

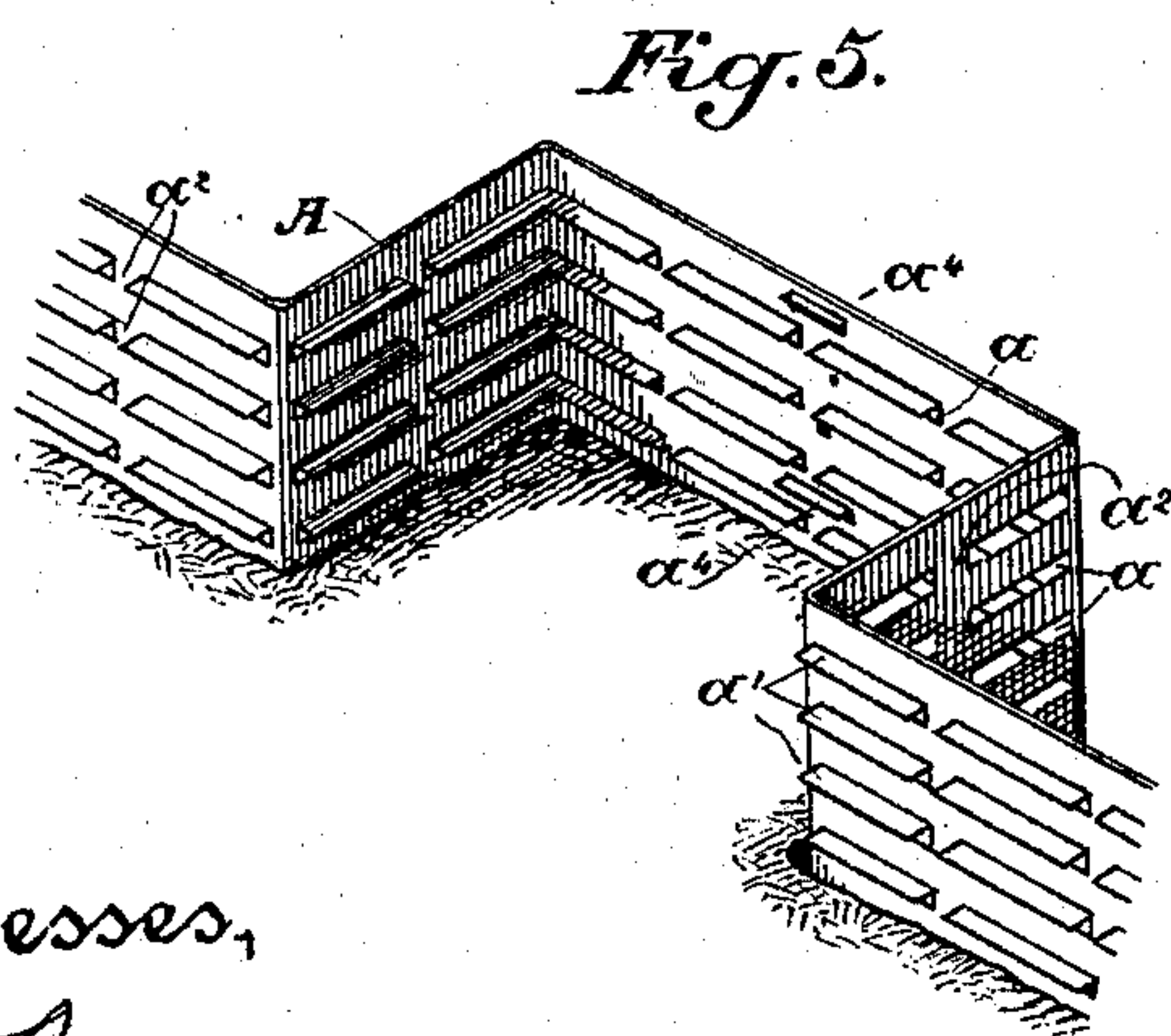
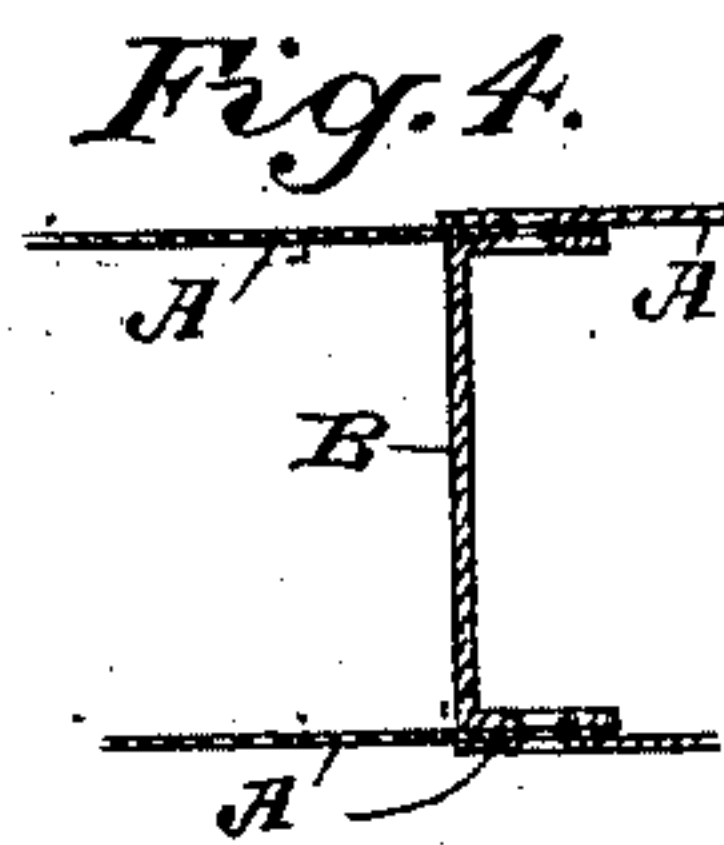
