

(No Model.)

E. M. BYRKIT.

COMBINED WOODEN SHEATHING AND LATH.

No. 314,514.

Patented Mar. 24, 1885.

Fig. 1.

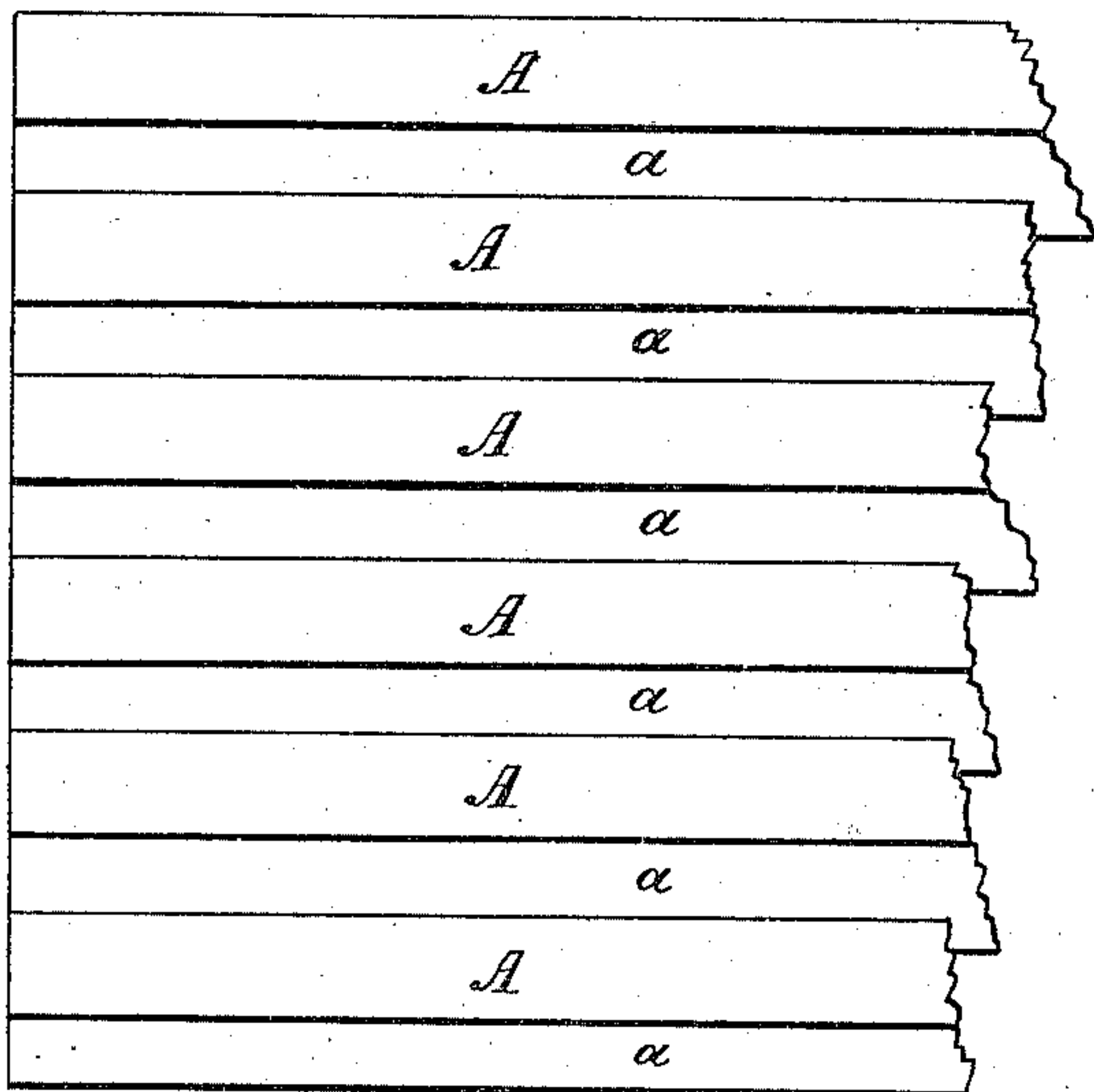
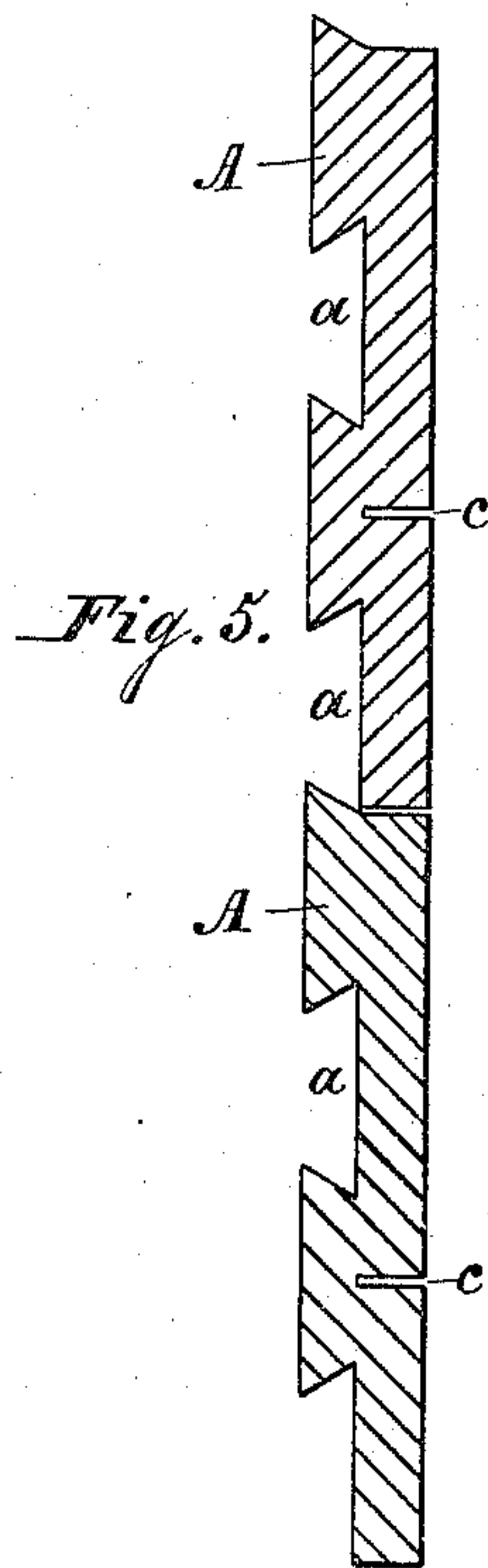
