(No Model.)

M. H. CRITTENDEN & F. V. EMERY.

METALLIC LATHING.

No. 489,850. Patented Jan. 10, 1893.

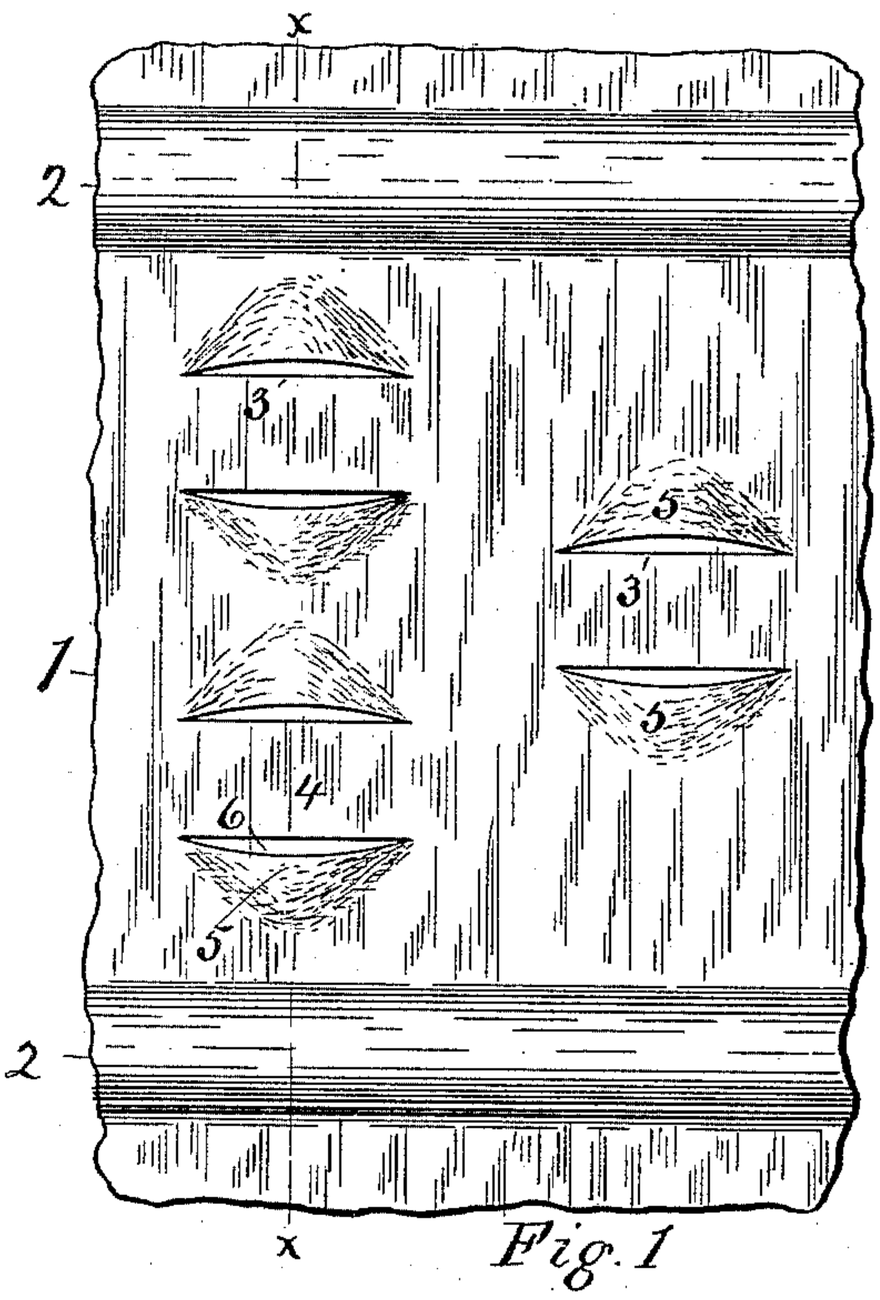

Fig. 1

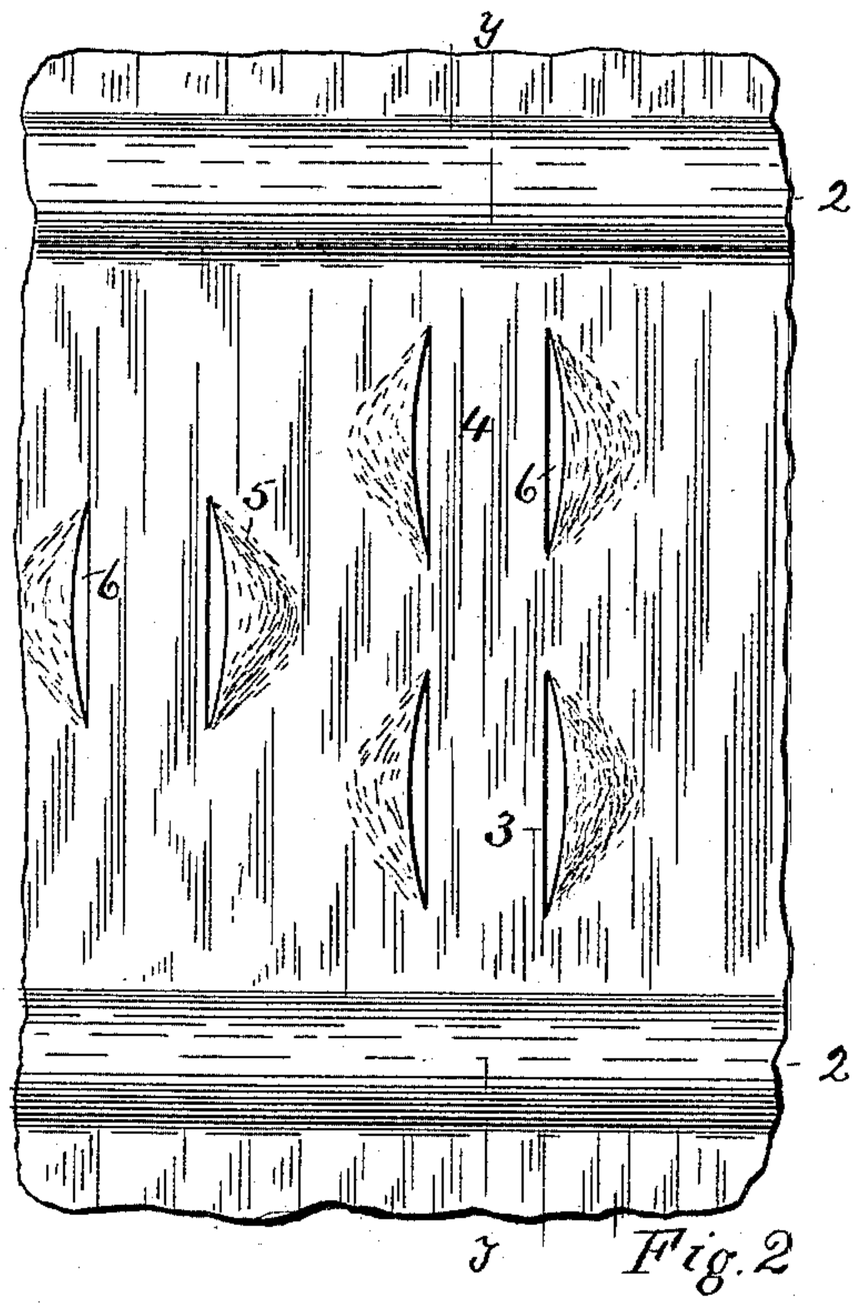

Fig. 2

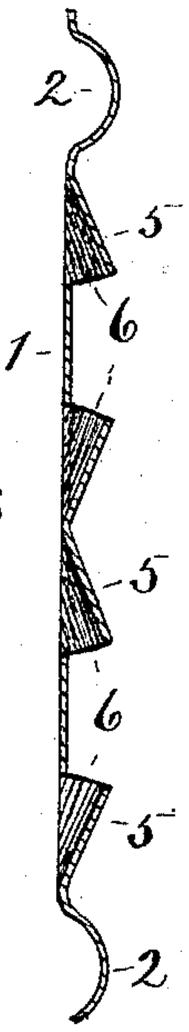

Fig. 3

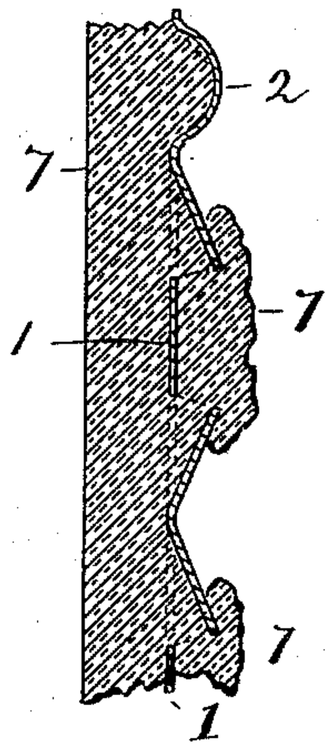

Fig. 5

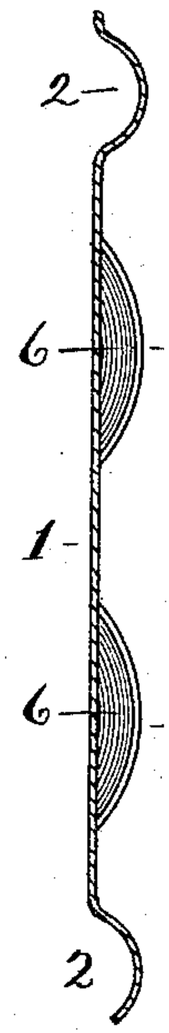

Fig 4

Witnesses:
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By their Attorney P. H. Gunckel

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MASON H. CRITTENDEN AND FRANK. V. EMERY, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

METALLIC LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,850, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed May 24, 1892. Serial No. 434,222. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MASON H. CRITTENDEN and FRANK. V. EMERY, citizens of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Lathing, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to lathing sheets formed from sheet metal for use in plastering walls, ceilings, &c.

The object of the invention is to provide improved devices for holding the mortar by properly slitting and bending portions of the sheet, and thereby also stiffening the lathing sheet as a whole.

