

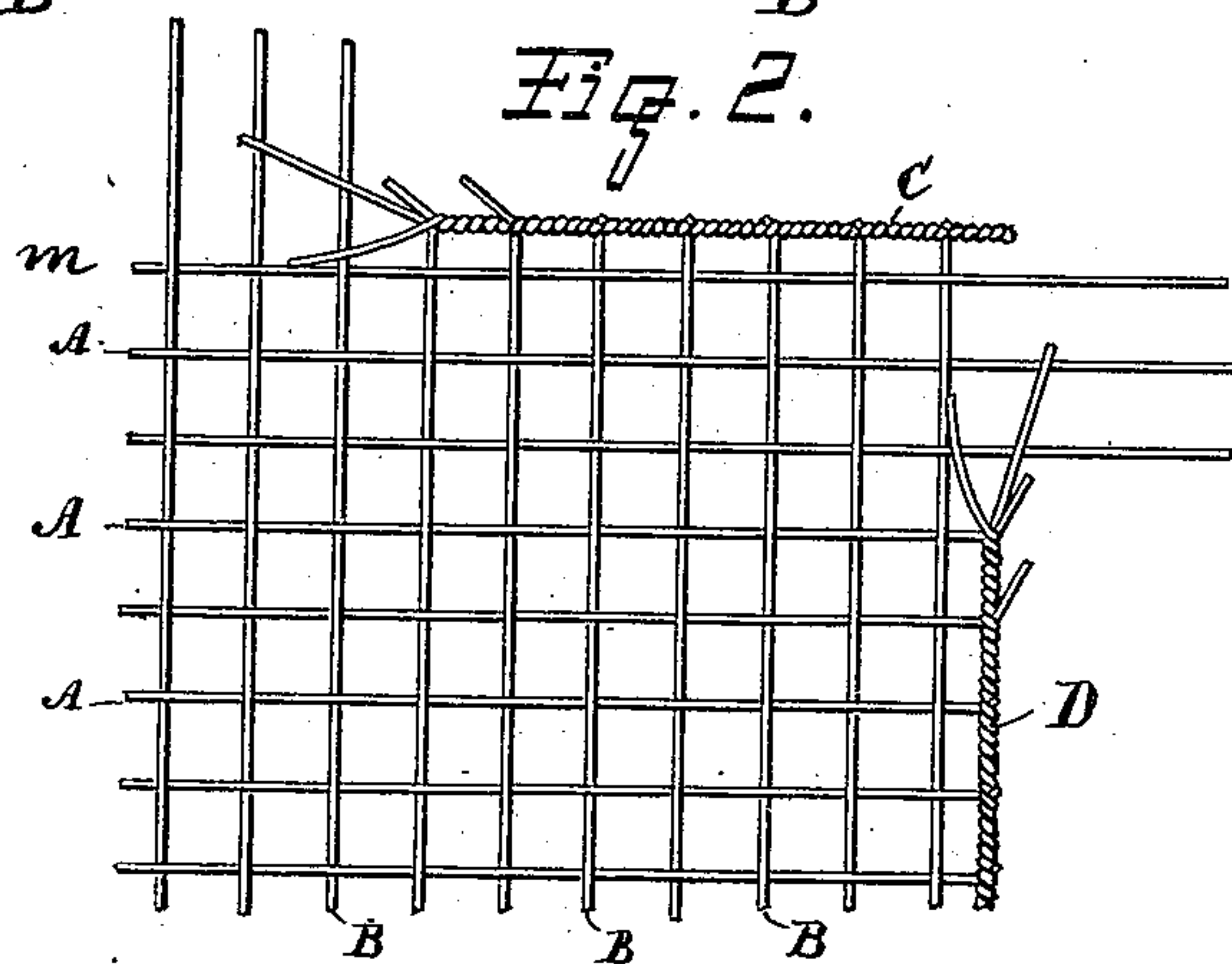
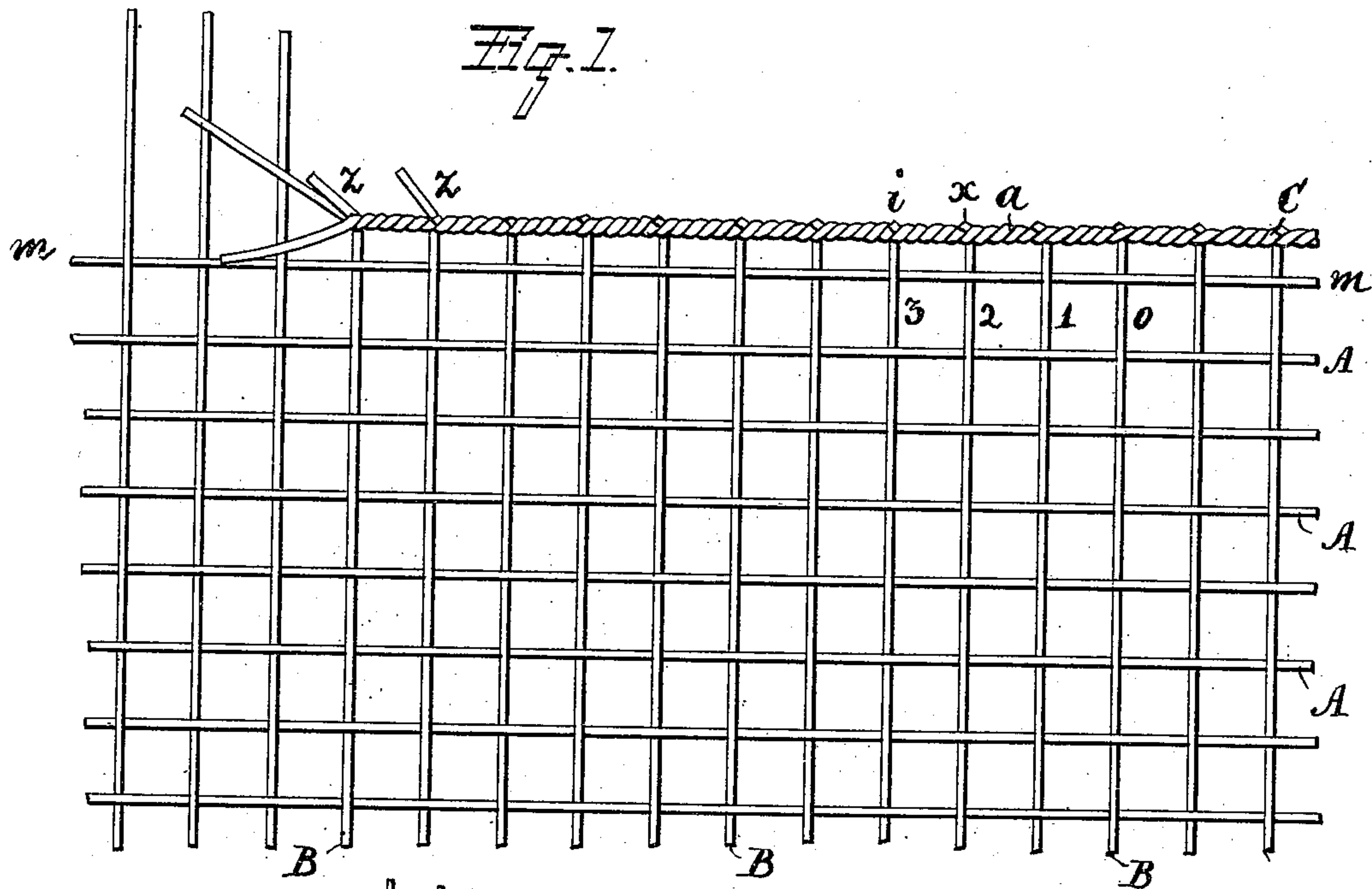
(No Model.)

