

C. G. BODMAN.  
BARBED FENCE WIRE.

No. 262,200.

Patented Aug. 8, 1882.

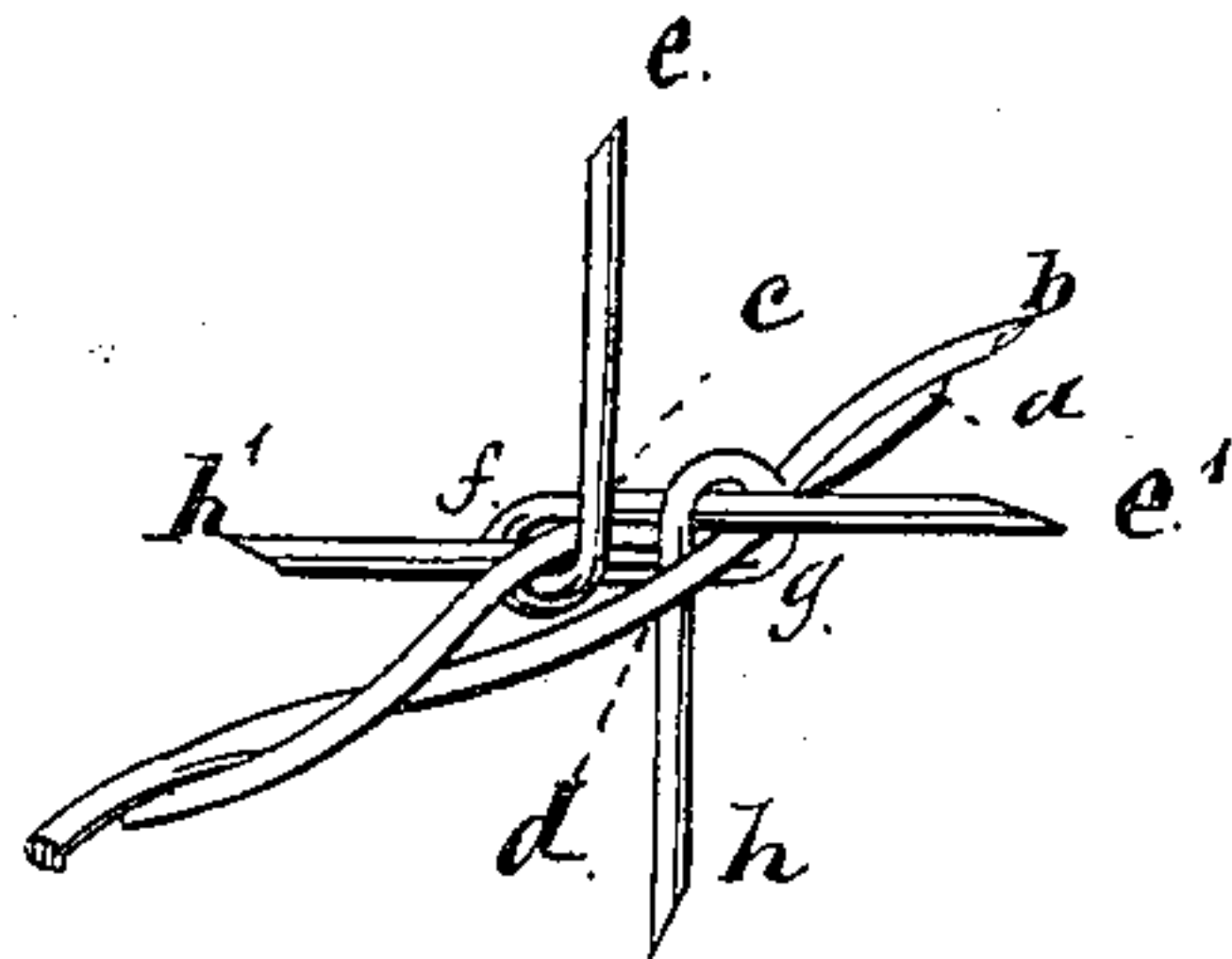


Fig. 1.

