

(No Model.)

J. F. SCUTT.
WIRE FENCE BARB.

No. 264,110.

Patented Sept. 12, 1882.

Fig. 1.

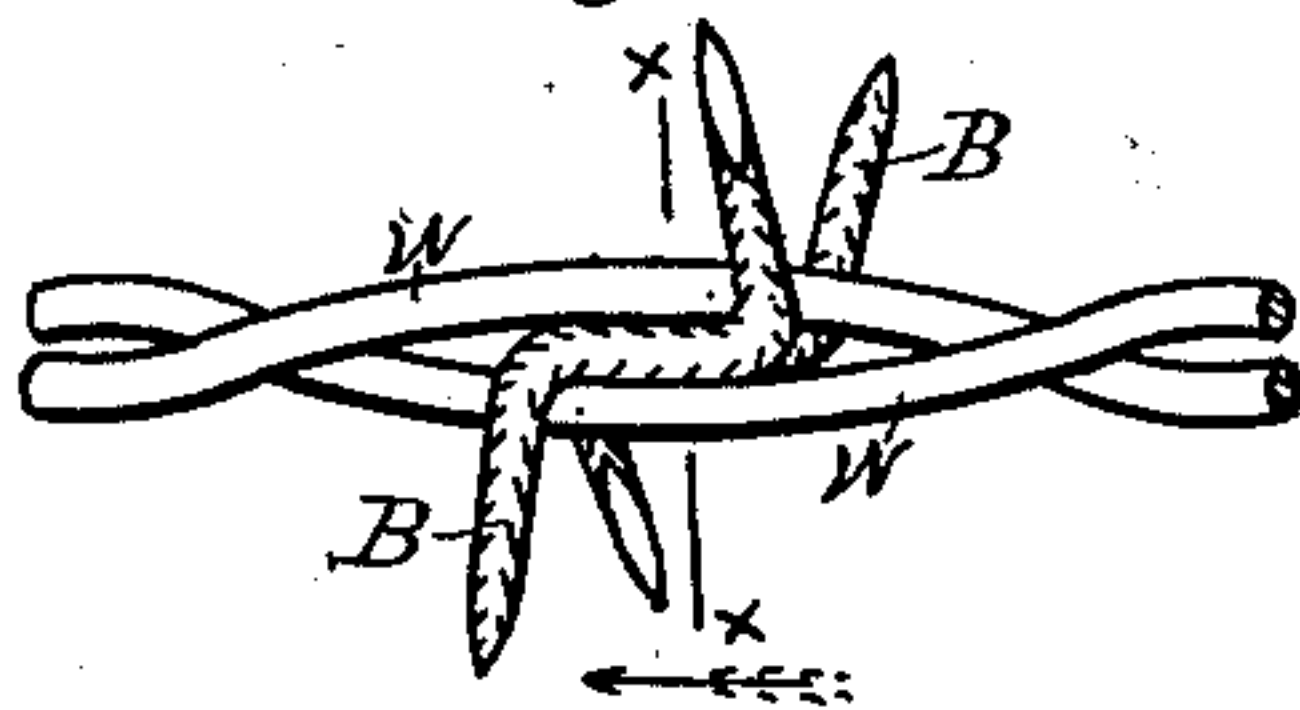


Fig. 2.