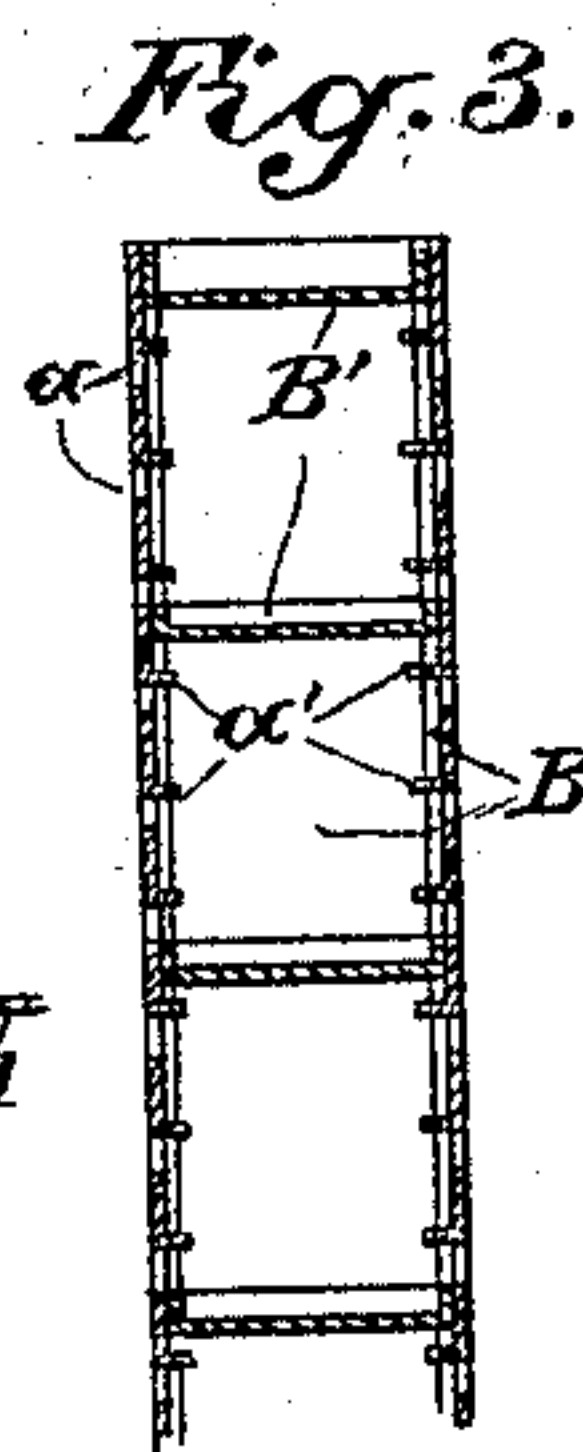
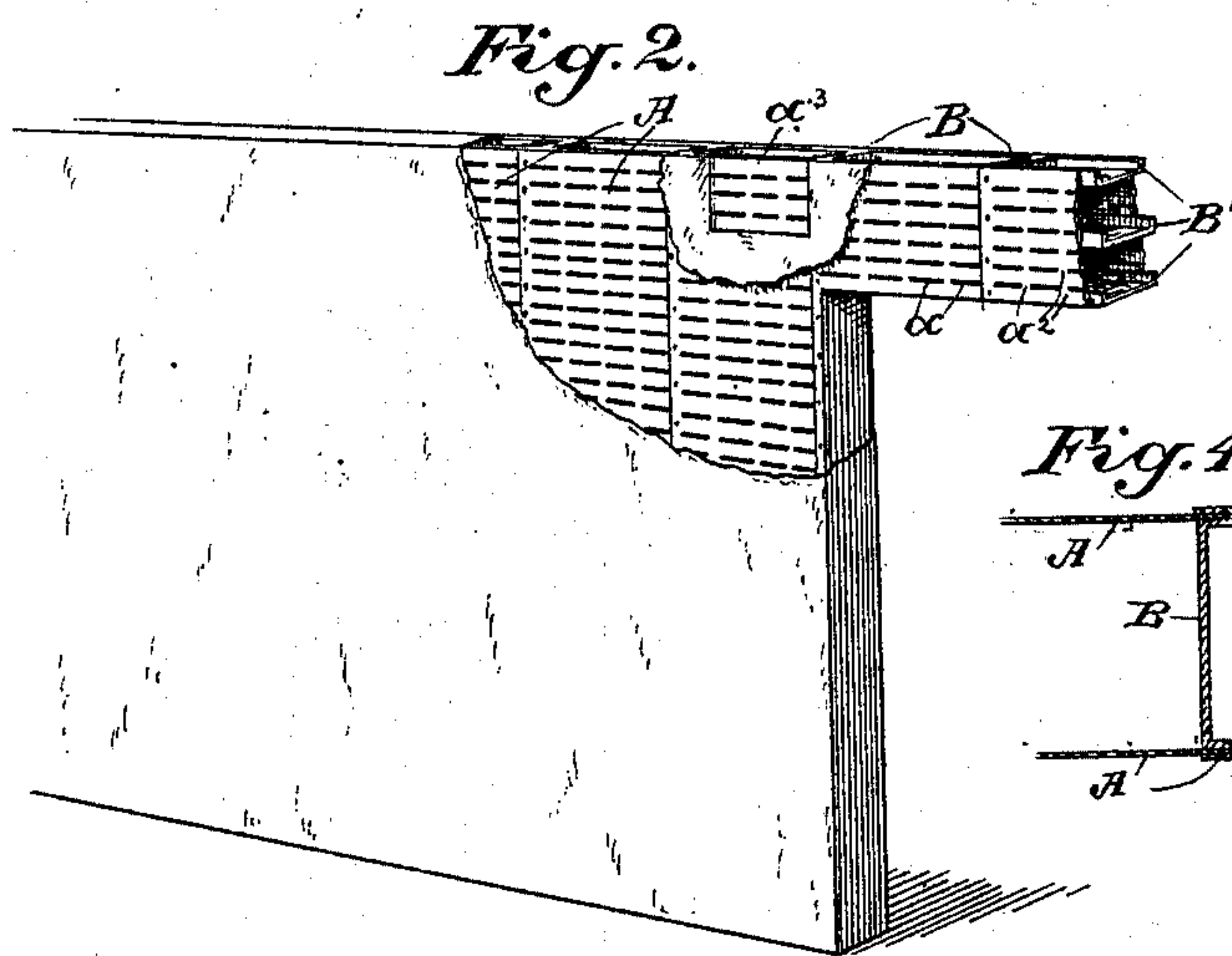
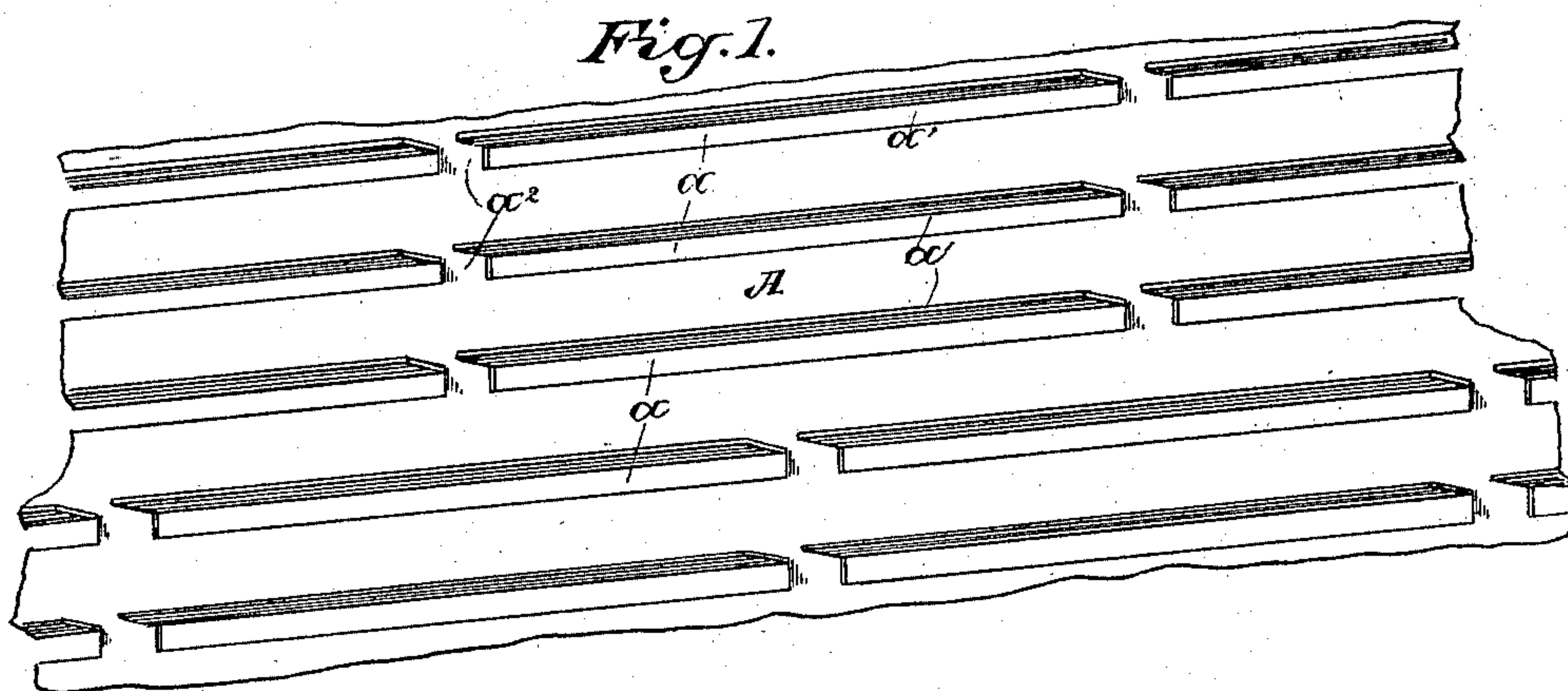
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. CARRICK.  
LATHING AND FINISHING FOR BUILDINGS.

