

(No Model.)

S. PERRY.
DEVICE FOR LATHING.

No. 277,058.

Patented May 8, 1883.

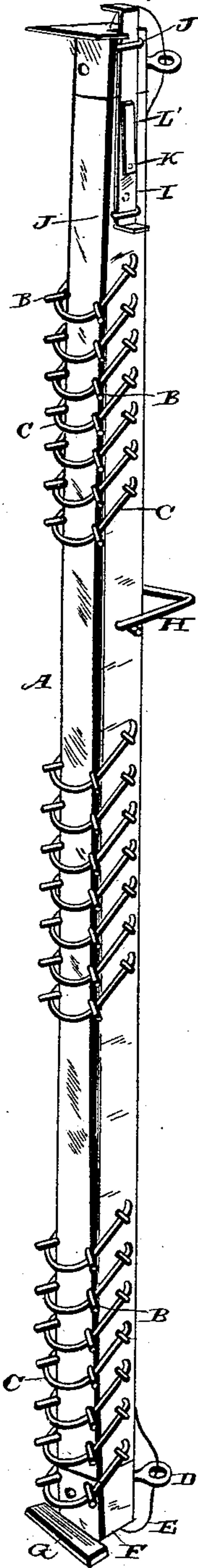


Fig. 1.

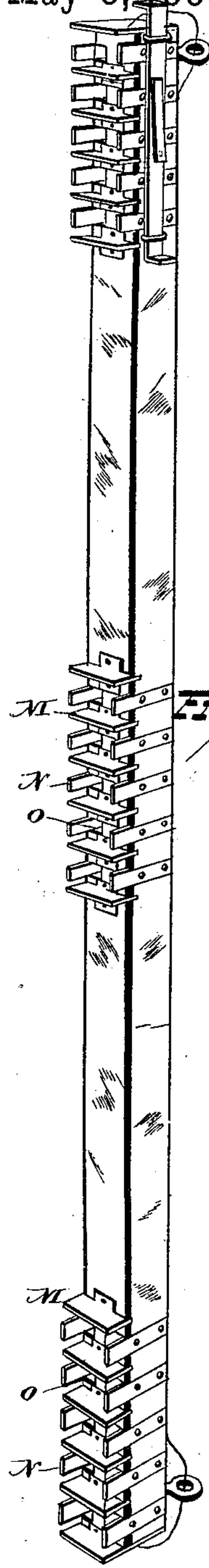
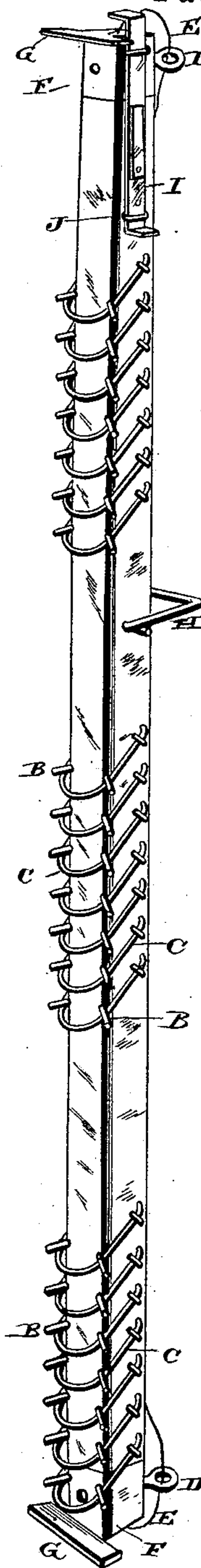


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

S. G. Nottingham.
George Cook

INVENTOR

Stuart Perry.
By A. S. Sumner,
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STUART PERRY, OF NEWPORT, NEW YORK.

DEVICE FOR LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,058, dated May 8, 1883.

Application filed July 18, 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 provide
devices of this character which shall combine
simplicity, lightness, and cheapness of con-
struction with durability and efficiency in use,
and which shall not only facilitate the opera-
tion of lathing, but also enable it to be prose-
cuted with comparatively little fatigue.

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 rear view, in perspective, of lathing devices
constructed in accordance with my invention,
said devices consisting in two co-operative
but independent lath-bars; and Fig. 2 is a rear
view, in perspective, of one of the modified forms
which the lath-bars may assume.

The two lath-bars A, which are represented
in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and which are coun-
terparts of each other, are composed of strips
of light wood of suitable shape. Their inner
faces are provided with lath-supporting devices
arranged and adapted to support the ends of
two laths, which are engaged with them from
opposite sides of the bars, respectively. These
supporting devices may be of any desired con-
struction, and they may be arranged in groups,
as shown in the drawings, or in a continuous
line extending throughout the lengths of the
bars. The supporting devices shown in Fig.
1 of the drawings consist of studs B, arranged
in pairs and inserted in the edges of the inner
faces of the bars. Stirrup-shaped springs C,
located between each pair of 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 laths being interposed between
said springs and the wall. I would have it
understood, however, that I do not limit my-

self to the springs C, for other devices may be
used in their stead. The upper and lower ends
of the bars are adapted to be attached to the
walls to be lathed by means of pins D, having
enlarged heads, and adapted to be freely moved
in holes formed in the ends of the bars. Cords
E, or other equivalent devices, are employed in
the manner shown to retain the pins within
the bars, which are strengthened and made
more durable by metal caps F, which inclose
their ends, and from which flanges G project.
These flanges have a function in supporting in
position the topmost lath of those engaged
with the supporting devices of the bars.