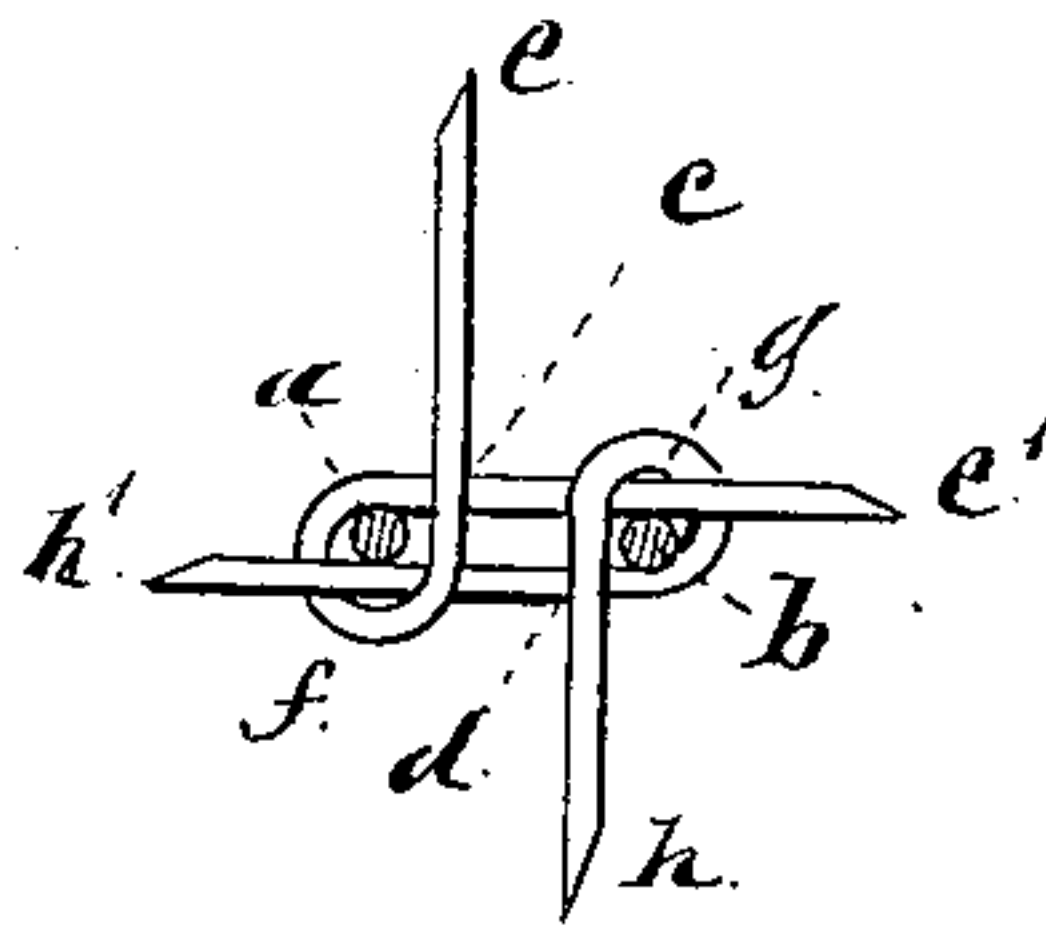


Fig. 2.

