

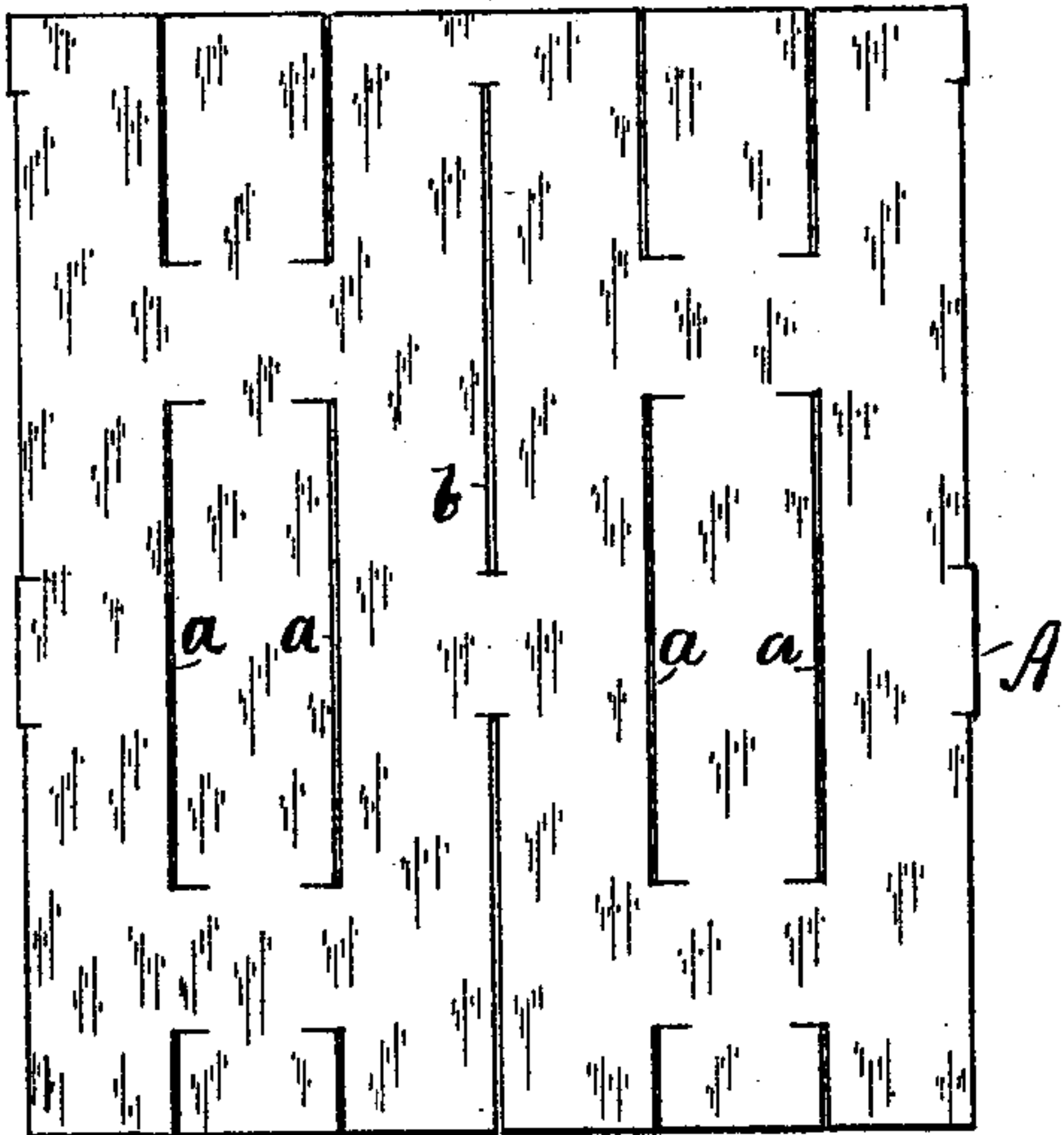
(No Model.)

