

(No Model.)

T. V. ALLIS.
BARBED METALLIC FENCING.

No. 446,558.

Patented Feb. 17, 1891.

Fig. 1.

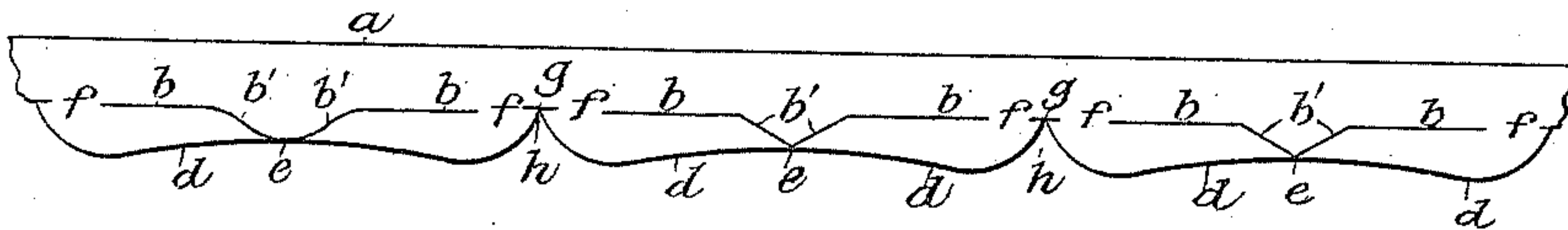


Fig. 2.

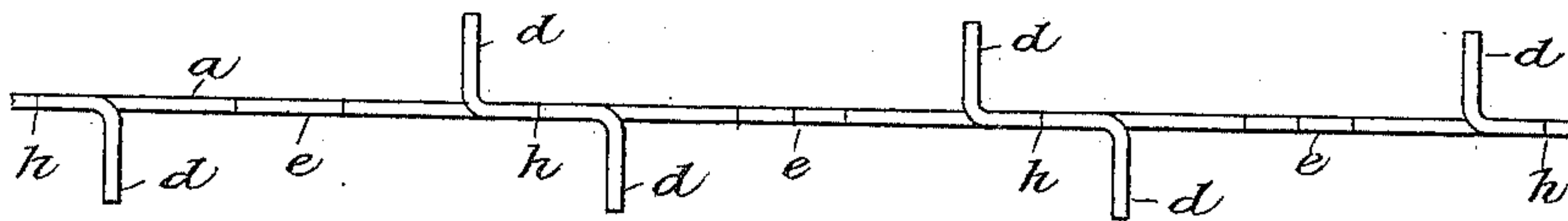
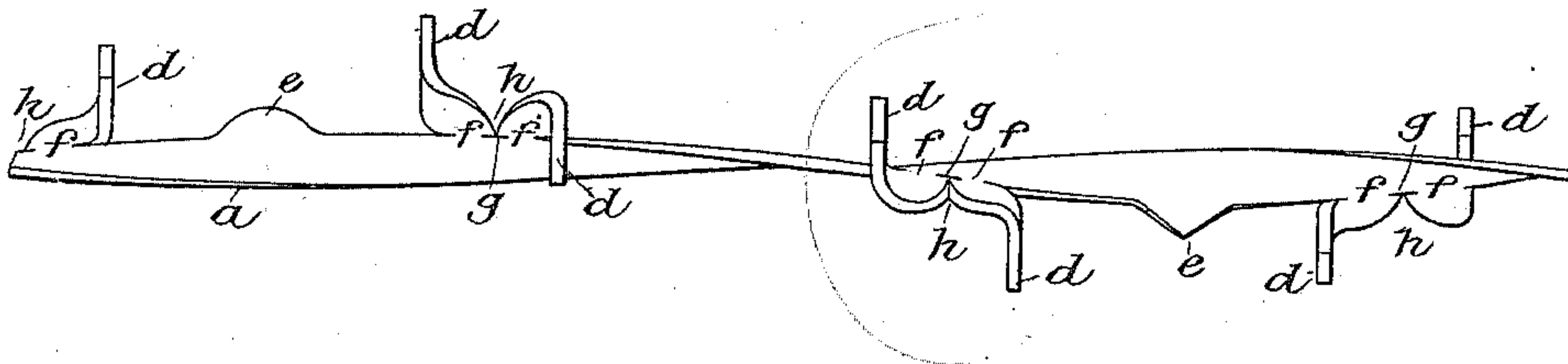


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR:

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WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BARBED METALLIC FENCING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,558, dated February 17, 1891.

