(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. HAYES.

METALLIC LATHING.

No. 420,661. Patented Feb. 4, 1890.

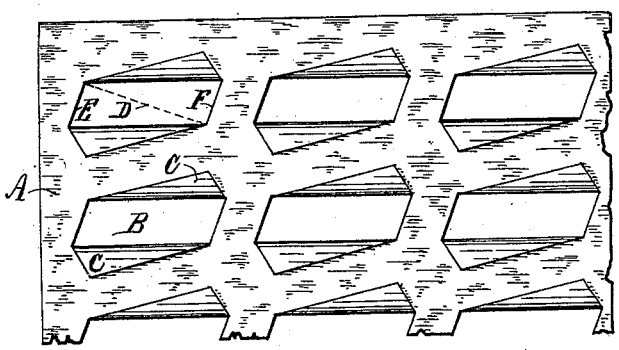

Fig. 1.

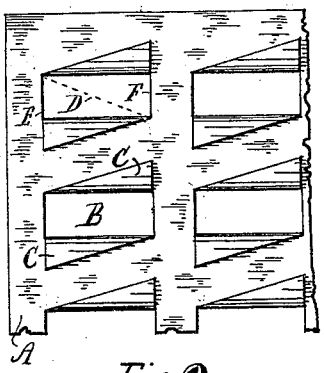

Fig. 2.

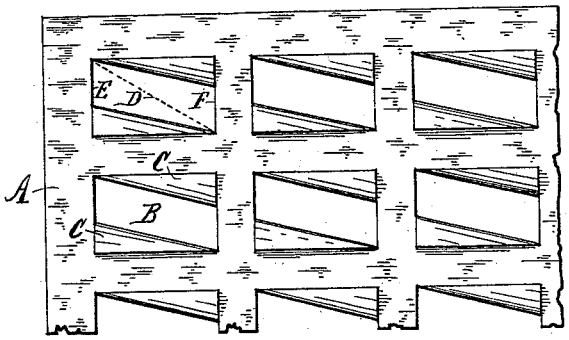

Fig. 3.

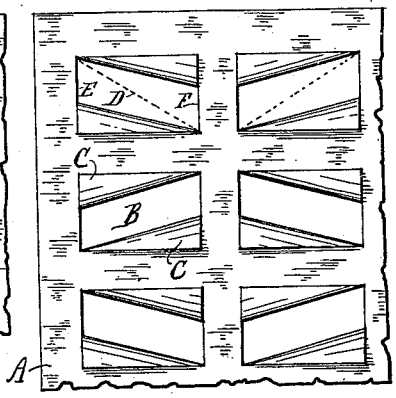

Fig. 4.

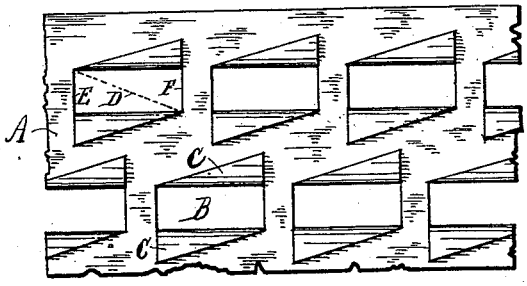

Fig. 5.

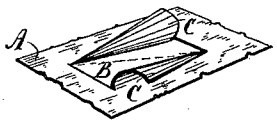

Fig. 6.

Witnesses:
James R. McAfee.
Geo. A. Hayes.

Inventor:
Geo Hayes.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. HAYES.

METALLIC LATTING.

No. 420,661. Patented Feb. 4, 1890.

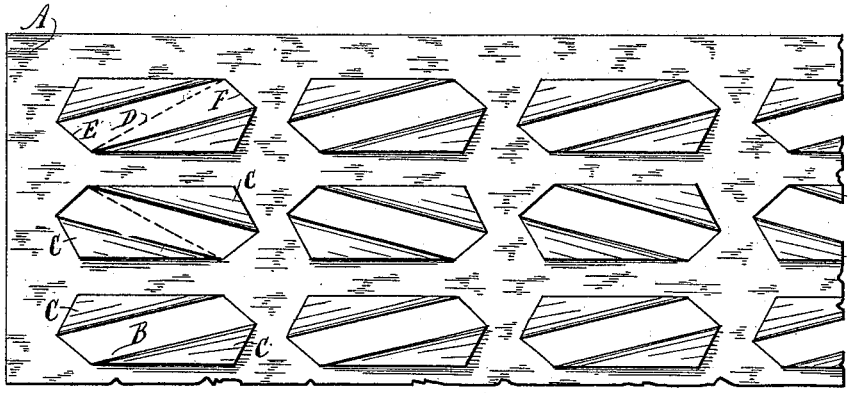

Fig. 7.

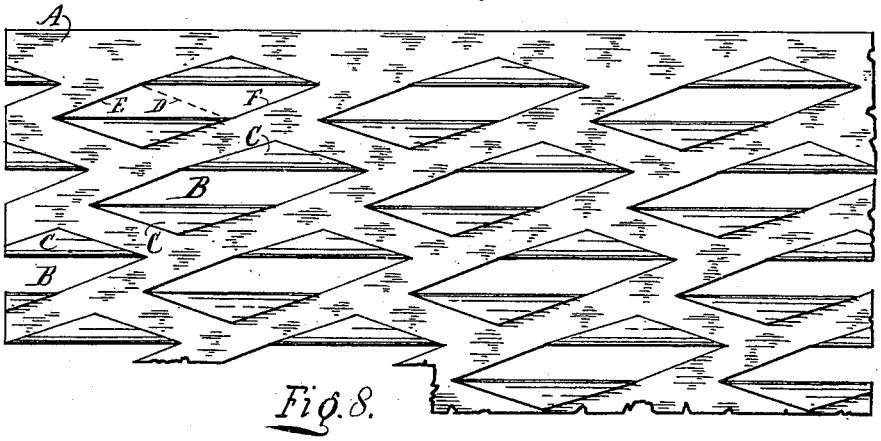

Fig. 8.