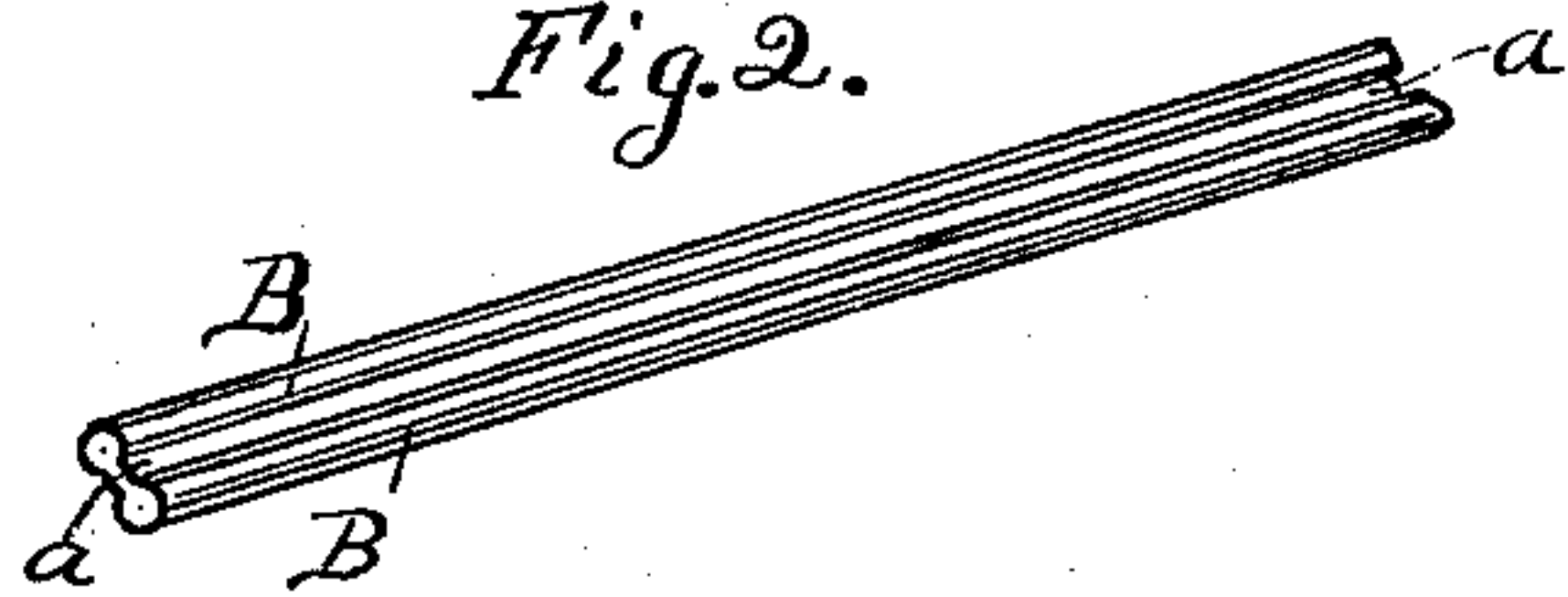


Fig. 3.

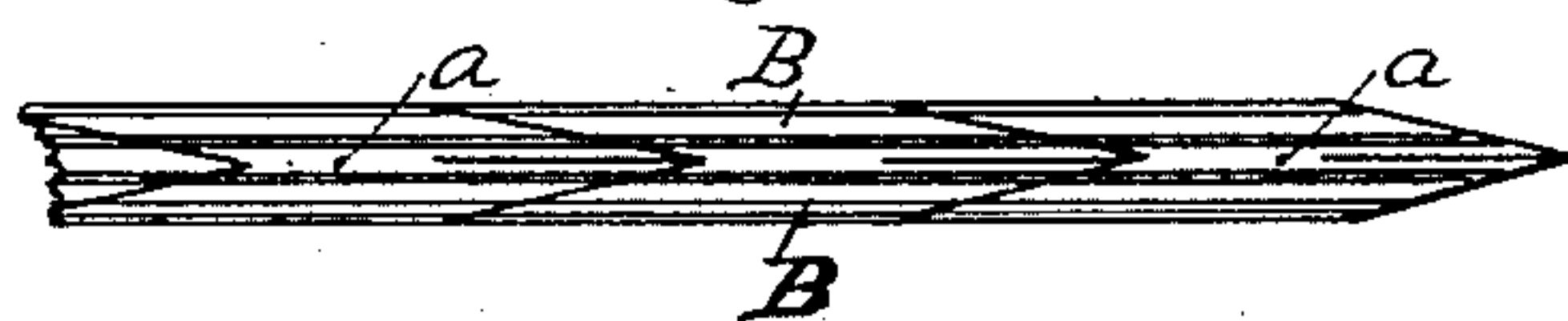


Fig. 4.

