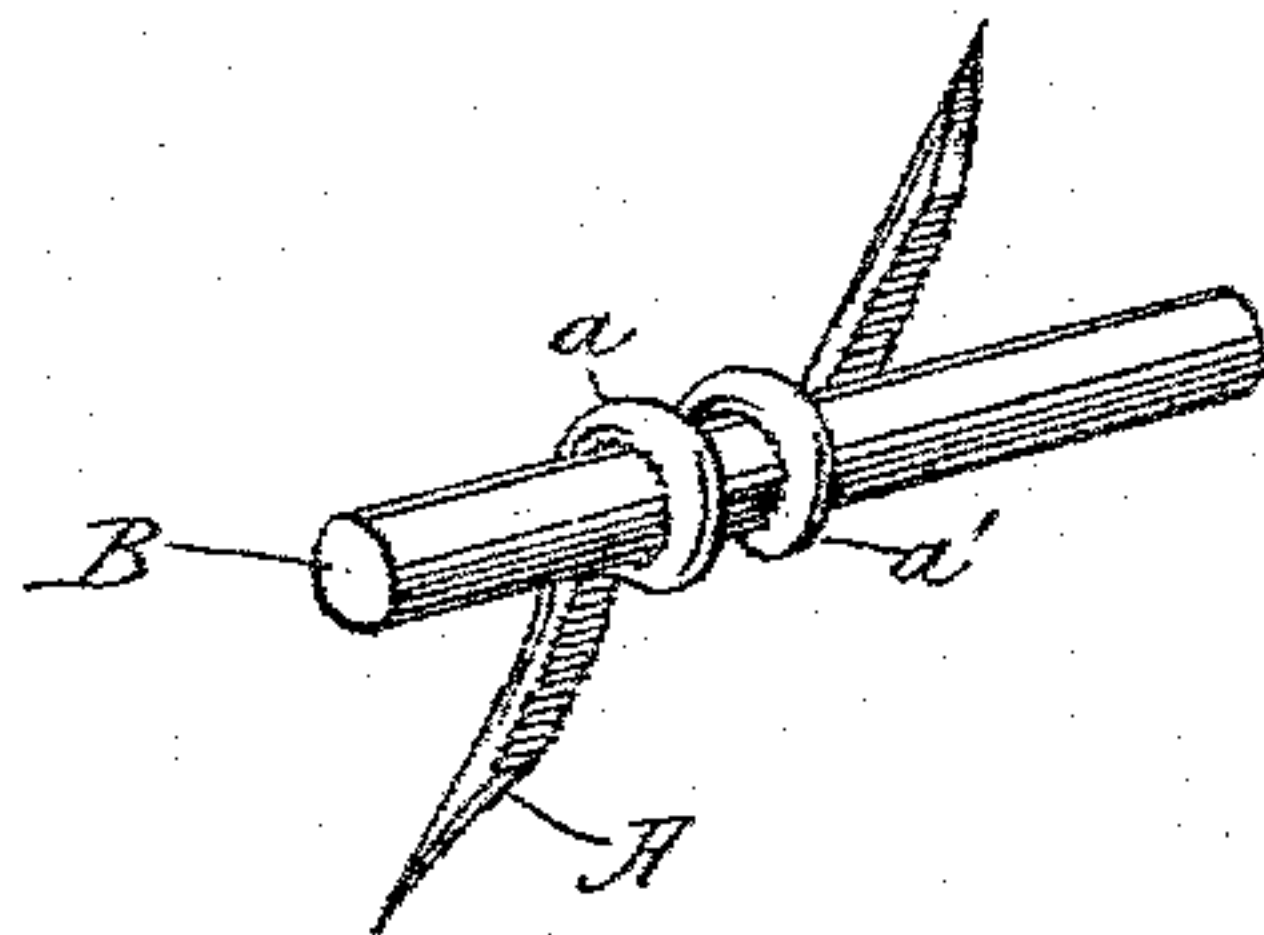
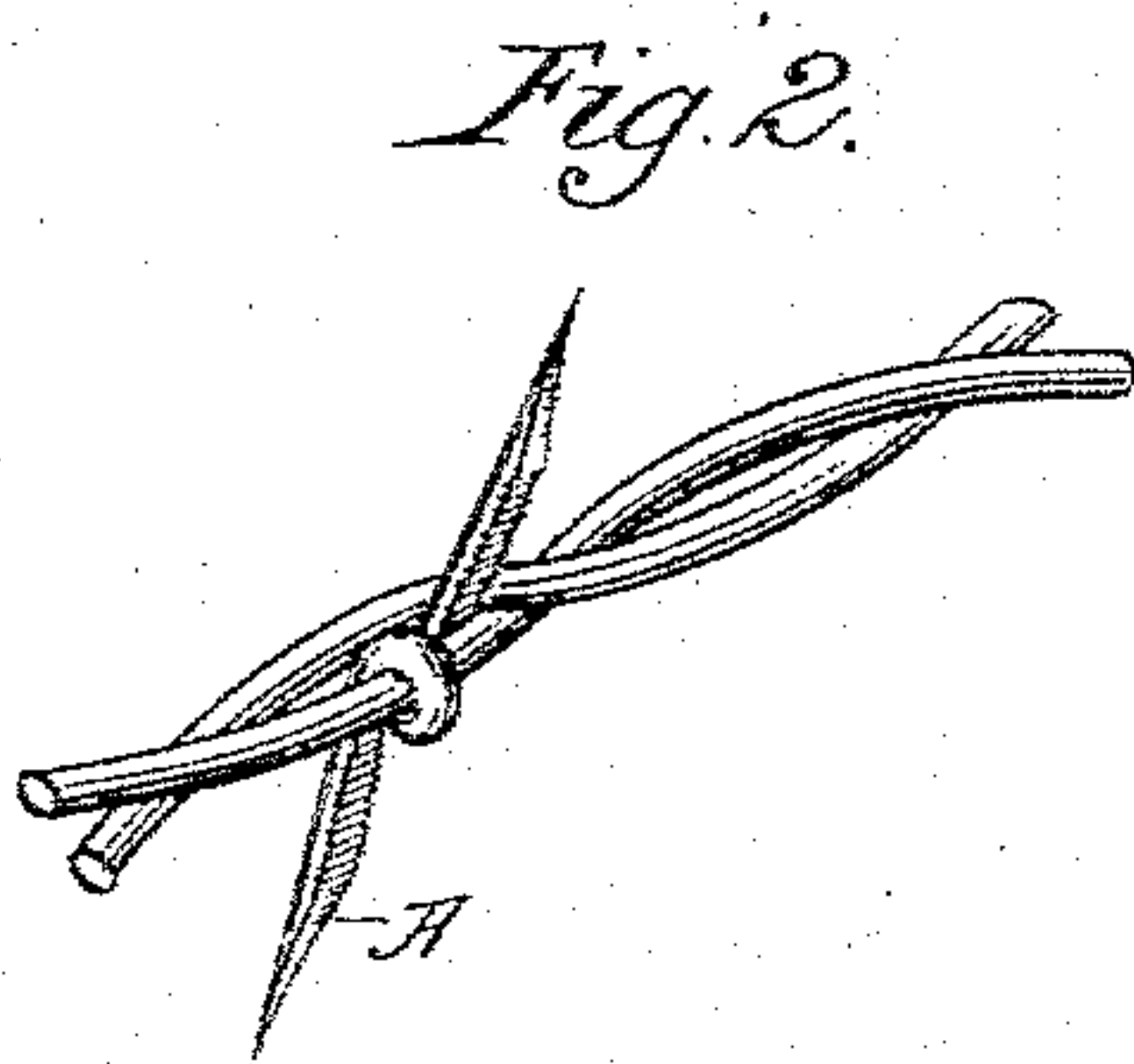