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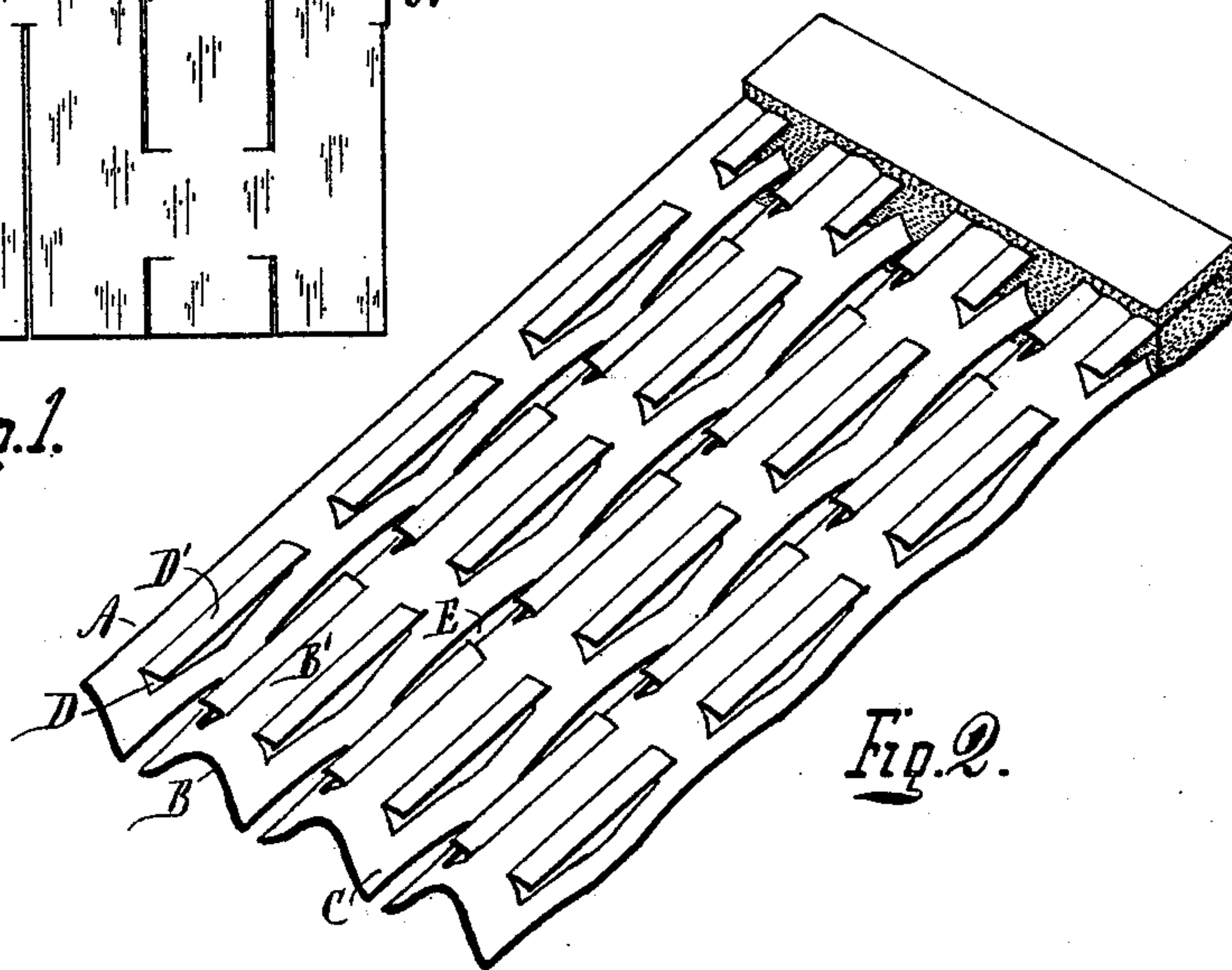
G. HAYES.  
METALLIC LATHING.

No. 521,237.

Patented June 12, 1894.



