(No Model.)

L. L. SAGENDORPH.

METALLIC LATHING.

No. 447,084. Patented Feb. 24, 1891.

Fig. 1.

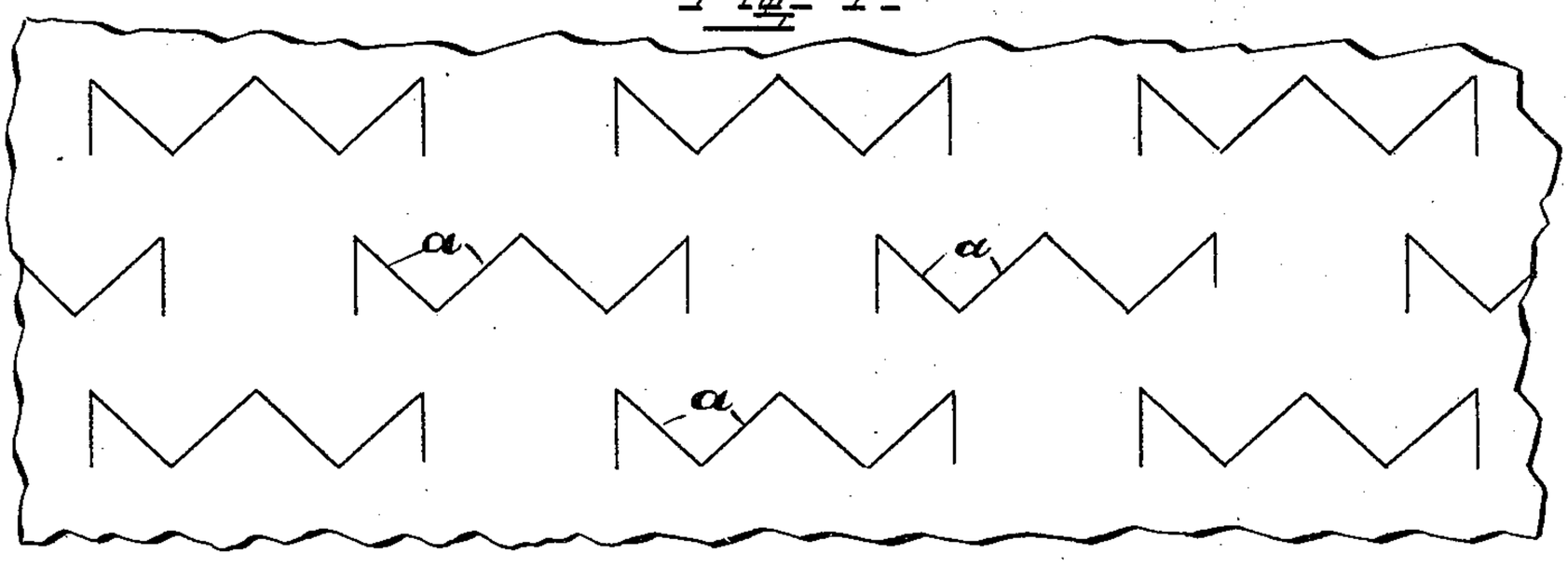


Fig. 2.