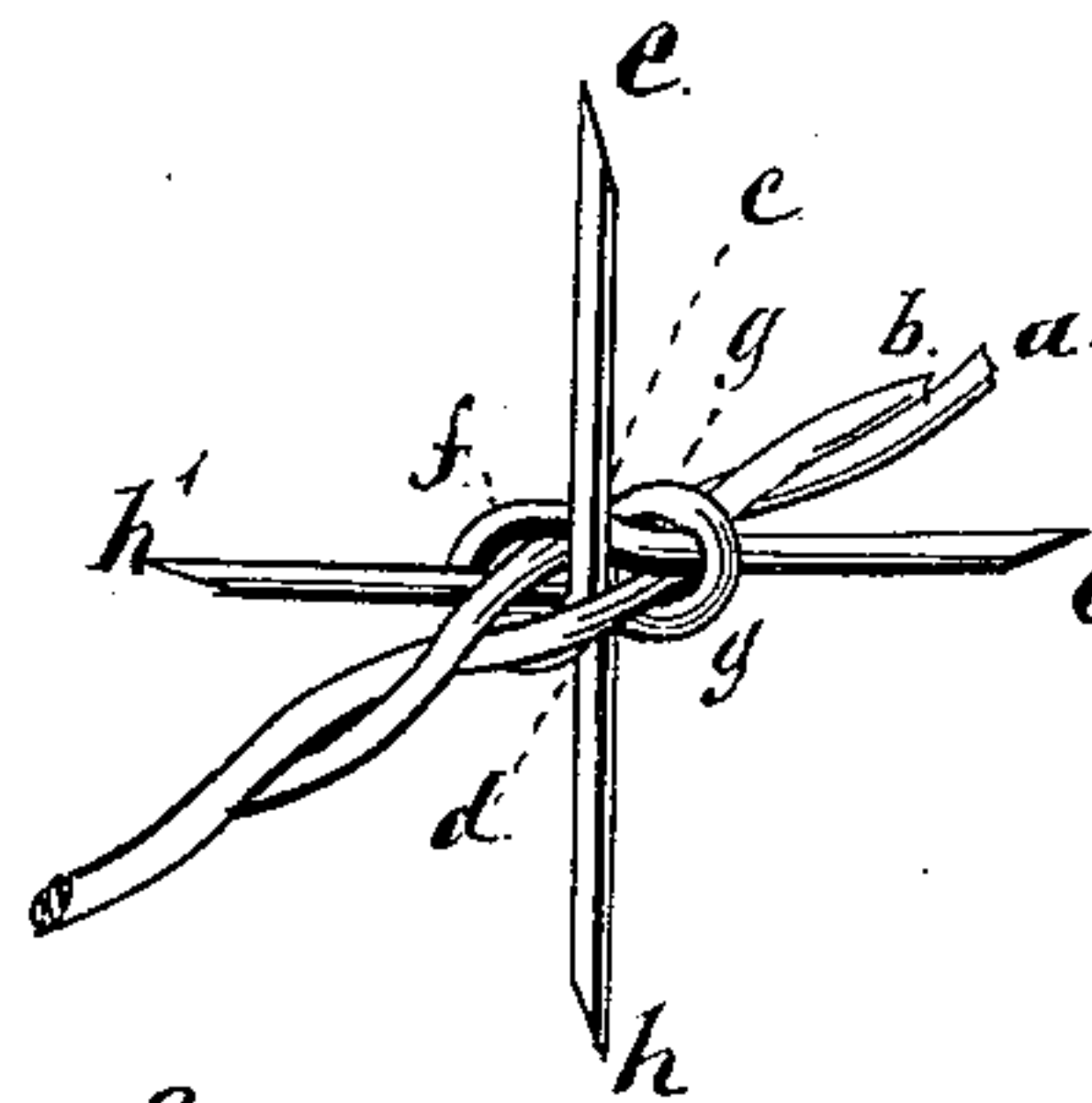


Fig. 3.