*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*

Witnesses

*Geo. A. Hayes.*  
*John D. Rogers*

Inventor

*Geo Hayes.*

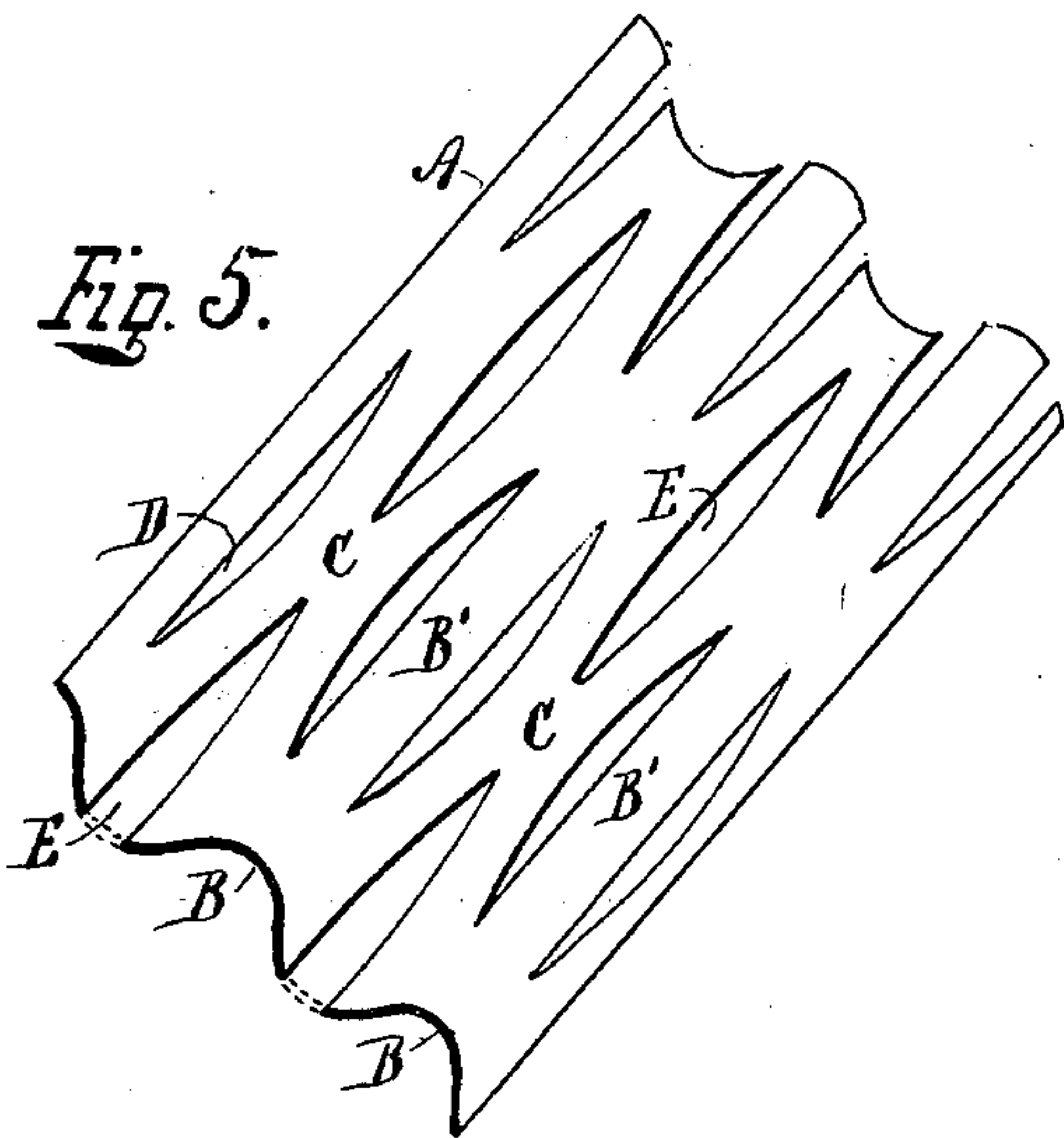
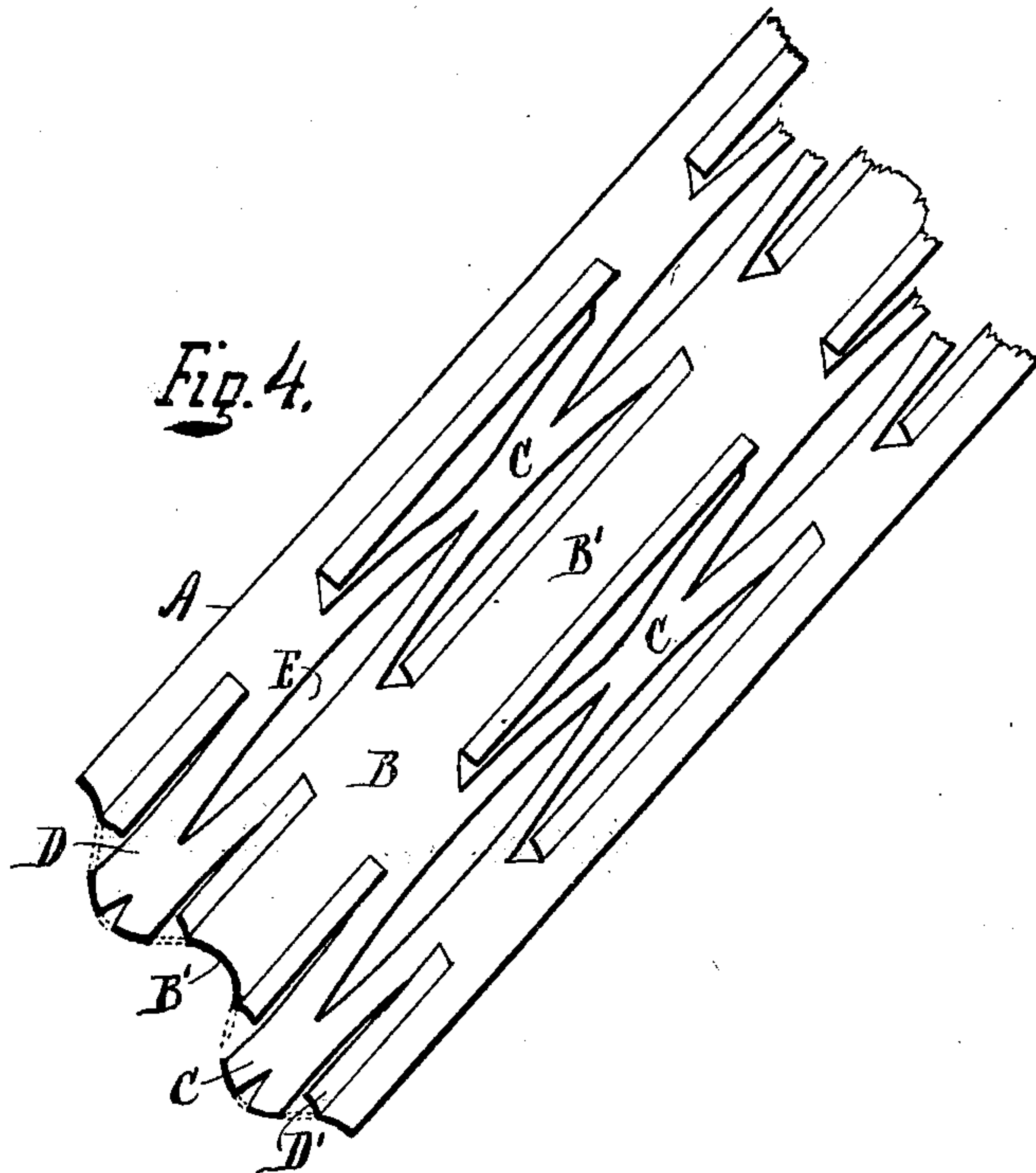
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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*John D. Rogers.*

Inventor:

*Geo Hayes.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HAYES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## METALLIC LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,237, dated June 12, 1894.

