

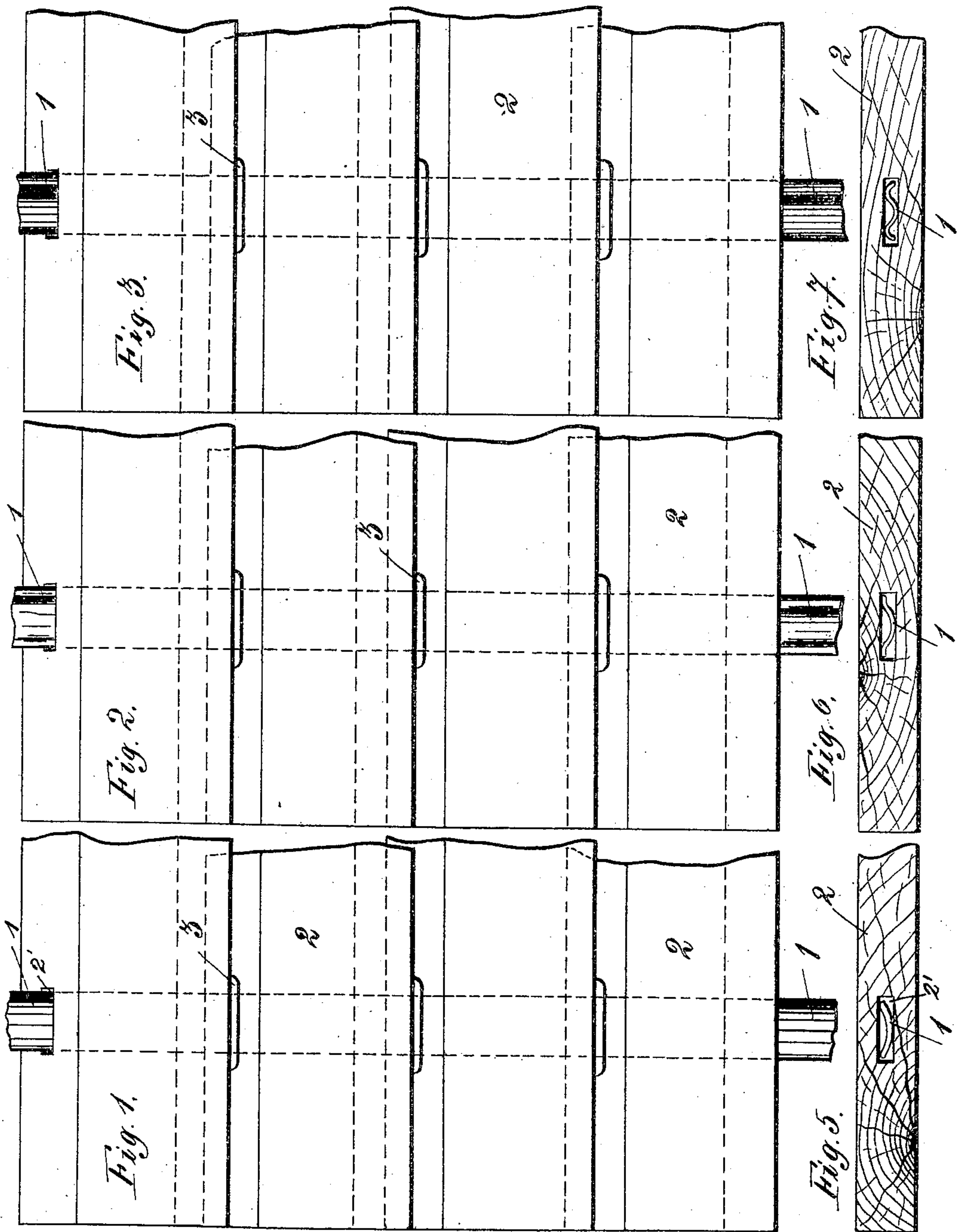
No. 817,716.

PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

P. JAEGER.
LATTICE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

A. H. H. H.

A. H. H. H.

Inventor:

Paul Jaeger

No. 817,716.

PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

P. JAEGER.
LATTICE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 9.

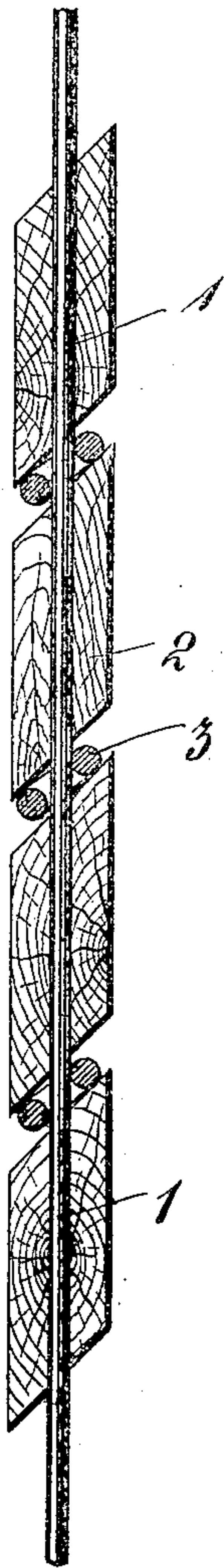


Fig. 10.

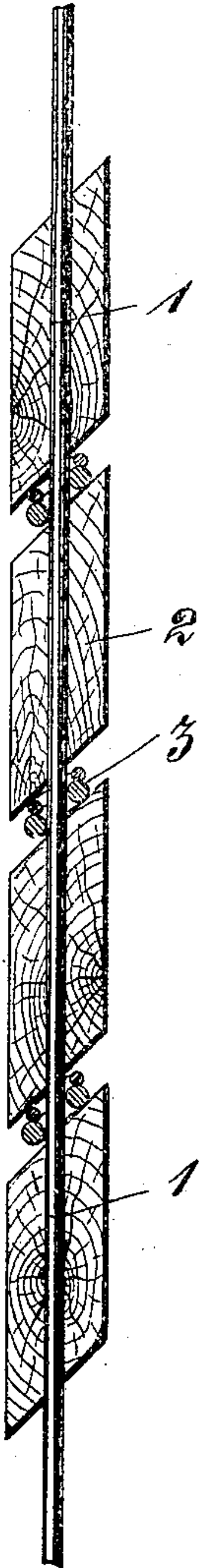


Fig. 4.

