

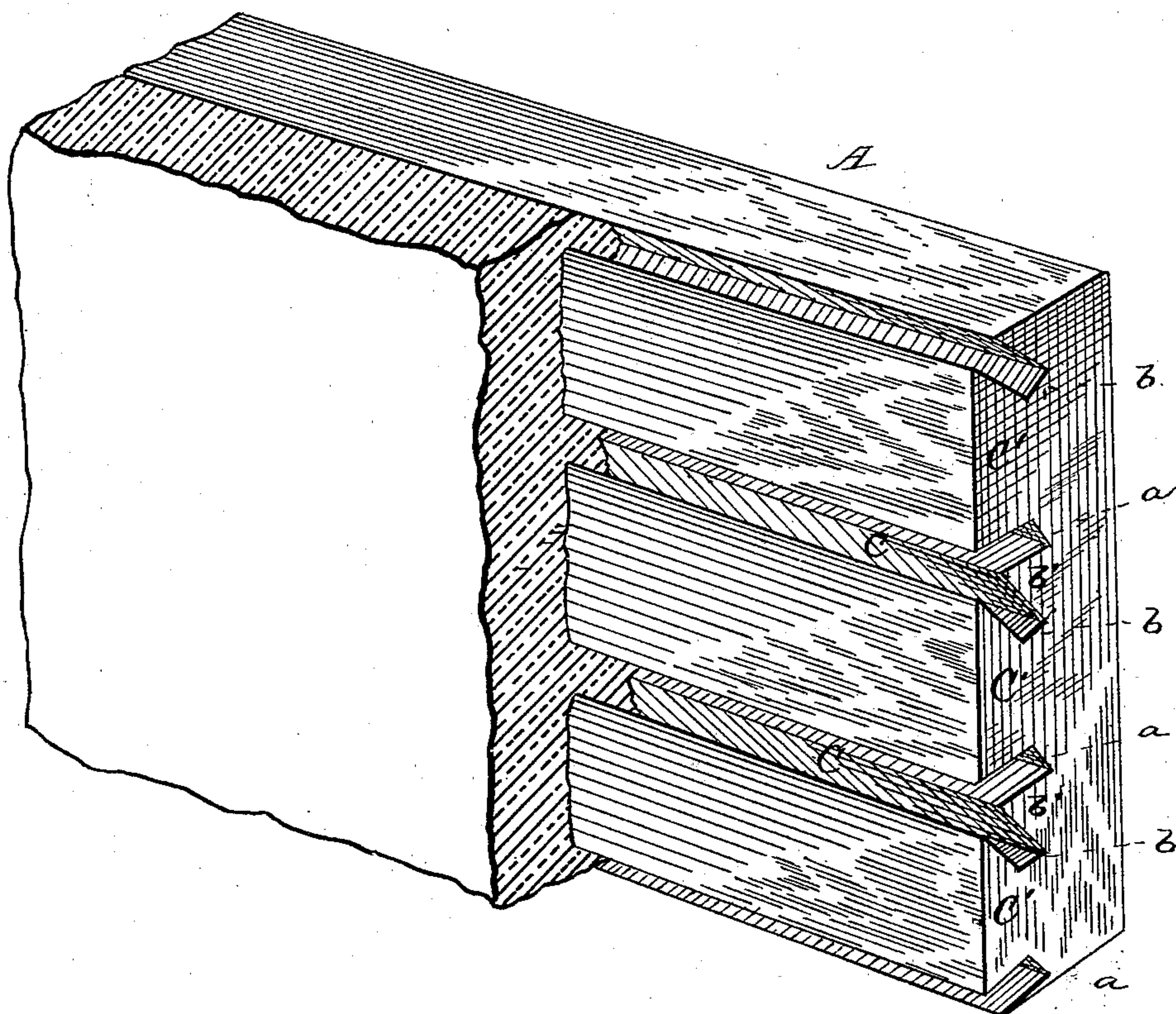
(No Model.)

J. E. BRONG & E. A. CARTER.

LUMBER FOR WALLS.

No. 285,218.

Patented Sept. 18, 1883.



Inventors.

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Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. BRONG AND EDWARD A. CARTER, OF CANISTEO, NEW YORK.

LUMBER FOR WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,218, dated September 18, 1883.

Application filed July 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES E. BRONG and EDWARD A. CARTER, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Canisteo, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lumber for Walls; and we 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which forms a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in dressed lumber, its object being to provide a plastering-lath which may be employed for ceiling-walls, the object being to provide a cheap and effectual surface upon which the plaster may obtain a firm hold, and also to tightly seal the wall irrespective of the plastering, so as to avoid the objections to lath, among which may be mentioned the time taken to attach the same to the scantling, and when attached the liability of the spaces between the same showing through the plaster, as is frequently the case.

We are aware that prior to our invention plastering-lath have been constructed which are provided with mortises which have been cut diagonally across the face of the lath; also, lumber has been cut with inclined grooves in the same, as shown in the patent of D. Phillips, No. 45,936, dated January 17, 1865; but our invention possesses certain advantages, inasmuch as the plastering has a firmer hold upon our improved lath.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates our invention, Figure 1 is a perspective sectional view, showing the plaster upon a portion of the lath.

A represents a strip of lumber, which is preferably dressed upon its rear surface, and is of sufficient thickness for the purpose intended.

Upon the opposite side of this strip of lumber or lath are sawed, by means of a suitable gang-saw, a series of grooves, *a a*, after which are sawed the grooves *b b*. These grooves project at different angles, or cross each other, as shown, the saw removing the portion indicated by the letter C, and leaving at the lower portion of the groove an angular projecting portion, *b'*. It will be seen by this construction that a larger opening is left at the upper portion of the lath than at the bottom, the main outwardly-projecting portion, as shown at C', being wedge-shaped in cross-sections, while a larger opening is provided directly above the angular projecting portion *b'* than either of the grooves *a* or *b*. By providing this upwardly-projecting groove *b'*, less plaster is used and the dovetail formed on the plaster, when it is applied to this form of lath, is separated at its base and is not liable to be detached. If desirable, the grooves in the lath may be produced simultaneously either by sawing or by means of a suitable plane or a rotary cutter.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The improved plastering-lath, provided with two or more wedge-shaped portions, C' C', with recesses *a b* adjacent to the sides thereof, and an upwardly-projecting portion, *b'*, between the grooves, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The improved plastering-lath herein described, provided with a flat unbroken backing and a plastering-surface having wedges C', and upward angular projections whose sides are parallel with the adjacent sides of the wedges C', substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES E. BRONG.

EDWARD A. CARTER.

Witnesses:

W. R. FOLSOM,
HENRY SANGER.