

No. 816,420.

PATENTED MAR. 27, 1906.

J. BARBAGELATA, JR.
PLASTERING CONSTRUCTION.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1904.

Fig. 1.

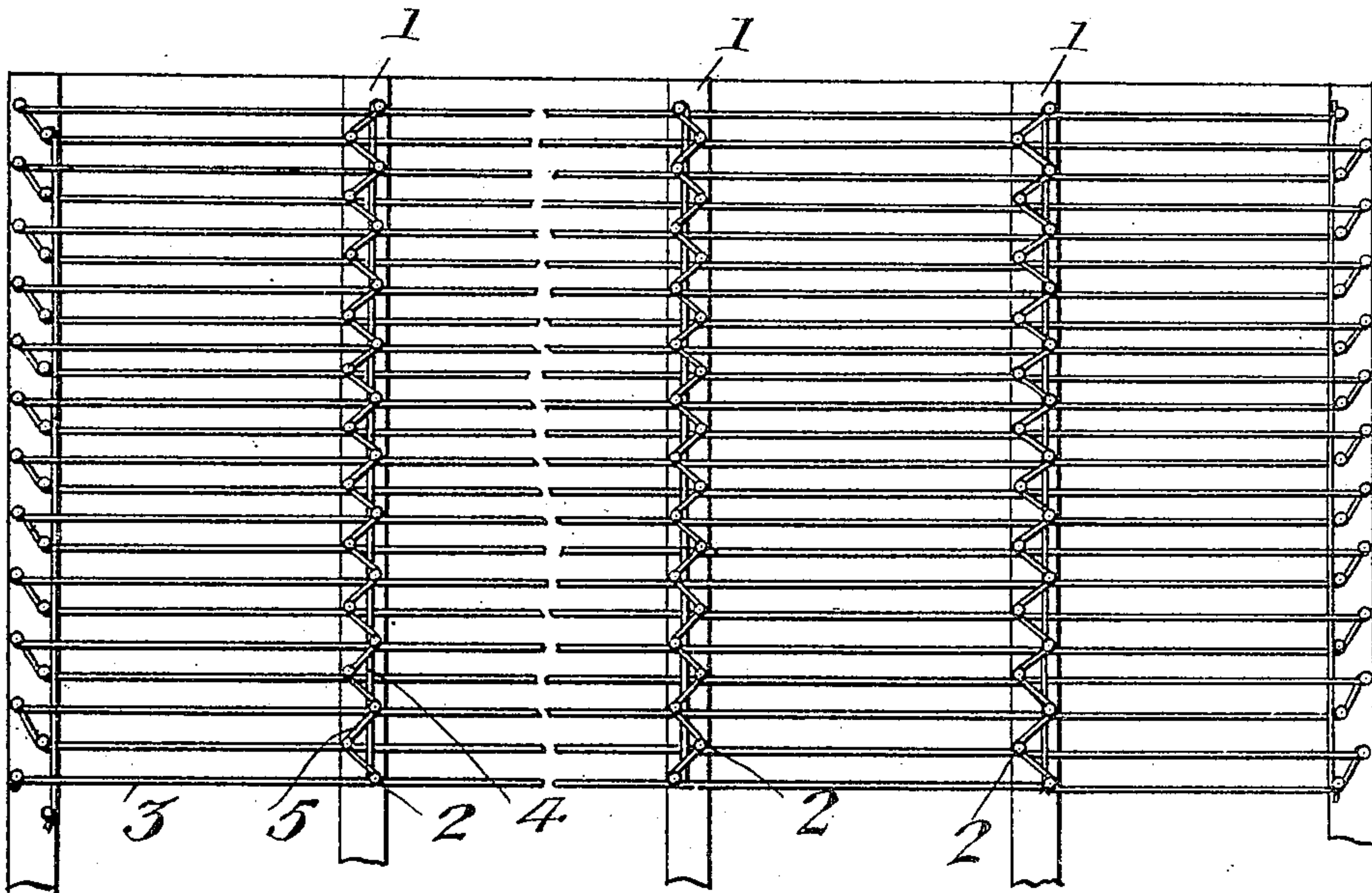


Fig. 2.

