M. T. GOLDSMITH.

SILVERSMITH'S STOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1910.

990,253. Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

Fig. 1.

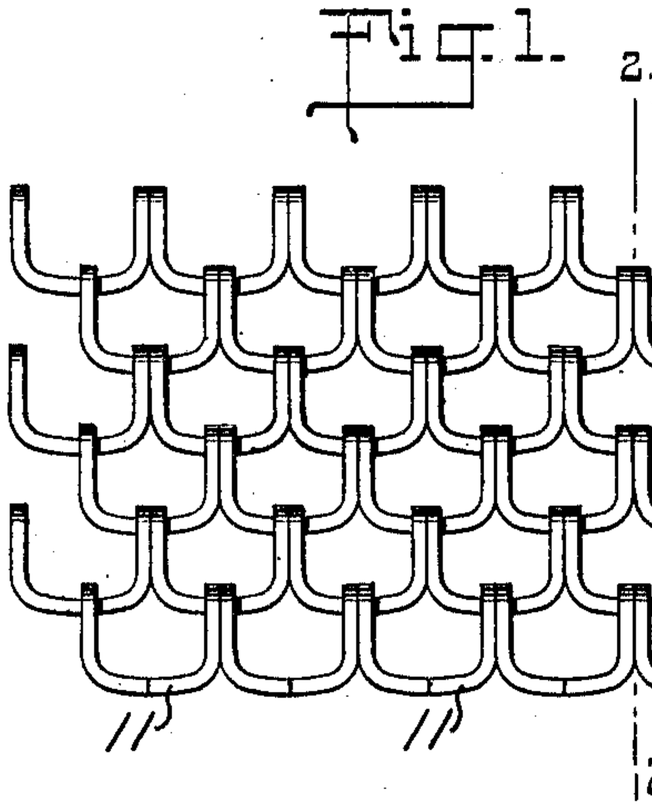


Fig. 2.

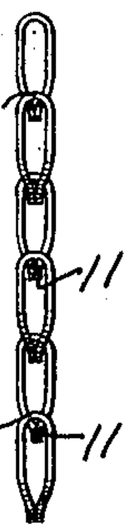


Fig. 3.

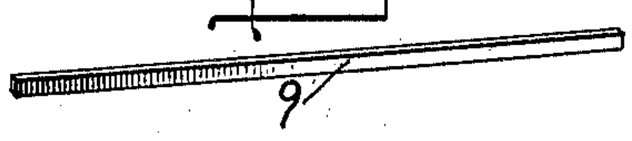


Fig. 4.

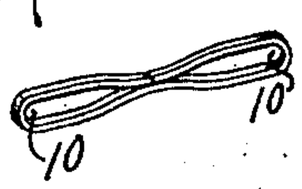


Fig. 5.

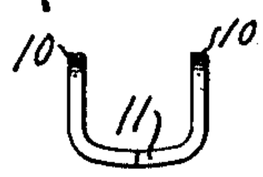


Fig. 6.

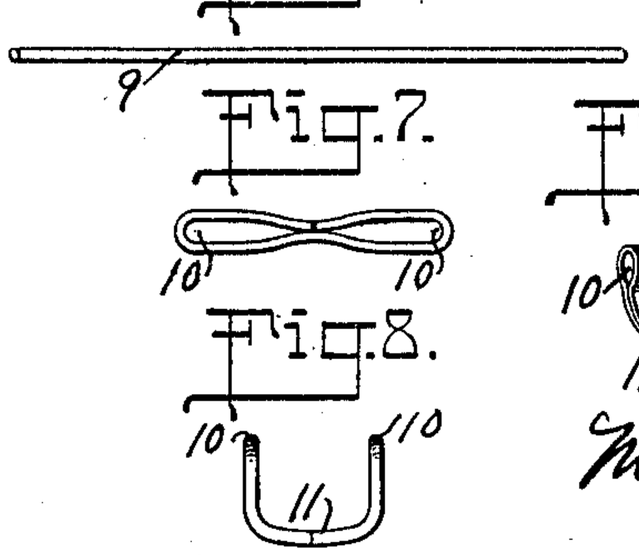
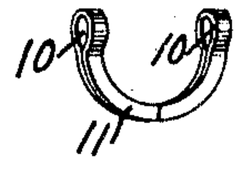


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.



WITNESSES

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SILVERSMITH'S STOCK.

