in fitting the lathing or applying the plastering. The double warp-wires are also of importance in attaching the lathing, affording a better and much firmer hold for the staples by which such fabrics are usually secured to



the furring. Being arranged at regular intervals throughout the web, they also serve to assist in measuring the lathing after it is applied, although I do not confine myself strictly to a regular arrangement of these wires for that or other purposes.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. A wire lathing composed of interwoven warp and filling wires, certain of said warp-wires being double and the strands thereof

crossed and recrossed at intervals in the fabric, substantially as described.

2. In a metallic lathing substantially such as described, the double warp-wires B B, disposed at regular intervals throughout the fabric to facilitate measuring the superficial contents of the same, substantially as set forth.

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