

No. 880,138.

PATENTED FEB. 25, 1908.

W. H. GRIFFITH.

WIRE FENCING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1906.

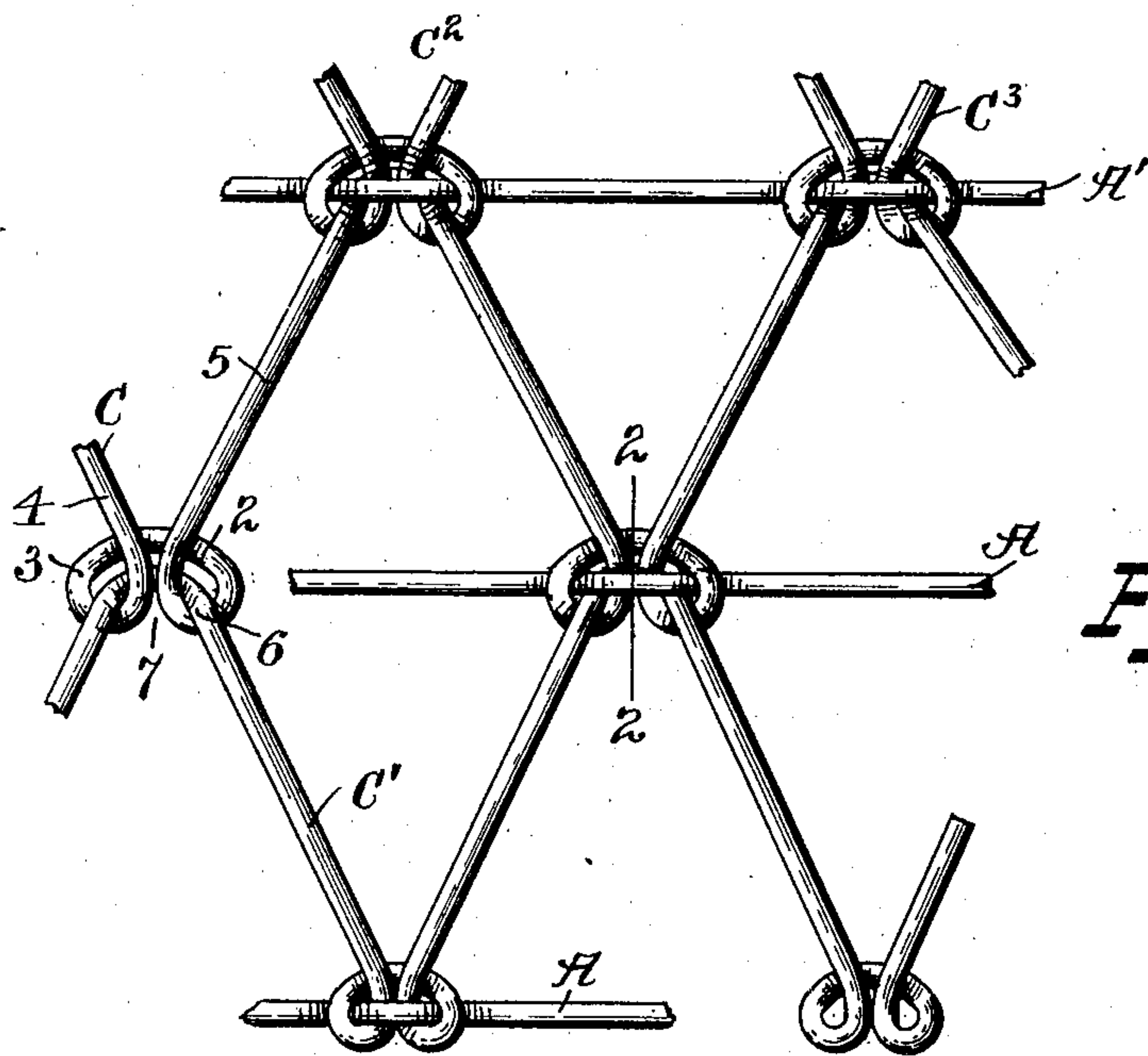


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

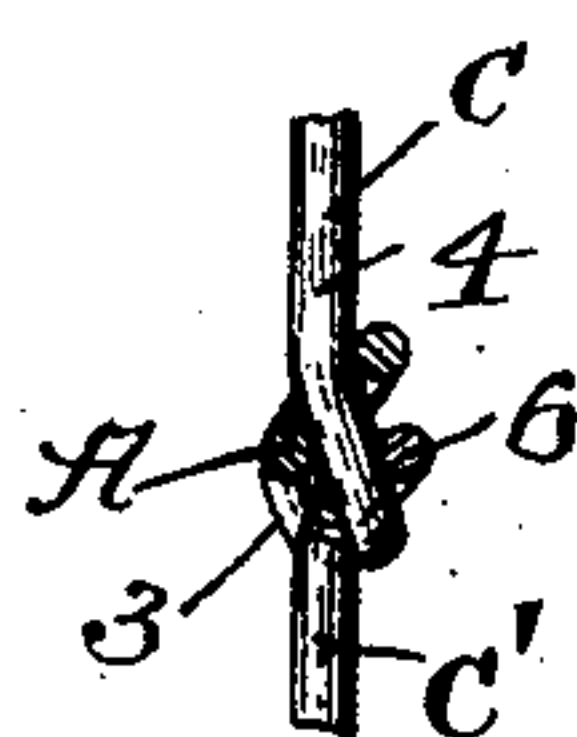


FIG. 3.

