

(Model.)

J. W. NADELHOFFER.
BARBED FENCE.

No. 270,098.

Patented Jan. 2, 1883.

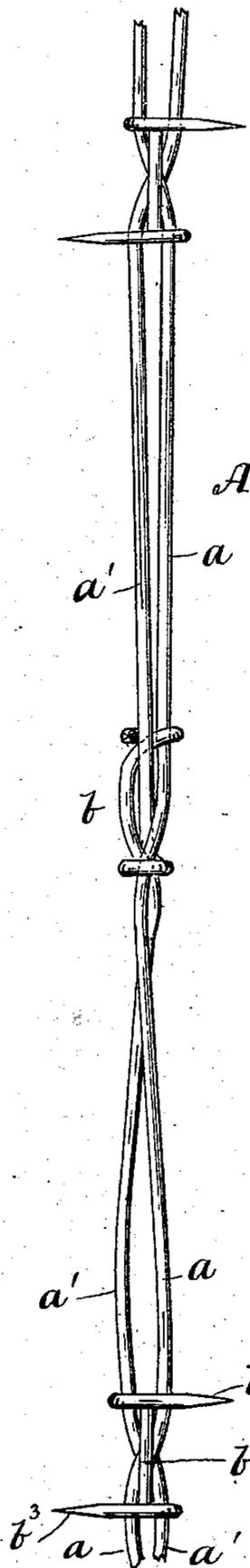


Fig. 1.

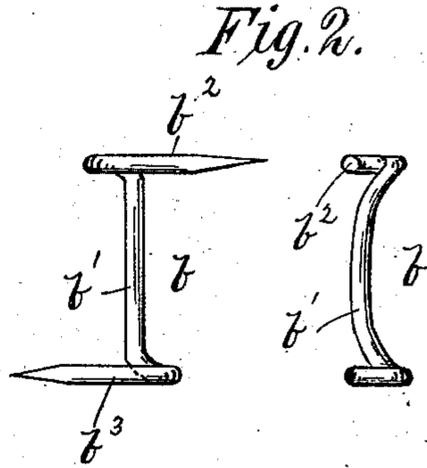


Fig. 2.

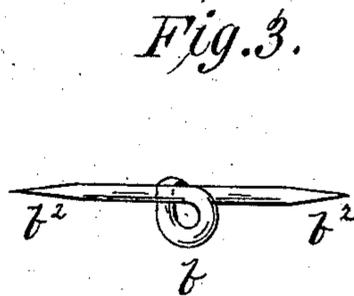


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES
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JOHN W. NADELHOFFER, OF NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS.

BARBED FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,098, dated January 2, 1883.

Application filed April 29, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. NADELHOFFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Naperville, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barbed Fences; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has relation to improvements in barbed-wire fences, and has for its object to furnish a fence constructed of two strands of wire crossing each other at certain points and secured at the points of crossing by barbs, the construction and arrangement of which will be hereinafter described.

It consists in the combination, with the cable composed of strands untwisted and crossing at intervals, of a barb having its prongs passed down between the strands on opposite sides of the crossing and bent entirely around one of the strands and brought to the same side of the cable and projected in opposite directions, as will be described hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a portion of my fence, and Figs. 2 and 3 show the barbs detached.

A is the fence wire or cable, composed of the strands $a a'$, not twisted together, but arranged to cross each other at proper intervals, as shown.

In the construction of twisted-wire fences of galvanized iron great difficulty has been experienced by the twisting, cracking the galvanizing, when the wire will rust as readily as though not galvanized. It also requires considerable more wire to form a cable of a given length of two wires twisted together than of two wires untwisted. It is to avoid the twisting and consequent cracking of the galvanizing and to provide an economical fence that I construct my cable as shown. I secure the strands rigidly together by the barbs, which I will now describe.

b are the barbs, made of a single piece of wire of the proper length and having its ends pointed in the usual manner. The barbs are

bent to form the connection or shank b' and the barbs proper or prongs, $b^2 b^3$, and are secured to the cable in the manner hereinafter described.

I will now describe the mode of applying and twisting my barb on the cable, as shown in the lower barb in Fig. 1. At this point the strand a crosses above the strand a' to the opposite side. I place the shank b' over the point of crossing and pass the upper prong, b^2 , down between the strands $a a'$ and bend it completely around the strand a' , and bring it to the same side of the cable with the shank b' , and it rests at right angles to shank b' down on top of strand a . The prong b^3 is passed down between the strands $a a'$ on opposite side of crossing of strands from prong b^2 , and is bent entirely around strand a' , and is brought up and bent across top of cable and rested down against top of strand a , parallel with and projecting in the opposite direction from the prong b^2 . By this construction I connect the strands of the cable rigidly together, forming a solid cable without twisting, and one, also, which can more readily be seen by cattle, and also make a secure fastening for the barb.

Galvanized iron is perhaps more damaged and scaled off by twisting than other wire; but all wire is more or less injured by twisting, it cracking the wire open and admitting the atmosphere to the center of the same and exposing a larger surface to rust.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the cable A, composed of strands $a a'$, crossing each other at intervals and not twisted together, of the barb b , having its prongs $b^2 b^3$ passed down between the strands on opposite sides of the point of crossing and bent entirely around one of the strands and brought to same side of the cable and projected in opposite directions, substantially as described.

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

JOHN W. NADELHOFFER.

Witnesses:

JASPER L. DILLE,
GEORGE STRUBLER.