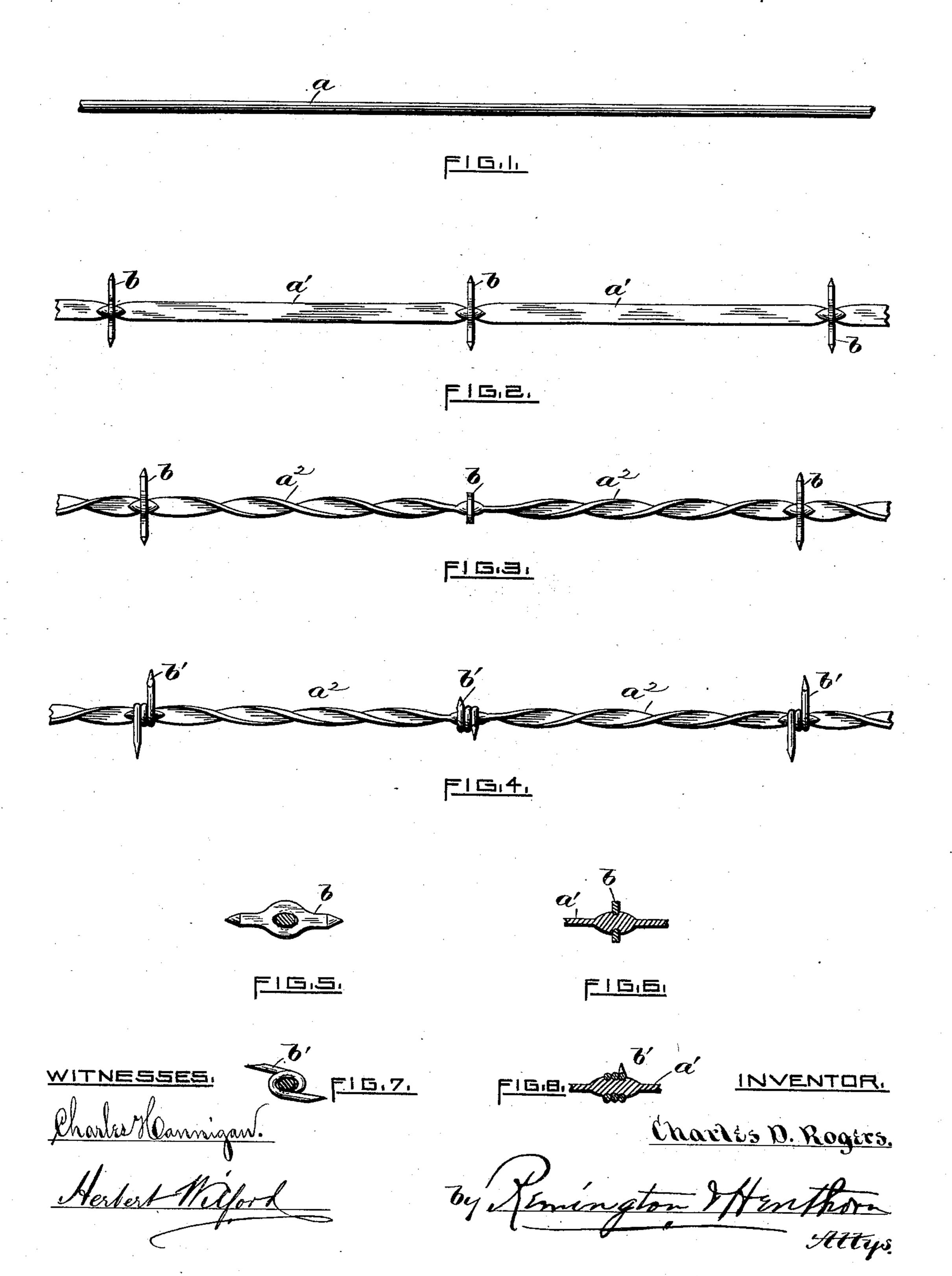
(No Model.)

C. D. ROGERS.

BARB WIRE.

No. 376,418.

Patented Jan. 10, 1888.