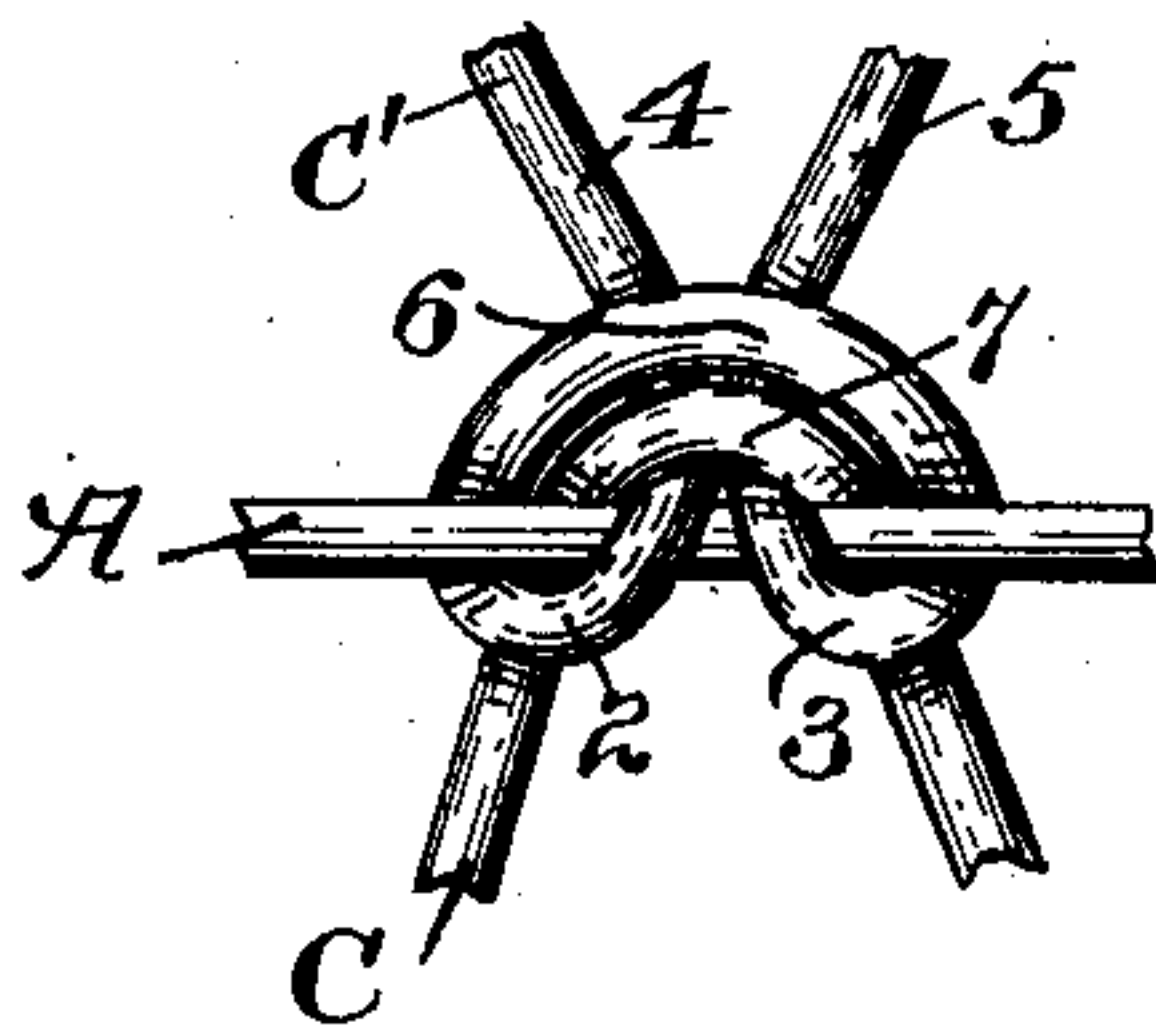


FIG. 4.