B. SCARLES.

WIRE CLOTH.

No. 355,561.

Patented Jan. 4, 1887.



Witnesses.

W. B. Blanta.

L. G. Abbott.

Inventor.

Benjamin Scarles.

PER.

C. C. Shaw, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN SCARLES, OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE-CLOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,561, dated January 4, 1887.

Application filed August 11, 1884. Serial No. 140,214. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN SCARLES, of Clinton, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new
5 useful Improvement in Wire-Cloth, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings,
10 forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view showing a piece of wire-cloth provided with my improved selvage on one of its sides, and Fig. 2 a like view
15 showing a piece of cloth provided with the selvage on one of its sides and ends.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

20 My invention relates more especially to the selvage of the cloth; and it consists in a wire-cloth provided with a selvage formed as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more substantial and desirable article
25 of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation:

30 In the drawings, A represents the warp, and B the filling wires of which the cloth is composed, these being of the ordinary construction and interwoven in the usual manner.

The selvage on the sides of the cloth is formed
35 from the filling-wires, as shown at C in Fig. 1, and that on the ends from the warp-wires, as shown at D in Fig. 2, either or both selvages being employed, as desired.

The selvage is formed as follows: The filling-wires are cut so as to project beyond the
40 outer warp-wire, *m*, a distance slightly greater than twice the distance between any two of the filling-wires. Filling-wire 1 is then bent at a right angle to its body, or so that its bent end
45 will be in parallelism with the warp-wire *m*, and is twisted or intertwined with the end of the filling-wire *o*, which precedes it, and which is also bent at right angles to form a cord, as shown at *a*. When the cord formed by the
50 twisted wires *o* 1 reaches the filling-wire 2, the end of wire *o* is cut off, as shown at *x*. The end of wire 2 is then bent down and the ends

of wires 1 and 2 twisted together until the cord reaches wire 3, when the end of wire 1 is cut off, as shown at *i*, and the end of wire 3 is bent
55 down and twisted with wire 2, and so on through the series.

It will be obvious that a selvage formed in the manner described will be very strong and comparatively smooth, thus greatly increasing
60 the durability of the cloth for many purposes and improving its appearance.

As the selvage D at the end of the cloth is formed from the warp-wires in substantially the same manner as described for the side of
65 the cloth, it is not deemed essential to explain its construction more fully.

The ends of the wires may be cut off as they are twisted together, or they may be left projecting, as shown at *z*, and cut off after the cord
70 is entirely formed.

By carrying the end of the wire *o* past the wire 1 to the point *x*, or causing the end of each wire to overlap each succeeding wire, as described, the cord or selvage is greatly
75 strengthened.

As I am aware that wire-cloth has heretofore been provided with selvage, I do not herein claim the same, broadly. Neither do I claim, broadly, the forming of a selvage by twisting
80 together several filling-strands into a continuous loose rope or twist upon the edge of a basket of willow or similar material, since in the present case the strands, being of wire, will retain their positions, and a less number twisted
85 tightly together will form a strong and durable selvage.

What I claim is—

An open-work wire-cloth fabric provided with a selvage consisting of a double-strand
90 twist composed of the ends of wires which extend through the fabric at an angle to said twist, the end of each wire extending along the edge of the fabric a distance equal to the width of two openings in the fabric, each end being
95 twisted with the ends of the next adjacent wires on opposite sides of its own wire and cut off opposite the second wire in advance of its own, substantially as described.

BENJAMIN SCARLES.

Witnesses:

C. M. DINSMORE,
F. I. JAQUITH.