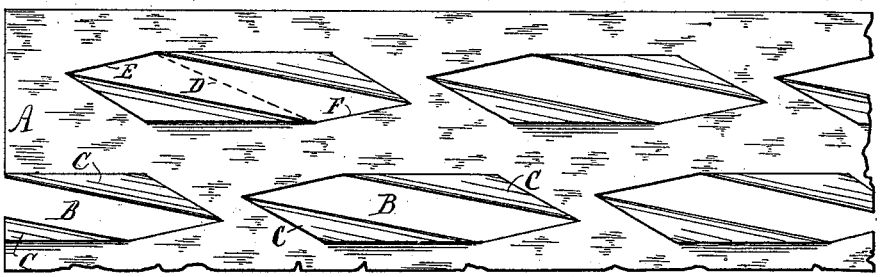

Fig. 9.

Witnesses:
James R. McAfee.
Geo. A. Hayes.

Inventor:
Geo. Hayes.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HAYES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METALLIC LATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,661, dated February 4, 1890.

Application filed November 2, 1889. Serial No. 328,997. (No model.) Patented in England October 23, 1888, No. 15,235; in Belgium October 26, 1888, No. 83,740; in France October 26, 1888, No. 193,756; in Italy October 26, 1888, No. 24,317, and in Canada January 23, 1889, No. 30,611.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HAYES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Metallic Lathing, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, October 23, 1888, No. 15,235; in France, October 26, 1888, No. 193,756; in Belgium, October 26, 1888, No. 83,740; in Italy, October 26, 1888, No. 24,317, and in Canada, January 23, 1889, No. 30,611,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a sheet-metal lathing in sheet or strip provided at near intervals throughout with apertures of peculiar shape, each aperture having been formed by making an incision, in shape a zigzag or assimilating a letter Z, through the sheet in a clean-cut line and (without removing any portion of the metal from the sheet) forcing outwardly the pointed edge metal each side of the cut with a backward bend or roll, leaving the opening of shape approximating at rhomboid, with the edge metal projecting at two sides thereof as tongues, hooks, or barbs to grasp plaster when applied thereto, all as hereinafter more fully described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a piece of sheet-metal lathing, showing the apertures and projecting tongues. A diagonal dotted line in the upper left-hand corner aperture shows the position and direction of the initial cut or incision. The apertures here shown are of rhomboidal shape. Fig. 2 is another piece of the sheet-metal lathing with apertures of rectangular shape. Fig. 3 is a similar view of lathing with apertures of rhomboidal shape, each aperture arranged diagonally all in one direction. Fig. 4 is a similar view of lathing with apertures like Fig. 3, but arranged alternately in opposite direction. Fig. 5 is a similar view of lathing with apertures like Fig. 2, but arranged to "break joint" in alternating lines. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a small piece of the lathing showing one aperture illustrating shape and manner in which the tongues project. Fig. 7 is a face view of a piece of lathing with apertures of rhomboidal shape arranged diagonally in alternate lines lengthwise the sheet. Fig. 8 is another face view of a piece of lathing with rhomboidal apertures arranged to run parallel to the edge of the sheet, but breaking joint across the sheet. Fig. 9 is another view of lathing with rhomboidal apertures diagonally arranged and breaking joints in alternate lines across the sheet.

In all the above figures one of the apertures is shown with a diagonal dotted line across its face, showing the direction of the initial cut.

In the drawings, A indicates the lathing sheet or strip.

B indicates the apertures.

C indicates the tongues, hooks, or barbs.

D indicates the line of the initial cut or incision, and E at one end of the aperture and F at the other end indicate the line of the secondary cuts. Usually in making the openings the die forms the cut D, and entering cuts the end cuts E and F during its progress; but all the three cuts may be made simultaneously. As the die enters it separates the edge metal both sides of the cut D, turning the edge metal outward, and with a backward bend or roll, which, after the die has retired, remain standing or projecting as tongues, hooks, or barbs, to grasp plaster when applied to the lathing. Each opening has two of the tongues all throughout the sheet.

It will be readily seen that the cuts combined as one incision form a zigzag line, or approximating a letter Z, or it may be spoken of as serrated.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A sheet-metal lath having at intervals throughout apertures of rhomboidal shape, each with two projecting tongues, hooks, or barbs formed of the edge metal turned outward with a backward bend or roll in forming the aperture, essentially as shown and described.

2. A sheet-metal lath having at intervals throughout apertures formed by cutting through the sheet on the lines or incisions

D, E, and F, and bending outwardly from the plane of the sheet the edge metal at each side of the line D with a curve to constitute two projecting tongues, hooks, or barbs, as and for the purpose herein set forth.

3. A sheet-metal lath having at intervals throughout apertures formed from an incision cut as two parallel lines with a diagonal line connecting them, the edge metal both sides of the diagonal cut turned outwardly, essentially as shown and described.

4. A sheet-metal lath having at intervals throughout oblong apertures, each having at two sides thereof a tongue, hook, or barb of the edge metal turned outward and backward from a cut made through the metal diagonally to the end lines of the aperture and connecting them, essentially as shown and described.

GEO. HAYES.

Witnesses:
JAMES R. MCAFEE,
GEO. A. HAYES.