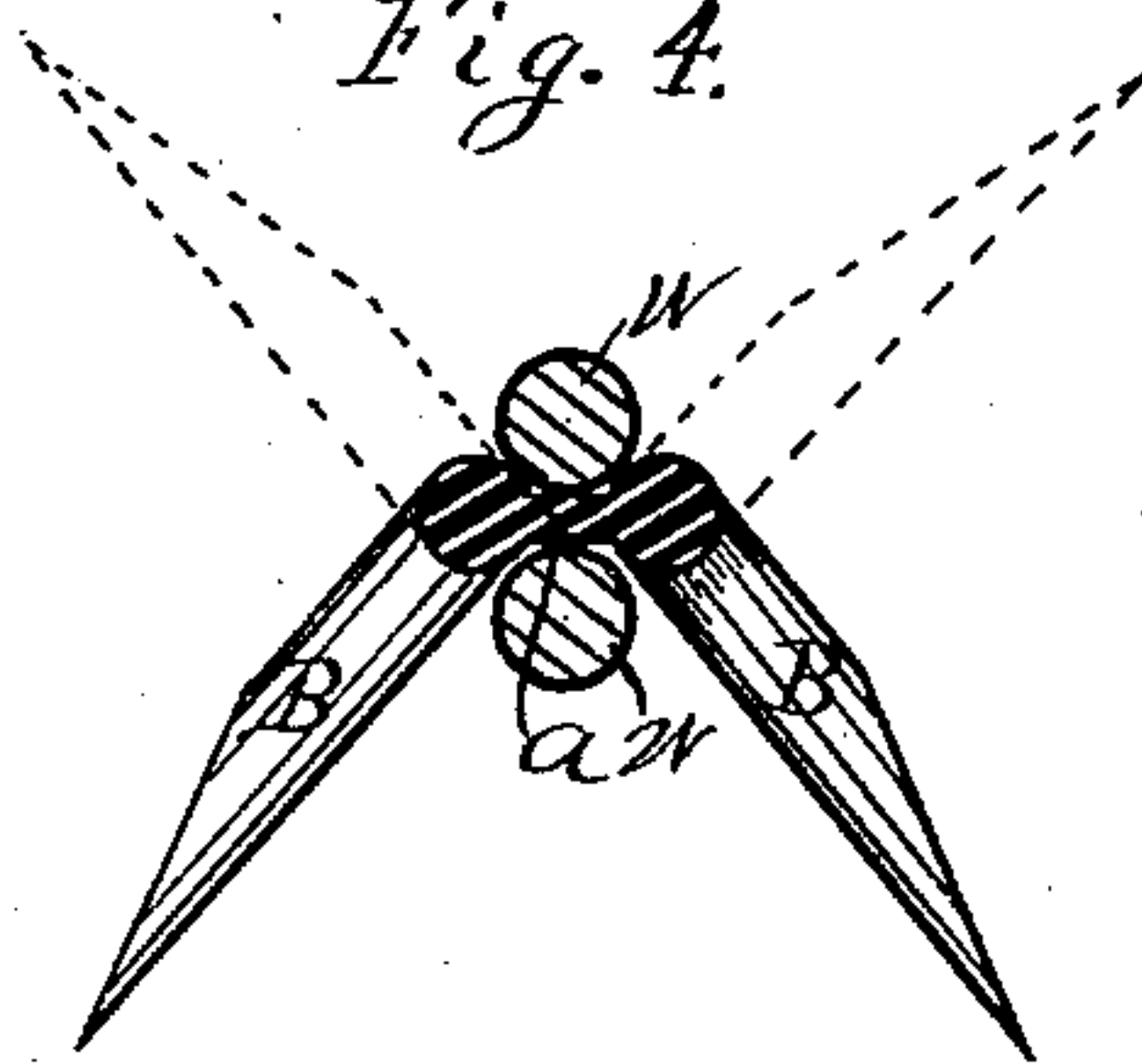
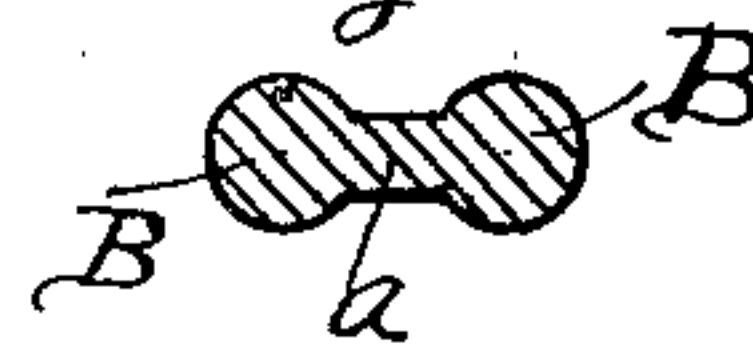