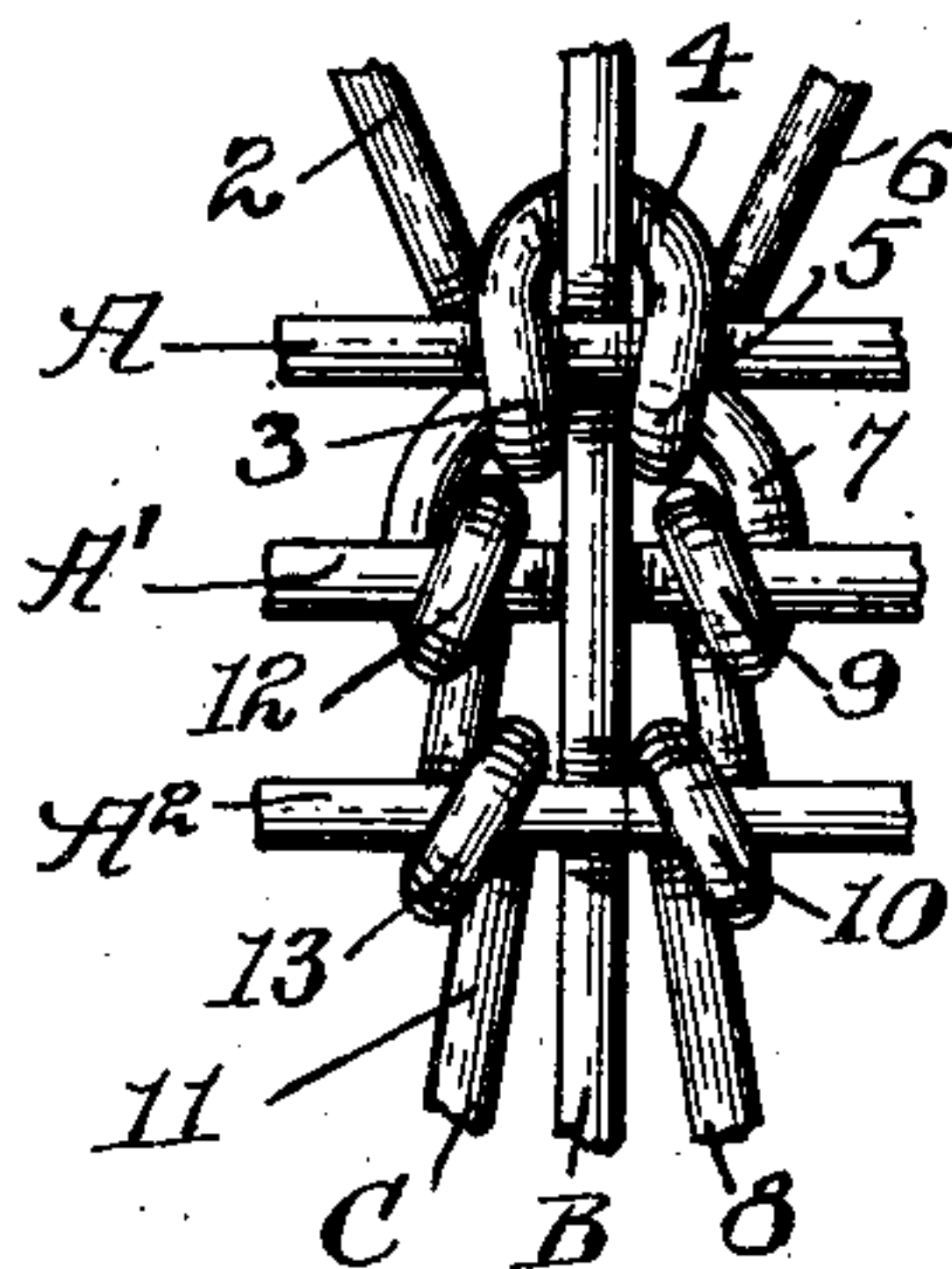
