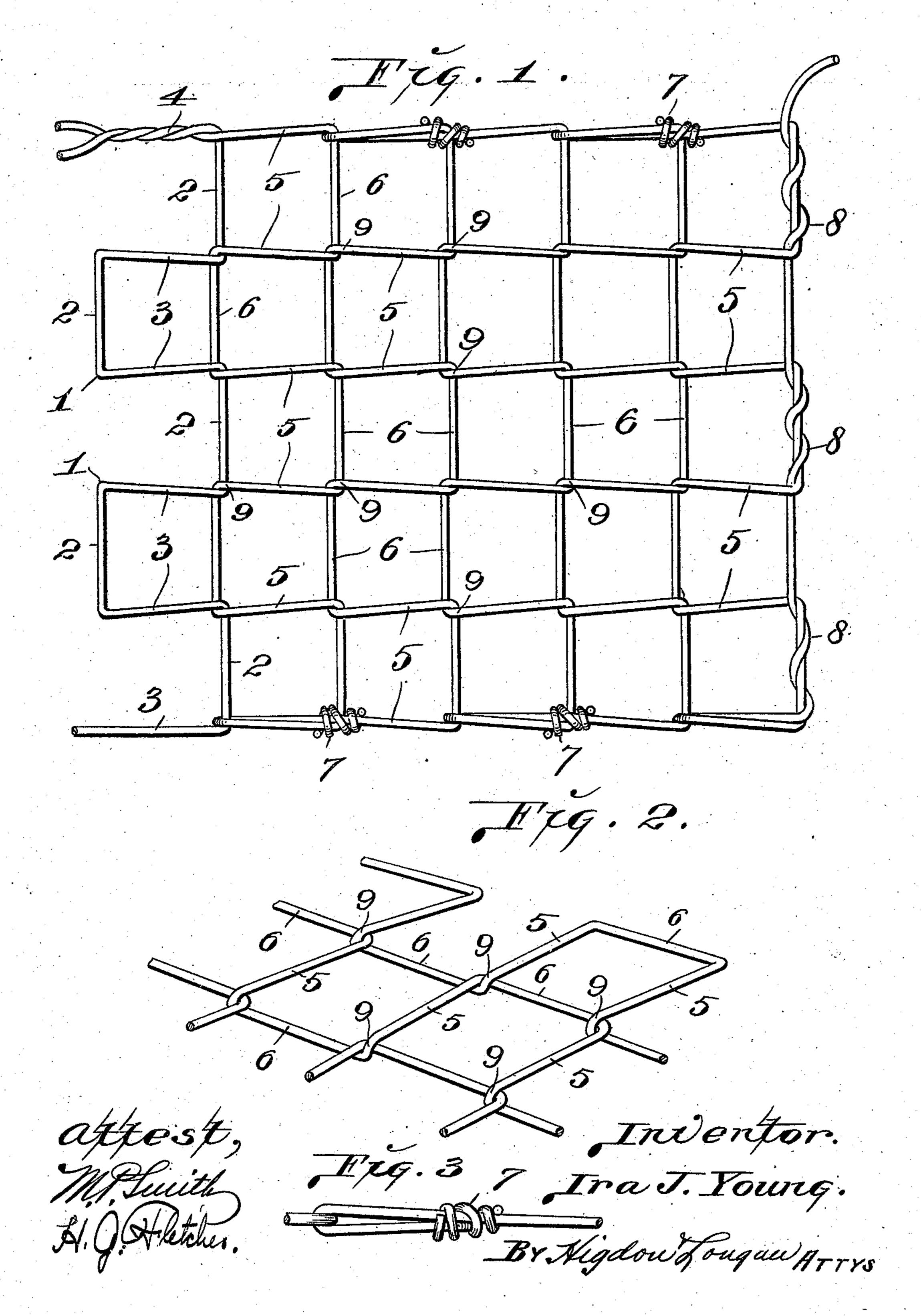
I. J. YOUNG.
WOVEN WIRE FENCE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA J. YOUNG, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WOVEN-WIRE FENCE.

