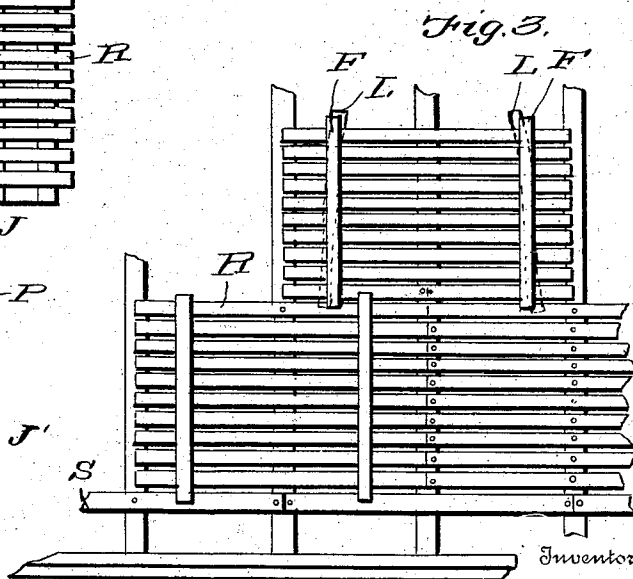
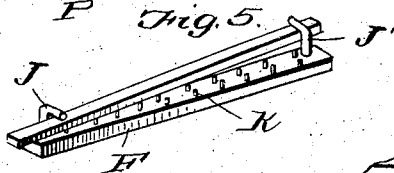
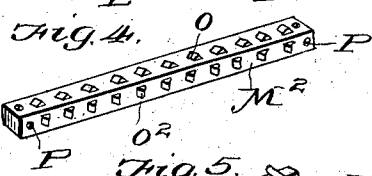
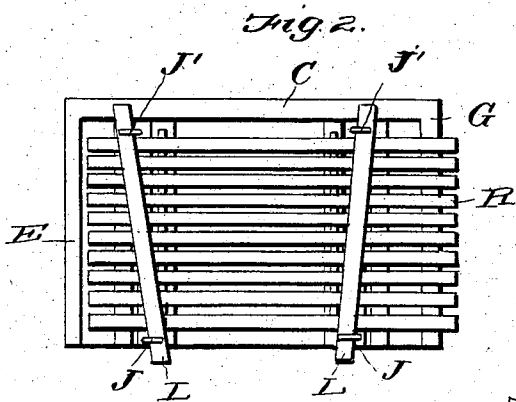
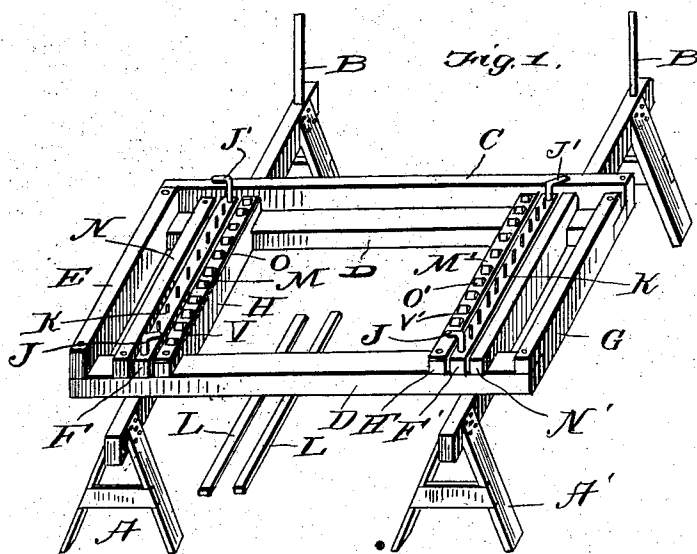


No. 738,979.

PATENTED SEPT. 15, 1903.

A. H. BOWLZER.
LATH SPACING TABLE AND TIE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

R. A. Boswell.
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By

[Signature]
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED H. BOWLZER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LATH-SPACING TABLE AND TIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 738,979, dated September 15, 1903.

