

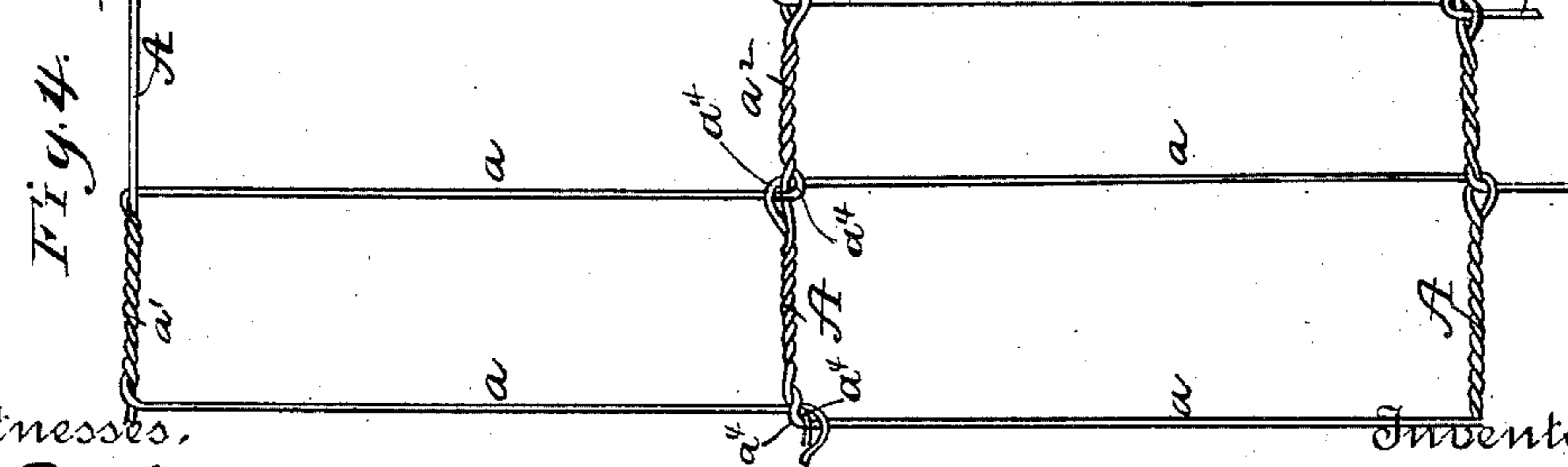
