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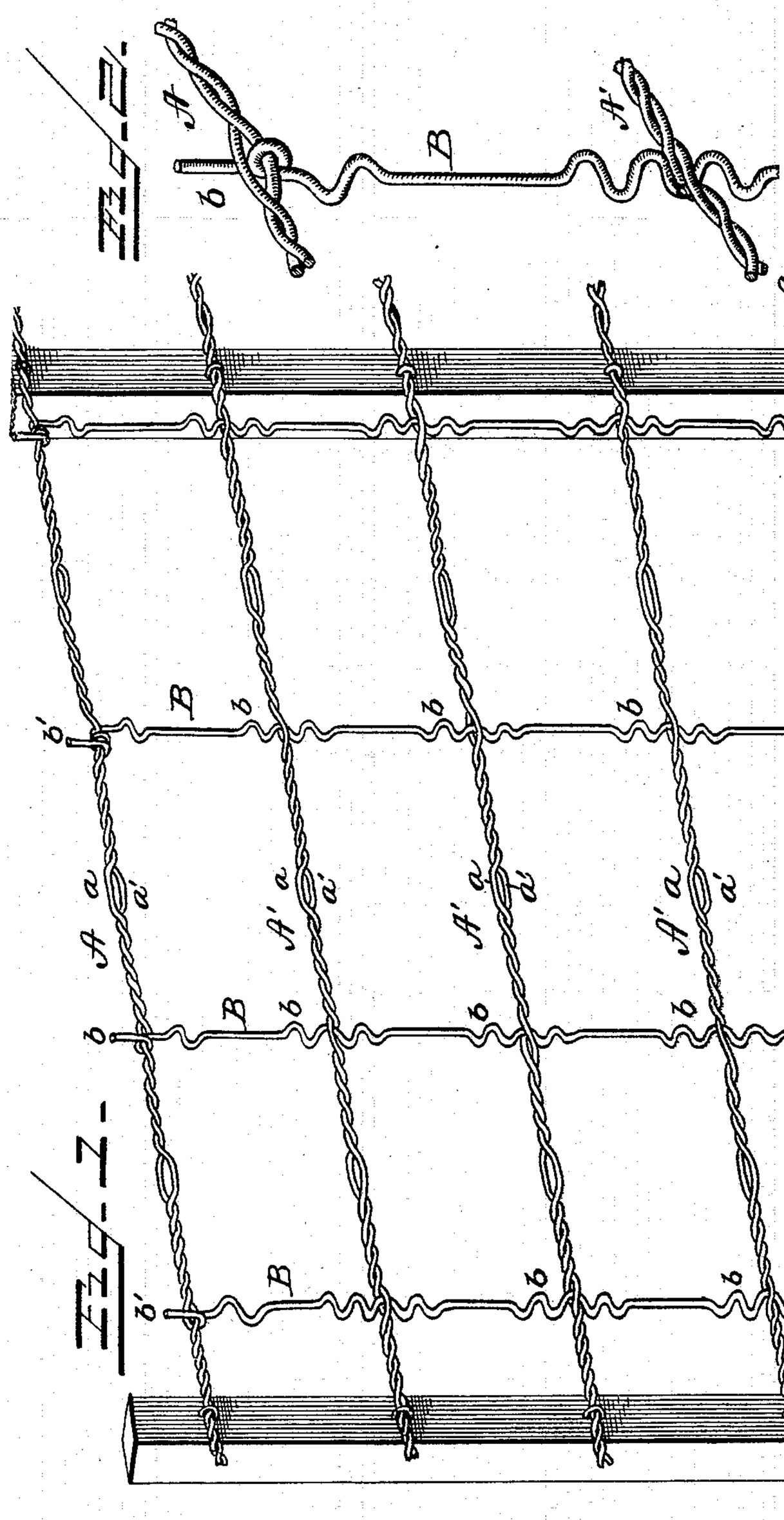
W. A. KILMER.

MESH WIRE FENCE FABRIC.

(Application filed Aug. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.)



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MESH-WIRE-FENCE FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 615,281, dated December 6, 1898.

Application filed August 26, 1898. Serial No. 689,596. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. KILMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Des Plaines, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mesh-Wire-Fence Fabric; 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.