No. 591,207.

Patented Oct. 5, 1897.



Witnesses,  
J. H. Morse  
J. F. Aschbeck

Inventor,  
Martin Carrick  
By Dewey & Co. atty.

(No Model.)

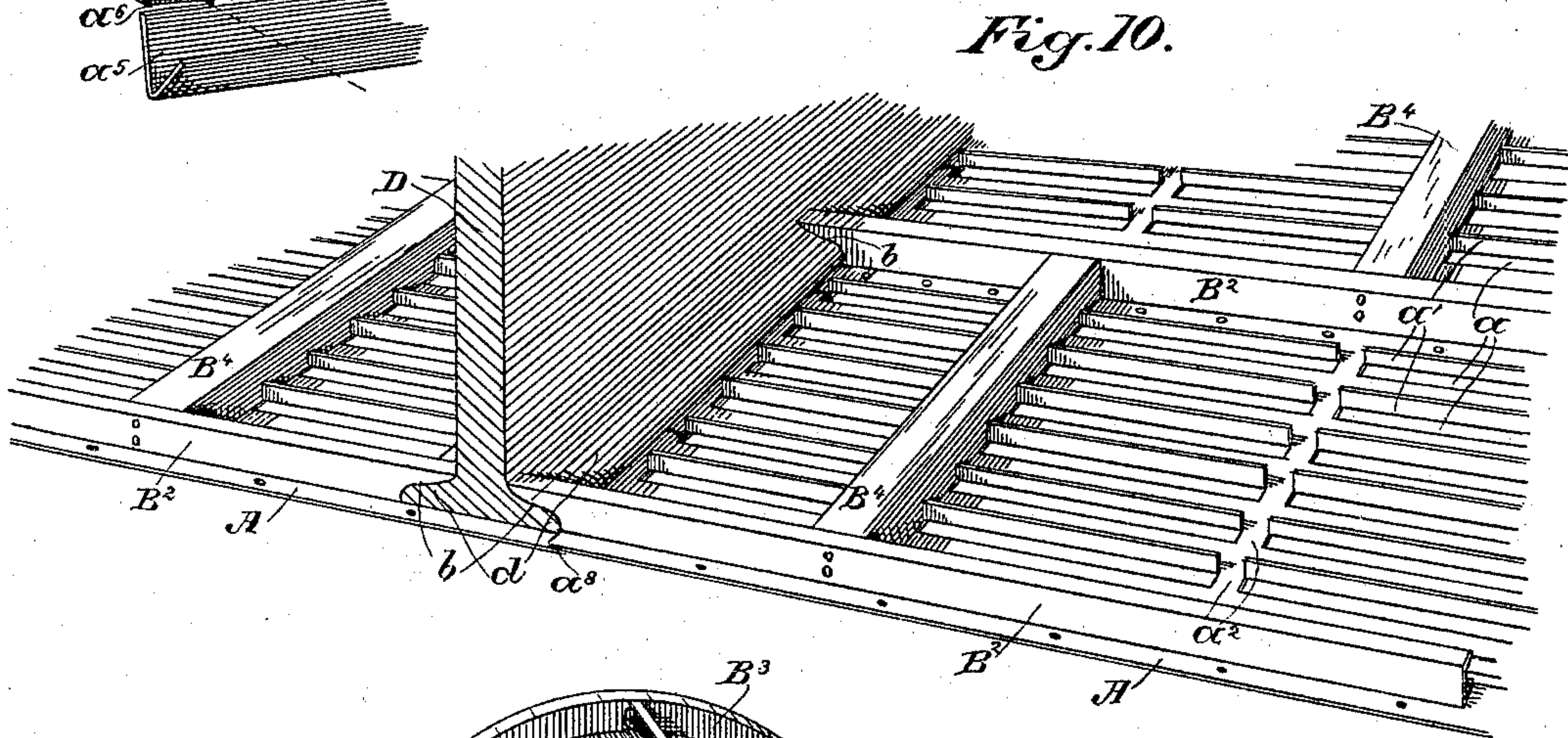
