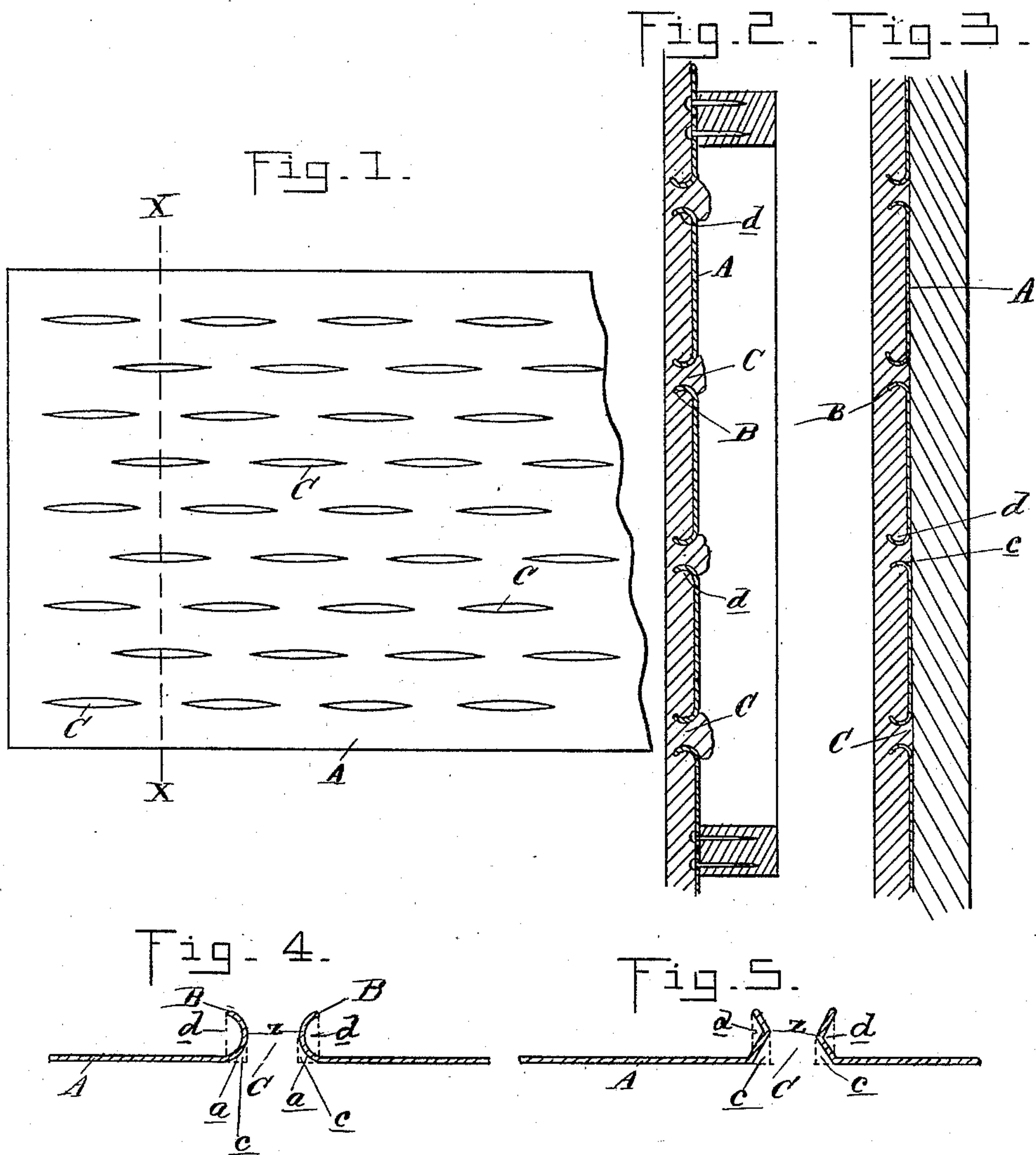


(No Model.)

C. KINNEY.
METALLIC LATHING.

No. 432,141.

Patented July 15, 1890.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS KINNEY, OF WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA.

METALLIC LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,141, dated July 15, 1890.

Application filed July 22, 1889. Serial No. 318,233. (No model.) Patented in Canada August 5, 1889, No. 32,005.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYRUS KINNEY, a citizen of Great Britain, residing at Windsor, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Lathing, (for which I have obtained a patent in Canada August 5, 1889, No. 32,005,) of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in metallic lathing; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being made to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to that class of metallic lathing in which there are openings cut in sheet metal to form lips, which are bent to form keys to retain the plaster; and the invention consists in the peculiar style of openings hereinafter described, and then definitely pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings which accompany this specification, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved lathing. Fig. 2 is a section thereof on line xx , being shown as applied to studding. Fig. 3 is a similar section showing the lathing applied to a flat surface. Fig. 4 is a section through a single aperture enlarged. Fig. 5 is a similar section through a modification of the aperture.

To construct my lathing I take a sheet of metal A, and by any suitable means—such as male and female dies and rollers—I produce apertures preferably of the shape shown and of such width as to force the edges or lips of the aperture out from the face of the metal and leaving the aperture C therethrough. In producing the apertures I use dies of such shape as to form a rounded shoulder a (see Fig. 4) at the base of the lips and the outwardly-extending points B, thus forming a key or clinch for the mortar in the spaces $c d$. (Shown in dotted lines.) The rounded corners, above referred to, run from the plane surface of the back of the lath to about the middle of the lips, forming preferably a curve of about the fourth of a circle, and the spaces d are formed between

the rounded corners and the extreme edges of the lips, or on the concave face of said lips.

It is evident that when the lathing is put upon studding the mortar will pass through the apertures, as shown in Fig. 2, clinching upon the opposite sides, while the keys, extending outwardly, will also act as a support and a key for the mortar in the spaces d .

When the lathing is put upon a flat surface, as shown in Fig. 3, the spaces c and d act as the keys and hold the mortar firmly in position equally as well as when studding is used.

I preferably stagger the apertures, as shown in Fig. 1.

My lathing may be cut at any point and nailed to its support in the spaces between the apertures without detracting from its strength. This result it has been impossible to accomplish with other lathing produced by stretching the sheet apart at the apertures or bending the spaces at an angle to the sheet. It also adds to the stability of a structure to which it is applied, as well as adding to the fire-proof qualities of a building.

It will be seen that in both of the forms shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the mouth of the opening through which the mortar enters is larger than at a point z about midway through the opening. This admits of the mortar readily entering the opening, while the enlarged part of the opening back of the midway point forms a space that will securely hold the keys, whether the lath be laid upon studding, as in Fig. 2, or be laid upon a flat surface, as in Fig. 3. It will also be seen on examining Fig. 1 that the openings are of a narrow and elongated \bigcirc shape, having pointed ends and arranged to break joints, with continuous lips along the edges of the openings. By this construction the metal is but slightly weakened, if at all, by the cutting and formation of the lips, inasmuch as the lips when formed serve to strengthen or stiffen the sheet; but when the sheet is so cut as to leave right-angled apertures, as heretofore proposed, it is much weakened at the ends of the apertures by the small amount of metal severed or removed at these points.

What I claim as my invention is—

A sheet-metal lath provided with elongated
O-shaped apertures having pointed ends and
re-enforcing flanges or lips continuous upon
5 the two sides of said aperture to hold the
plaster, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature,

in presence of two witnesses, this 15th day of
June, 1889.

CYRUS KINNEY.

Witnesses:

JAS. WHITEMORE,

ED. MCBREARTY.