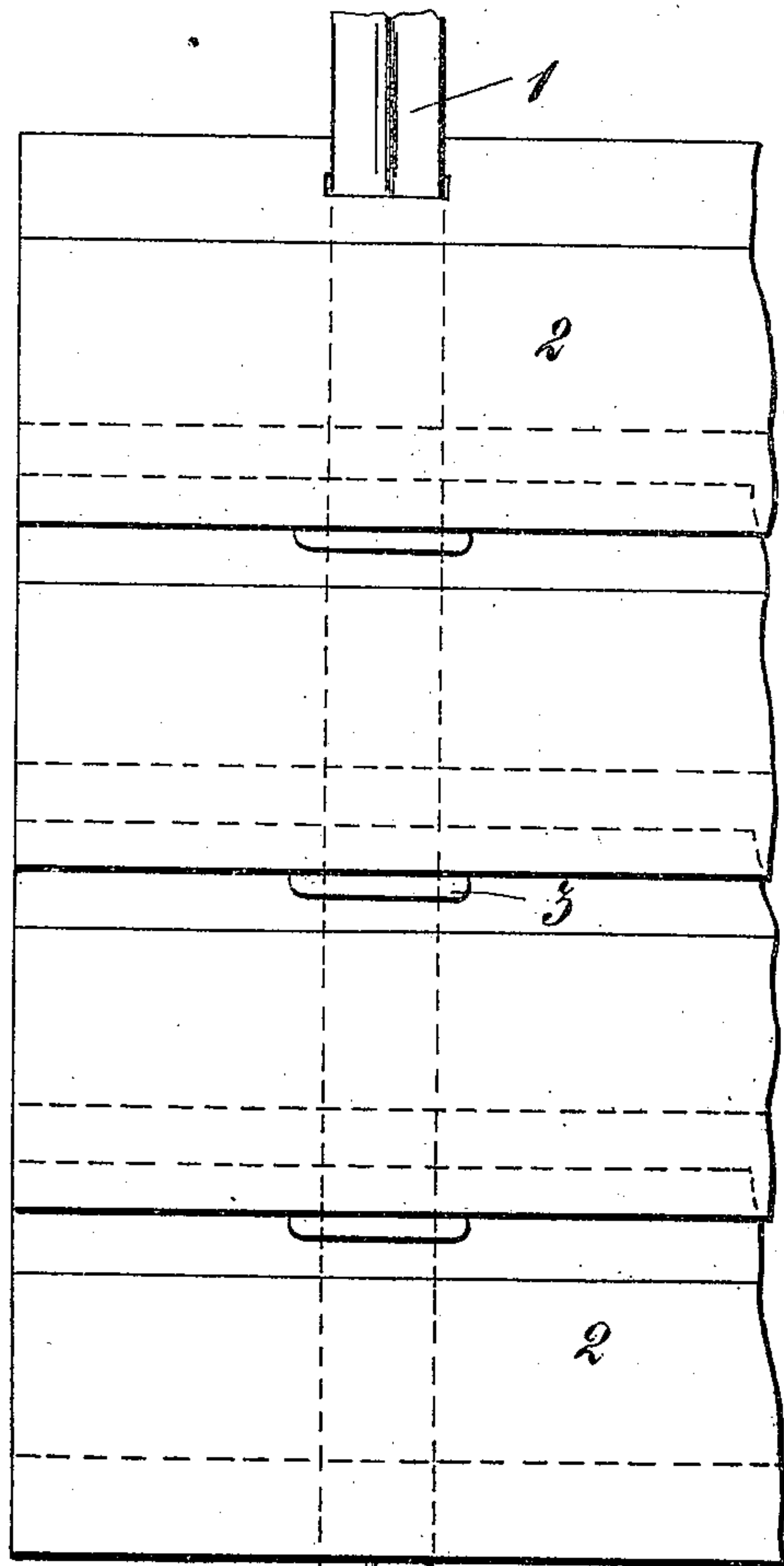
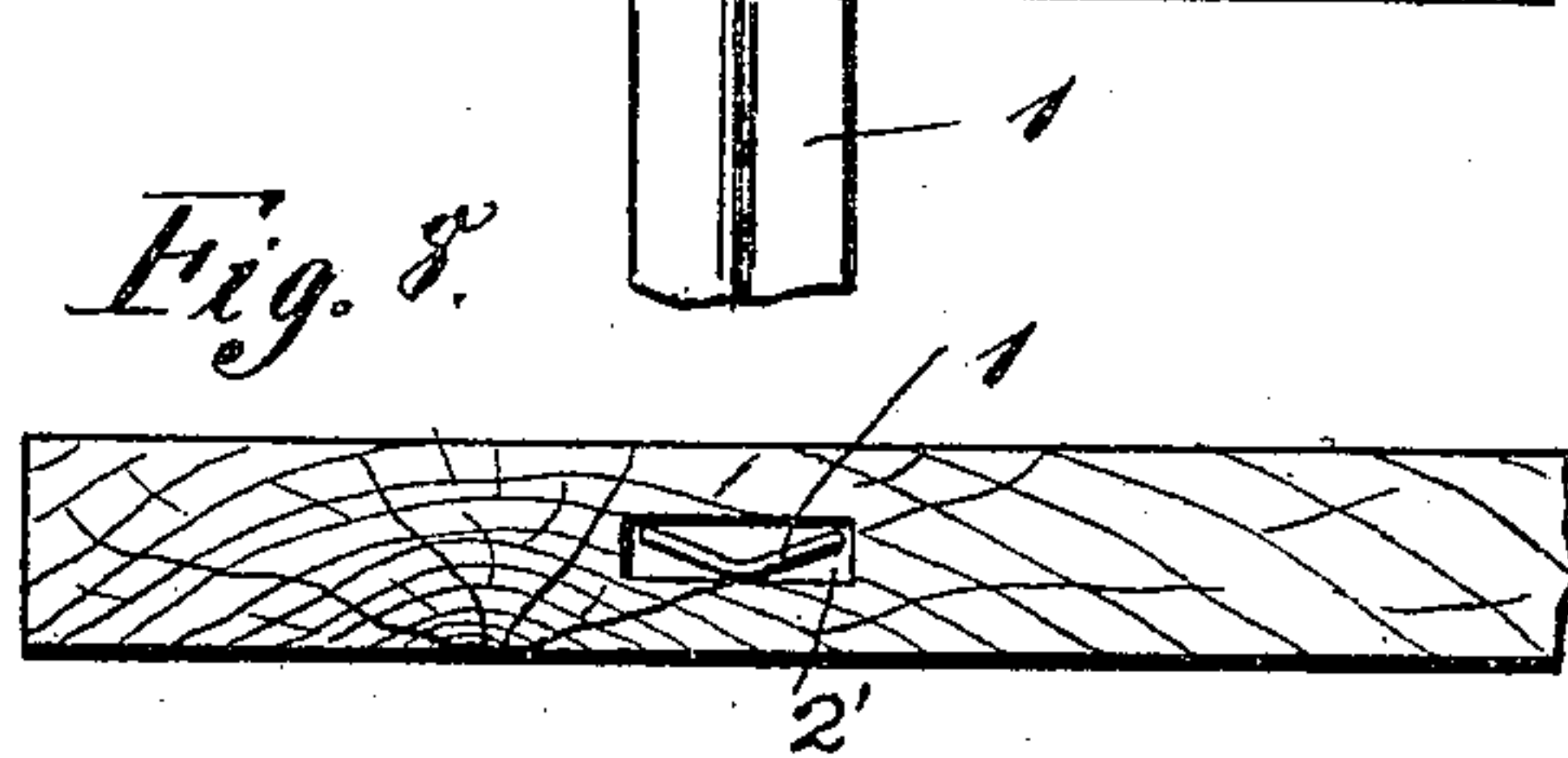