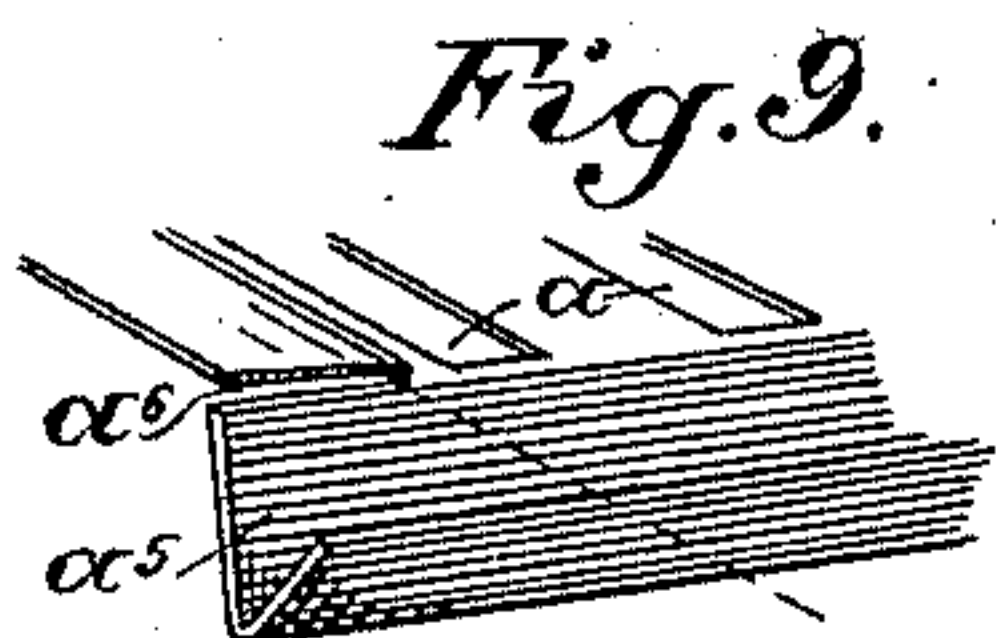
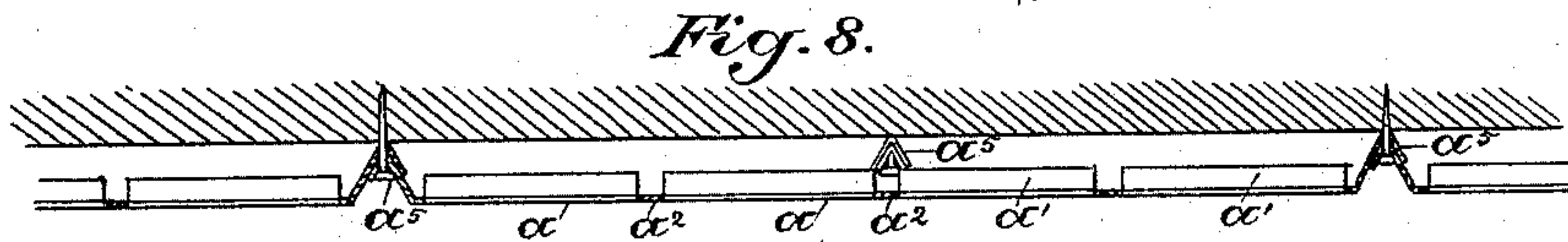
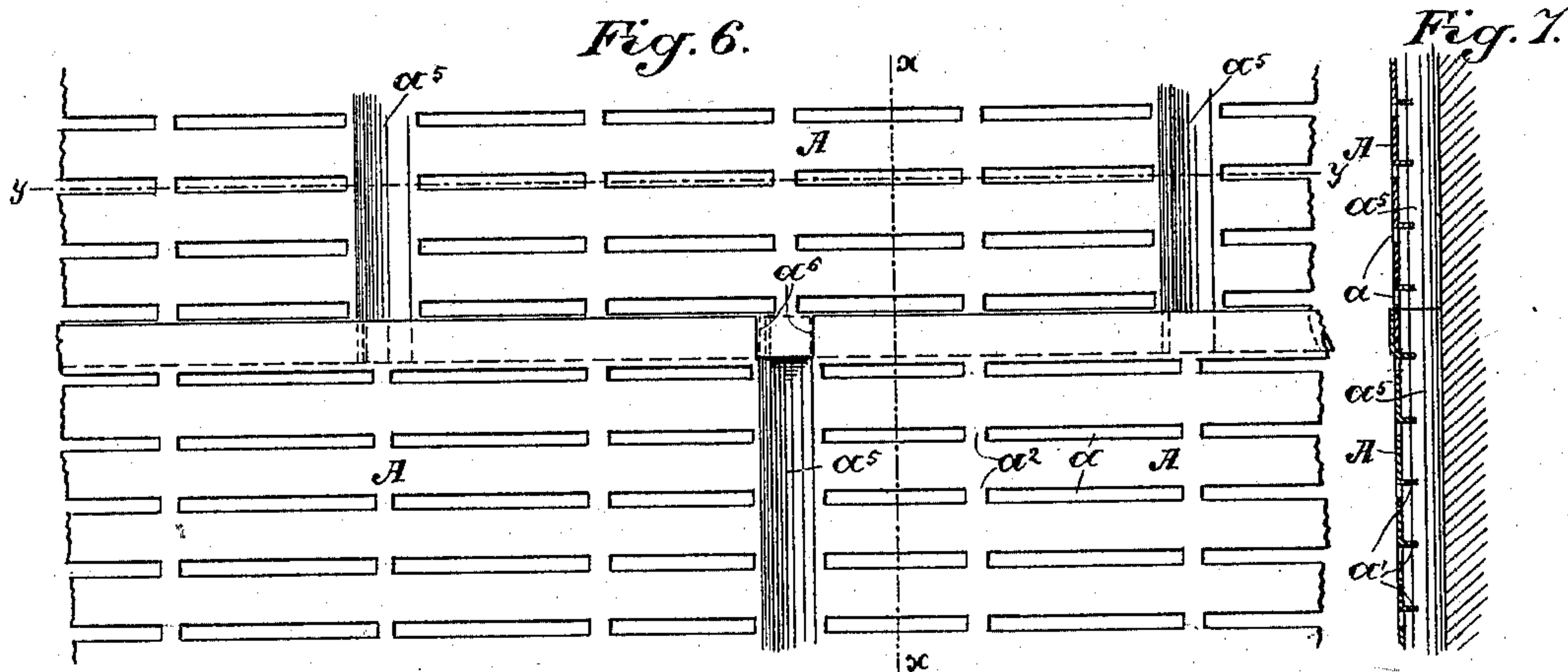
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

