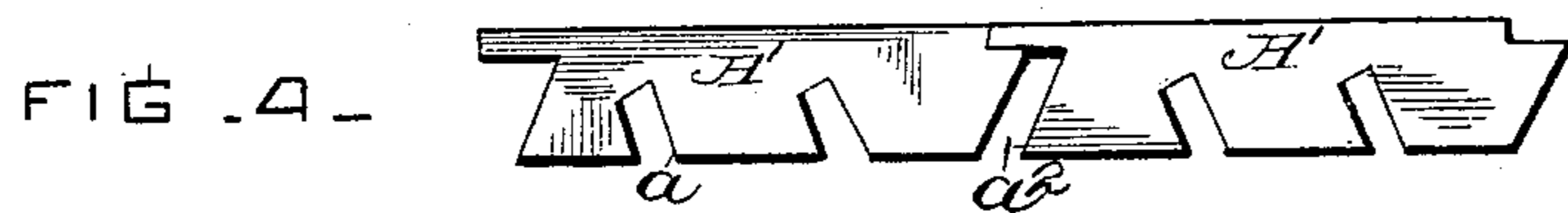
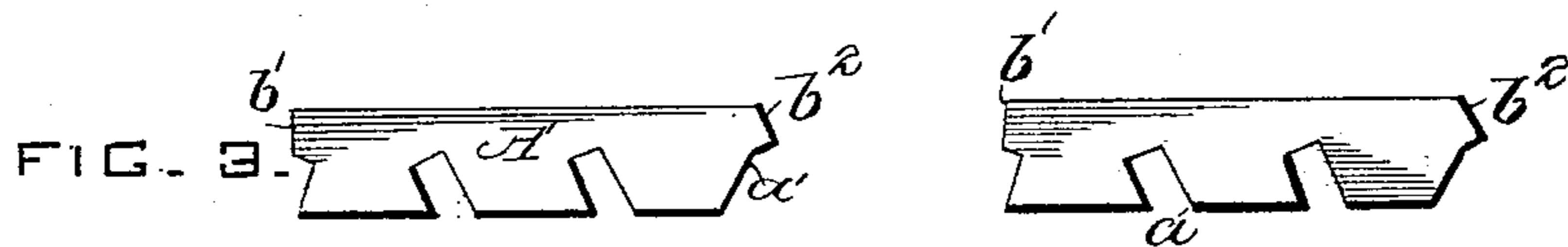
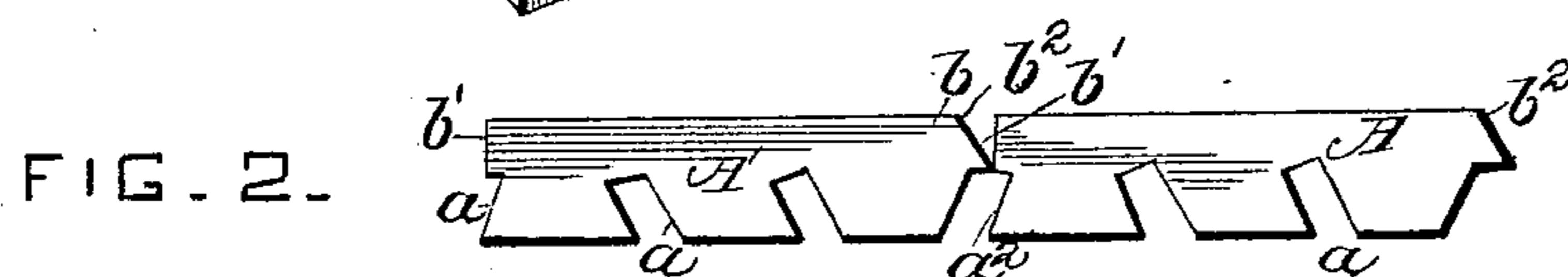
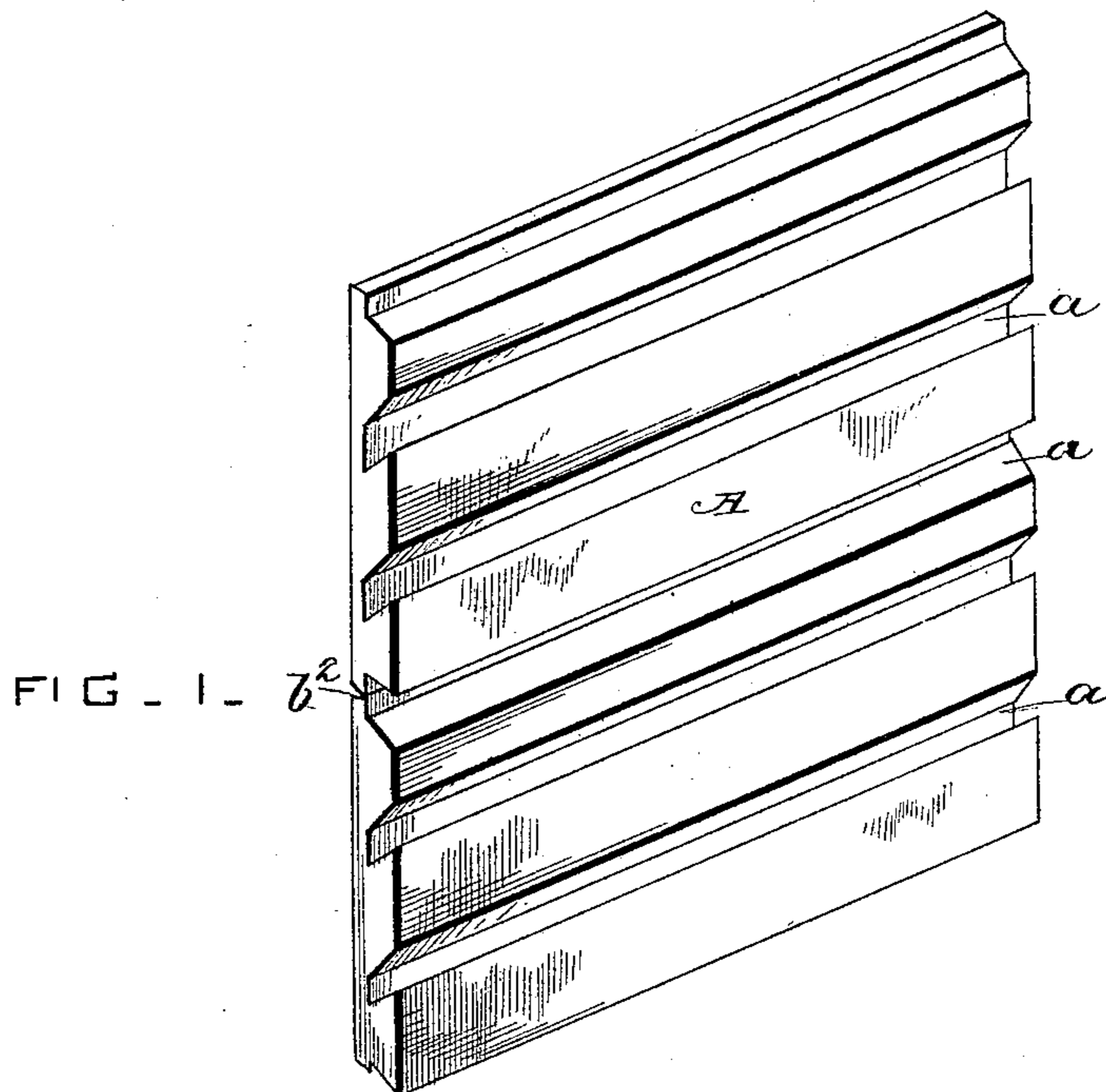


