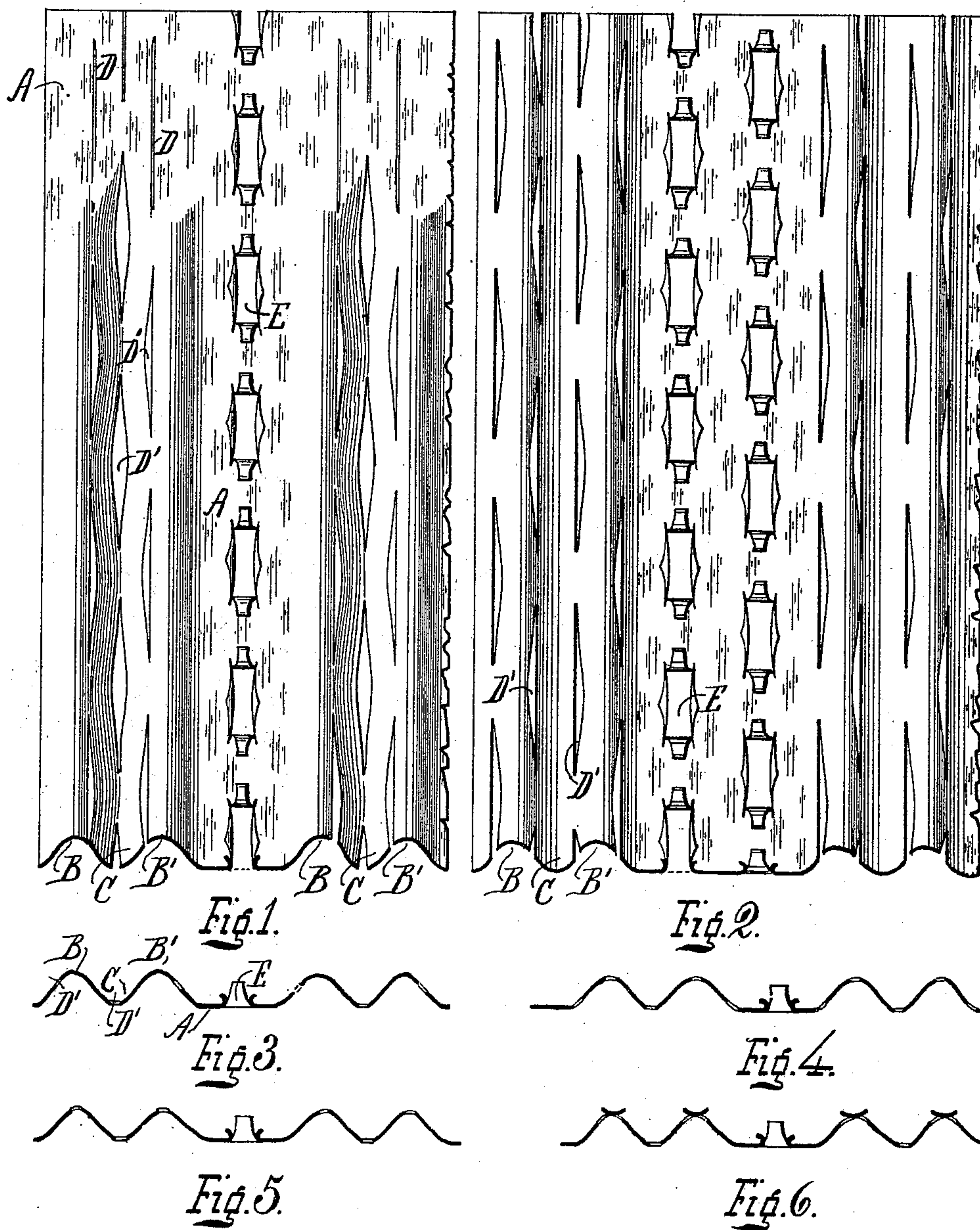


(No Model.)

G. HAYES.
SHEET METAL LATHING.

No. 538,256.

Patented Apr. 30, 1895.



Witnesses.
Arthur Hayes.
R. D. Reile

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HAYES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHEET-METAL LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,256, dated April 30, 1895.