Application filed June 10, 1889. Serial No. 313,782. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS V. ALLIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Barbed Metallic Fencing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to barbed metallic fencing having laterally-projecting barbs produced at intervals along one edge by cutting into and along the strip so as to separate narrow spurs a short distance along the strip and bending them laterally some in one direction and some in another.

My invention consists of a strip of this character having certain peculiarities of construction and relative arrangement of the barbs, whereby barbs of the required length, distance apart, and preferred form of taper point are produced, and the strip is more favorably adapted for twisting than strips of this character heretofore made, all as hereinafter fully described, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the strip, showing the manner in which it is cut preparatory to the bending of the barbs to project them laterally. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same after the barbs have been cut and bent; Fig. 3, a side view of the barbed and twisted strip in the complete form.

I take a plain flat strip *a* of the usual size and form for such fencing and make longitudinal slits *b* through it at intervals in a line nearer one edge than the other, according to the required width of the laterally-projecting barbs that I wish to produce, said slits diverging in the middle portion to the outer edge of the strip by the conversely-oblique lines *b'*, thus producing barb-spurs *d*, partly separated from the strip, having points tapered to the outer edges and constituting the laterally-projecting barbs of Figs. 2 and 3, (when subsequently bent laterally to the strip,) together with the blunt Λ -shaped points *e*, remaining on the edge of the strip midway between the barbs, which taken from between the points of the barbs enables the barbs to be located a little farther apart on the strip for a given length of barb than if the bevel sides of the

barb-points were cut from each other so as not to leave said points *e*. The barb-points thus cut from the conversely-inclined sides of these points *e* are both tapered from the inner edge outward, whereas they are tapered reversely to each other when cut one from the other diagonally, so that every alternate point is tapered from the outer edge inward, which is not so desirable, and the points *e* have an important effect in the twist of the strip, as will appear farther on. The distance of the slits *b* apart along the strip is the length of two webs *f*, joining two barbs at their bases to the strips and a short slit *g* between said base-webs, which I make, together with a notch *h*, cutting into said short slit from the edge, to facilitate the twisting of the strip, also for removing surplus metal, and also for producing more symmetrical appearance. It will be seen that a strip made without the points *e* intermediate to the barbs *d* would be weakest in its torsional strength and would twist most at the middle of the space and but very little at the short slit between the bases of the barbs, while with the intermediate points as I make it the said middle portion is so strengthened that the twist is distributed between the shorter spaces each side, and these, having greater torsional resistance, cause more twist to take effect at the slits *g* between the bases of the barbs, and thus the twist is much more uniform in a strip having wide and narrow parts in alternate succession than it otherwise would be. These intermediate points also render the narrow part of the strip between the barbs more conspicuous to sight. These points may be variously shaped at the outer extremity, as shown in the drawings. They are not intended to serve the purpose of barbs.

In my pending application, Serial No. 313,780, filed at the same time with this, I have represented and claimed fencing having laterally-projecting barbs and intermediate Λ -shaped barbs, also such fencing twisted, and I do not claim these devices in this case; and in another pending application, Serial No. 313,781, also filed at the same time, I have represented and claimed barbed fencing in which the integral barbs project from the edge of a thin flat strip are pro-

duced in couples from opposite ends of adjoining base-webs, joining them to the strip and separated by a notch between them, also such strips having short slits at the bottom
5 of the notches, and also being twisted, and I do not claim these devices herein.

In my companion application, Serial No. 313,781, I have claimed fencing-strips having substantially the same form of laterally-projecting barbs, but without the intermediate
10 points projecting in the plane of the strip, to which my claims are limited in this case.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. The improved barbed fencing consisting of a plain flat strip having pairs or couples of laterally-projecting barbs at intervals along one edge and points intermediate to said pairs or couples of barbs projecting from the same
20 edge in the plane of the strip and being

notched between the bases of the barbs, substantially as described.

2. The improved barbed fencing consisting of a plain flat strip having pairs or couples of laterally-projecting barbs at intervals along
25 one edge and points intermediate to said pairs or couples of barbs projecting from the same edge in the plane of the strip and being notched between the bases of the barbs, also slitted at the bottoms of the notches, and also
30 twisted, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 8th day of June, 1889.

THOMAS V. ALLIS.

Witnesses:

WILFRED B. EARLL,
W. J. MORGAN.