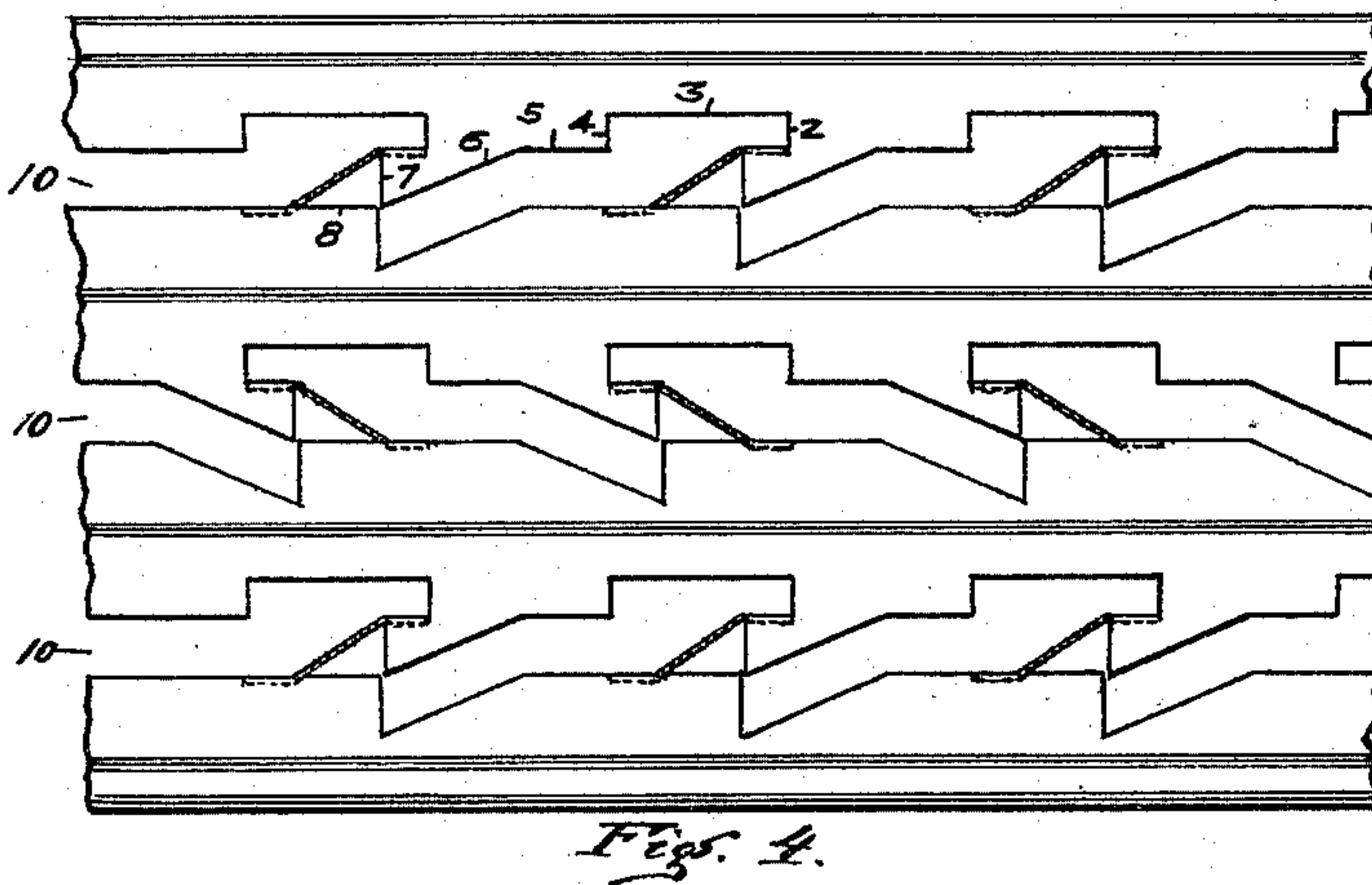