Application filed October 10, 1894. Serial No. 525,473. (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 Sheet-Metal Lathing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a lathing of sheet-metal formed as sections of flat surfaces, every two divided by a double corrugation, each comprising two ridges projected beyond the plane of the sheet with a hollow between, and each of the double corrugations slitted, or otherwise cut through at intervals in longitudinal lines, the cuts of one line breaking joint with those of the line, or lines, next adjacent, and the corrugations, or ridges in the sheet allowed for by lateral expansion of the openings therein whereby the area and outline of the lathing sheet remains substantially the same as that of the original flat sheet blank from which it was made.

It further consists of a lathing sheet formed with flat spaces separated by a double ridging or corrugation, the flats provided with tongued apertures in one or more lines, the corrugations slitted, or otherwise cut through at intervals and allowed for by lateral expansion of the openings therein.

In the drawings, Figure 1, represents a face view of a piece of the lathing sheet showing stages of manufacture—the top for a short distance showing the slits or cuts as first made. Lower down the figure shows the same sheet ridged to constitute the double corrugations. Tongued apertures are shown in the flat spaces—and the lower edge of the figure gives the cross section of the finished lathing sheet. One manner of slitting for the corrugations is here shown—and one row of tongued apertures in the flat surface. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing change in the manner of slitting for the corrugations—also wider flat space between corrugations—and two lines of tongued apertures therein. Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are sectional views illustrating modifications in respect to location of slits, or openings through the metal and disposition of edge metal thereof.

On the drawings, A, indicates the flat portions of the lathing sheet.

B and B' indicate the twin ridges and C, the hollow between, the ridges and hollows

constituting a double corrugation. This system of double corrugation is repeated at regular and prescribed intervals over the sheet—the sheet between remaining flat—and the ridges projected from the plane of the sheet.

Before ridging the sheet it is slitted or otherwise cut through, at intervals, in longitudinal lines, so arranged as to come wherever it is desired to project the ridges—the cuts in alternating lines breaking joint with those of adjacent lines, and as the ridges are forced out of the plane of the sheet by suitable pressure dies the cuts in the metal expand laterally and thereby allow for the double corrugation and similarly with each such row—whereby the area and outline of the finished lathing sheet remains the same as that of the original flat sheet blank from which it was made. The lines of cuts may be made so as to come in the apex lines of the ridges and in the hollow between or in the slopes or in both places—and there may be three, four, five or more such lines of cuts as desirable to secure the intended result—and the edges of the cuts, or certain of them may be turned outwardly or not as desired; also edge metal of certain of the cuts may be rolled backwardly, widening the opening, whenever it is deemed desirable for the purpose of allowing plaster to pass through. All the cuts coming in the double corrugations when expanded serve as bonds for securing plaster to the lathing sheet.

The flat portions A, of the sheet are without the system of slits, cuts or openings used for the double corrugations as it is not intended that lateral expansion shall take place therein, but to obtain suitable bond for plaster throughout the flats I provide one, two or more lines of openings therein preferably such as are shown in the drawings, with edge-metal of the initial punctures turned outwardly and left standing as tongues, hooks and barbs auxiliary to the openings in securing plaster to the sheet.

By means of the double corrugations located at intervals I obtain great rigidity, while by retaining flat surfaces at intervals I secure a suitable back surface to fit against studding—and have sufficient openings to form bond for plaster, without losing any of the area of the original flat sheet blank.

There may be any number of flat spaces, also any number of the double corrugations according to the width of the sheet, also the width of flat surfaces—and height or depth
5 of corrugations may vary to suit its destined use.

Slits or cuts not expanded but prepared for the corrugations are indicated at D, and the same slits or cuts expanded and allowing for
10 the corrugations at D'.

Tongued apertures in the flat sections, or spaces are indicated at E.

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

A sheet of metal lathing having at intervals 15 apart, lines of double corrugation, each as twin ridges with a hollow between, the interval surfaces between every two lines of corrugation flat and apertured, the corrugations slit-
20 ted, or otherwise opened through at intervals in longitudinal lines and allowed for by a lateral expansion of the openings therein as set forth.

GEO. HAYES.

Witnesses:

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