

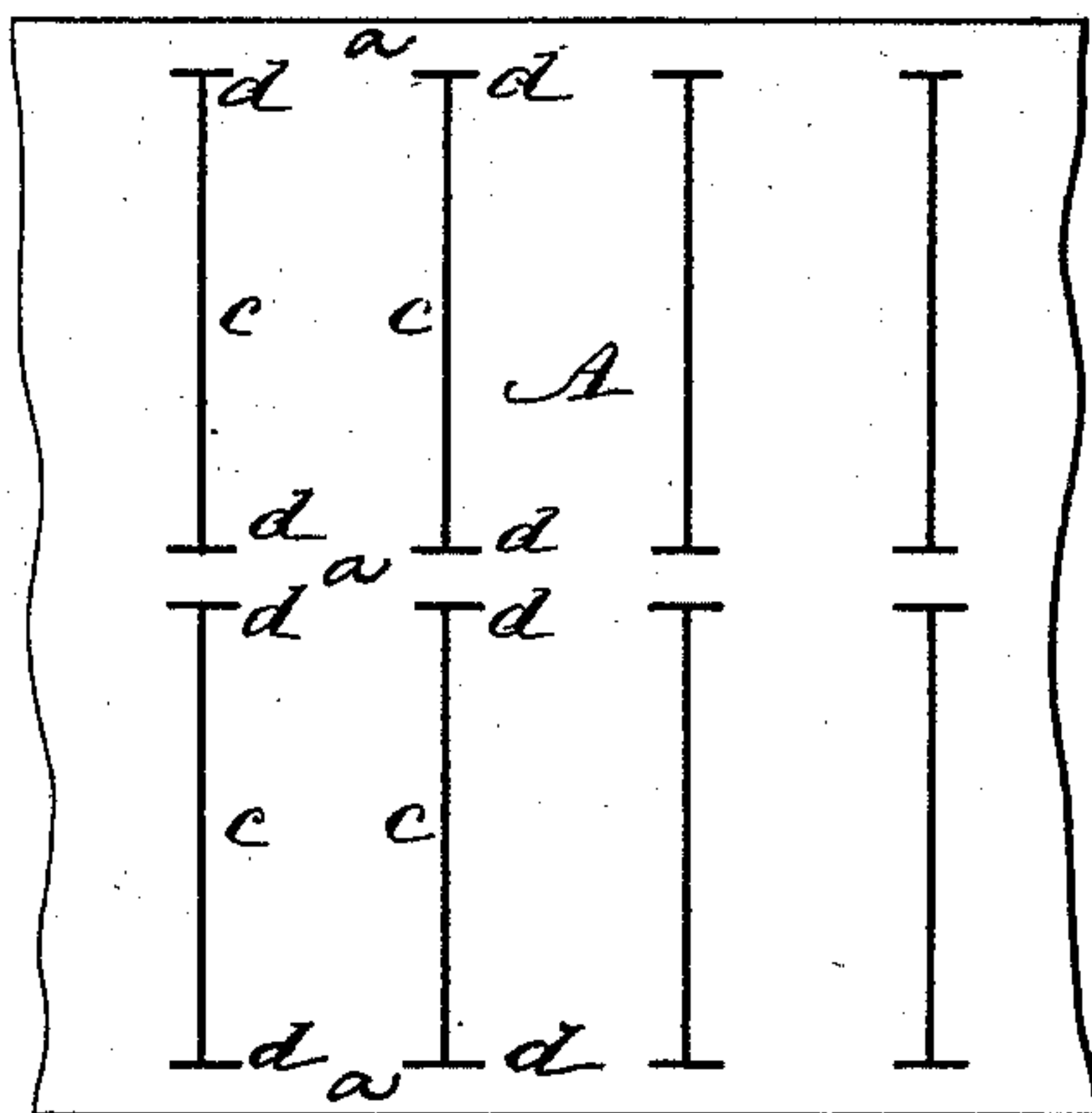
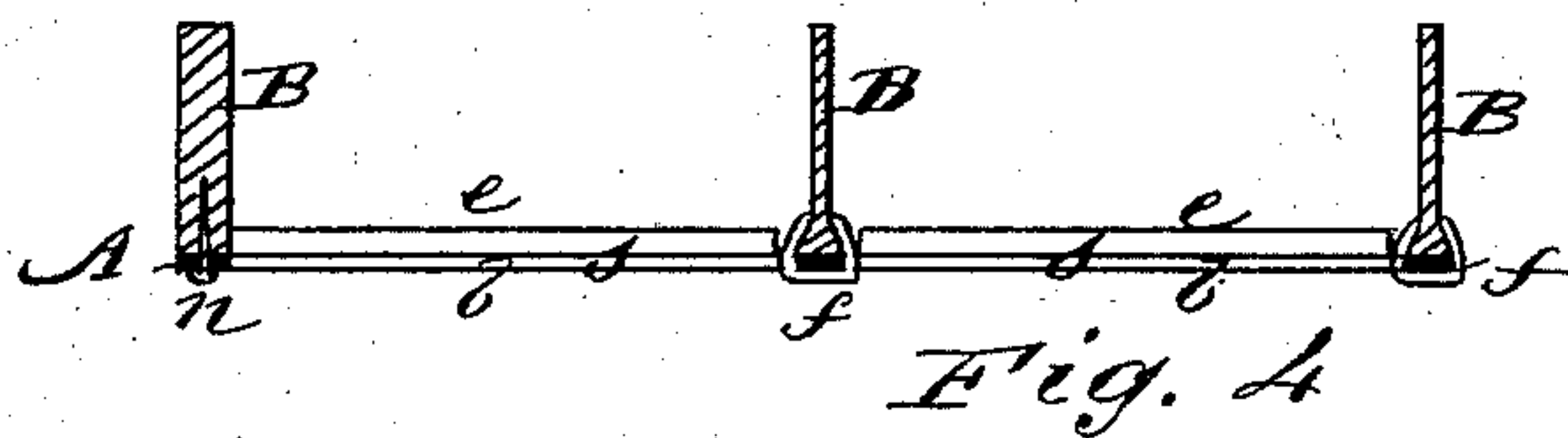