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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JOHN F. SCUTT, OF JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

WIRE-FENCE BARB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,110, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed June 14, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. SCUTT, of the city of Joliet, in Will county, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barbs for Barbed-Wire Fences, the construction and operation of which I will proceed to explain, reference being had to the annexed drawings and the letters and figures thereon, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the barb material or wire; Fig. 3, a plan view on the top of the barb material, showing the manner in which it is cut into barbs; Fig. 4, a cross-sectional view of the barb in the wire strands on the line *x*, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow; and Fig. 5, a cross-sectional view of the barb material.

20 The nature of this invention consists in the use of the barb material consisting of two parallel ordinary fence-wires connected longitudinally by an intermediate web in thickness somewhat less than the diameter of the wires it connects, so as to form a channel between them, the whole piece being rolled in the shape described, the same as an ordinary wire.

Referring to the drawings, the form of the barbing material is shown particularly in Figs. 2 and 5. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing the two parts B connected by the intermediate web, *a*. Fig. 2 is about the size used to be formed into barbs, while Figs. 4 and 5 are enlarged views to give a perfect idea of its form. The strip thus rolled and formed in the shape shown is run through a punch that cuts it up into sections, as shown by the diagonal lines in Fig. 3, each section forming a barb. At the same operation it is formed into the shape shown in Fig. 1, the prods on either end spread apart a little and bent in the same direction and in the opposite direction from those at the opposite end, as shown in said Fig. 1. The barb is then placed in between the two fence-wires *w* lengthwise, so its body is parallel with the length of the said fence-wires. By so placing the barb in between the fence-wires *w*, as shown in said Fig. 1, the channels on either side formed by the web *a*

of the barb form seats for the wires *w* to lie in, while the crotch formed by the position of the prods at either end of the barb, and in which the strand-wires *w* lie, as shown, permanently hold the barb in its place.

In other barbs, usually made of flat metal, the prods at either end generally point in opposite directions, so that no such crotch is formed for holding the wires *w*, as in this case, where the two prods at the ends of the barb point in the same direction and in opposite direction from those at the opposite end of the barb, thus forming a crotch on either side of the barb to hold it in. By the use of the web *a*, which may be rolled down quite thin, the two strand-wires *w* approach each other very closely over the barb, so there is but a small eye left between the strand-wires *w* for the insertion of the barb, which is a little saving of material of the strand-wires, as not so much is taken up in inclosing the barb as in the ordinary barb having no such channel; also, by this construction of the barb the prods are about the same in form as the ordinary wire barbs, and four prods or points are obtained with about one-half the material as in a four-pointed wire barb. The whole forms a very neat, cheap, durable barb, in which there is no possibility of its becoming loose between the strand-wires and dropping out.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows, to wit:

The barb for fences described, formed of two parallel wires intermediately connected by the thin integral web *a*, and having its two points at either end bent to point in the same direction, or nearly so, and in the opposite direction from those at the opposite end of the barb, and spread apart to permit the strand-wires *w* to lie lengthwise in the channels on either side of the thin web *a*, as a new article of manufacture.

JOHN F. SCUTT.

Witnesses:

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