This invention relates to a mesh-wire-fence fabric, and has for its object the production of a fabric for fencing which shall be thoroughly braced from side to side, so that the outer strands are held fixedly apart, preventing the compression of the various wires of the fabric; also, there is produced a fabric which is reversible in that either side may be made the top.

The invention consists in the construction hereinafter pointed out.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the fabric, shown as a panel of a fence. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail perspective view of a portion of the fabric. Fig. 3 is an end view of one of the pickets, showing its connection with the outside strand of the fabric.

In the drawings, the letters A A′ represent the longitudinal strands of the fabric, each consisting of two wires *a a′*, entwisted, as shown in the drawings.

The letter B indicates the vertical pickets, each consisting of a single piece of wire. These pickets are made with corrugations *b* at regular intervals along their lengths.

Putting this fabric together the pickets B are laid so that they will come at stated intervals transversely the strands A A′ between the wires *a a′*, the strands crossing the pickets B at the corrugations *b*. The wires *a a′* are then reversely twisted between the pickets, as clearly shown in the drawings. The ends *b′* of the pickets B are then given one or more turns around the outer strands A.

A mesh-wire-fence fabric so constructed is easy to make, simple in construction, and firm in texture. The pickets being alike at both ends are fed indifferently to the machine and require no care in selecting them. The strand-wires being reversely twisted, the pickets may be rapidly fed to the machine. Both ends of the pickets being twisted about the outside strands of wire firmly brace them apart, and not only are the pickets themselves effectually held from separation from the outside strands, but also the intermediate strands are firmly spaced apart from one another and from the outside strands, so that any shock is taken by the entire fabric, the parts being so closely united, and separation of the various parts is effectually prevented.

I am aware that a mesh-wire-fence fabric has been made having longitudinal strands composed of two wires and a continuous filling forming vertical pickets, the wires being reversely twisted between the pickets.

I am also aware that it is old to construct a fence consisting of longitudinal strands composed of two wires and separate vertical pickets, the wires being reversely twisted, but not between the pickets, each picket coming at the closure of a reverse twist; also, that in such construction the pickets are corrugated at the longitudinal strands and that the lower straight ends of the pickets are twisted about the bottom strand of the fabric. However, in such construction the pickets are not turned about the top strands of the fabric, but have curved tops, the downturned ends of which are corrugated and held by the strands. With such construction there is not only a determined top and bottom to the fence, differing in construction and appearance, so that the fence cannot be reversed, but also the curved tops of the pickets demand precision and accuracy in applying them to the strand-wires, as the end of one curved top comes alongside of the next picket.

I am also aware of a construction in which there is a strand consisting of one wire only, a straight vertical picket having corrugations where the strand-wire comes, and an independent fastening for holding the two together.

My invention differs from all these aforementioned constructions. In my device there is a straight picket consisting of one wire, alike at both ends, provided with corrugations at which the entwisted strand-wires reversely twisted between the pickets clasp and hold the latter, and these pickets are turned around both the outside strands. The fence is re-

versible—that is, has neither special top nor bottom. The parts are held together by the entwisting of the strand-wires in the corrugations of the pickets, and the various strands are firmly braced apart and held together by the ends of the pickets being turned about both outside strands. Such a fence is quickly and cheaply made, as the pickets are fed to the machine and the strands reversely twisted, inclosing the pickets without any special care or arrangement.

Having described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A mesh-wire-fence fabric consisting of pickets made of a single straight piece of wire having corrugations at intervals and both ends alike, and longitudinal strands consisting of two wires surrounding the pickets and seated in the corrugations thereof such strand-wires having a right and left hand twist between the pickets, as set forth.

2. A mesh-wire-fence fabric consisting of longitudinal strands each composed of two entwisted wires and vertical pickets, each picket being a single piece of wire having corrugations at intervals, the strand-wires grasping the pickets at the corrugations and being reversely twisted together between the pickets and the latter having their ends turned about the outside strands of wire, as set forth.

3. A mesh-wire-fence fabric consisting of several strands each composed of two entwisted wires and straight pickets each picket being a single wire having corrugations at intervals, the strand-wires grasping the pickets at the corrugations, and being reversely twisted together between the pickets, the latter having their ends twisted around the outside strands of wire, the fabric being alike at top and bottom.

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

WILLIAM A. KILMER.

Witnesses:
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