United States Patent Office:

CHARLES D. ROGERS, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN SCREW COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BARB-WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,418, dated January 10, 1888.

Application filed July 30, 1887. Serial No. 245,658. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barb-Wire; and I do hereby 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 letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In making barbed wire for fences some pro-15 vision is required for keeping the barbs at the proper distance apart and for preventing them from turning around on the wire. The most common method for doing this is to use two wires twisted together, on one of which are 20 placed the barbs, while the other wire prevents the displacement of the barbs either by turning axially or by sliding along the wire on which it is placed. The finished article is thus made up of two strands of wire with the barbs held 25 in position by the joint action of both wires. The use of two wires increases the cost of fence-wire very materially, since the cost per foot for drawing wire increases with the reduction of the size, and with the twisted wires 30 two feet of wire must be drawn to a small size for each foot of the completed barbed wire.

The object I have in view is to produce an article of a single strand provided with barbs held in position by the form of the strand, 35 and which can be made much more cheaply than the ordinary twisted wire. Some other advantages are secured by special features of the article herein described. I fasten the barbs by passing the wire through an orifice 40 in each barb and flattening it on each side of the barb. The hole in the barb being of the same diameter substantially as the wire before it is flattened, the flattening prevents the barb from sliding along the wire, and as the flat-45 tening when the wire is seized by the flattening devices close to the barbs will extend into the hole sufficient friction will be secured to prevent the barb from turning axially; or the barb itself may be compressed upon the 50 wire so as to insure the requisite friction.

The barbs may be made by binding short wires around the fence-wire in the usual way or by cutting disks of metal into the required form with holes through them through which the wire passes. I also flatten and twist the 55 whole length of each section between the barbs, the twist of each section being in the opposite direction from that of the adjacent sections. By reason of the twisting the light is reflected at all angles from the wire and the 60 wire is rendered more conspicuous. The twisting of bands or strips of metal for fencing purposes is old; but the twisting in sections and in opposite directions is, I believe, new with me. The advantage of twisting in 65 this manner is that the mechanism for effecting it is much more simple than that required for twisting a band continuously in one direction, and consequently the cost of wire is reduced.

The wire which is the subject of my present invention is represented in the drawings annexed hereto, whereon—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a piece of plain round wire or strand. Fig. 2 is a plan 75 view of the wire after being flattened and having the barbs fixed thereon. Fig. 3 is a view after being twisted. Fig. 4 is a similar twisted wire having the barbs formed from pieces of wire wound thereon. Fig. 5 is a 85 cross-section of the strand of wire contiguous to the barb, enlarged. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof, taken through the center; and Figs. 7 and 8 are similar views representing the barb-wire shown in Fig. 4.

In the drawings, a indicates a strand of plain wire, and b the barbs cut from sheet metal. The barbs are placed and fixed in position upon the wire by suitable mechanism. The wire intermediate of the barbs is flat-90 tened, as at a, thereby producing a barbed ribbon wire.

By means of mechanism which need not be described herewith each section of wire between the barbs is twisted in the opposite direction from that of the adjacent sections, as shown at a^2 .

In lieu of the sheet-metal barbs b, I may use short pieces of wire, which are coiled or wound around the strand in the usual way, as shown 100

at b'. I prefer to compress the barbs upon the wire at the same time that the reducingrolls act to flatten the strand. By means of such construction the barbs are very firmly secured upon the wire, and are prevented from turning axially. (See Figs. 5 to 8.)

In an application of even date herewith I have described a machine by which the above-described wire may be made commercially

to and cheaply.

I claim as my invention—

1. The barbed wire hereinbefore described, consisting of a single wire having barbs secured thereon at intervals, and having the sections of wire intermediate of the barbs flat-

tened out to a width considerably exceeding that of the normal size of the wire.

2. The barbed wire hereinbefore described, consisting of a single strand of wire having barbs secured thereon at intervals, and having the sections of wire intermediate of said barbs flattened out and twisted to a width considerably exceeding that of the normal size of the wire.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig- 25 nature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES D. ROGERS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES HANNIGAN, GEO. H. REMINGTON.