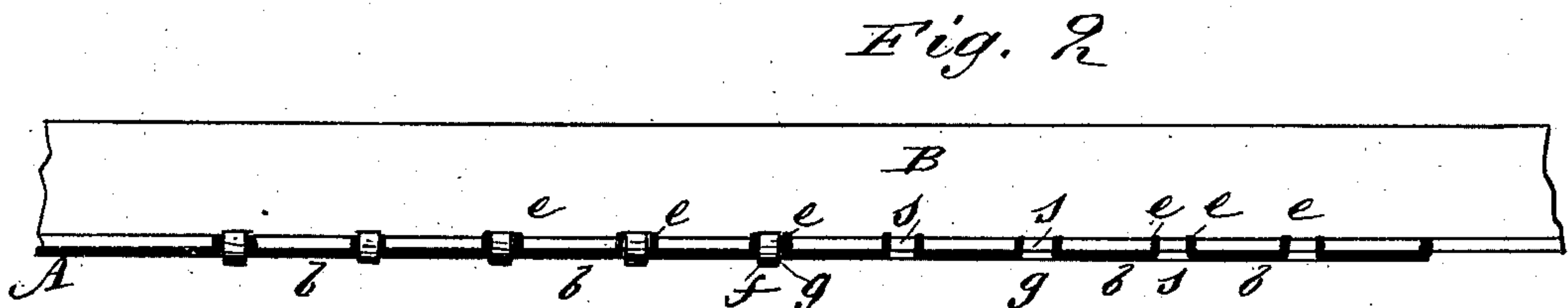
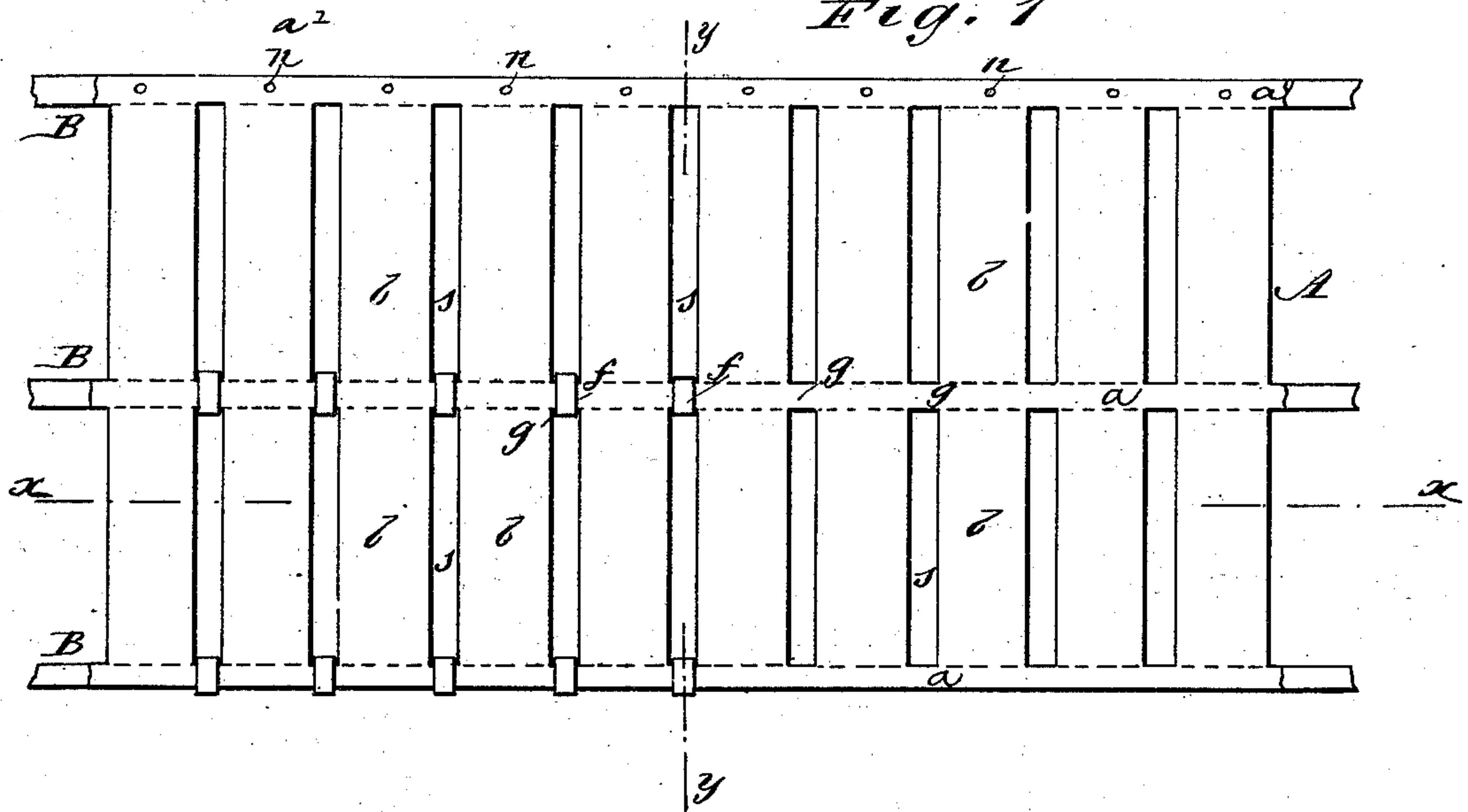
(No Model.)