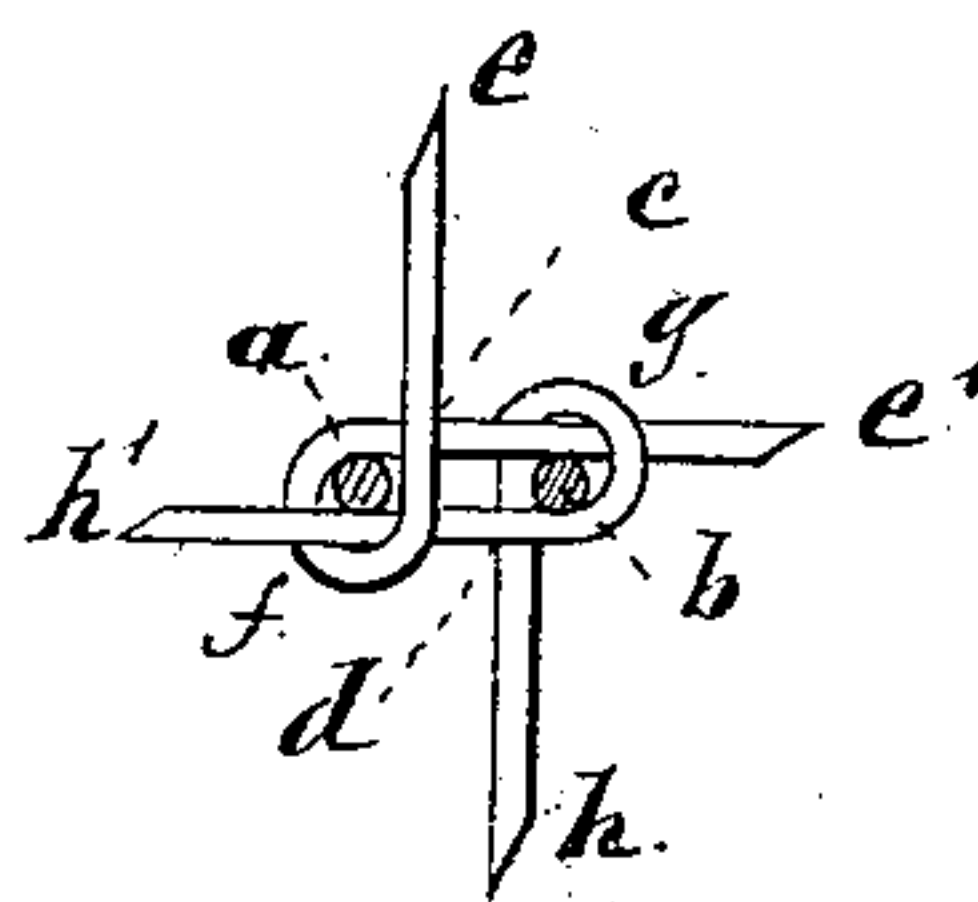


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

H. F. Bruns.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES G. BODMAN, OF DE KALB, ILLINOIS.

## BARBED FENCE-WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,200, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed August 2, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. BODMAN, of De Kalb, De Kalb county, State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Barbed Fence-Wire, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing one form of my improved barb. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective showing a second form of my barb. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the same.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of barbed-wire fences composed of twisted wires and four-pointed barbs; and it consists essentially in the combination, with the twisted strands, of four-pointed barbs, each barb consisting of two barb-pieces, both rectangularly bent, with a loop or eye at the middle, and placed with one prong of each piece resting in the eye of the other, and with one cable-strand passing through each eye, as will be more fully hereinafter described in detail.

In the drawings, *a b* represent the two strands of a fence-wire twisted together, the barbs being applied while these wires are being twisted.

I have shown two forms of my barb, differing slightly one from the other in the details of bending, but both bent and applied to the main wire so as to accomplish the desired result in substantially the same manner. The first form is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This barb is composed of two pieces of wire, *c d*. The piece *c* is bent once around the strand *a*, forming a loop, *f*, at the center, its two ends, *e e'*, standing at right angles to each other and forming two prongs of the complete barb. The other piece, *d*, is bent once around the strand *b*, its two ends, *h h'*, standing at right angles to each other, and a loop, *g*, being formed at the center. The end *e'* of the piece *c* passes through the loop *g*, and the end *h'* of the piece *d* passes through the loop *f*. Thus not any of the prongs of the barb are wrapped around the outside of either of the strands *a b* and left so that they can be unwound therefrom either wholly or partly; but two of the points, *e* and *h*, pass out from between the two strands *a b*, while the other two pass one through the

loop *f* and the other through the loop *g*. In the form which I am now describing the two points *e h* are side by side and upon the same side of the barb. The second form is represented in Figs. 3 and 4, and the same letters are used as have been used to represent and describe the first form. The only difference between these two forms is that the point *h* passes out from between the two strands *a b* upon the back side of the barb, instead of upon the front, as in the first form. This is produced by carrying that part of the wire which forms the loop *g* first up over the front and then down behind the point *e'*, instead of first behind and then down in front thereof, as is done in the first form.

My invention has many advantages. Each point or prong of the barb is held and supported either by a loop or by and between the two strands *a b*, and as none of the points or prongs are upon the outside of the main wires they cannot be unwound, which frequently happens when any of the prongs are wound upon the outside of the main wires, both in handling rolls of wire before the same is applied to posts and after the same has been applied. A smaller wire can be used for the barbs than when the barbs or some of them are on the outside of the main wire, as the several prongs are not held in position solely by the strength of the barb-wire. The barb cannot rotate on the main wire; neither can there be any lateral or other displacement which will affect the efficiency of the barb. Again, the two strands of the main wire are not so bound together by the barbs as to interfere with the expansion and contraction of the strands of the main wire, and this allows an equal tension on the several strands.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. The combination, with the twisted strands, of four-pointed barbs, each barb consisting of two barbed pieces, both rectangularly bent, with a loop or eye at the middle, and placed with one prong of each piece resting in the eye of the other, and with one cable-strand passing through each eye, substantially as set forth.

2. A barbed fence-wire consisting of the strands *a b*, twisted together, and the four-

pointed barbs, each composed of the two wires  
*c d*, the wire *c* being bent around the strand *a*,  
so as to form the loop *f* at the center, and so  
that the two prongs *e e'* stand at right angles  
5 to each other, and the piece *d* being bent around  
the strand *b*, so as to form a loop, *g*, at the cen-  
ter, and so that the two prongs *h h'* stand at  
right angles, or nearly so, to each other, the  
prong *e'* passing through loop *g* and the prong  
10 *h'* passing through the loop *f*, and the two

prongs *e h* passing out from between the two  
twisted strands *a b*, the prongs *e h* being in  
parallel lines and the prongs *e' h'* being in par-  
allel lines at right angles to lines of the said  
prongs *e h*, as specified.

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Witnesses:

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