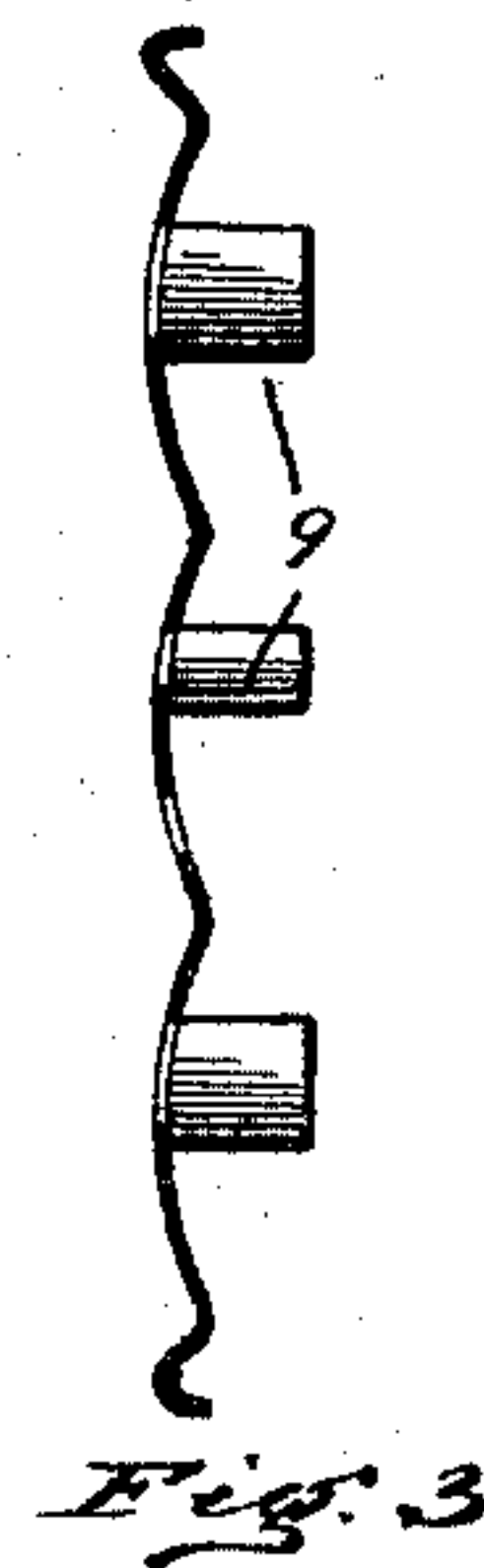
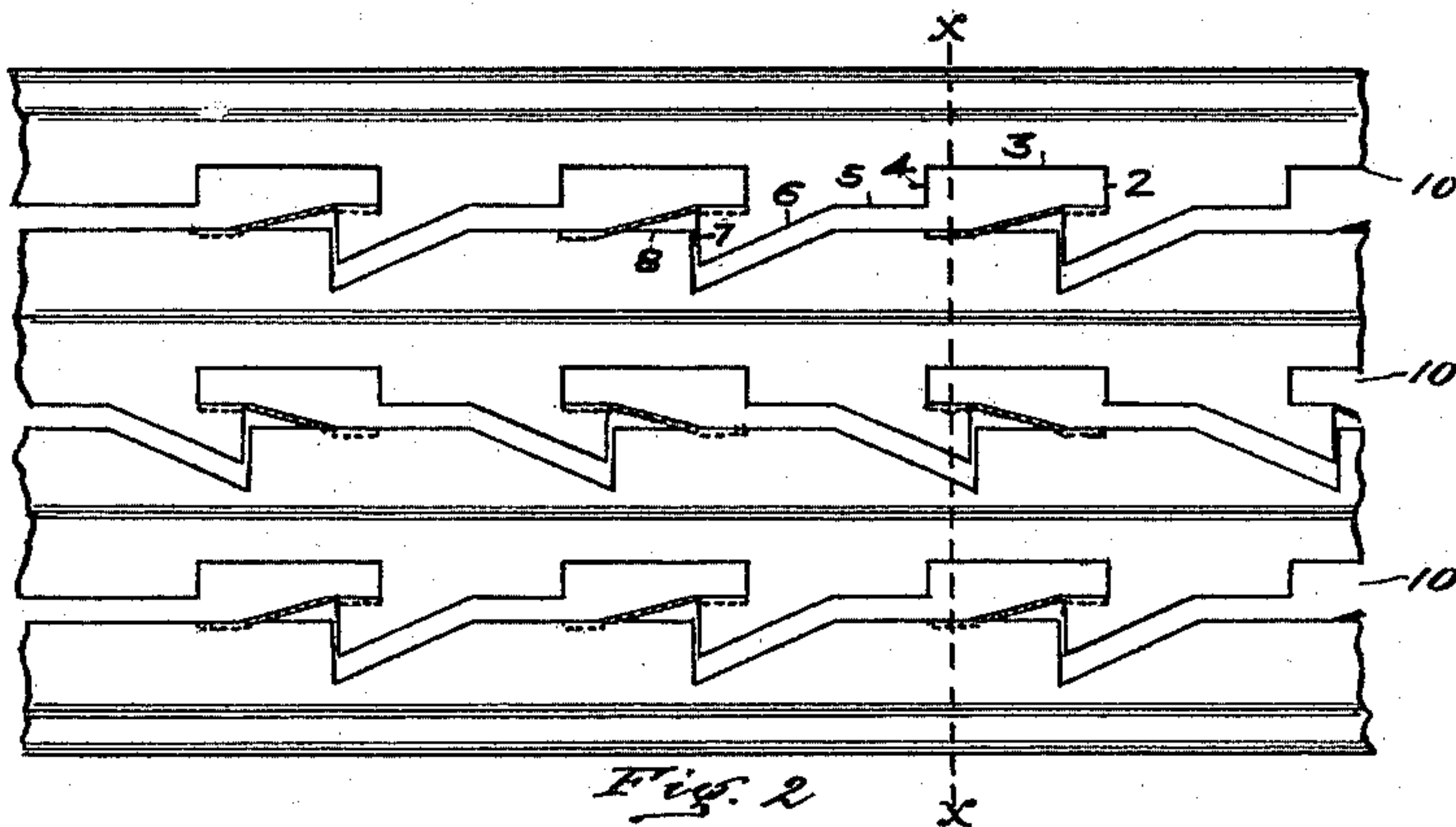
