

(No Model.)

G. HAYES.  
METALLIC LATHING.

No. 536,624.

Patented Apr. 2, 1895.

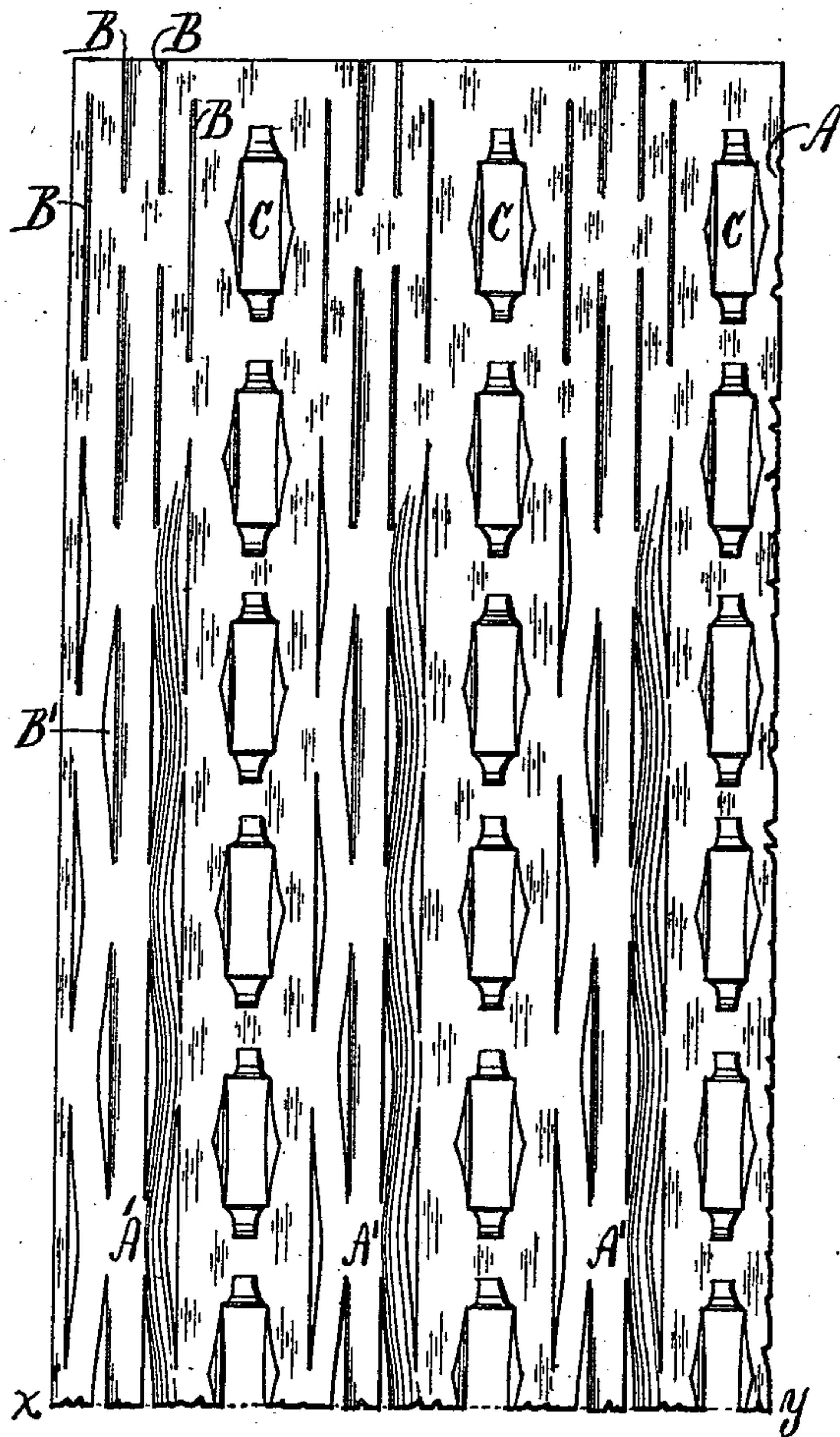


Fig. 1.