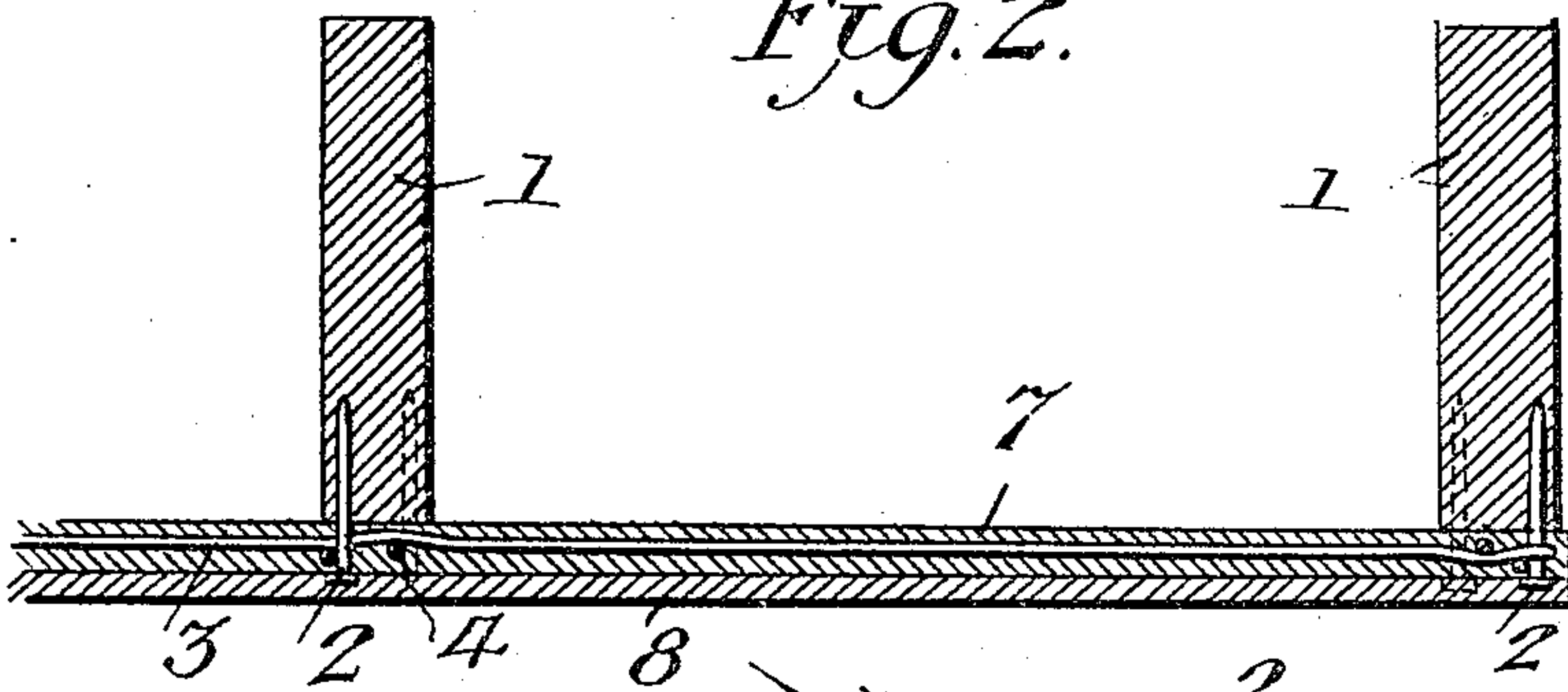
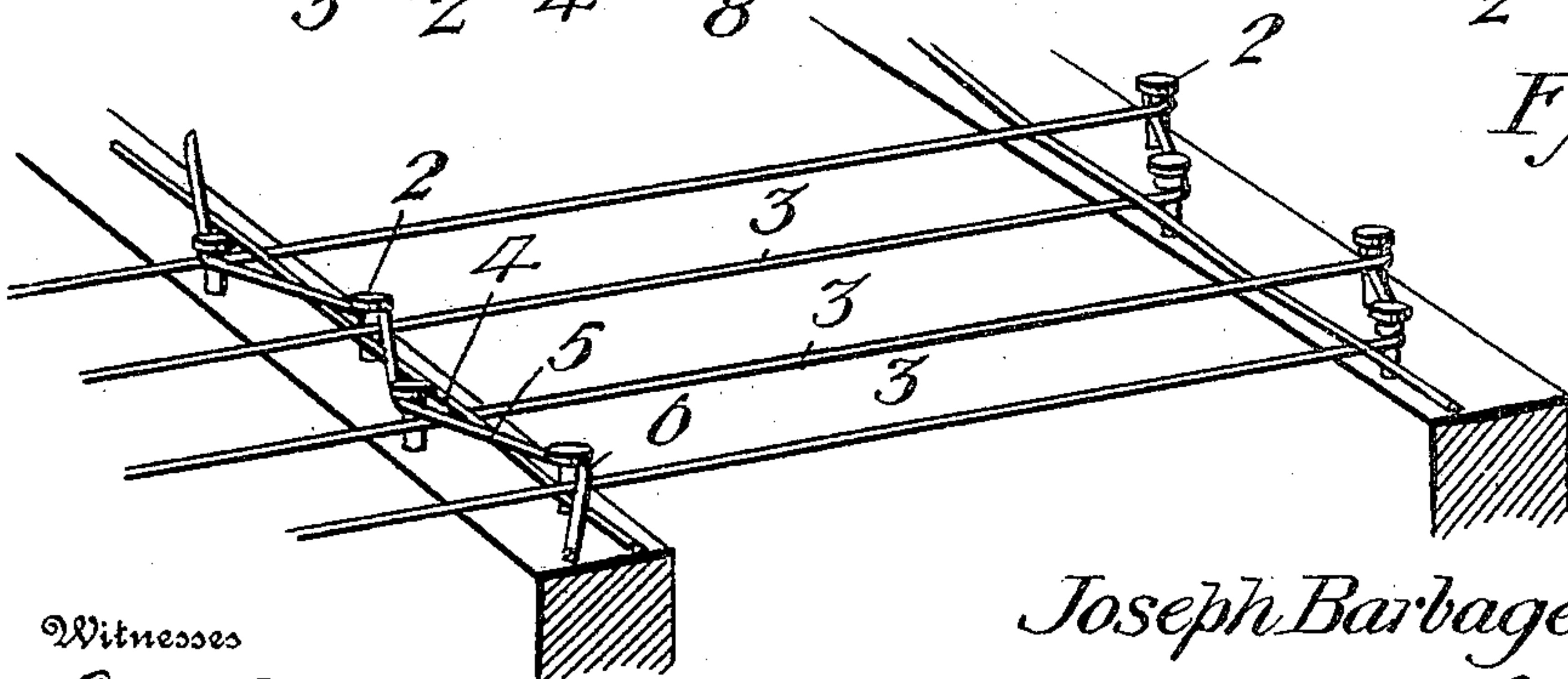