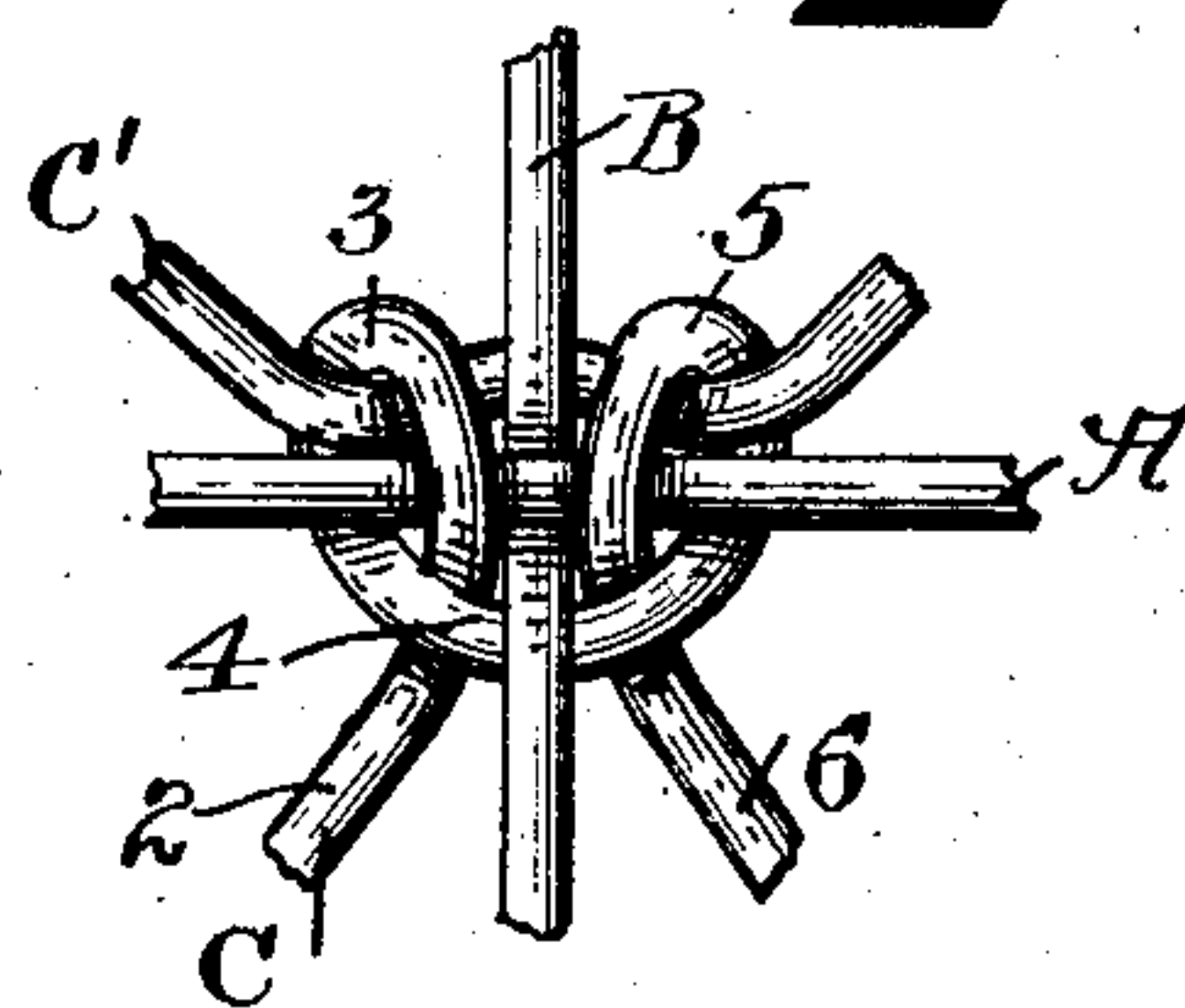