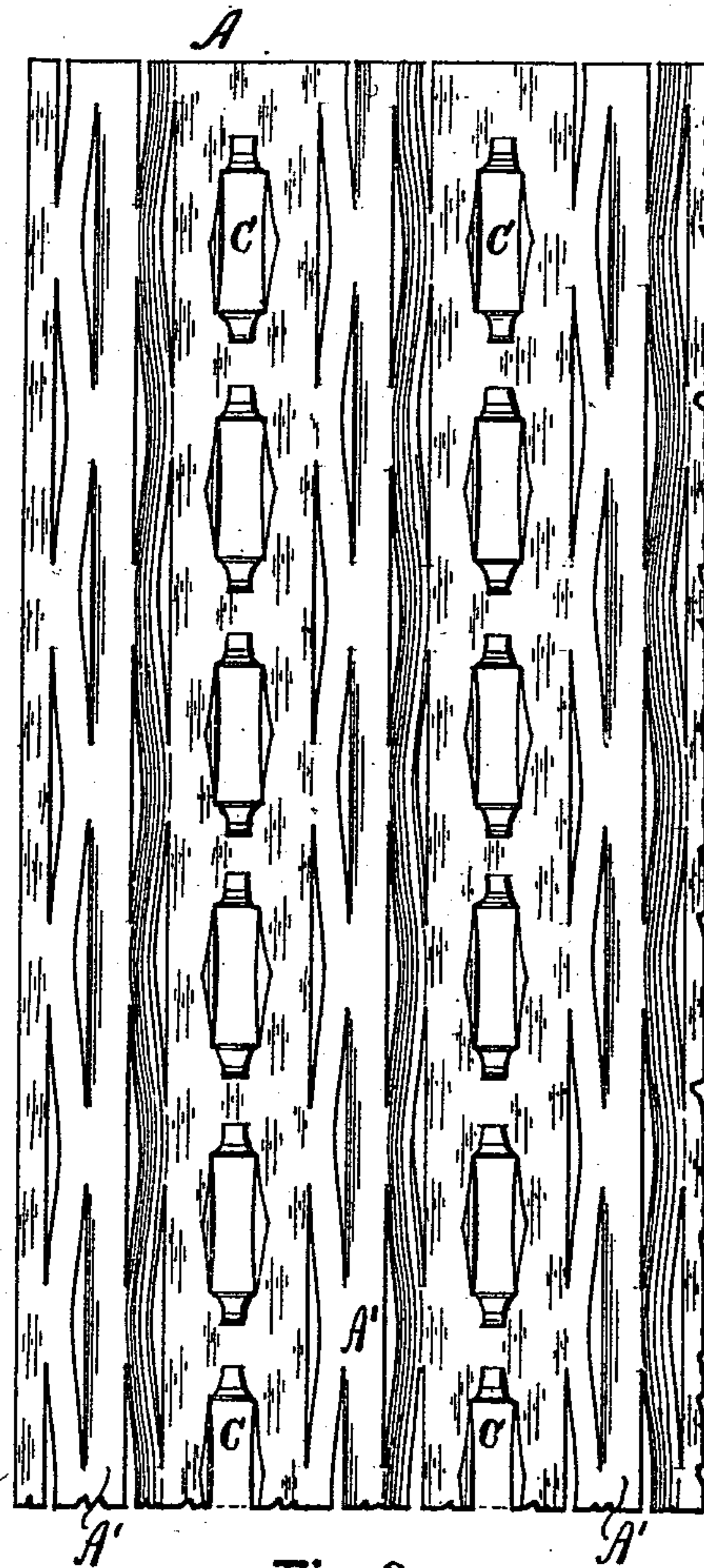


Fig. 3.