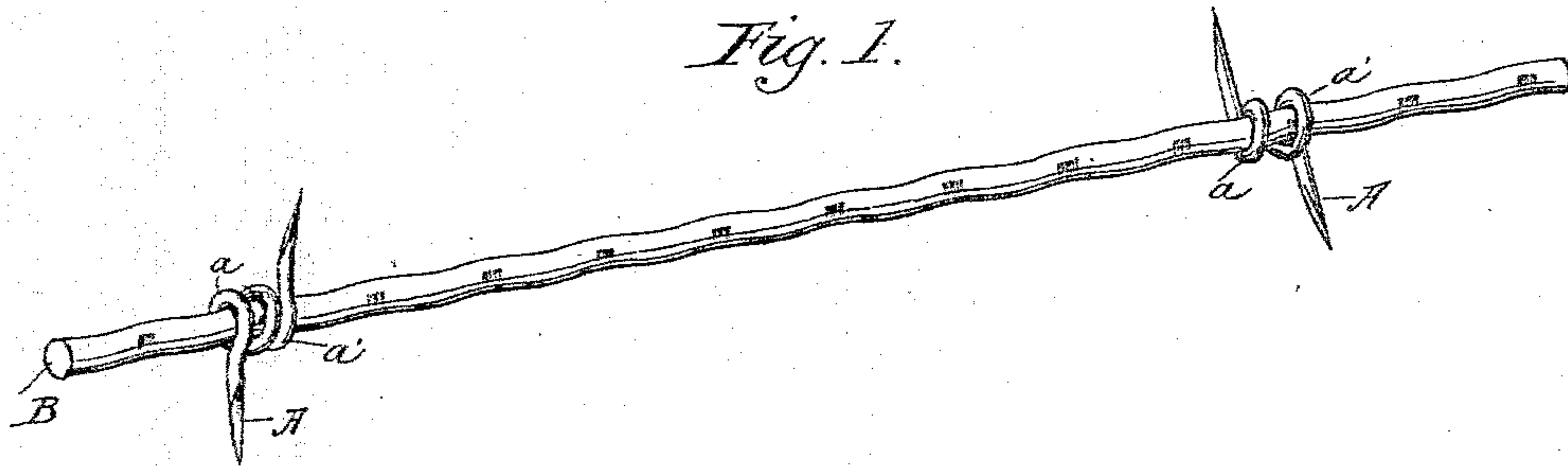