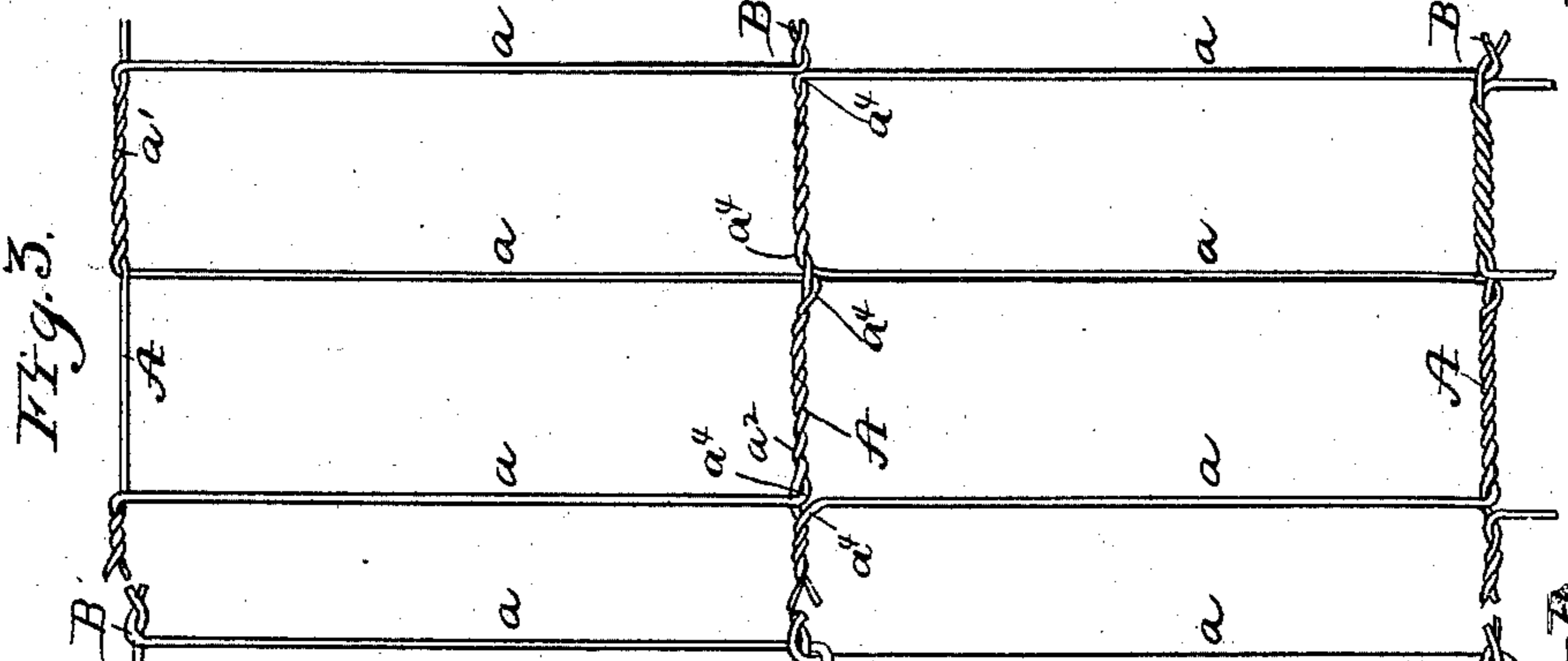
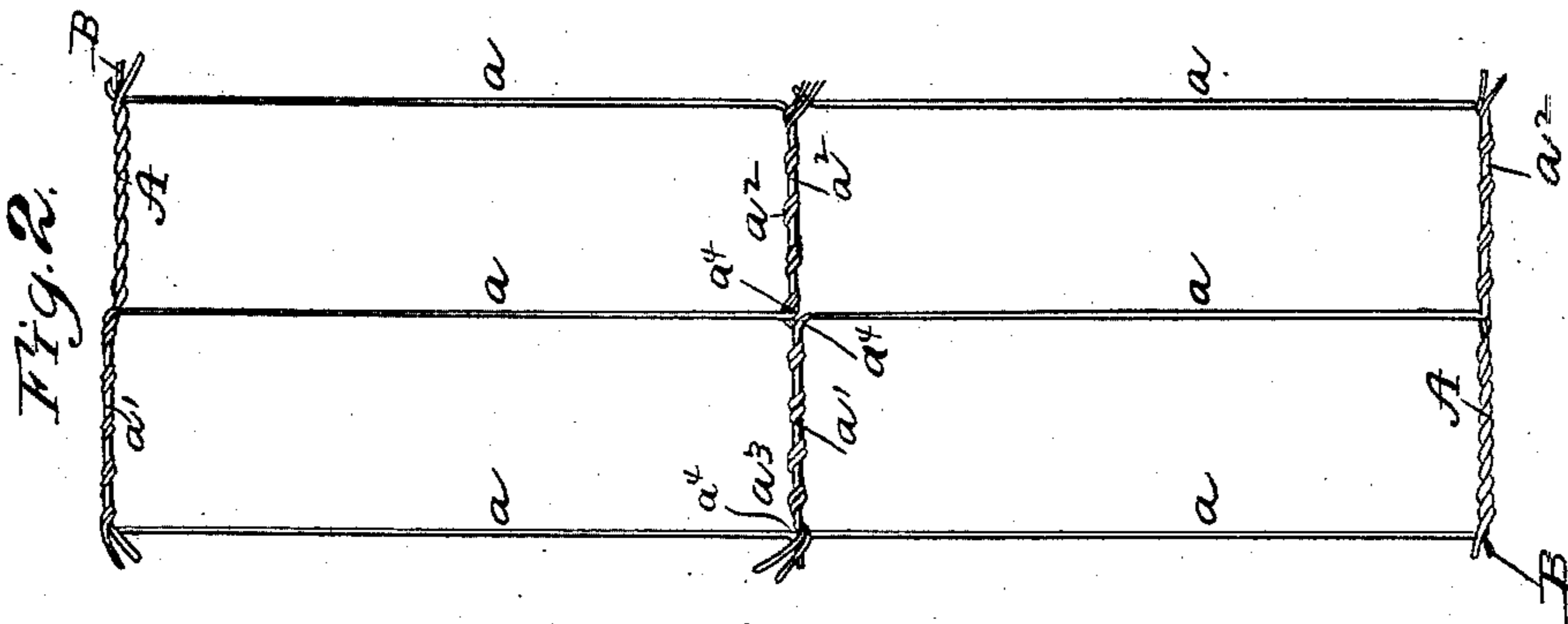