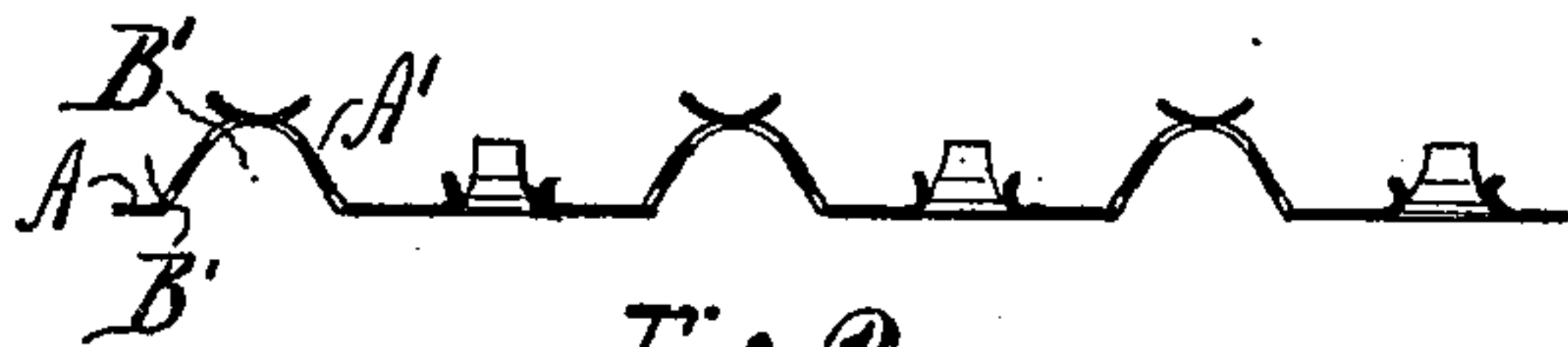


Fig. 2. x-y

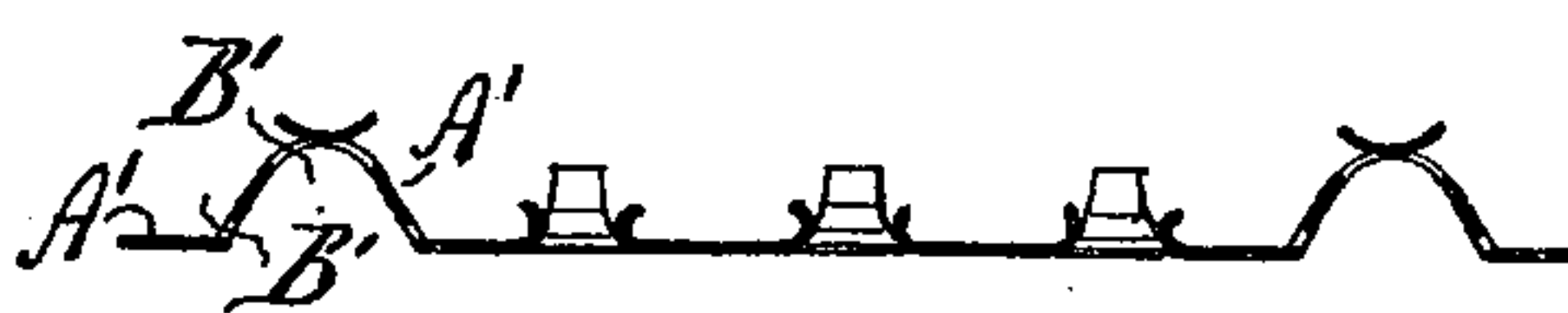


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## METALLIC LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 536,624, dated April 2, 1895.

Application filed September 10, 1894. Serial No. 522,568. (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 Improvement in Metallic Lathing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a lathing of sheet-metal having slitted ribs projected from the plane of the sheet at intervals apart, and wholly allowed for by the lateral expansion of the slits therein,—the sheet between the said ribs being flat and the finished lathing sheet of substantially the same area as that of the original flat sheet blank from which it was made, the flat space between every two ribs provided with tongued, or lipped, apertures at intervals—and all arranged and adapted for holding plaster.