A. R. HANCOCK.

METAL LATHING.

No. 279,748.

Patented June 19, 1883.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT R. HANCOCK, OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND MARTIN R. DAVEY, OF SAME PLACE.

METAL LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,748, dated June 19, 1883.

Application filed July 26, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT R. HANCOCK, of Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Metal Lathing, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to lathing-plates which are cut or slitted and bent back to form pro-
10 jections for holding the mortar; and it consists in the particular construction of the plate to adapt it to be used as hereinafter described. Such lathing may be applied either to wood or
15 iron joists, and will be found specially suitable to fire-proof buildings.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate
corresponding parts in all the figures.

20 Figure 1 represents an under view of my improved lathing metal sheet applied to the joists of a building. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section on the line *x x* in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on the line *y y*.
25 Fig. 4 is a plan of a metal sheet in part, cut to provide for its being bent to form a series of attached laths.

A in the accompanying drawings indicates a plate or strip of sheet-iron of any suitable
30 thickness, and of such length and breadth that it will make a series of connected laths, *b b*, by cutting the sheet, as shown in Fig. 4, with a series of parallel incisions, *c c*, equal to the

length of the laths, and crossing the ends of these with short incisions *d d*. These cut por- 35
tions extend to and between the longitudinal nail-spaces *a a a* at the middle and on the edges, and are turned down or bent over on
either side of each incision *c* to form up-
turned sides or flanges *e e* to the laths *b b*, 40
having spaces *s* in between them, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

A sheet-metal lathing formed as described may be secured to the joists B of a building,
either by nails *n*, as shown at the top of Fig. 45
1 and left hand of Fig. 2, when the joists are of wood, or by cleats *f*, applied to the necks or connecting parts *g* between the laths *b b* when
the joists are of iron. (See Figs. 1, 2, and 3.)
The upturned flanges *e e* serve to stiffen the 50
laths against springing and to hold the plaster which is rolled up over them, thus giving a firm clinch and making a very perfect ceiling.

Having thus described my invention, I claim
as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent— 55

The plate A, having the edge and median longitudinal nail-spaces *a a a*, the laths *b*, arranged across the plate between said spaces, and the cross projections *e* on the plaster-re-
ceiving side of said plate, whereby the plate 60
may be used as described.

ALBERT REGINALD HANCOCK.

Witnesses:

JOHN McMANIGAL,
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