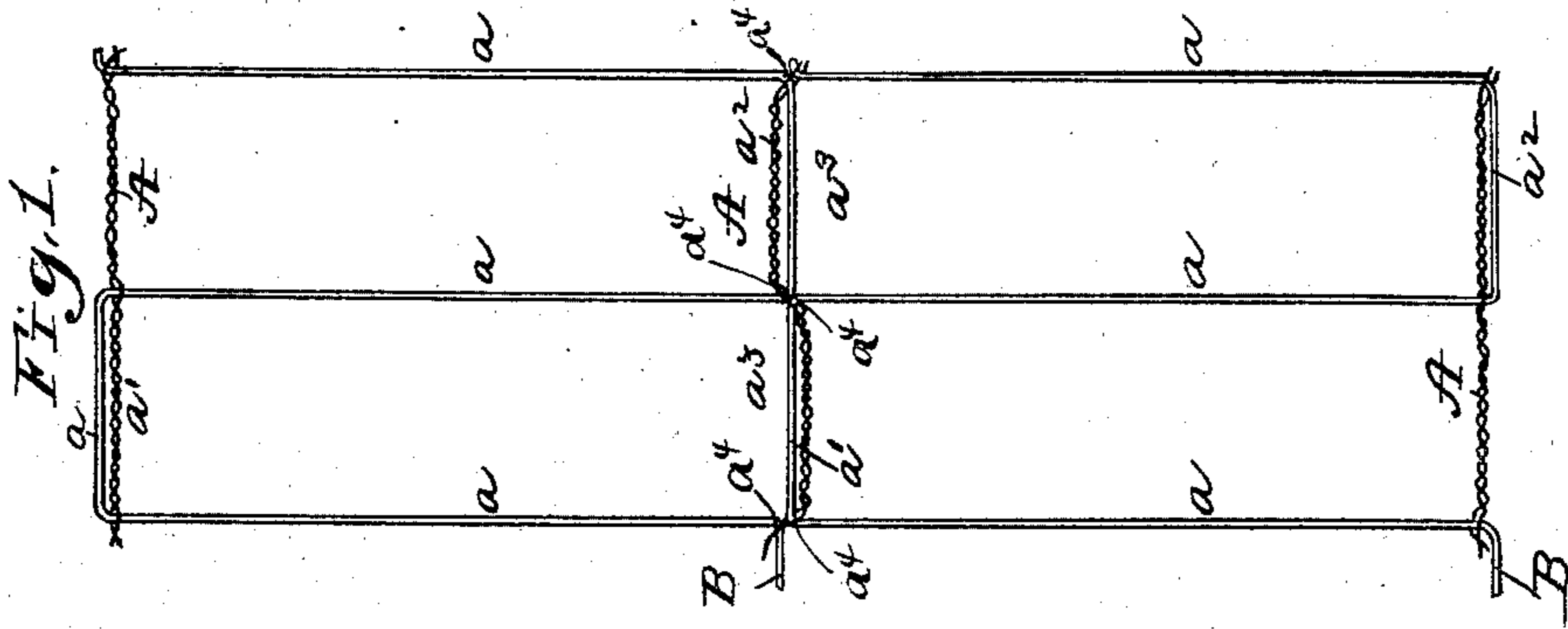
(Model.)