In the drawings, Figure 1, represents a sheet of lathing showing stages of manufacture, at the upper end all flat, the slits shown as when first made. Lower down the sheet shows the ribs formed therein with flat spaces between them, in the flat spaces tongued apertures in one line. In the ribs the slits are shown expanded to apertures allowing for the projection of the ribs. Fig. 2, is a cross section of the lathing sheet on line  $x-y$  of Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a face view of a lathing sheet similar to Fig. 1, except that by a shifting of dies in cutting slits for ribs the location of the slits is changed and all those in each rib break joint, whereas those of the two interior lines in Fig. 1 are located so as to pair and form a loop between them. Fig. 4, is a cross section of a lathing sheet wherein the flat spaces between the ribs are wider than those of Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and with several lines of tongued apertures in the flat.

On the drawings A, indicates the lathing sheet.

A', indicates ribs formed in the sheet at any desired and suitable distance apart. Between every two such ribs the sheet remains flat.

B, indicates slits or analogous openings cut through the sheet before ridging on such lines, and of such length and distances apart as will facilitate the projection of the desired parts of the sheet designed to constitute ribs. B', indicates the same slits expanded into wider

apertures in the process of ridging, or projecting the ribs. The ribs are derived from expansion of the slits as the desired parts of the sheet are pressed out of plane by ridging rolls or pressure dies—while the parts of the sheet between remain flat and without lateral movement and the ribs are wholly allowed for by the expansion of the slits and the area of the ribbed sheet is substantially the same as that of the flat sheet blank from which it was made.

In Fig. 1 the inner two lines of slits are shown as located one each side the apex of the ridge and every two such slits as a pair with a bridge or loop of metal between, the loop having upturned edges and concave upper face—the outer line of slits each side of each rib, being located at the base of the rib and breaking joint with the lines above, each rib being thus formed with four lines of slits. In Fig. 3, the arrangement is somewhat similar except that none of the slits to each rib are arranged in pairs but all “break joint” throughout. The upper edge to each slit in the line near the apex line of rib is formed with an upward turn.

In the flat surface between each two ribs I form apertures in one or more rows or lines according to the desired width of such space after the manner shown at C, on the drawings—preferably of the style shown—with tongues, or lips—turned outwardly—but I do not limit myself to that particular form of aperture or arrangement of tongues—but by means of such tongued apertures in conjunction with the apertures in the sides of the ribs plaster is most effectually secured to the lathing sheet—while the ribs render the sheet sufficiently rigid and strong.

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

1. A sheet of metal lathing having a surface of alternating ribs and flat spaces—the rib portions slitted through at intervals longitudinally, in four rows each, projected from the plane of the sheet and wholly allowed for by lateral expansion of the slits therein as set forth.

2. A sheet of metal lathing having a surface of slitted ribs and alternating flat spaces the slits in each rib arranged in four rows, those of the two interior rows located each

side the ridge and having each one upturned edge—the exterior slits located at the base, in the rib, and breaking joint with those of the interior rows, the ribs projected from the  
5 plane of the sheet and allowed for by lateral expansion of the slits therein as set forth.

3. A sheet of metal lathing having a surface of alternating ribs and flat spaces, the ribs slitted longitudinally in four rows, each,  
10 the slits of the interior two rows pairing and with one upturned edge each, with a concave face between each pair, the slits of the outermost rows breaking joint with those of the

interior, and the ribs allowed for by the expansion of the slits therein as set forth. 15

4. A sheet of metal lathing having a surface of slitted ribs at intervals apart with flat spaces between, the ribs wholly allowed for by lateral expansion of the slits therein and the flat spaces apertured at intervals with  
20 tongued openings essentially as set forth.

GEO. HAYES.

Witnesses:

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ARTHUR HAYES.