J. W. KENSETT.

METALLIC LATHING.

No. 181,851. Patented Sept. 5, 1876.

Fig. 1.

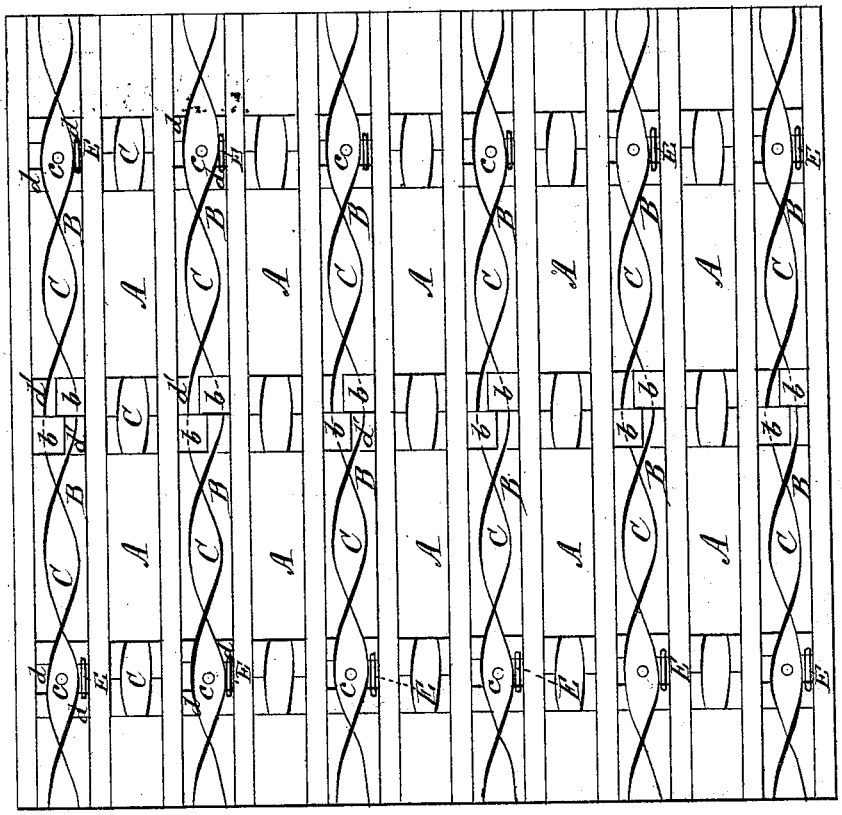

Fig. 2.

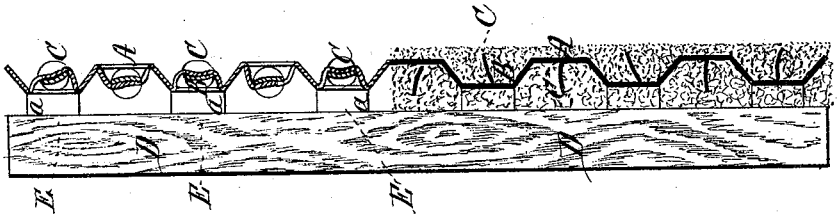

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

J. West Wagner;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. KENSETT, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC LATHING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,851**, dated September 5, 1876; application filed March 21, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. KENSETT, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Lathing, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a face view of a sheet of continuous metallic lathing embracing my invention; Fig. 2, a vertical section thereof; and Fig. 3 a detail view of my twisted or spiral metallic lath.

This invention relates more particularly to means for holding the plastic covering or cement to the metallic carrier, which will be hereinafter fully described, and specifically claimed.

Referring to the drawings, A A are the corrugations of a metallic carrier, such as I prefer to use, and which is fully described and shown in Letters Patent of the United States bearing even date herewith, and wherein my preferred method of applying the cement or plaster is set forth at length. A further description here, therefore, is deemed unnecessary, since I claim herein only my construction of lath and diaphragm or carrier.

In the depressions B B, between the corrugations A, I secure by means to be presently described, a twisted or spiral metallic lath, C, drawn or twisted from a narrow strip of sheet-tin, or other suitable metal. This spiral lath I propose to use, as on some occasions it may be desirable, independently of its carrier—that is, as other lathing is used in building. When used, as shown, with its carrier of sheet metal or tin, it is placed in the depression, so as to be flush with the elevation. It forms a most desirable and secure clamp or hold for the plaster, and is able to hold the plaster intact, even when subjected to the most severe concussions. Upon one side of the corrugated carrier I form cleats *a a* at intervals corresponding to the studding D, which serve to hold it from the wooden surface and isolate it. I fasten my spiral laths C in the depressions B, by means of struck-up clamps or chairs *b b*, at intervals sufficient to hold the laths C rigidly and securely. These spiral laths C are secured in the depressions B, upon the both sides of the carrier. At the junctions of the carrier with the studding C, these spiral laths present their flat or nearly flat vanes to the carrier, and are there secured at *c c* by nails. Openings *d d* also occur at these intervals, formed by the striking out of the cleats. Openings *d' d'* also occur at the clamps *b b*, which serve to permit both the inner and outer coats of plaster which cover the diaphragm or carrier to be interlocked. Staples E, or nails *c'*, may be used to secure the carrier or plaster-holder to the wooden surface. When the spiral laths C are to be used independently of the carrier, as shown in Fig. 3, I may or not reverse each alternate lath and fasten them by nails.

I claim—

1. A twisted or spiral lath of tin or sheet metal.

2. The combination of a twisted or spiral metallic lath, C, with a corrugated metallic carrier for the plaster, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a twisted or spiral metallic lath C with the depressions B, and clamp or chair fastenings *b b*, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES W. KENSETT.

Witnesses:

A. E. H. JOHNSON,

J. W. HAMILTON JOHNSON.