No. 847,871.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 19, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Ira J. Young, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Woven-Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to woven-wire fences, the object of my invention being to construct a woven-wire fabric suitable for fencing purposes, which fabric is constructed of single strand of wire woven or looped to-15 gether by suitable means and which fabric is very strong and durable and can be cheaply

manufactured.

My invention consists in the novel arrangement hereinafter specified and claimed, and 20 shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a short section my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view 25 of a portion of the woven-wire fence. Fig. 3 is a detail side elevation of a portion of the fence and showing a loop or tie wire located thereon.

In starting the construction or weaving of 30 the fabric of my improved fence I make use of a blank or starting section 1, which is formed of a single length of wire bent into the oppositely-disposed rectangular loops comprising the vertical sections 2 and the 35 horizontal sections 3, which latter are approximately parallel. This blank or starting section is in length equal to the width of the fabric or fence to be woven, and after said blank or starting section has been prop-40 erly formed the starting end of the length of wire of which the fence is formed is twisted onto one end of said blank or starting section, as indicated by 4.

The weaving means, such as an automatic 45 machine, now engages the length of wire of which the fence is constructed, forms a series of approximately rectangular loops comprising the horizontally-disposed sections 5 and the vertical section 6, which loops pass 50 around and engage the corners of the loops comprising the sections 2 and 3 of the starting-section 1. After an entire series of these rectangular loops have been formed across the width of the fabric forming the fence said 55 fabric moves along in the machine a distance equal to the length of the rectangular loops,

and the mechanism which forms said loops forms a third series of rectangular loops from the same wire of which the second row of loops was formed, and this third row of 6c loops are engaged or pass through the outer portions of said second row. Thus the single length of wire is carried alternately across the fabric, and the rectangular loops are continuously formed therein, which loops en- 65 gage with the preceding set of loops.

At the edges of the fabric or fence where the wire is carried beyond one set of loops to commence the next adjacent set the extended portion of said wire is locked to the outer 70 end of the preceding loop by means of a tiewire 7, which is twisted around the outer corner of the loop and the extended portion

of the wire forming the next loop.

When the end of the fabric has been 75 reached, the end of the length of wire can be twisted across the outer ends of the last series of loops, as designated by 8, thus forming a of wire fence constructed in accordance with | finish for the fabric of the fence and prevent its becoming loosened or unraveled.

> The left-hand ends of all of the horizontallydisposed sections 5 of the loops are bent downwardly, as designated by 9, by the machinery which forms the fabric in order to form slight offsets to accommodate the right- 85 hand ends of the adjacent engaging loops, and thus all of the loops forming the fabric or fence occupy the same vertical plane.

> A wire fence of my improved construction can be made in any suitable width and length 90 and the loops or meshes of the fabric can be

made in any desired size.

While my improved fabric is intended primarily for use as a fence, the loops or mesh may be varied in size, so that the fabric 95 may be used as metal lathing, metal fabric for bed-bottoms and chair-seats, and similar uses where a light, strong, and durable metal fabric is desired.

I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a woven-wire fence, constructed of a single length of wire formed into vertical rows of alternately-arranged rectangular loops, and the loops of one row engaging the ends of the 105 loops of the adjacent rows; substantially as specified.

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2. As a new article of manufacture, a woven-wire fence, constructed of a single length of wire formed into vertical rows of 110 alternately-arranged rectangular loops, the loops of one row engaging the ends of the

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loops of the adjacent rows, and the ends of the horizontal sections of the loops being curved laterally relative the vertical plane occupied by said horizontal sections to accommodate the ends of the engaging loops; substantially as specified.

3. A woven-wire fence, constructed of a single length of wire bent into rows of equal-sized open-ended rectangular loops, and each row of loops having their outer ends bent laterally relative the vertical plane occupied by the horizontal portions of said loops and engaging the ends of the adjacent row of loops; substantially as specified.

4. A woven-wire fence, constructed of a 15 single length of wire which is formed into a series of rows of rectangular loops, the outer ends of each row of loops engaging the loops of the adjacent row, and ties located on the edges of the fence at the meeting-points of 20 the loops; substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in presence of two

subscribing witnesses.

IRA J. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

M. P. SMITH, E. L. WALLACE.