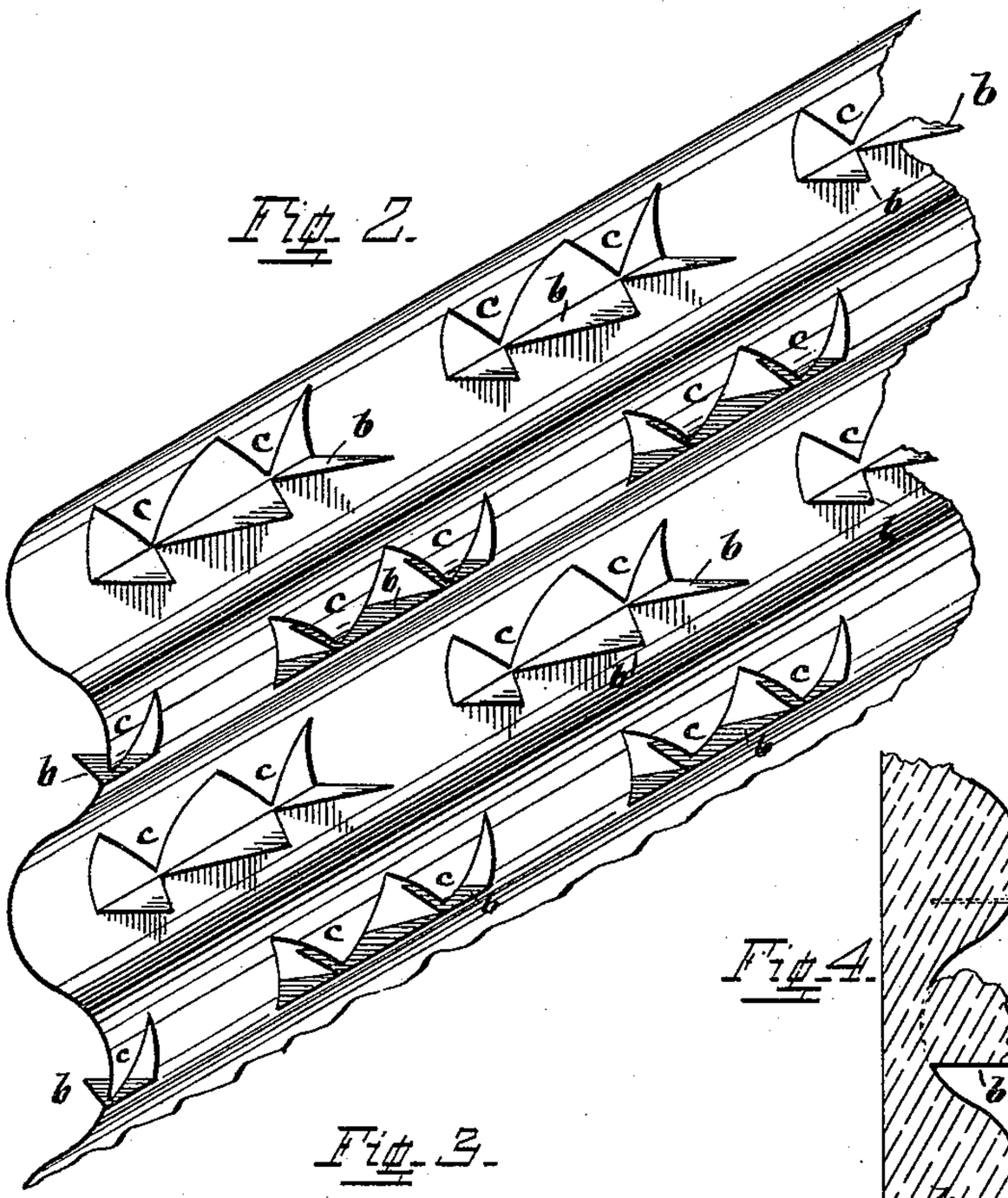


Fig. 3.