(No Model.)

M. C. NICHOLS.
SHEATHING LATH.

No. 495,906.

Patented Apr. 18, 1893.



Witnesses
W. W. Deane
J. M. Spear

Inventor
Marshall C. Nichols
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his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL C. NICHOLS, OF VIROQUA, WISCONSIN.

SHEATHING-LATH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,906, dated April 18, 1893.

Application filed August 25, 1892. Serial No. 444,117. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHALL C. NICHOLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Viroqua, in the county of Vernon and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheathing-Lath; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to an improvement in laths, more especially wood laths, and it has for its object, among other things, to effectually key the plaster upon the laths and to prevent the liability of the bulging of the plaster at the joints between the lath-sections, and to these ends the invention consists in the detailed construction of the lath, substantially as hereinafter more fully disclosed and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of two laths embodying this invention. Fig. 2, is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 3, is a like view showing the laths separated. Fig. 4, is a side view of a modification of structure.

In carrying out my invention I produce the laths or lath-sections A, for effectually keying the plaster, with series of deep single parallel sided grooves a , indenting the same from one longitudinal edge to about its middle. The series of deep grooves a , in the laths or lath-sections A, run obliquely in cross section to the length or surface of the laths or lath-sections in the same general inclination yet at the opposite ends of lath-sections the latter are so notched or recessed, as at a' , that, when placed in position a similar deep oblique groove a^2 , is produced, but extending in an opposite inclination, to more effectually key the plaster in place upon the laths or lath-sections. The single, parallel sided grooves a , above mentioned, are easy to make and in combination with the oppositely inclined grooves formed between the meeting edges of adjoining laths are practically as efficient in holding the plaster as are the Y shaped or dovetailed grooves heretofore used. These same ends of the laths or lath-sections A, are provided along the rear portion one, with an inclined or beveled edge b , and the other with a straight edge b' , producing an approximately V-shaped notch b^2 , extending to the op-

posite edge of the lath or lath-section and having its vertex at the inner end of the groove a^2 . No stress or importance however is laid upon the particular shape or outline of the notch b^2 , the purpose being to provide a minimum contact or meeting edge at the joints between the laths or lath-sections, to prevent, as would otherwise be the case, the liability of the bulging of the plastering at this point, and the consequent disfigurement of the ceiling or wall, and to provide in addition a key for the plaster thereat effecting greater adherence of the plaster.

In my improvement the grooves are of such a shape as to form a perfect key for the mortar, are to be cut deep, not over one inch apart, and the edges of the lath sections shaped so as to make the groove, thus formed run in an opposite direction from the other grooves and the edges coming together with such small amount of solid wood owing to the cut or bevels b^2 , that it will not cause the lumber to buckle or the mortar to crack.

While I use above for descriptive purposes the term lath or lath-section I intend to cover all kindred or analogous devices by whatever name designated.

I claim—

1. The laths or lath sections each having a series of single grooves, their cross-section inclined or oblique to the surface of the lath in the same general direction and an oppositely inclined cut at the ends adapted to form when matched or fitted to the abutting lath section an oppositely inclined groove at their joint, substantially as described.

2. The laths or lath sections each having a series of single grooves, their cross-section inclined or oblique to the length or surface of the lath in the same general direction and an oppositely inclined cut at the ends adapted to form, when matched or fitted to the abutting lath section, an oppositely inclined groove at their joint, and the lath edges trimmed from the rear to leave a narrow meeting edge between the abutting or adjoining lath, substantially as described.

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

MARSHALL C. NICHOLS.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. DREGNE,
A. GELSTRUP.