FIG. 5.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WIRE FENCING.

No. 880,138.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 25, 1908.

Application filed August 1, 1906. Serial No. 328,645.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, a citizen of the United States, residing in Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fencing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire fencing or fabric formed of wires or the like material in which there are weft and warp wires, or wires running longitudinal and other wires running transversely thereto, either perpendicular or diagonally. Where two or more of these wires cross or intersect, a knotted joint is made, and the object of the present invention is to provide improved forms of such joints or knots that will very tightly secure the several wires against lateral movement.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating various embodiments of my invention, Figure 1 shows a fence or fabric composed of one longitudinal or strand wire and two body wires meeting at each joint and interlocked. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 indicated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a slightly different form of knot. Fig. 4 shows a knot similar to that shown in Fig. 1, with a transverse body wire inserted; and Fig. 5 shows a knot somewhat similar to that shown in Fig. 1 with the addition of a transverse wire and two horizontal strand wires.

In Fig. 1 is shown a fabric employing horizontal wires A, A' and A² with several sets of body wires C, C', C² and C³. In this arrangement the body wire C is given two complete convolutions 2 and 3, with the legs 4 and 5 diverging therefrom at the middle of the joint. The stay wire C' is given a U-loop 6 that passes through the loops 2 and 3 and around their adjacent portions. The longitudinal wire A also passes through the loops 2 and 3. But from the opposite side of the loops its intermediate portion 7 engages the legs 4 and 5 on the opposite side from which they are engaged by the loop 6. A similar construction is shown in Fig. 3 formed by stay wires C and C' interlocking a longitudinal wire A. In this arrangement, the wire C' forms two loops 2 and 3 with the legs 4 and 5 diverging from the inner part of the joint. But in this joint the longitudinal wire A is inserted at the bottom of the loops 2 and 3, and does not pass between the loop

6 of the wire C' and the loop 7, of the wire C, such loops lying parallel as shown.

In Fig. 4 is shown a construction somewhat similar to that shown in Fig. 1 but with the addition of a transverse body wire. This joint is formed of body wires A and B interlocked by stay wires C and C'. The stay wire C has its leg 2 first convoluted around the wire A at 3, and then looped at 4 across to the other side of the joint in front of its leg 2 but back of the wire B. The wire C is then convoluted around the wire A on this side of the joint, at 5, with the leg 6 passed in front of the wire A but back of the loop 4. The other stay wire C, is passed through the loop 3, thence back of the wire B and through the loop 5 as shown.