(No Model.)

J. HAISH.
BARBED WIRE.

No. 356,762.

Patented Feb. 1, 1887.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB HAISH, OF DE KALB, ILLINOIS.

BARBED WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,762, dated February 1, 1887.

Application filed March 22, 1886. Serial No. 196,079. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB HAISH, a citizen of the United States, residing at De Kalb, in the county of De Kalb and State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences, which I desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States, and of which the following is a specification.

The great problem in constructing wire fences
10 has been to so form and attach the barb to the wire that it shall not be likely either to turn thereon or to be pushed lengthwise thereof.

My invention consists in so shaping the barb
15 and the fence-wire that both of these movements shall be practically impossible, at the same time preserving a simple and economical form of both barb and wire. This I attain by the use of a toothed barbed wire, the teeth
20 of the barbed wire engaging with the longitudinal wire to keep the barb in place.

In the drawings annexed hereto and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a barb of the general form referred to
25 attached to a corrugated wire. Figs. 2 and 3 show barbs with toothed inner surfaces attached, respectively, to a double and single strand longitudinal wire.

The barb A, Fig. 1, has, as shown, two full
30 close coils, *a a'*, about the longitudinal wire B, the coils *a a'* being separated from each other by a short space. The two close coils give a firm grip to the barb-wire, and are far enough apart to afford a broad bearing for the latter upon the longitudinal wire, while at the same
35 time the parts are entirely open, and collection of moisture is avoided. The teeth which I propose to use on the inner surface of the barb are shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the barb-wire being made of half-round or flat metal, and a flat
40 surface thereof being provided with the teeth. These teeth, formed transversely of the barb-wire, serve not only to prevent the turning of the barb upon the longitudinal wire, but also keep it from slipping lengthwise thereof, the

teeth upon that part of the barb-wire connect- 45
ing the two coils having such an angle with the longitudinal wire as to engage with its surface and prevent longitudinal slipping. If, however, it is desired to prevent turning only
50 of the barb, the barb may be used with a single coil about the longitudinal wire, as shown in Fig. 2.

To further insure permanence in the position of the barb, I may use a corrugated longitudinal wire, as shown in Fig. 1. These cor- 55
rugations will serve the double purpose of absolutely preventing longitudinal movement of the barb, and also to a great degree of preventing the turning of the barb. They are made, as shown in Fig. 1, of a length about
60 equal to or a little greater than the distance between the coils of the barb. I have, then, in effect a tube formed by the coils of the barb and the wire connecting them closely engaging
65 a bent portion or corrugation of the longitudinal wire, and it is obvious that revolution of the barb upon the longitudinal wire will be utterly impossible.

The toothed barb, which forms the feature
70 of my invention, may be used with equal advantage, however, upon a straight wire.

What I claim is—

1. In a wire fence, the combination of a longitudinal strand of wire with a barb wrapped
75 around the same, the face of the barb in contact with the longitudinal wire being toothed, so as to engage therewith and prevent displacement of the barb.

2. A barb for wire fence having two full
80 close coils about the longitudinal wire thereof, said coils being placed a short distance apart, and the face of said barb-wire in engagement with the longitudinal wire being transversely toothed, substantially as described and shown.

JACOB HAISH.

Witnesses:

M. H. PHELPS,
E. L. HUBER.