Application filed April 21, 1902. Serial No. 104,081. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED H. BOWLZER, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 28 Yeakel street, city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lath-spacing Tables and Ties, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lathwork in which a single lath at a time is placed into the framework of a building and nailed thereto, usually in sections of ten laths each in order to break the joints properly, and are later overlaid with common plaster or adamant plaster, the space between the laths being governed by the kind of plaster used; and the objects of my improvements are, first, to provide means for placing and tacking onto the framework of a building a whole lath-section of laths at a single instant, to be severally nailed afterward, the lath-section to contain as many laths as it is desired to break joints with; second, to provide a table on which to properly butt and space the required number of laths to fill a lath-section; third, to provide facilities with the table for tie-bars on which to bind a section of laths previously butted and spaced; fourth, to afford facilities with the tie-bars for the holding of thick and thin laths for suitable engagement with the wall and the proper spacing of the laths on the wall and the section putting on; fifth, to afford facilities with the tie-bars for the rigid engagement of the laths and their quick release therefrom in order to be refilled; sixth, to afford facilities with the tie-bars for lateral adjustment of the lath to accommodate the kind of plaster to be used and with the table for longitudinal adjustment to suit long or short lath-sections. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal top view in perspective of the spacing-table, tie-bars, and bind, showing my improvement complete and mounted upon a pair of framing-horses. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the spacing-table and tie-bars, the horses removed and showing a section of laths tied and bound ready to be removed, passed up to be placed and tacked onto the wall. Fig. 3 is a vertical plan view of studding in a wall, the top and

sides broken away, and showing the manner of placing and tacking onto a wall or ceiling a whole section of laths at a time. Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal side and top view in perspective of a modified form of spacing-rack. Fig. 5 is an enlarged longitudinal side and top view in perspective of a tie-bar and bind removed from the holder on the spacing-table.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In order to be able to place and tack more laths than one at a time onto the framework of a building, it is necessary that the laths first be arranged into lath-sections of the desired number of laths, with their ends brought into line with one another and their edges evenly and properly spaced from each other and temporarily tied and bound together in this manner and as referred to hereinafter.

In order to perfect suitable arrangement of the laths into lath-sections and to facilitate the operation of binding and tying of the laths in connection with the putting of them onto the wall, I have provided a table D D, having an end butt-piece E, side butt-piece C, and piece G, against which the ends of the laths abut when placed on the spacing-rack M M', provided on the upper face of the cross-heads H H'. Further, I provide tie-bars F F' for holding the laths and engaging with the wall, to be hereinafter more fully explained.

In the drawings I have mounted said table D D upon a pair of framing-horses A A', the rear portions of which afford a desirable and convenient place upon which to pile a number of bundles of laths for immediate use, the standards B B preventing their rolling away. The object in not affixing legs to the table is to keep the same light and small for convenience in moving through doorways, upstairs, from one job to the other, or from the floor to the lather's staging, where my device is also adapted to be used.

The cross-heads H and H' aforementioned are mounted upon the table D D, near either end thereof, and are provided with spacing-racks M M' for spacing the lath and parallel bars N N', that, with the parts H and H', form a groove or slot, in which is held the tie-bars F and F' in suitable relation to said spacing-

racks. The cross-head H is stationary and in close proximity of the butt-board E aforementioned, while the head H' is movable lengthwise on the table, so as to accommodate

5 full lengths or short lengths of laths.

The spacing-rack M and M' aforementioned consists of a series of spaces V V', formed by tapered or V-shaped projections O O' on the cross-head H H', the spaces corresponding in

10 number and position to each other, there being enough of them to receive the desired number of laths for a section of lathing, each space being wide enough to receive a single lath.

15 The thickness of the base portion of projections O O' is to govern the width of space between the laths, and the said projections are made with a taper toward their tops, so as to accommodate the varying widths of laths

20 to cause as little friction as possible between the laths and said projections as the section of laths is removed therefrom. I prefer to make these spacing-racks M M' of metal in the form shown in Fig. 4, with projections O and O', the

25 projections O being of a different thickness than the projections O' to vary the spaces between the laths, as is obvious, and the cross-head is changed to present the desired edge by means of screws at P P.