Our improvements are illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are plan views of portions of lathing sheets showing our improvement; Fig. 3, is a sectional view on the line *x—x* of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a like view on the line *y—y* of Fig. 2; and Fig. 5, a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the plastering applied to the lathing.

In the drawings 1 designates a metallic sheet having parallel grooves 2 formed therein at suitable intervals. In the sheet slits 3, in pairs and preferably of equal length, are cut, either parallel with or at angles to the grooves 2. These slits are preferably about an inch in length for ordinary purposes. But their length and their courses relative to the direction of the grooves 2 are matters of choice and not material to the invention. The strips 4 of metal between the pairs of slits are allowed to remain flat, while the metal at the outer sides of the slits is bent outward, preferably to the same height and on the same side of the sheet as the ridges produced in making the grooves 2. Raised lips 5 are thus formed at both sides of the flat strips 4, and their shape is preferably about as shown in the drawings, in which the edge of metal next the slit is bent in curved form and from this edge the indented portion of metal slopes evenly to the flat surface. The displaced metal thus provides an opening 6 between the strip 4 and lip 5 through which mortar may be forced.

In use mortar or plaster 7 is applied to the grooved side of the sheet in the ordinary way and portions of it pass through the openings 6 and around the lips 5, in the manner indicated in Fig. 5, whereby the plastering is firmly locked to the lathing.

The indenting of the body of the sheet to form the lips 5, (instead of bending the strips 4,) stiffens the sheet and produces a better locking device for the plaster than loops formed of the strips 4 would afford.

Having described our invention what we claim is—

1. A metallic lathing sheet having narrow flat strips on a plane with the body of the sheet between parallel slits, and at both sides of such strips raised lips of curved form next the slits and tapering thence to the flat surface of the sheet, substantially as set forth.

2. A metallic lathing consisting of a sheet of metal having at intervals pairs of parallel slits, and having the bodies of metal at the outer sides of the slits bent to form raised lips of curved shape tapering from the edges of the slits to the flat surface of the sheet, substantially as set forth.

3. A metallic lathing sheet having grooves on one side forming corresponding ridges on the opposite side, and intermediate the ridges pairs of narrow flat strips on a plane with the body of the sheet and between parallel slits, and at both sides of such strips raised lips of curved form next the slits and tapering thence to the flat surface of the sheet, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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P. H. GUNCKEL.