Application filed December 2, 1893. Serial No. 492,572. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE HAYES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Metallic Lathing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a corrugated slitted sheet of metal lathing in alternate ridges and hollows, in which the extended surface of the sheet is allowed for by a lateral expansion of the slits in the hollows, one row of which is arranged longitudinally in the bottom of each hollow and another row in each of the sloping sides of each hollow with which the bottom row "breaks joint." The slits in the sloping sides of one hollow are arranged opposite the corresponding slit in the sloping side of the next hollow so that the web of metal between, stands as a loop or bridge of convex form transversely to the ridge line which is straight, from end to end of the sheet, and is free from apertures.

The object of this invention is to obtain rigid and strong ridges throughout the sheet without materially contracting its breadth, thus economizing in the quantity of metal, while affording ample grip for mortar by means of the apertures in the depressions below the ridge line.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1. represents a face view of the sheet metal as first slitted and before corrugating. Fig. 2. is a perspective view of the sheet slitted and corrugated with coating of mortar shown at one end thereof. Fig. 3, is a cross-section of the same sheet slitted and corrugated with mortar shown. Fig. 4, is a perspective of the same sheet of lathing without mortar. In Figs. 2, 3 and 4, lips of the edge metal of certain slits are shown turned outwardly. Fig. 5, is a perspective view of the lathing without lips to apertures.

On the drawings, A, indicates the sheet metal. In Fig. 1. *a*, indicates slits designed to come in the sloping sides of the depressions, *b*, indicates the slits intended to come in the bottom of the depressions.

In Figs. 2 to 5 inclusive B, indicates the ridges and C, the hollows or depressions formed in the previously slitted sheet by depressing the metal out of plane between the parts intended to stand as ridges.

D, indicates apertures in the sloping sides of the hollows and E, apertures in the bottom of the hollows, the latter apertures "break joint" with the former apertures, and the apertures are the slits *a*, and *b*, of Fig. 1, expanded in the act of depressing the metal into the hollows.

D', indicates lips formed of the edge metal at one side of the slits *a*, raised and extended over the hollows as in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. The apertures in the sloping side of each ridge are opposite and form pairs, and the web of metal between them becomes a loop under which mortar may extend through and from the apertures D, such loops are indicated at B', the ridges extend from end to end of the sheet which includes the loops as part thereof and the outer surface partakes of their curve or convexity in transverse section so that rigidity is preserved. The ridges have no apertures, their strength and stiffness are secured, they are longitudinally straight from end to end of the sheet and their distance apart is the same throughout. The depressions or hollows are allowed for by the lateral expansion of the slits within themselves, so that no material contraction of the sheet in breadth can occur in forming the corrugations and the ridges being straight and rigid no contraction lengthwise of the sheet can occur; the lathing retains in its finished condition all the area of the original flat sheet from which it was made.

I do not confine myself to the formation of lips D' as the lathing may be made without them as shown in Fig. 5 wherein they are omitted, otherwise remaining the same as heretofore described.

I claim as follows:

1. A corrugated slitted sheet of metal lathing as ridges and hollows, each hollow having through its bottom apertures at intervals, and in the sloping sides of each hollow other apertures "breaking joint" with the apertures in the bottom, apertures in the sloping sides pairing, with a web of the ridge metal between them as a loop or bridge of transverse convexity, as set forth.

2. A corrugated slitted sheet of metal lathing having a series of loops along each ridge at intervals each of convex form transversely, apertured beneath and in the bottom of each

hollow, a line of apertures "breaking joint" with the apertures under the loops, and the extended surface of the sheet allowed for by a lateral expansion of the slits in the depressions, as set forth.

5 3. A corrugated slitted sheet of metal lathing wherein all the extended surface of the sheet is allowed for by a lateral expansion of the slits in the depressions having three rows

of apertures in each hollow and a line of loops along each ridge transversely convex and the ridge line straight from end to end—as set forth.

GEO. HAYES.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. HAYES,  
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