

(No Model.)

A. SOMMER.  
LATHING PANEL.

No. 356,733.

Patented Jan. 25, 1887.

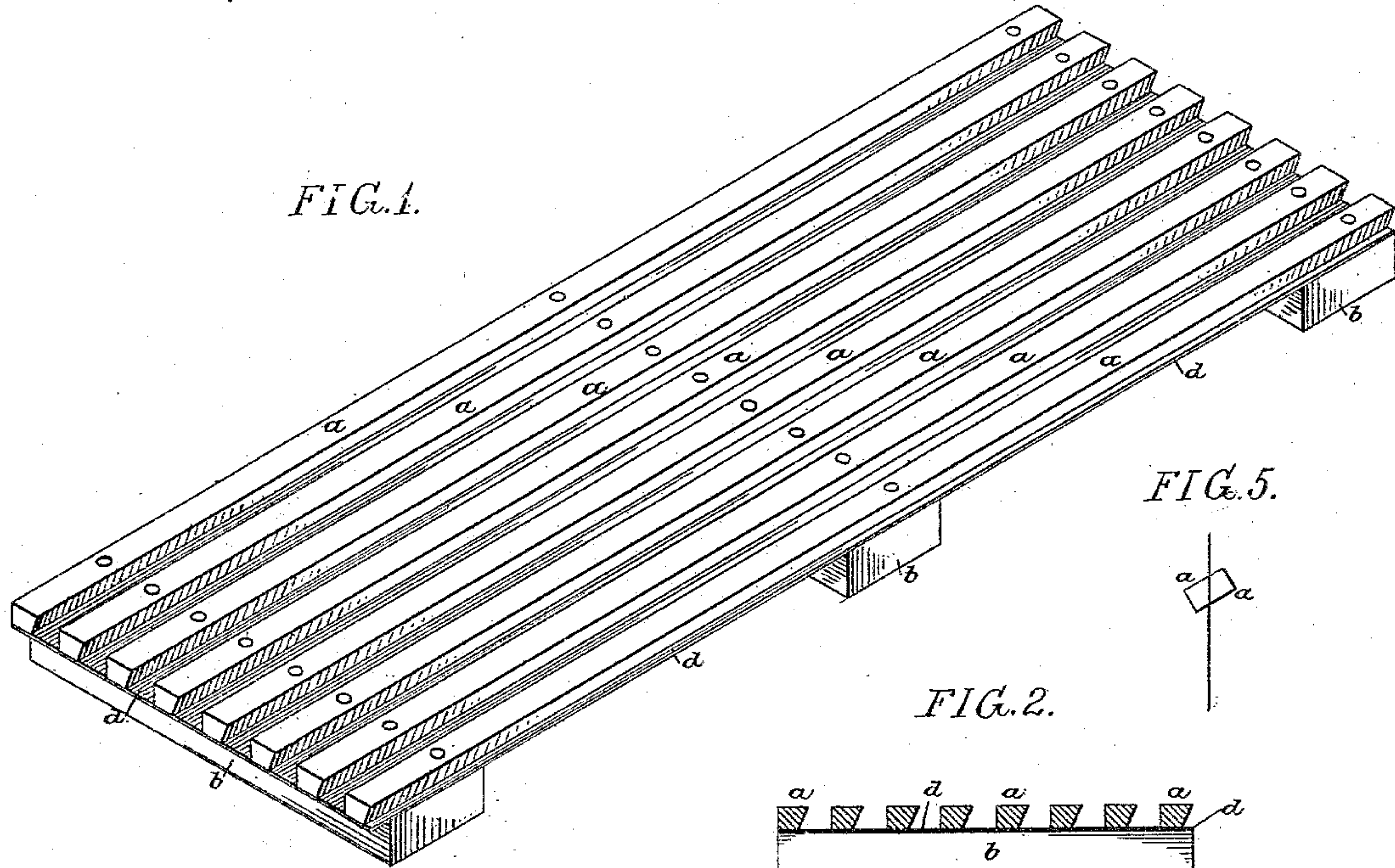


FIG. 5.

FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

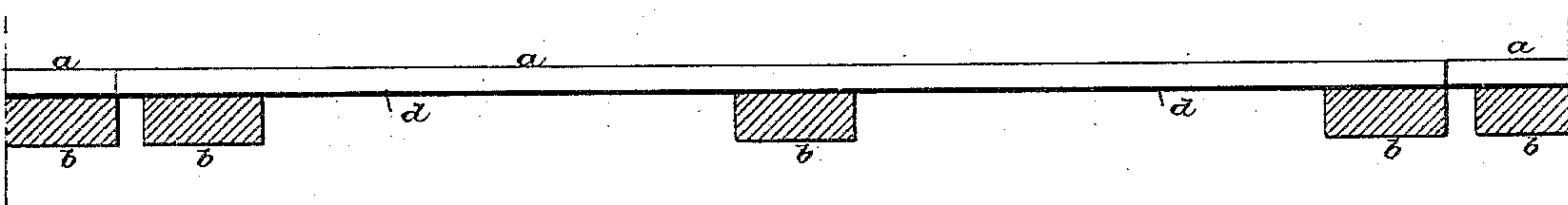
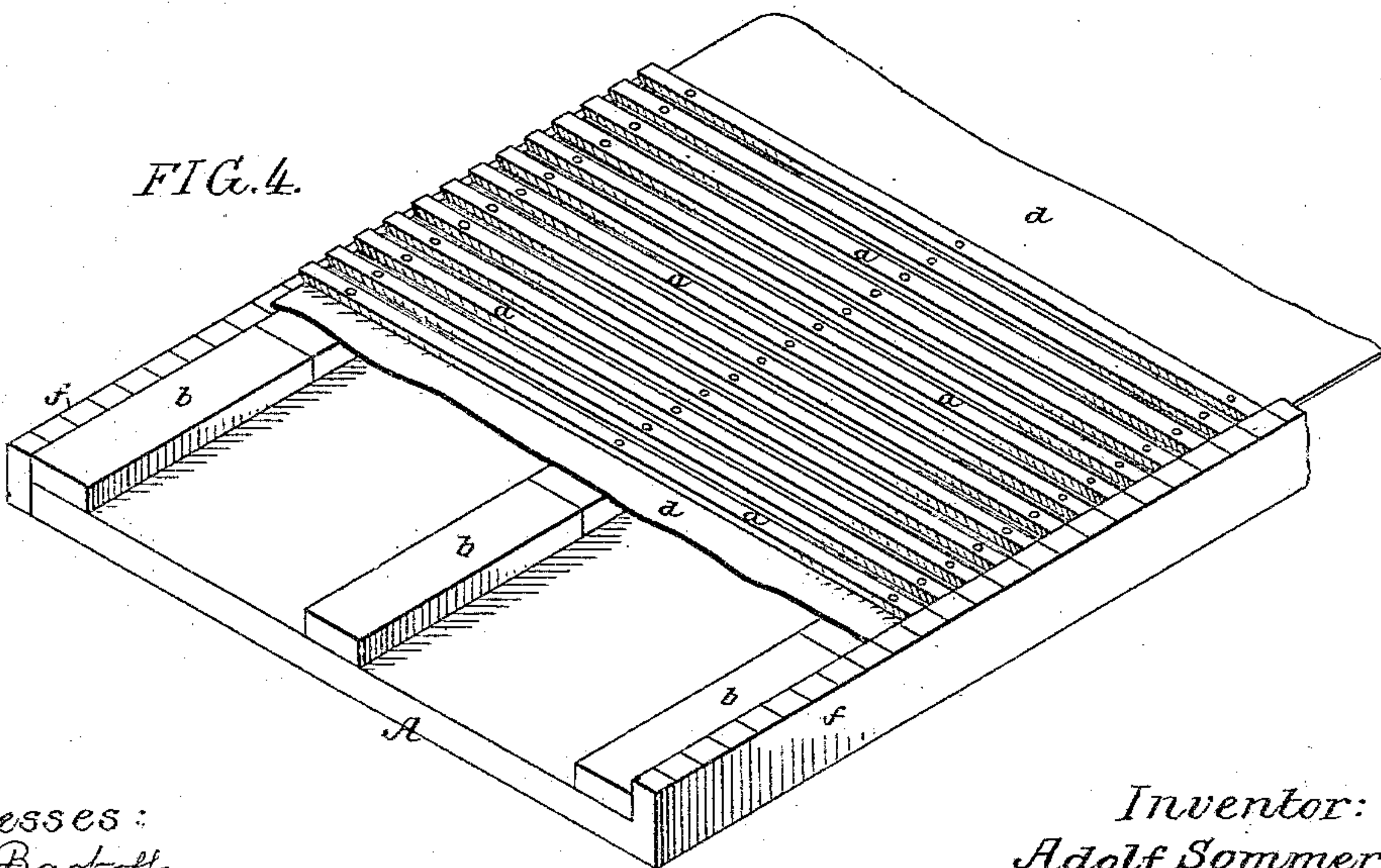


FIG. 4.