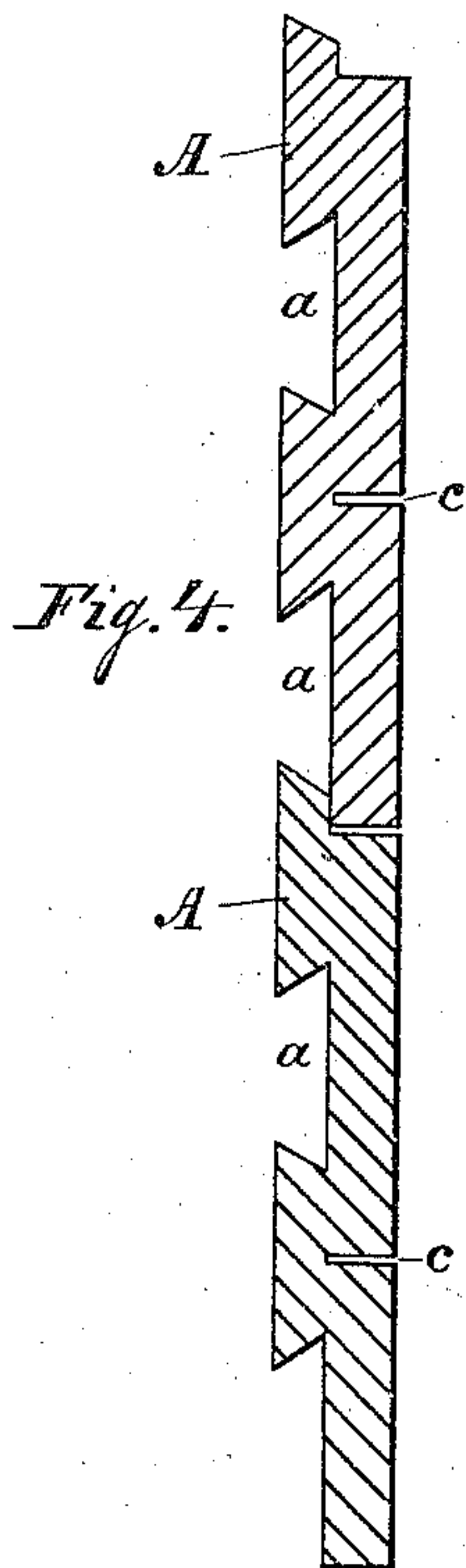
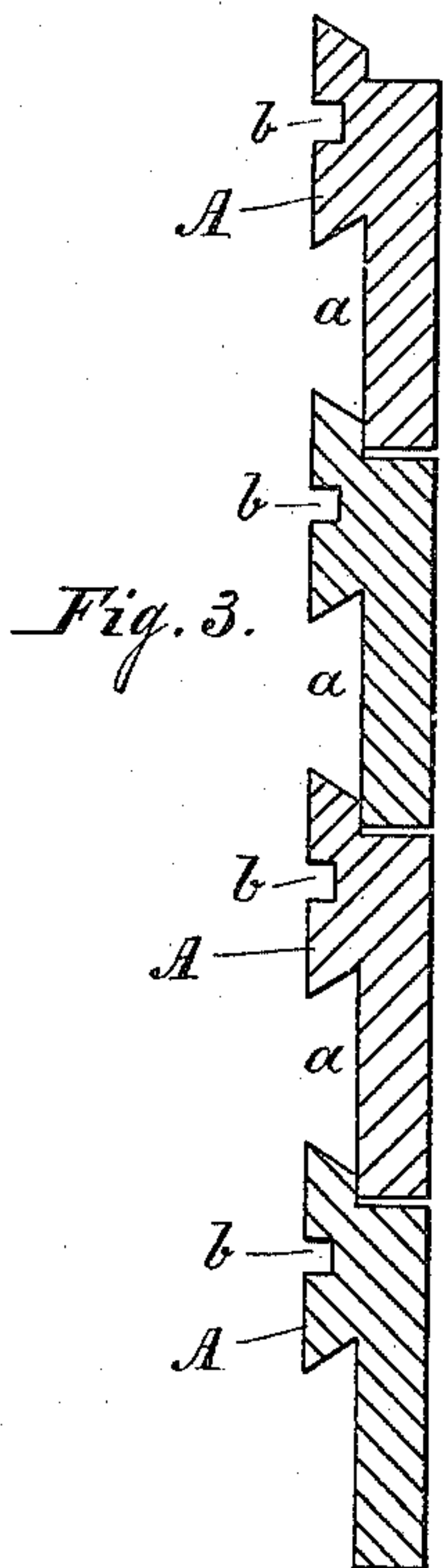
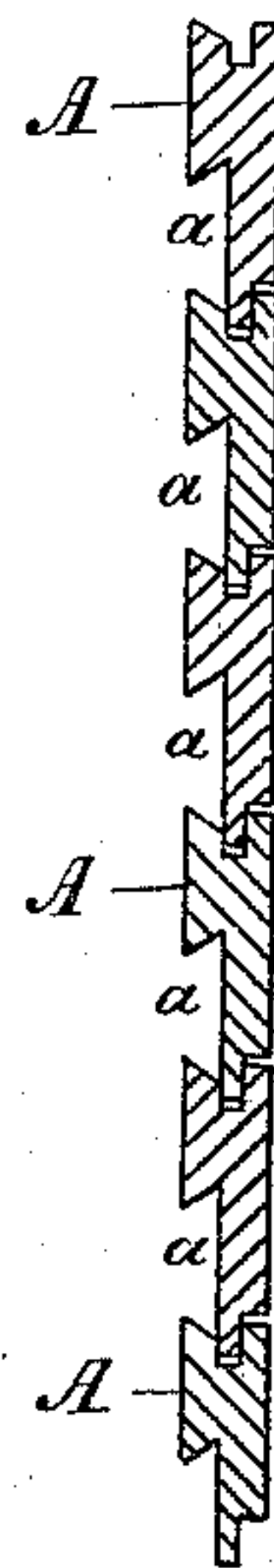


