

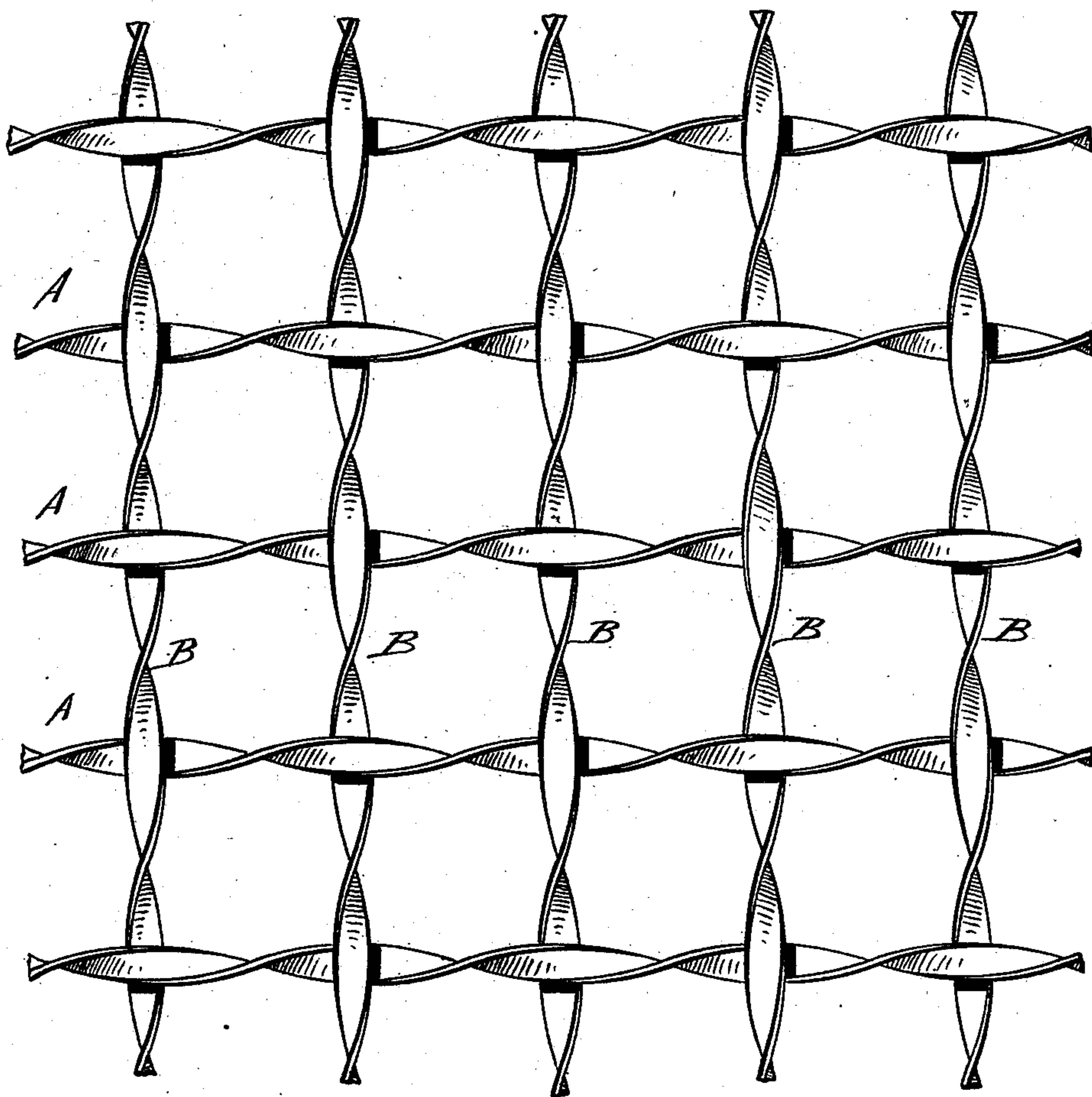
(No Model.)

R. EINBIGLER & C. ADLER.

FLAT SPIRAL WIRE NETTING.

No. 373,177.

Patented Nov. 15, 1887.



WITNESSES:

For W. Rosenbaum.
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INVENTORS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLF EINBIGLER AND CHRISTIAN ADLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FLAT SPIRAL WIRE NETTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,177, dated November 15, 1887.

Application filed August 14, 1886. Serial No. 210,887. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RUDOLF EINBIGLER and CHRISTIAN ADLER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Flat Spiral Wire Netting, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a new and improved netting which is highly
10 ornamental, simple in construction, strong and durable, and requires no riveting or other analogous fastening devices for holding the parts forming the netting together.

The invention consists in netting formed of
15 a row of spirals crossed and interwinding with other spirals, the spirals of the two rows being in opposite directions, all as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter, and finally be pointed out in the claim.

20 In the accompanying drawing, a face view of our improved flat-wire spiral netting is shown.

The netting is formed of flat wires, which are twisted in their longitudinal axis, so as to form
25 spirals. A series of such spirally-twisted flat wires, A, are placed parallel to and equidistant from each other, and are interlocked with another set of flat spirally-twisted wires, B, said flat spiral wires being alternately passed under and over the flat spiral wires A, so that
30 the flat sides of the spirals can rest snugly against each other at the intersections. The spirals A must be twisted in reverse direction to the spirals B, for if they were all twisted in the same direction the edges would be in contact at the overlapping points and not the flat sides, as shown. The flat wires A are twisted as left-hand spirals and the wires B as right-
35 hand spirals.

40 An advantage of making the netting of spi-

rally-twisted wires is that if the flat wires A, for example, are suitably secured the wires B can be screwed into them, thus facilitating the labor of making the netting. All that is necessary is to raise or depress the inner ends of
45 the entering flat spiral wires B, according as they are to pass under or over the flat spiral wires A. No riveting, clamping-wires, screws, or other fastening devices are required for holding the parts together.

We have shown the flat wires B intersecting
50 the wires A for each spiral or twist of the flat wire A; but, if desired, the flat spiral wire B may cross the flat spiral wire A at every other third or fourth twist of the flat wires A, as
55 may be desired. This produces different effects.

The edges of the flat wire may be milled or plain.

It is evident that in place of flat wires flat
60 bars of metal may be used.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As an improved article of manufacture, a
65 wire-netting composed of intersecting flat spirally twisted wires or bars, the spirals of the flat wires or bars extending in one direction being the reverse of the spirals of the flat wires or bars crossing them, substantially as shown
70 and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RUDOLF EINBIGLER.
CHRISTIAN ADLER.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,
MARTIN PETRY.