Fig. 8.



Witnesses:

A. H. Langford
A. Belcher

Inventor:

Paul Jaeger

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL JAEGER, OF ESSLINGEN, GERMANY.

LATTICE.

No. 817,716.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 10, 1906.

Application filed January 23, 1905. Serial No. 242,382.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL JAEGER, a subject of the King of Würtemberg, residing in Esslingen-on-the-Neckar, Kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lattices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lattices; and its object is the construction of an elastic lattice which will be simple in operation and not affected by atmospheric conditions.

A substantial objection to the lattices now in use is the tendency of the laths to swell and contract by the changes in the atmospheric conditions. The lattice subsequently becomes warped and is thereby rendered practically useless after a short period of service.

In my improved lattice I employ a series of steel bands bent transversely in the form of angles or curves, on which are suspended laths of wood or any suitable material. For imparting elasticity to the laths I provide a series of rings interposed between the laths, through which the steel supporting-bands are passed.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the advantages of my construction over former devices of this character are simplicity of construction and adaptability to withstand atmospheric changes without being rendered useless.

I will now describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 are front views of my improved lattice. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are cross-sections of Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively; and Figs. 9 and 10 are vertical transverse sections of my improved lattices.

In carrying my invention into effect I provide a series of steel supporting-bands 1, which are bent transversely of their length to form an angle, a curve, or a serpentine curve, or in any other manner which will facilitate the operation of my device. Suspended from the bands 1 are a series of laths 2, having perforations 2', through which the bands 1 are passed. Also suspended on the bands 1 I provide one or more rigid or elastic rings 3, interposed between the laths 2 for imparting elasticity to the lattice.

The advantage of employing bent steel

supporting-bands in combination with the rigid or elastic rings in any construction is that owing to expansion or contraction of the laths brought about by atmospheric changes the action of the rings on the steel bands is such that the lattice maintains its elasticity and normal length under varying conditions. Upon the expansion and contraction of the laths the rings (which are normally in an oblique position) are gradually forced upward until they assume an almost vertical position, the pressure of the rings flattening out the steel bands, thus giving a certain amount of spring to the lattice which is not found in the lattices at present in use.

In former devices where a perfectly flat band is employed the expansion of the laths permits them to become loosened from the supporting-bands and causes them to shift their position. The employment of the elastic separating-rings in my device in combination with the flexible supporting-bands gives an elasticity to my lattice which has not heretofore been obtained. The use of a flexible lattice will be found to give far better results than one that is rigid.

In lieu of the elastic separating-rings I may employ rigid separating-bodies, which, in combination with the steel supporting-bands, the construction of which necessarily makes them flexible, produces a lattice of a high degree of elasticity and of great efficiency.

I do not limit myself to the precise details of construction herein set forth; but the same may be varied without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim—

1. A lattice composed of laths suspended on flexible steel bands bent or curved in cross-section and separating-bodies fitting said bands and adapted to space said laths.

2. A lattice composed of laths suspended on flexible steel bands bent or curved in cross-section and elastic rings for spacing said laths.

3. A lattice composed of laths strung on flexible steel bands bent or curved in cross-section and elastic rings fitting said bands and spacing said laths.

PAUL JAEGER.

In presence of—

ERNEST ENTENMANN,
WM. HAHN.