30 The tie-bars F and F' aforementioned are preferably of hard wood and long enough to overreach a section of laths laterally and are provided with projecting steel brad-points K K and at either end with upwardly-extending

35 hooks J J', facing opposite to each other (see Fig. 5) to engage with the clamp-bars L L, to be referred to hereinafter.

The brad-points K K aforementioned are spaced on the tie-bars F and F' to correspond

40 with the center of the spaces V V' of the spacing-racks M M' aforescribed and engage with the center of each lath as it is laid thereon, and becomes tied thereto by means of the clamp-bars L L, which crowd said laths

45 down onto said brad-points as their respective ends are forced under the clamp-hooks J J' over said laths. Thus it is obvious that the thin lath does not descend onto the brads so much as does the thick ones. Hence I am

50 enabled to hold the run of thick and thin laths on the same tie-bars.

The tie-bars F and F' engage with the laths at such a place near either end thereof as to come between the studs or joist, leaving the

55 contact-point of the laths and framework open and free to be nailed.

In short lengths of laths, such as between two studs or joists, I would only use one tie-bar F, so as to come between the stud or

60 joist to give room for nailing.

A single tie-bar F can be used to advantage in longer lengths of laths than between two studs by simply providing two rows of brad-points K instead of one, (see Fig. 5,) so as to

65 prevent the laths from pivoting thereon while putting on.

The clamp-hooks J' J' face opposite to each other, while the hooks J J face one another on said tie-bars F and F' for the purpose of

70 tie the laths onto said tie-bars and the quick release of said tie-bars from the wall, referred to hereinafter.

Whenever two tie-bars F F' are used in a single lath-section, I prefer to have but one

75 row of brad-points K in each bar, so that the operator can careen the laths a little either way to accommodate any warp or irregularity in the framework.

The clamp-bars L L aforementioned are a

80 a little longer than the tie-bars F F' for the purpose of having the projecting ends engage with the start or previously-nailed lath S. (See Fig. 3.)

The thickness of the hooks J' J' is less than

85 the width of a space between the laths, yet the relation of said hooks to the start lath S and the first lath in the section is such as to form the proper space between them, said hooks being thinner than a space and are

90 easily removed therefrom upon being released by the bind-bars L L. The lath-section R thus squared, spaced, and tied to the tie-bars F F' by the clamp-bars L L on the table D D is passed up to the wall or ceiling, and one

95 edge thereof is engaged to the start lath S or previously-nailed lath by means of the hooks J' J' and the projecting ends of said clamp-bars L L. The opposite edge thereof is secured by a lath-nail in the middle stud. I

100 then proceed to nail two rows of nails across the lath-section into the middle studs, after which I seize the clamp-bars L L by their projecting ends (see Fig. 3) and move them in the direction shown by the dotted lines, thus

105 releasing said tie-bars, which I pass back to be refilled while I proceed to nail the remainder of the section.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim—

110 1. In a lath-spacing table and tie, the combination of the table D D, having an end butt-piece E, side butt-piece C, end piece G, cross-heads H and H', spacing-racks M, M', and tie-bars F, F', together with means for holding

115 said tie-bars in suitable relation to said spacing-racks and for tying with a section of butted and spaced laths, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lath-spacing table and tie having an

120 end butt-piece E, a side butt-piece C, and an end piece G, in combination with a cross-head H, stationary thereon, a cross-head H', movable lengthwise thereon to accommodate long or short length sections of laths, spacing-racks

125 M, M', and tie-bars F, F', and means for holding said tie-bars in suitable relation to said spacing-racks substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of a table D D, with an

130 end butt-piece E, side butt-piece C, tie-bars F, F', and spacing-racks M, M', having picket projections O, O' thereon, to govern the width of space between the laths, and spaces V, V',

formed between said projections to hold the laths central on the brad-points K, K, substantially as set forth.

5 4. The combination of a table D D, an end butt-piece E, side butt-piece C, cross-heads H, H', spacing-racks M, M', with the tie-bars F, F', having brad-points K, K, corresponding to the center of the spaces V, V', projecting clamp-hooks, J, J', on each tie-bar, bind-bars,

L, L, to engage with said hooks and tie a section of laths onto said tie-bars, substantially as set forth.

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

ALFRED H. BOWLZER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BOEHM,
R. C. LINDER.