Witnesses:  
Ally. Barkoff  
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Inventor:  
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by his Attorneys  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLF SOMMER, OF BLANKENBURG-ON-THE-HARZ, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR  
TO FREDERICK D. LAUGENHEIM, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## LATHING-PANEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,733, dated January 25, 1887.

Application filed October 6, 1886. Serial No. 215,500. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADOLF SOMMER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Blankenburg-on-the-Harz, in the Empire of Germany, have invented certain Improvements in Lathing-Panels, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a lathing-panel which can be readily applied to the walls or ceilings of rooms or apartments, and which will effectually retain the plaster and prevent waste of the same. This object I attain in the manner which I will now proceed to describe, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lathing-panel constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a transverse section of the same; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of the panel, showing the adjoining portions of two adjacent panels; Fig. 4, a perspective view, showing the means which I adopt for expediting the manufacture of my improved lathing-panel, and Fig. 5 a diagram showing the method of cutting the laths of which the panel is to be composed.

My improved lathing-panel, as shown in Fig. 1, consists of a number of laths, *a*, properly spaced and secured by suitable nails or tacks to transverse backing-strips *b*, of which there are in the present instance three for each panel, one at each end and one in the center, although it should be understood that but two strips, or a greater number than three strips, may be used in carrying out my invention, if desired.

The laths *a* are preferably straight on one side and beveled on the opposite side, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, this form being preferred on account of the facility with which the laths can be manufactured by simply dividing an ordinary lath by means of an angular cut, as shown in Fig. 5. Behind the laths is a sheet, *d*, preferably of stout paper, which may, if desired, be suitably treated so as to be water-proof.

By the use of lathing-panels, such as above described, a large area of surface can be covered in a short time and with much less labor than is involved in nailing on the laths separately, the use of the panel for this reason be-

ing especially advantageous in ceiling or overhead work.

The backing-sheet *d* prevents the plaster from passing behind the laths *a*, the beveled shape of the latter being relied upon to insure the retention of the plaster, thus effecting a very considerable economy in the consumption of plaster, the hold of which ordinarily depends mainly upon those portions which pass behind the laths.

My improved lathing-panel, while possessing such longitudinal and lateral stiffness as will effectually prevent it from sagging when weighted with plaster, will not, on the other hand, have any tendency to warp or buckle, and thus break and dislodge the plaster surface, as the cross-strips *b* at the back of the panel present but a limited area for absorbing moisture from the wet plaster; and the access of moisture to these strips can, if desired, be prevented by the use of a water-proof sheet, *d*, at the back of the laths.

I find it preferable to allow the ends of the laths to overlap one of the end strips *b*, so that in applying the panels these overlapping ends will not permit the strips to come into contact with each other, the relation of the strips being shown in Fig. 3.

In order to provide for expeditious manufacture of my improved lathing-panels, I use a bed or table, *A*—such, for instance, as shown in Fig. 4—this table having at each edge a rib, *f*, that at one edge of the table being of a height above the table equal to the thickness of the strips *b*, while the rib at the opposite edge of the table extends above the latter to a height equal to the thickness of the strip *b* and lath *a*. The strips *b* being laid longitudinally on the table for any desired length, and covered with paper, *d*, or other backing material, the laths are laid in succession on the top of said backing material and secured to the strips *b* by nails or tacks driven through the laths into the strips, the rib *f* serving as a straight-edge, against which the ends of the laths are pressed so as to make a panel with straight end, and both this rib and the opposite rib being preferably graduated, so as to serve as a guide in laying the laths straight across the table and preserving the proper distance between the laths.



I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a series of spaced backing-strips with the laths laid side by side transversely across the same and secured thereto, but separated from each other, the whole forming a panel applicable as a unit to a wall or other surface, all substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a series of backing-strips, laths laid side by side transversely across the same and secured thereto, but separated from each other, and a sheet of paper or like material interposed between the laths and backing-strips, the whole forming a panel applicable as a unit to a wall or other surface, all substantially as specified.

3. The combination of a series of backing-strips with laths laid side by side transversely across said strips and secured thereto, but separated from each other, said laths projecting beyond one of the end backing-strips, and the whole forming a panel applicable as a unit to a wall or other surface, all substantially as specified.

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

ADOLF SOMMER.

Witnesses:

B. ROY,

M. W. MOORE.