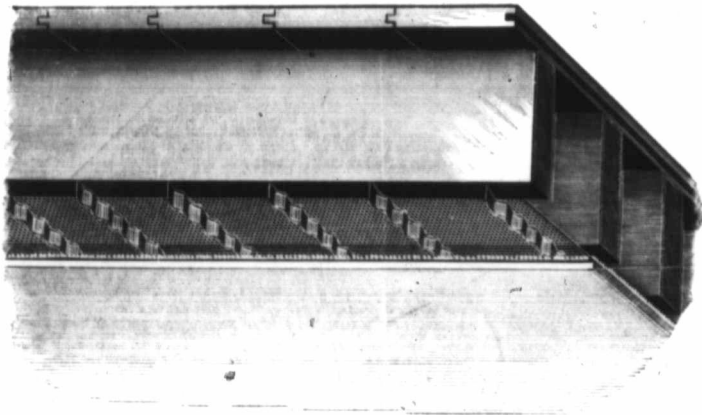


**Greening's Patent Fire-Proof Lathing.**

This lathing consists of a combination of wire cloth,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch mesh, made of No. 18 steel wire, and a crimped iron furring varying from  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 1 inch wide. In applying, the furring strips are first stapled across the joists every nine inches, the cloth being then stretched over and stapled and tied to the furring, giving great strength and stiffness to the fabric.

The advantages we claim for our new lathing are, that it has fire-proof qualities not possessed by any other make on the market. By the use of our patented corrugated iron strips, the mortar can be kept clear of the joists a sufficient distance to insure perfect protection against their firing, even if the mortar becomes red hot. To practically demonstrate this, in August, 1888, we built a brick furnace, covering it on the inside with our lathing, and plastered same with ordinary two-coat work. We copy the following newspaper account of the test:

(From the Hamilton Spectator, August 31st, 1888.)

**A Successful Invention.—B. Greening & Co.'s New Fire-Proof Substitute for Laths.**—Yesterday afternoon a large number of architects, insurance men, school trustees, aldermen, and others interested in buildings were present at a test of a new wire substitute for laths, which has been recently perfected by B. Greening & Co., the well-known wire workers of this city. A brick furnace was erected in a vacant lot opposite the factory, and over the top of it and one side was built an ordinary ceiling of mortar on the wire screen which they propose to substitute for laths. The furnace had no other top but this coat of plaster, and across the top of the imitation ceiling on the upper side was placed an ordinary joist, at a distance of one inch above the plaster and wire screen. The object of the test was to demonstrate such a ceiling in a room would withstand intense heat without cracking or breaking off or allowing the fire to communicate to the joists beneath the plaster. The fire was lighted at 4.15, and was fed with tarred felt and dry pine until the flames fairly roared out of the two apertures left in the sides of the furnace to afford a draft. The experiment was closely watched by the gentlemen present, and was declared in every respect an entire success. The fire was kept going for nearly an hour, and the furnace packed with wood nearly to the roof, but though the brick wall cracked in several directions under the intense heat, the thin ceiling did not show the slightest symptom of cracking and the joist above it did not even char.