(No Model.)

W. EDENBORN & G. GRIESCHE.

BARBED FENCE WIRE.

No. 271,693. Patented Feb. 6, 1883.

Fig. 1.

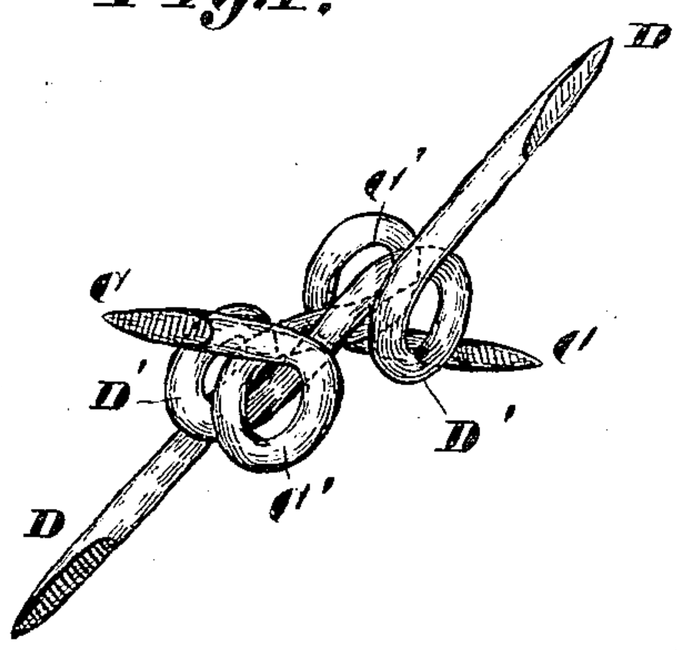


Fig. 2.

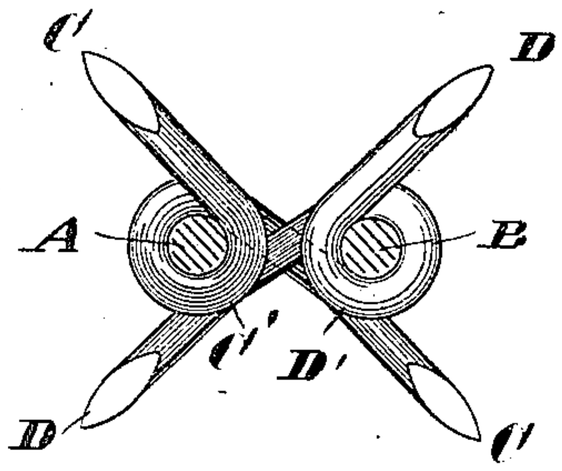
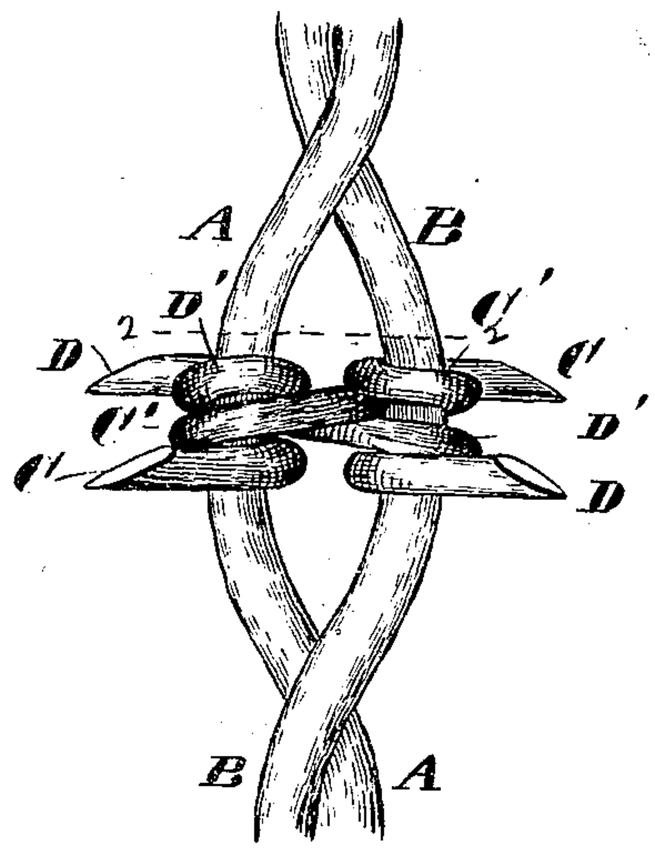


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM EDENBORN AND GUSTAV GRIESCHE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BARBED FENCE-WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,693, dated February 6, 1883.

Application filed November 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM EDENBORN and GUSTAV GRIESCHE, both of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Barbed Fence-Wire, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a barb removed from the main wires. Fig. 2 is an end view of the barb and a transverse section of the main wires, taken on line 2 2, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a top view, showing the barb secured to the main wires.

Our invention relates to a four-pointed barb to be used on twisted wires; and our invention consists in a barb formed from two separate strands, each of which is bent so as to have two eyes, one for each main wire, and the part of the wire of each strand between the eyes crossing diagonally from the outside of one of the main wires to the opposite outside of the other main wire, the points of each strand thus projecting from between the main wires. The two strands are bent from the opposite sides of the same main wire to the opposite sides of the other, and the two strands between the eyes cross each other, so that the eyes of one strand are on the opposite sides of the eyes of the other strand. The barb, thus formed of two strands, holds the main wires securely together, and is itself held from the slightest movement on the main wires by the strands interlocking in the diamond-shaped opening.

Referring to the drawings, A B represent the two main wires, and C D the strands of the barb. The strands are bent respectively to form eyes C′ D′, through which the main wires pass. The parts of the strands between the eyes cross each other, so that the eyes of one strand are on opposite sides of the eyes of the other strand, and the two strands thus being interlocked by crossing each other in the diamond-shaped opening between the two main wires, the said main wires are held rigidly together, so that if one strand should break, as is often the case, between two barbs, it will be held firmly to the other by these two adjoining barbs, and thus the remainder of the main strand is in as good condition as it would be were not one of the wires broken between these two barbs, each barb acting as effectually to hold the main wires together as soldering the wires together at intervals would do. As the main wires are thus firmly held together by the barbs the barbs of course are as firmly held from any movement on the main wires, so that they do not wear off the galvanizing or paint, as the case may be, giving an opportunity for the wires to rust.

We claim as our invention—

1. A four-pointed wire-fence barb consisting of two strands bent to have two eyes, each for receiving the main wires, the two strands passing from the opposite sides of one of the main wires to the opposite sides of the other and crossing each other between the main wires, thus forming a secure lock, for the purpose set forth.

2. A four-pointed wire-fence barb consisting of two separate strands, C D, bent to form eyes C′ D′, respectively, through which the main wires A B pass, the strands passing from the opposite sides of one of the main wires to the opposite sides of the other, and crossing each other between the main wires with their ends projecting between the main wires, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:
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