M. CARRICK.

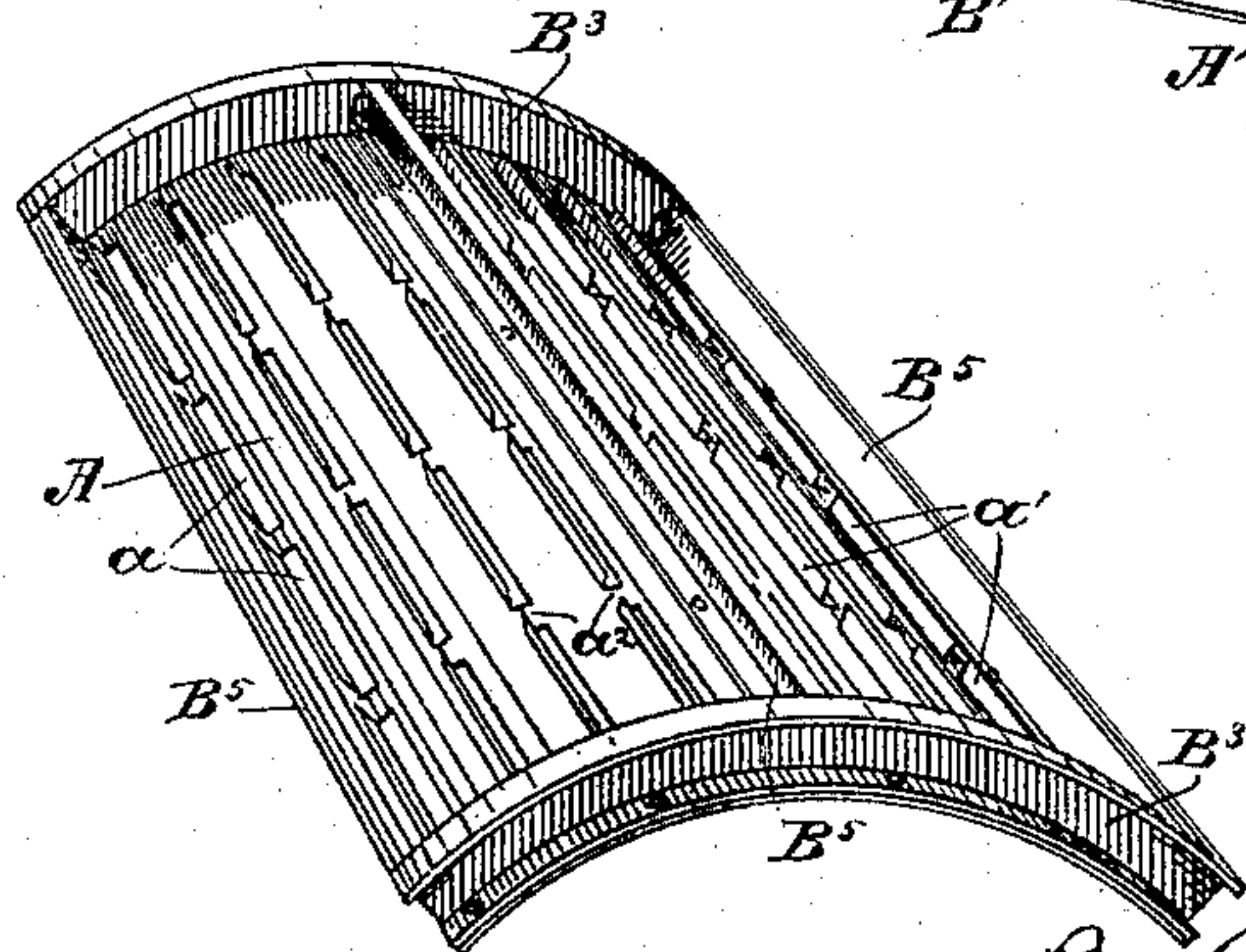
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*Fig. 11.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN CARRICK, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## LATHING AND FINISHING FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,207, dated October 5, 1897.

