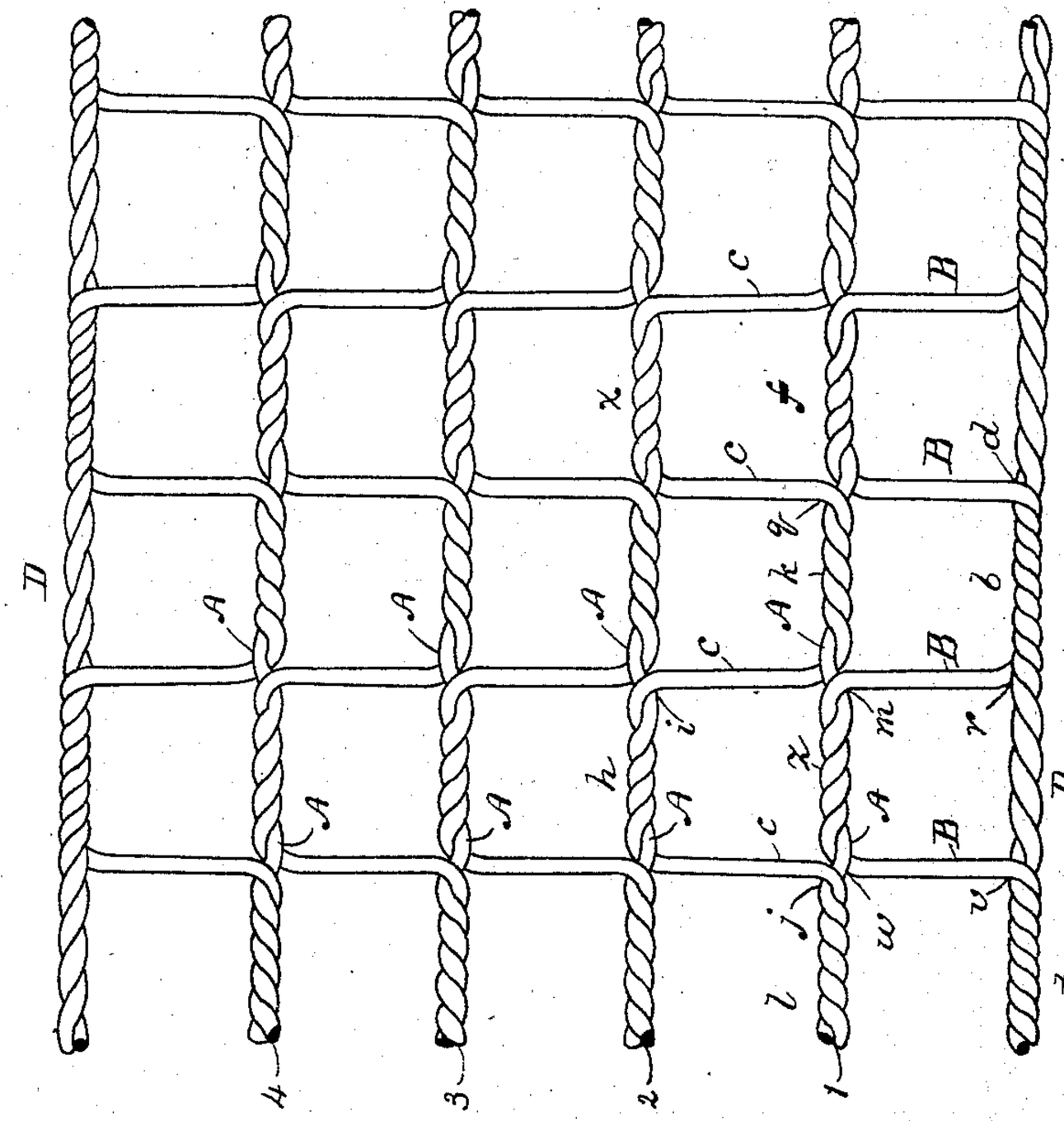
(No Model.)

B. SCARLES.

WIRE FENCE.

No. 388,450. Patented Aug. 28, 1888.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,450, dated August 28, 1888.

Application filed August 24, 1887. Serial No. 247,702. (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 and useful Improvement in Wire Fence, 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 drawing, forming part of this specification, in which the figure is a side elevation of a piece of my improved fence.

My invention relates more especially to the class of wire fence which is provided with body-wires; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a more desirable article of this character 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.

In the drawing, A represents the body-wires, B C the filling-wires, and D the selvage-wires.

For convenience of reference the body-wires are numbered from 1 to 6, respectively.

The construction and arrangement of the parts will be understood by tracing the course of the filling-wires. For example: Beginning at the left-hand lower corner of the piece of fence shown in the drawing, the filling-wire B is twisted around the selvage-wire D′, as shown, to form the joint *t*, and at the point *v* said filling-wire is bent at right angles to the selvage-wire and carried upward to the point *w*, where it is connected with the body-wire 1 by twisting said filling-wire and body-wire together to form the joint *z*. At the point *m* said filling-wire B is bent at right angles to the body-wire 1, and carried thence downward to the selvage-wire D, with which it is again connected by being twisted around the same from *r* to *d*, making the joint *d*, where it is again bent at right angles, again carried upward to the body-wire 1, with which it is twisted to form the joint *f*, and so on throughout the piece. The second filling-wire, C, (which, for convenience in distinguishing it from the first filling-wire, I have lettered differently,) and body-wire 1 are twisted together, as shown at *l*, and at the point *j* said filling-wire is bent at right angles to said body-wire and carried upward to the body-wire 2, where said body-wire and filling-wire are twisted together to form the joint *h*. At the point *i* the filling-wire C is bent at right angles to the body-wire 2, and carried downward to the body-wire 1, where said body and filling wire are twisted together to form the joint *k*, said last-named joint filling the space between the joints *z* and *f*. At the point *q* the filling-wire C is again bent at right angles to the body-wire 1, and carried upward to the body-wire 2, with which it is twisted to form the joint *x*, and so on throughout the piece. Thus the filling-wires B and C are alternately woven in throughout the breadth of the fence, and are exact duplicates of each other, except that for alternate meshes along either edge of the fabric the filling-wire B is carried around the selvage-wire D, whereas the filling-wire C is not.

It will be oserved that the body-wires and filling-wires are twisted around each other in forming the joints, and hence that the union is much more perfect and the fence more rigid than when the body-wires are left straight and the filling-wires merely coiled around them.

It will also be observed that the joints are continuous—that is to say, there is no space between the joints—which tends to give the fence greater rigidity or firmness, as the filling-wires where they cross the spaces between the body-wires are substantially in line with each other, thereby serving as braces or slats.

In the piece of fence shown cables composed of two strands are employed for selvage-wires; but a rod or single wire may be employed, if desired.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a fence of the character described, the combination of the body-wire A and filling-wires B C, said body-wire being alternately twisted with said filling-wires to form the connecting-joints *z k f*, substantially as described.

2. The improved fence herein described, the same consisting of the body-wires A, filling-wires B C, and selvage-wires D, the body-wires being alternately twisted with the filling-wires B C to form the joints *z k f*, and the exterior filling-wires, B, along each edge of the fabric, with the selvage D to form the joints *t b*, the whole being combined and arranged substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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