In order to facilitate the operation of filling
those lath-supporting devices which are located
near the upper ends of the bars, frames H are
employed for holding supplies of loose laths.
In the drawings the frames are shown to con-
sist of wire rods bent into the required form,
and having their ends inserted in the sides of
the bars; but frames of any desired construc-
tion and secured to the bars in any desired
manner may be employed in lieu of such wire
frames.

Gages attached to one side of and near the
upper or lower ends of each bar are designed
to be employed in making the necessary allow-
ances for the base-boards and cornices, and
thus enabling the work of lathing to be begun
at the proper distances from the floor and ceil-
ing. These gages consist of flat strips I, of
metal, secured to the bars by staples J, in
which they have longitudinal adjustment.
They are sustained in any desired position by
means of pins K, which project through holes
L, formed in them, and engage with the bars
A, said pins being mounted in the free ends of
springs L', rigidly secured to the exposed faces
of said strips. In practice the gages are used
only to properly start the work. After this
has been done they are manipulated to bring
their outer ends flush with the ends of the
bars, in which position they do not in any way
interfere with the handling of the same. 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 be-
ing to conform the bars to inequalities in the
wall to which they are attached. If, for in-

stance, the wall is slightly concaved, the bars will, in virtue of their crowning shape, conform to the concavity, while if the wall is convexed the bars themselves may be sufficiently sprung to conform to the convexity by driving the pins located in their upper and lower ends into such wall.

In the modified bar shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings the studs B are substituted by flanged plates M, secured to the inner faces of the bars by means of rivets. Rubber strips N, located in recesses O, formed in the sides of the bars, are employed in lieu of the stirrup-shaped springs C, and it is evident that many styles of devices for holding the ends of the laths and for pressing them against the wall to which they are to be attached may be resorted to without violating the spirit of my invention.

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 laths are now interposed between the wall and the spring, being extended only half-way into the space inclosed between the two series of studs secured, as before described, to the edges of the inner faces of the bars. The laths are now nailed to the wall. After this has been done one bar is removed therefrom 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 ends of the laths are extended only half-way into the space inclosed by the studs they will not interfere with the ends of the laths already nailed to the wall, but still engage with the bar left on the wall, as aforesaid. After this second series of laths has been secured in place the bar previously moved is left on the wall and the other bar is moved and placed on the opposite side of it, the lathing being continued until completed by alternately moving the bars, as described.

In changing the relative position of the bars the pin in the upper end of the bar to be moved is first turned for the purpose of loosening it. It is then withdrawn from the timber with which it has been engaged, and the upper end of the bar, which is now free, is grasped by the hand and drawn away from the wall, the leverage obtained by this movement resulting in withdrawing the pin in the lower end of the bar from the wall. In this manner the removal of the bars from the wall is very easily effected. The lath-bars are readily vertically adjusted on the wall. They may also be laterally adjusted thereon to accommodate laths of different lengths.

While two bars are all that are required to carry on my process, three, four, or more may be used to excellent advantage, as the workmen need not stop so frequently to move and fill the bars.

I have described the use of the bars in connection with the lathing of side walls; but it

is apparent that they may be used in connection with the execution of overhead work with excellent effect. By their use in either capacity the work of lathing is not only greatly facilitated, but it is also rendered much less fatiguing than the ordinary method of holding the laths in position by one hand and nailing them 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 may fairly be considered to fall within my invention.

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

1. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices arranged in groups, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices adapted to support one lath or two laths when the same are respectively engaged with them from opposite sides of the bars, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices, said bars being also provided with devices to press the ends of the laths against the wall to which they are to be secured, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices consisting of studs arranged in pairs, said bars being also provided with devices to press the ends of the laths against the wall to which they are to be secured, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices, said bars being also provided with springs to press the ends of the laths against the wall to which they are to be secured, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices, the ends of the bars being provided with devices to secure them to the wall to which the laths are to be secured, substantially as set forth.

8. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices, the ends of the bars being provided with pins to secure the bars to the wall to which the laths are to be secured, substantially as set forth.

9. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices, the ends of the

bars being provided with pins which fit loosely in the bars, being retained against displacement by cords, substantially as set forth.

10. The combination of two disconnected
5 lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices, one end of each bar being provided with a gage adapted to be projected beyond it, substantially as set forth.

10 11. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars having crowning inner faces which are provided with lath-supporting devices, substantially as set forth.

12. The combination of two disconnected lath-bars, the inner faces of which are provided with lath-supporting devices, said bars being also provided with frames for supporting loose laths, substantially as set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 20

STUART PERRY.

Witnesses:

J. T. WOOSTER,
DANIEL P. WOOSTER.