Application filed April 30, 1897. Serial No. 634,559. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN CARRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Lathing and Finishing for Buildings; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to lathing and finishing for buildings of that class known as "metallic" lathing.

It consists in details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the interior portion of a sheet. Fig. 2 shows its application in the form of a partition. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the same. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 5 shows the sheet bent around a post. Fig. 6 is a front view of sheets being put directly against the wall. Fig. 7 is a vertical section of the same on line  $xx$  of Fig. 6, and Fig. 8 is a horizontal section on line  $yy$  of Fig. 6. Fig. 9 shows the slit in the upper end of the sheet. Fig. 10 shows its application to a ceiling, and Fig. 11 its application to arches.

The object of my invention is to provide for the construction of complete walls, ceilings, and partitions in which a space is provided for deadening, means for protecting the plaster from water, and making the construction vermin-proof.

It also enables the attachment of the lathing directly to interior of brick walls without furring, which must ordinarily be first secured to the wall for the attachment of laths.

It further consists in a means for attaching or connecting the lathing either to the wall, to beams or girders, and in various places where its use is desirable.

The lathing is made in sections or sheets A, which are preferably made of sheet-steel or other suitable metal, and by means of dies properly formed these sheets are stamped with slots or channels  $a$  and intermediate parallel bars  $a'$  and vertical strips  $a^2$ . The portion which forms the slot is so cut that it turns inwardly and forms a key or lock  $a'$  to hold the plaster in place on the interior of the lath, and also a ledge or support to prevent the plaster which protrudes inwardly

from falling down. When these sections are intended to be used as independent partitions, I employ channel-iron strips B. These strips are designed to take the place of studding, terra-cotta, or other material usually used for such purposes, and may be made of any suitable length—as, for instance, to reach from the floor to the ceiling. The slotted strips or plates A are then laid upon these channel-iron strips and are riveted to the outer flanges thereof, as shown, the edges overlapping, so that when covered the entire partition will be completed in a light and rigid form and may be set up in place and secured in any suitable or desired manner. Intermediate channel-irons B' are riveted between the sheets, extending between the vertical centers to bridge and strengthen the structure.

The keys  $a'$ , formed by the turning in of the part which is stamped in cutting the slots or channels  $a$ , form supports at short intervals, so that the plaster will not fall down inside, and the bond or key is exceedingly firm.

Wherever door-casings are to appear they may be made of wood or channel-iron, and at points where it is desirable to have ventilators it is only necessary to leave as many of the open spaces as is desired unplastered, thus leaving a ventilating-space through, and these can be fitted with opening and closing devices of any ornamental or desired pattern, as at  $a^3$ . Such partitions can be set up independently and secured by screws or other fastenings, and if it is desired at any time to move the partition it may be done by removing the plaster and disengaging the fastenings.

The vertical strips  $a^2$ , between the ends of the slots  $a$ , are made of sufficient width that the metal can be bent to any desired angle upon the lines of these vertical ribs, thus fitting the lath into corners or about angles of all descriptions and still leaving it continuous and without broken joints. Such bends may be made in the ceiling-sections or at other points to form panels, and generally any form may be made by thus bending these continuous sheets. Where bends are made, as around studding, intermediate slots or channels  $a^4$  are made in the horizontal bars at suitable intervals, so that there will be no continuous



smooth surfaces of contact which would be liable to crack. These sections can be bent and fitted around pilasters or iron columns of any description, the inturned strips  $a'$  holding the face of the sheet sufficiently far from the part to be covered to allow plaster to be applied and retain it firmly in place. The bending around angles brings the inwardly-projecting ledges toward each other, as shown, and makes a solid and firm support. Where the ends of the sheets meet, the edges may be turned so as to interlock and make a continuous structure.

When the lathing is to be applied directly to the interior surfaces of brick walls of any description, the sheets are stamped with V-shaped angular projections  $a^5$  of any desired or convenient depth. These projections are bent inwardly from the face of the lath, as shown, and extend vertically with reference to the position the lath occupies when in place. The distances between these projections  $a^5$  are such that they will aline with the mortar-spaces between the bricks of the wall, and the sheets are applied by simply nailing through the bottoms of the channels of these V-shaped projections, driving the nails firmly into the mortar. It will be understood that the nail-holes are punched through the metal simultaneously with the punching of the slots and the formation of the other parts. The depth of these channels is such that the lath is supported a suitable distance away from the brick wall, and the sheets are so disposed that they may preferably break joints—that is, the V-shaped portions will stand in line intermediate between the corresponding V-shaped portions of the next adjacent ones above and below. The alternate edges of each of the sheets may also have slits  $a^6$  formed in them, so that if the slit be upon the upper edge of the sheet the lower edge of the next adjacent sheet above will slip into this slit, and thus overlapping and being held together it may be secured by nails driven through it and the V-channel below, and the whole structure becomes interlocked and very firm.