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN M. BYRKIT, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO JOHN H. MURRY AND ADDISON A. ADAIR, OF SAME PLACE.

COMBINED WOODEN SHEATHING AND LATH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,514, dated March 24, 1885.

Application filed February 2, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN M. BYRKIT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Combined Wooden Sheathing and Lath, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my improvements are to provide a solid wooden foundation for the plastering which has all the advantages of a combined wooden sheathing and lath, but will not warp, and thus crack the plastering. I attain these objects by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my device as it appears when applied on the inside of the studding, or to the under side of the joist of a frame house, or nailed to strips walled in between the courses of brick in a brick house. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section through my device when narrow boards are used, said boards being tongued and grooved together. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section through my device as applied to narrow boards, the boards being lapped in place of being tongued and grooved together. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section through my device as applied to wider boards, where two or more grooves for the plastering are necessary. Fig. 5 shows the sheathing and lath applied without the boards being tongued and grooved or rabbeted together.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A A are the boards, either wide or narrow, with one or more wedge-shaped grooves, *a a*, forming a key for the plastering, as shown on Figs. 2, 3, and 4. Between the grooves a recess, *b*, as shown on Fig. 3, can be used as an extra key for the plastering. On the back side cuts *c*, as shown on Fig. 4, are used in the boards to prevent the boards from warping. Without these cuts *c c*, the boards A A, taking up the moisture from the fresh plastering, will invariably warp, which warping will produce cracks in the plastering, and spoil the smooth, even surface of the same. When the boards are nailed to the inside of the frame-work, they take the place of the outside covering or sheathing, which is used to stiffen the frame-work, and also to form a foundation

for the paper, which is to prevent the wind from blowing in between the joints of the sheathing.

By plastering onto my improved sheathing the mortar fills all the joints, and the need of paper is overcome. Again, less studding are required in the construction, for they can be placed farther apart. Thus with my improved sheathing an outside wall of a frame house will consist of the studding placed any distance apart desirable, the weather-boarding on the outside of the studding, and my improved sheathing on the inside, and the wall is ready for the plasterer. To obtain the same advantages in the old way, the wall of a frame house must consist of the studding spaced twelve inches or sixteen inches from centers on account of the lath, the outside sheathing, the paper, and the weather-boards. Then the studding must be lathed on the inside before the plasterer can commence to put on his mortar. Thus a large saving of material and labor is accomplished by using my device.

When my device is used, picture-nails can be placed wherever desired without regard to the position of the studding. Thus the repairing of the plastering on account of the breakages made by persons trying to drive nails into the walls, and then trying again and again until the studdings were found before the nails would hold, will be avoided.

Where thin-plastered partitions are desirable, as in closets, &c., by the old method a space of two inches was required for the studding, and seven-eighths of an inch on each side of the studding for the lath and plastering. By the use of my device a space of seven-eighths of an inch is required, this being the thickness of the boards, and five-eighths of an inch on the inside for the plastering, as the grooves in the boards take the place of the lath, and a partition one and one-half inch thick is obtained in place of three and three-fourths inches, which is the space that the thinnest stud-partition will occupy when made in the old method.

In brick houses, in place of first stripping the walls with wooden strips and lathing and plastering onto them in order to have a dry wall, as is common in the old practice of build-

ing, wooden strips can be walled in between the mortar-joints, and my device nailed directly to them, making a more solid foundation for the plasterer to work on, at about the
5 same expense of the old method.

To deafen floors, in the old method a rough floor must be laid either on top of the joist or between the joist near the top; but when my improved lath is used on ceilings it forms a
10 foundation for the deafening which will be cheaper than it can be made with lathing, stripping of joist, and rough flooring, as in the old method.

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

In a combined wooden sheathing and lath, the combination of the boards A A, having grooves in their faces worked to form a key for the plastering, and of one or more cuts, *c c*,
20 in the back side of the boards A A, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub-
25 scribing witnesses.

EDWIN M. BYRKIT.

Witnesses:

ADDISON A. ADAIR,
JNO. H. MURRY.