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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PLASTERING CONSTRUCTION.

No. 816,420.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed November 8, 1904. Serial No. 231,966.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BARBAGELATA, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Plastering Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the plastering of rooms and the like.

The object of the invention is to fix the plaster to the beams of the room in an improved manner.

In carrying out the invention nails or spikes are driven into the beams, and wire is wound upon said nails or spikes in a novel manner, as hereinafter described. The plaster is then fixed upon the network produced by the wire.

The invention resides in the particular combination of parts and in the exact details of construction hereinafter specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a wall or ceiling provided with a network formed according to the present invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a perspective view.

Like reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in the different views.

The numeral 1 indicates the beams of the ceiling or wall of a room. Driven into these beams are nails or spikes 2. A piece of wire 3, which may be taken from the ordinary coil, is strung upon the nails 2 in a direction transverse to the beams 1, a single piece of wire being used, if desired, and carried back and forth upon the beams, as shown. In order to lend rigidity to the transverse wires 3, a wire, such as 4, is extended longitudinally along each of the beams 1, said longitudinal

wire being passed under one of the wires 3, over the next wire 3, under the next wire 3, and so on, to form what may be termed a "warp-and-woof" arrangement. A wire, such as 5, is extended in a zigzag direction along each of the beams, as shown, said zigzag wire 5 crossing over every other one of the wires 3 at the point marked 6, where the wire 4 passes beneath said wire 3, as shown in Fig. 3. The wire network formed in this manner is strong and rigid.

The plaster, which, as shown in Fig. 2, may consist of an inner layer 7 and an outer or finished layer 8, can be attached to the wire network in any suitable manner. The preferred method of fixing the plaster to the network is to place said plaster upon a board or support while in a plastic condition and move the board toward the network until the wires are embedded in the plaster. After permitting the plaster to harden the board may be removed, thus leaving the plaster fixed upon the network, as will be understood.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

The combination with the beams of a room, of a zigzag wire extending along each beam, a longitudinal wire extending along each beam, transverse wires connected with said beams and plaster fixed to said wires, said longitudinal wire extending under every other one of the transverse wires, and said zigzag wire extending over all of the transverse wires.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH BARBAGELATA, JR.

Witnesses:

LAWRENCE MORTOHE,
BARBAGELATA LISBATTÀ.