In cases where this lathing is to be employed in conjunction with I floor-beams to form a plastered surface or ceiling below said beams, I employ channel-iron strips  $B^2$ , to which the edges of the sheets are riveted, and these channeled iron strips are cut away, as shown at  $b$ , so that they will rest upon the lower flanges  $d$  of the I-beams  $D$ .

The sheets are so secured to the channel-pieces  $B^2$  that at alternate ends they project sufficiently below the I-beam and to the opposite side, so that the next adjacent sheet may lap upon this projecting end, as shown at  $a^8$ , thus forming a union by reason of the overlap.

The actual support of the sheet is, as before described, by means of the cut-away section  $b$  of the channel-iron  $B^2$  resting on the edges of the beams. The lower surface is plastered, and, if desired, the space above may be filled

with concrete or other material to form a top surface or floor, and this, being subdivided by the channel-irons, forms panels which will not be liable to crack. Between these channel-irons  $B^2$  in this construction are transverse braces  $B^4$ , which serve to unite and stiffen the whole structure. These sheets are also applicable to form arches between the beams or floors, and they are in this construction riveted or secured to curved channel-iron pieces  $B^3$ , constructed similarly to those shown at  $B$ , except that they are curved to form the proper arch.

It will be seen that the sheets  $A$  can be bent to suit the curvature of the channel-iron pieces  $B^3$  and riveted thereto, as previously described.

The sections are strengthened by longitudinal channel-iron pieces  $B^5$  of the same character as those shown at  $B^2$ , to which the edges of the sheets  $A$  are also riveted, and they form upon the upper side containing spaces which may be filled with concrete or any filling or deadening material, and thus form a solid connection between the beams and a suitable flooring for the chambers above.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Metallic lathing consisting of sheets having parallel slots or channels punched there-through in series with inwardly-turned lips or shelves formed by folding the punched portion inwardly about its connected side, vertical connecting-strips between the ends of said slots or channels and V-shaped folds projecting inwardly from the face of the lath adapted to be nailed or secured to the supporting-surface whereby the surface of the sheet is held away from the supporting-surface.

2. Metallic lathing consisting of sheets punched with horizontal parallel strips with inwardly-folded ledges formed therewith, vertical V-shaped channels bent inwardly from the face of the sheet, said channels resting upon the supporting-wall and adapted to be nailed thereto whereby the sheets are supported, and slits made in the edges of the sheets whereby the adjacent sheets above and below are connected together by fitting into said slits.

3. A metallic lathing consisting of sheets having horizontal slots or channels punched therethrough, with inwardly-turned ribs or ledges formed therewith, vertical strips intervening between the ends of the channels, and V-shaped inwardly-turned angular channels serving to support the metallic surface away from the wall to which they are nailed, and the ribs of each sheet breaking joints or alternating with those next adjacent above and below and slits made in the edges of the sheets so that the edges of the adjacent sheets above and below may slip into and engage said slits.

4. Metallic lathing consisting of sheets punched with longitudinal slots or channels



with intumed ledges formed therewith and intermediate connecting strips or bars between the ends of the channels, channel-iron beams, the width of which is equal to the space desired between sheets secured upon opposite sides to form partitions, said sheets overlapping at their edges and being riveted to the parallel flanges of the channel-iron strips and an internal brace or stiffener for the sheets.

5. Metallic lathing consisting of sheets punched with longitudinal slots or channels with intumed ledges formed therewith and intermediate connecting strips or bars between the ends of the channels, channel-iron beams, the width of which is equal to the space desired between sheets secured upon opposite sides to form partitions, said sheets being riveted to the parallel flanges of the channel-iron strips, and intermediate horizontally-disposed channel-iron bridge-bars extending between the vertical channel-iron centers.

6. Metallic lathing consisting of sheets having parallel grooves or channels with intumed flanges and intermediate connecting and supporting strips, channel-iron strips to which the sheets are riveted, said channel-irons having cut-away end portions whereby they are supported upon the flanges of horizontally-laid I-beams, the metallic sheets projecting

at their junction so as to overlap and form a continuous surface, and transverse braces between the channel-irons.

7. Metallic lathing consisting of sheets having parallel slots or channels cut therethrough with intumed ledges and intermediate transverse connecting-strips between the ends of the slots, channel-iron strips bent or curved to fit spaces between floor-beams and having intermediate ribs at intervals, said lathing adapted to receive a filling of plaster or concrete to form a floor-surface upon the upper side and a plastered or ceiling surface below.

8. Metallic lathing consisting of sheets having a series of parallel slots or channels punched therethrough with the punched portions turned inwardly about the single connected edges to form ledges, intermediate vertical continuous strips between the ends of the channels upon the lines of which the sheets may be bent to fit internal or external angles, said sheets having supplemental longitudinal slots or channels at intervals intermediate with the main slots.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

MARTIN CARRICK.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,  
JESSIE C. BRODIE.