In Fig. 5 is shown a construction in which there are two stay wires C and C' and three longitudinal wires A, A' and A², placed in proximity. In this construction the wire C' has its leg 2 first looped around the wire A at 3 and thence bent to a U-loop at 4 passing back of the wire B. This wire then forms a loop 5 passing around the wire A on the opposite side of the joint with its leg 6 extending therefrom. The stay wire C has a loop 7 passed through the two loops 3 and 5 of the other stay wire. The leg 8 of this wire is convoluted around the wire A' at 9 and thence extends downward and is convoluted around the wire A² at 10. The other leg 11 of the stay wire C is first convoluted around the wire A' at 12 and thence convoluted around the wire A² at 13. It will be observed that the wire A' passes back of the wire B while the wires A and A² pass in front of the wire B.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire and a pair of stay wires, the legs of one stay wire extending on one side of the longitudinal wire and the legs of the other stay wire extending on the opposite side of the longitudinal wire from the joint, the stay wires being interlocked at the joint whereby tension on the wires will tighten the joint and prevent its unlocking.

2. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire, and a pair of stay wires looped at the joint with the legs of the respective wires extending on opposite sides of the longitudinal wire, one of the stay

wires being bent to form a loop and the other stay wire passing through the loop, and the longitudinal wire also passing through the loop.

5 3. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire, and a pair of stay wires looped at the joint with the legs of the respective wires extending on opposite sides of the longitudinal wire, one of the stay
10 wires being bent to form a loop and the other stay wire passing through the loop, and the longitudinal wire also passing through the loop, and a transverse body wire passing through the joint.

15 4. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire, and a pair of stay wires looped at the joint with the legs of the respective wires extending on opposite sides of the longitudinal wire, one of the stay
20 wires being bent to form a loop and the other stay wire passing through the loop, and the longitudinal wire also passing through the loop, one of the stay wires being convoluted around the longitudinal wire.

25 5. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire, and a pair of stay wires looped at the joint with the legs of the respective wires extending on opposite sides of the longitudinal wire, one of the stay
30 wires being bent to form a loop and the other stay wire passing through the loop, and the longitudinal wire also passing through the loop, additional longitudinal wires adjacent the joint, one of the stay wires having its
35 legs convoluted around the additional wires.

40 6. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire and a pair of stay wires, one of the stay wires being looped around the longitudinal wire, the other stay wire being convoluted around the legs of said stay wire adjacent the longitudinal wire and thence extending from the longitudinal wire on the same side thereof, the

legs of the other stay wire being bent back across the longitudinal wire and extending 45 in the opposite direction from the legs of the other stay wire.

7. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire, and a pair of stay wires, one of the stay wires being formed 50 into a double loop, the other stay wire being formed into a loop engaging said double loop, the legs of one stay wire extending from the longitudinal wire on one side and the legs of the other stay wire extending 55 from the longitudinal wire on the opposite side.

8. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire, and a pair of stay wires, one of the stay wires being formed into 60 a double loop, the other stay wire being formed into a loop embracing the adjacent portions of said loop, the legs of one stay wire extending from the longitudinal wire on one side and the legs of the other stay 65 wire extending from the longitudinal wire on the opposite side.

9. In a wire fence or fabric, a joint formed by a longitudinal wire, and a pair of stay wires, one of the stay wires being formed 70 into a double loop, the other stay wire being formed into a loop embracing the adjacent portions of said double loop, the longitudinal wire being passed through the said double loop, the legs of one stay wire extending 75 from the longitudinal wire on one side and the legs of the other stay wire extending from the longitudinal wire on the opposite side.

Signed at Nos. 9 to 15 Murray street, New 80 York, N. Y., this 10th day of July, 1906.

WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. REID,
JOHN O. SEIFERT.