E. F. SHELLABERGER.

WIRE FABRIC.

No. 396,771.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD F. SHELLABERGER, OF BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

WIRE FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,771, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed July 6, 1887. Serial No. 243,506. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD F. SHELLABERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fabrics; and I do 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 the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to wire fencing and fabric, and has for its object the construction of a fence or fabric that can be rapidly manufactured and which when subjected to linear tension will not appreciably contract in width. The improvement consists, chiefly, in a fence or fabric composed of longitudinal strands or cable, arranged at desired intervals apart and parallel to each other, and web-wires extended and bent back and forth from one of said strands or cables to the other, zigzag fashion. That portion of the web-wire extending from one strand or cable to the other will hereinafter be referred to as a "limb," and that portion parallel with said strand or cable and uniting each two of the limbs at one end will be designated as "the closed end of the limbs." The closed end of one web-wire is opposite the open end of the other web-wire, and they are united together at their angles. In other words, the fence is composed of a series of web-wires bent to form limbs which are alternately united or closed at opposite ends, and are disposed so that the closed ends of the limbs of one wire come opposite the spaces or open ends of the limbs of the other or adjacent wire and are united therewith at the angles by longitudinal strands or cables, or other means, bound around the wires at their contiguous points.

The improvement further consists in the novel and peculiar construction and combination of parts which will be more fully hereinafter set forth and claimed, and shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a wire fence or fabric embodying my invention, and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are front views of modified forms.

The fence is composed of the longitudinal strands or cables A, arranged parallel with each other and located at desired intervals apart, and the series of web-wires B, which are extended and bent back and forth from one of the strands or cables to the other to form limbs a , that are alternately united or closed at opposite ends by the portions a' a^2 . The closed ends of the limbs of one wire are opposite the open ends a^3 of the limbs of the adjacent wire, and the limbs are united at the angles a^4 in any desired manner, preferably by having the strands of the cable embrace the two wires at their contiguous points, which are the said angles a^4 , formed between the limbs and their closed ends, as shown in Fig. 1. The strands of the cable are twisted together between the limbs, simply, in the construction shown in said Fig. 1, and are not bound in with or around the closed ends.

Fig. 2 shows a construction in which the strands are bound or wrapped around the closed ends of the limbs of each web-wire to bind them together. Instead of the strands being bound around said closed ends they may be twisted in with them, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, thereby making a stronger fence. To give additional strength, the wires may loop into or interlock with each other at their contiguous points or angles and have their position fixed by the longitudinal strands or cables, as shown in Fig. 4.

The limbs of the web-wires may extend to form any design and pattern of mesh desired, and may incline relatively to each other; but it is preferred to have them parallel to each other, as such construction gives the best results.

It will be observed that the closed ends of the limbs of a wire come opposite to and fill the space between the open ends of the limbs of the adjacent wire, thereby closing in such open end and forming the mesh.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the longitudinal strands or cables, of the web-wires, each bent back and forth, forming limbs extending from one strand or cable to another and alternately closed at opposite ends, and arranged with the closed ends of the limbs of one wire opposite the open ends of the limbs of the other wire, and having the wires interlocking at the angles formed at the closed ends of the limbs

and held in place by said strands or cables, is substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD F. SHELLABERGER.

Witnesses:

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W. J. ALFORD.