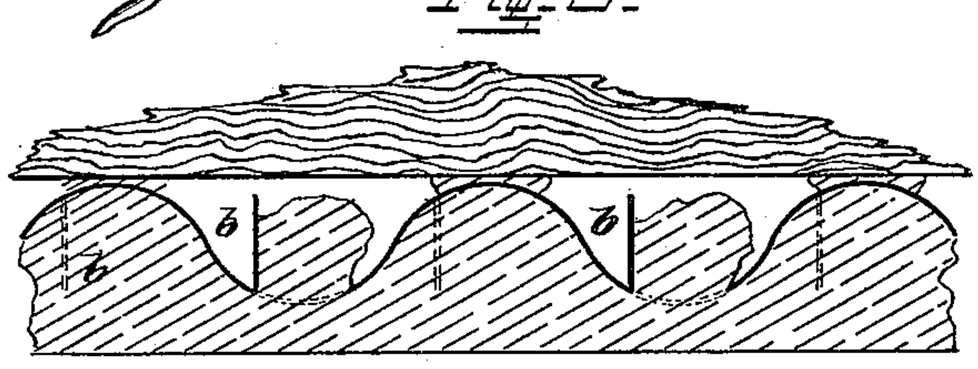
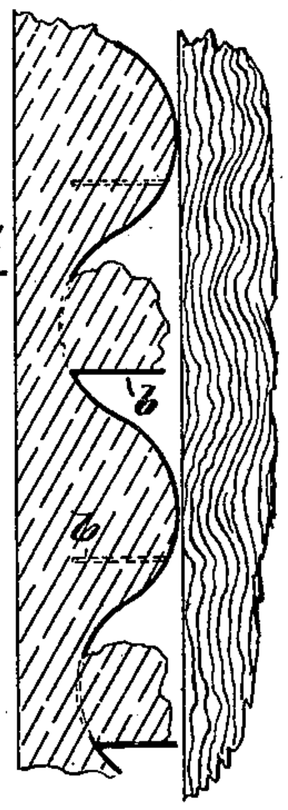


Fig. 4.



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METALLIC LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 447,084, dated February 24, 1891.

Application filed September 6, 1890. Serial No. 364,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Lathing, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a metallic lathing-sheet having a key or locking-surface for keying or locking the mortar thereto, said surface differing in contour from any now in use, the peculiar-shaped openings and their corresponding teeth or tongues forming a new and superior foundation for the mortar to adhere to, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a sheet of metal before being corrugated, showing the preferred outline of cut to form the teeth and apertures therein. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of a lathing-sheet with its teeth bent to position. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of my improved lathing, showing the mortar keyed to place thereon, showing its application to ceilings or overhead work; and Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, as applied to a vertical wall.

My improved lathing consists of a sheet of suitable metal corrugated, as shown, with apertures in the apex of each corrugation, said apertures being formed with a zigzag cut *a*, as shown in Fig. 1, the surplus metal at one side of said cut being bent or turned inward from the concave surface of each corrugation. As shown, the surplus metal which is turned inward at one side of the zigzag cut is in the form of teeth *b*, having corresponding teeth *c* projecting over the apertures in the same curvilinear line as the corrugations, as shown more clearly in Fig. 2. If desired, the teeth *c* may be turned inward, leaving the teeth *b* to project over the apertures, one side of which has a zigzag outline formed by said projecting teeth. It will be seen that either face of the lathing may be used, as they are identical in outline.

The number of locking-teeth *b* and *c* may be varied without departing from my invention.

The superiority of my improved lathing over that now commonly in use will be apparent to those skilled in the art of plastering. The corrugations tend to strengthen the sheet and at the same time afford an air-space between the lathing and its support, which is a valuable feature when applied to brick or stone walls. The inwardly-projecting teeth *b* afford a means to catch and retain the surplus mortar when forced through the apertures, while the teeth *c* act as a key to retain the mortar firmly to place on the lathing-sheet. This construction will admit of the plaster being applied in a more pliable state than what the same can be applied to the ordinary forms of lathing. The lathing is easily handled, as the teeth *b* do not project above the corrugations, and the same is quickly applied.

A building provided with my improved lathing is perfectly fire-proof so far as the lath is concerned.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A corrugated metallic lathing-sheet having the teeth *b* and *c* cut and formed in the apex of each corrugation, said teeth *b* being bent inward, as shown, and for the purposes set forth.

2. A corrugated lathing-sheet having the teeth *b* and *c* formed in the apex of each corrugation, the teeth *b* being bent inward, and the teeth *c* on the same curvilinear line as the corrugations, as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A metallic lathing-sheet corrugated throughout, and apertures in the apex of each corrugation, one side of each aperture having a zigzag outline formed by the overlapping teeth *c*, the surplus metal between said teeth being turned inward at the opposite side of said aperture, as and for the purposes set forth.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH.

Witnesses:
SAMUEL D. HAGNER,
P. DEXTER SHELMIRE.