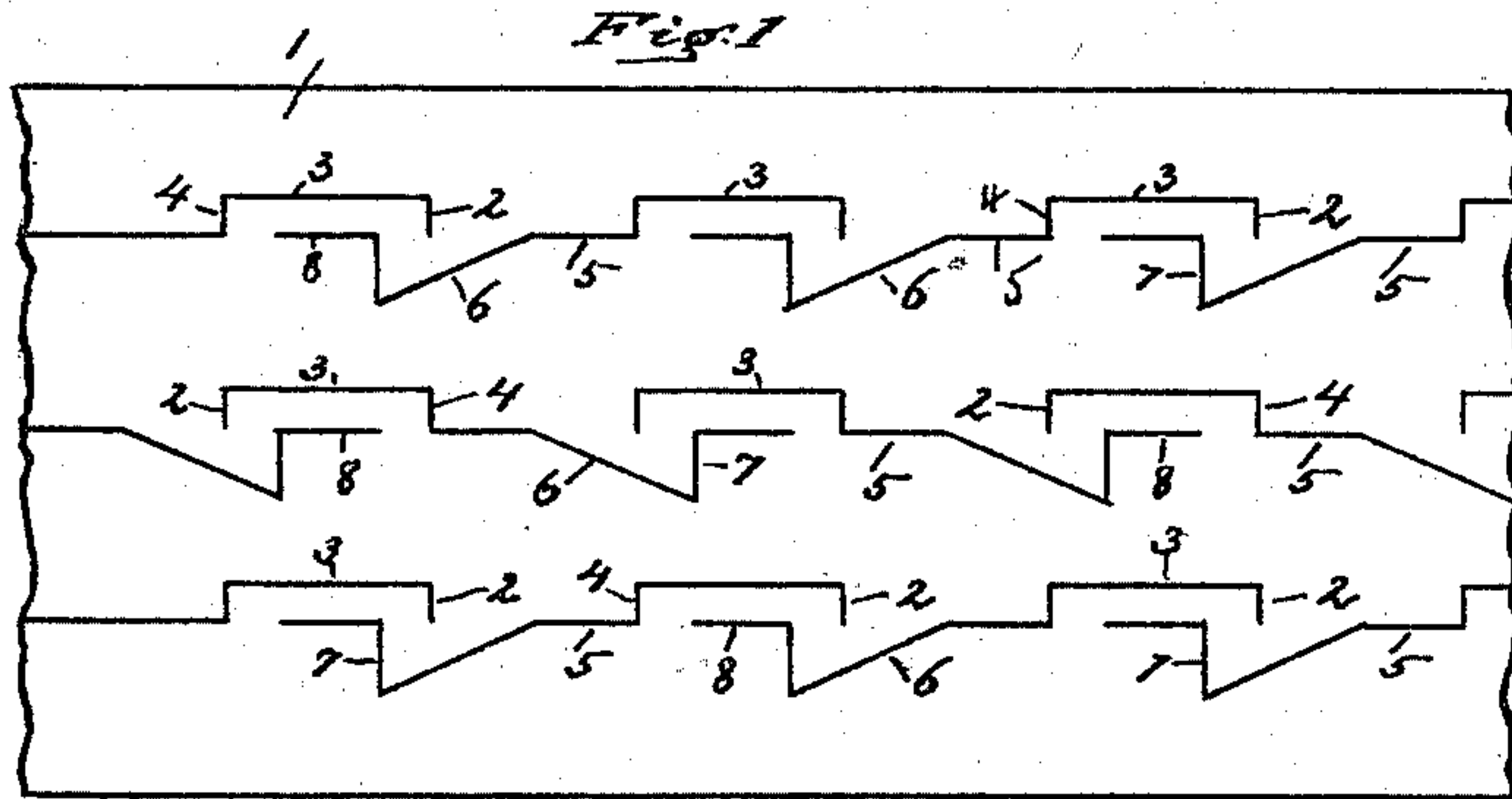


