

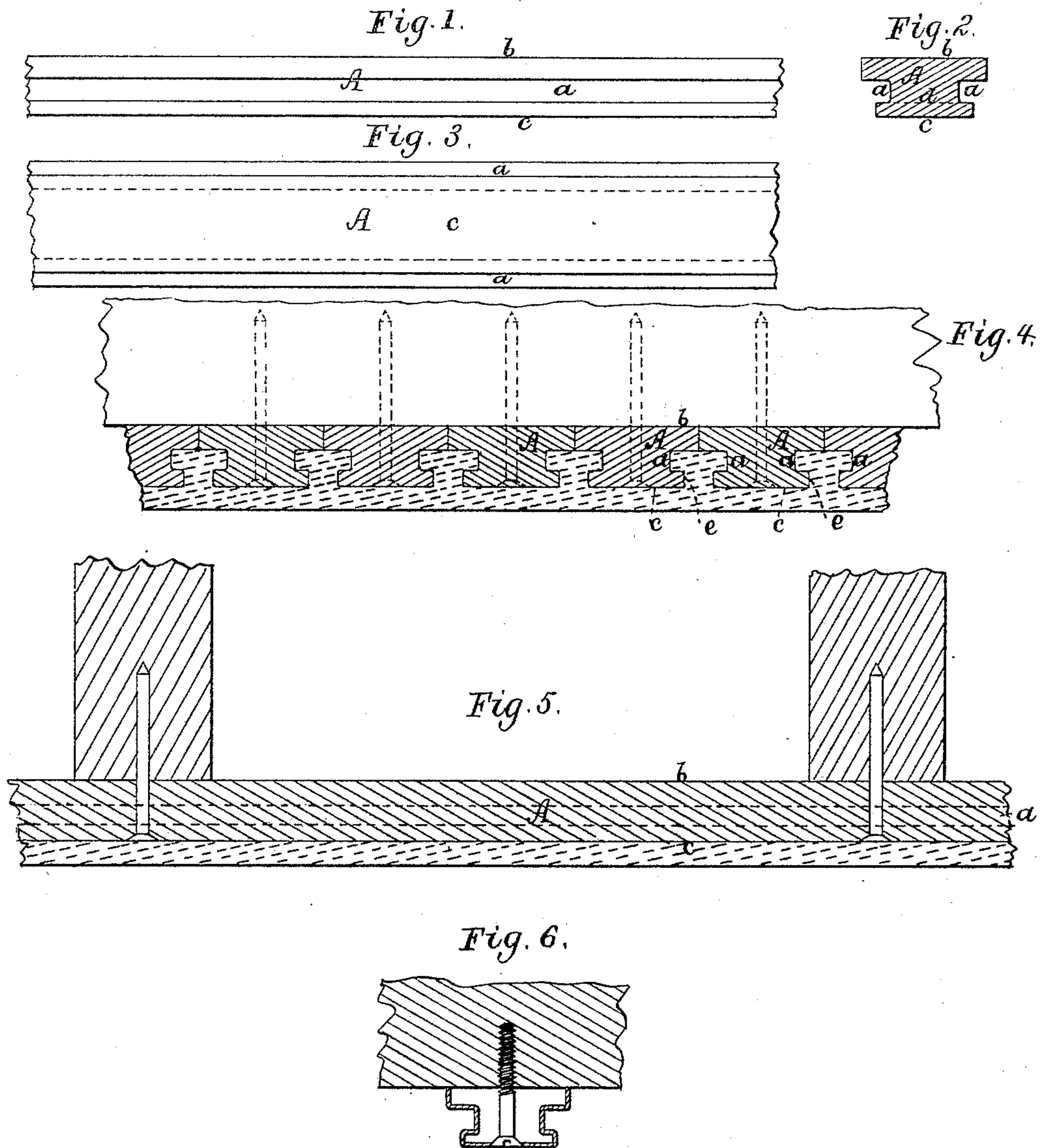
(No Model.)

E. M. COFFIN.

COMBINED LATHING AND FURRING STRIP FOR BUILDINGS.

No. 437,886.

Patented Oct. 7, 1890.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBEN M. COFFIN, OF HUBBARDSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

COMBINED LATHING AND FURRING STRIP FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 437,886, dated October 7, 1890.

Application filed November 22, 1889. Serial No. 331,193. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EBEN M. COFFIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hubbardston, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Lath and Furring Strips for Buildings; and I do 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 drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side view, Fig. 2 a transverse section, and Fig. 3 an under side view, of one of said strips made in accordance with my improvement. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a number of said strips, shown as secured in position and having the plaster applied to them. Fig 5 is a longitudinal section taken in a plane at right angles to that of said Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a section of the strip as made of sheet metal.

The object of my invention is to do away with the ordinary furring and lathing in the construction of a building and to produce a strip which will answer for or take the place of both the furring and the lathing, as hereinafter set forth.

In carrying out my invention I form strips A of boards of the ordinary thickness, and groove the edges of said strips, as shown at *a a*. The surface *b* of said strip, when the latter is fixed in position, rests against the floor-joists, or the studs, or the rafters of the building, as the case may be, and the surface *c* of said strip and the grooves *a* have the plaster applied to them, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the width of the surface *c* and the thickness of that portion of the said strip from the said surface *c* to the dotted line *d* corresponds to the width and thickness of a lath. (See Fig. 2). The surface *b* of the said strip is wider than the surface *c*, and the edges of the upper or wider portion of the strip project equally beyond the edges of the lower or narrower portion of it, so that when a series of said strips are laid side by side, with the edges of the wider por-

tion of the strip touching each other, there will be a space *e* between the edges of the lath portions of said strip, which communicates with the grooves *a a*, and together form a T-shaped groove between said strips to receive the plaster and hold it in position against the portion *c* of said strips, as represented in Fig. 4.

The strips made as described are secured in position by nails driven through them and into the floor-joists, or the studs or the rafters, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and when used in the construction of a building effect a great saving in time, labor, and material, and produce a wall in which the plaster will not crack.

The strips are made narrow, as shown, in preference to greater width, for the reason that the wider the strip the greater is the liability of the plaster to crack where said strips are joined, and in laying said strips it is intended that two breaks or joints shall not be allowed to occur in line with each other.

In cases where the building is to be fire-proof I form the combined lath and furring strips of sheet metal and secure them to the girders by screws, as represented in Fig. 6, or with rivets.

The following are some of the advantages resulting from the use of said strip: First, it does away with the usual furring-strips, said strips being secured directly to the joists; second, the expense of applying them is about one-half the ordinary cost of laying laths, they being made of sufficient length to cover the walls of rooms up to twenty-five feet in length, and thus save the joints, which cause plastering to crack; third, a building provided with walls thus made is warmer, and the walls are also much less pervious to sound, and, fourth, it effects a saving of one-third of the studding and one-quarter of the mortar over the ordinary construction.

What I claim is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, the combined lath and furring strips A, grooved in opposite edges, the part of the strips above the grooves being wider than the

part below them, the edges of said upper part projecting equally in opposite directions beyond the edges of the lower part, as and for the purpose set forth.

- 5 2. As an improved article of manufacture, the combined lath and furring strips, grooved in opposite edges, said strips being wider above than below said grooves, as represented, and when laid edge to edge having T-shaped

grooves between them, closed at top and open at bottom, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EBEN M. COFFIN.

Witnesses:

HARRY T. DUNN,
THATCHER B. DUNN.