(No Model.)

J. WOCK.
METALLIC LATH.

No. 582,150.

Patented May 4, 1897.



WITNESSES
Thos. Miller
Saml. H. Miller

INVENTOR
John Wock
by Chas. A. Miller
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WOCK, OF CANTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE BERGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

METALLIC LATH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,150, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed December 11, 1896. Serial No. 615,324. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WOCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Canton, county of Stark, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metallic Laths, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of metallic laths which are made from a blank or flat piece of sheet metal formed with a number of horizontal rows of incisions so located that by pulling the lath-body laterally a number of sections will be produced, united together by integral flanges or tongues bent at right angles to the lath-section.

The object of my invention is to provide a lath that will be simple of construction, durable in use, and comparatively inexpensive of production.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the blank, showing the location and arrangement of the various incisions. Fig. 2 is a view showing the blank-body with the incisions made therein and the lath partially pulled apart laterally. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line X X, showing the integral flanges or tongues pressed out at right angles to the lath-section; and Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the lath distended for use upon the wall.

In the accompanying drawings the numeral 1 designates the blank or piece of sheet metal of proper length and width, formed with a number of horizontal, vertical, and inclined incisions. These incisions are arranged in a number of horizontal rows according to the width of the blank. They are formed by a suitable die so arranged that the incisions are made and the integral flanges or tongues pressed down at right angles to the blank at one and the same operation. Preferably the dies are so arranged as to form the vertical incision 2, the horizontal incision 3, the vertical incision 4, the horizontal incision 5, the inclined incision 6, the upwardly-extending vertical incision 7, and a horizontal incision 8. Other and similar incisions follow these, and so on to the end of the blank, the inci-

sions being arranged to break joints—that is to say, the vertical incision 2 of one series being located above and centrally with the inclined incision 6 of the next series, the incision 8 being in the same plane as the incision 3. By this construction there are formed a number of integral flanges 9, which are bent, preferably at the time the incisions are formed, at right angles to the body of the blank. After the blank has been so cut and flanges bent outwardly, as described, the lath is ready for shipment. In using and in placing it upon the wall the lath is distended laterally, separating at the incised points and forming a number of irregular sections 10, which are united or held together by the unsevered ends of the flanges 9. This pulling apart of the sections causes the flanges to be bent at their central portions, forming irregular surfaces to receive the mortar, through which it passes and around it cleats or fastens.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to form an expanding metallic lath from a blank, and such I do not broadly claim, but by the construction above set forth I secure a much greater degree of expansion and greater irregularity of surfaces to receive the mortar, and around which it is cleated, and the flanges or tongues which unite the section are bent in their central portions instead of at the points of union with the lath, thus securing greater strength in the lath, greater holding power of the mortar, and reducing to a minimum the liability of the sections separating or being torn from each other while being distended.

What I claim as new is—

1. A blank for a metallic lath, consisting of a strip of sheet metal formed with a number of horizontal rows of incisions, horizontal, inclined and at right angles to the length of the strip with connecting flanges or tongues bent at right angles thereto, forming a series of incisions extending from end to end of the blank, and breaking joints with each other, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a metallic lath, consisting of a number of sections connected by flanges or tongues bent at right angles thereto, having their ends united to said sections, and bent intermediate their

ends at the central portions thereof, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

3. As an improved article of manufacture,
5 a metallic lath, provided with flanged or
tongued strips, said flanges or tongues being
united to said strips at the ends, and bent out-
wardly at right angles thereto, capable of be-
ing bent intermediate the ends, for the pur-
10 pose of distending the lath laterally, substan-
tially as described and for the purpose set
forth.

4. As an improved article of manufacture,

a metallic lath composed of strips formed by
a series of horizontal rows of incisions which 15
are horizontal, inclined and at right angles
to the length of the strips, and connecting-
flanges which extend outwardly at right an-
gles to said strips, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 20
my hand this 7th day of December, A. D.
1896.

JOHN WOCK.

Witnesses:

CHAS. R. MILLER,
BURT A. MILLER.