990,253. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

Application filed November 21, 1910. Serial No. 593,580.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCUS T. GOLDSMITH, a subject of the Czar of Russia, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Silversmith's Stock, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a mesh formed by assembling a plurality of links of peculiar form and construction, and to the link alone irrespective of whether or not it is interlaced and interlocked with other similar links to form a mesh; and the object thereof is to provide a cheaper and better link and mesh than has heretofore been obtainable.

My improved link and mesh is of the same general type as that disclosed and claimed in my Patent No. 837,219, Nov. 27, 1906, and, like the mesh disclosed in that patent, is intended to be used in making metallic wire mesh bags or purses.

In the drawing accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view showing several of my improved links assembled to form a mesh; Fig. 2 is a view showing a cross-section upon a plane indicated by the line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a view showing a piece of square wire from which a link is to be formed; Fig. 4 is a view showing the same after a part of the bending operations, necessary to produce a finished link, have been performed; Fig. 5 is a view showing a link in its final, finished form; Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are views similar to Figs. 3 to 5 showing the formation of a link from a piece of round wire; and Fig. 9 is a view showing a modified form of link.

Referring to the drawing, 9 is a piece of wire cut to proper length and from which a link is to be formed by a series of bending operations performed thereon. The wire from which the link is to be formed may be square in cross-section as shown in Fig. 3, or round as shown in Fig. 6, or of any other suitable form.

The ends of the wire 9 are first bent so as to extend along the middle portion of the wire, the extreme ends meeting near the middle of the original wire, whereby loops 10 are formed. These loops may be long and narrow as shown, or the inner adjacent portions of the loops may be pressed together for more or less of their length, the loop in such cases becoming more nearly circular and approaching in form an eye at either end of the partially formed link.

The link in its partially formed condition as shown in Figs. 4 and 7 is next subjected to a bending operation, whereby the loops are brought into positions parallel with one another with the spaces inclosed by the loops in line, so that a straight line may pass through both said spaces, and by which bending operation a connecting portion 11 is provided which extends between the loops and lies to one side of a line extending through the spaces above referred to inclosed by the loops.

While I have referred to the loops as extending parallel with one another it will be appreciated that this definition is strictly applicable as to the entire loop portion only when the same is of considerable length and when the link is of nearly rectangular form as shown in the drawing. I may, however, connect the loops or eyes when the sides of the loops are in contact, by means of a connecting portion of semicircular or other form as shown in my prior patent above referred to. In such cases, while the end portion of the loops, or the eyes, will be parallel or substantially parallel with one another, the same will be connected by the curved portion of the link so that no considerable portions of the link will be parallel. In such cases, however, the statement that the connecting portion of the link is to one side of a line extending through the open spaces inclosed by the loops is still applicable.

A plurality of links formed as aforesaid are assembled by passing each link through a loop or eye of two others, as will be understood from Fig. 1 of the drawing and as disclosed and claimed in my prior patent above referred to, whereby a continuous mesh is formed.

Among the advantages secured by forming a link from wire, is that a stronger link can be procured as in producing links so small as are commonly used in mesh bags from sheet metal it is found impossible to operate upon anything but comparatively thin stock. A wire link, moreover, has no sharp edges such as are produced in punching processes and which at best can be but imperfectly smoothed. Finally, in case repairs are necessary, links formed from wire may be readily removed and new ones placed in the mesh without taking it entirely apart,

as is necessary where the mesh is formed from integral punched links.

In addition to the fact that a wire link is superior to one punched from sheet metal, the wire link is the cheaper as the original stock is cheaper weight for weight, there is no waste of material, the machinery necessary to produce the link is simpler and less affected by use, and smoothing operations necessary with punched links are entirely unnecessary and their expense thus saved. The wire link is particularly advantageous in case that the material used is German silver, which is a hard and tough material and one difficult to perform cutting or punching operations upon.

When a plurality of separate links are assembled in the manner illustrated in Fig. 1 to form a mesh the ends of the wire from which each separate link is made meeting, as explained, at the middle portion of the link, such ends lie within the loop portions of two other links, so that the ends of the wire are concealed and prevented from becoming displaced by the said loop portions; the function last stated being particularly present when links with small and approximately circular loops, such as are shown in Fig. 9, are used.

Having thus described my invention and explained the same, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

A wire mesh formed from a plurality of interlocking link members, each separate link member being formed from a piece of wire bent to provide two loops extending parallel with one another, and a connecting portion extending between said loops and to one side of a line at right angles to the planes of said loops and passing through the open spaces inclosed thereby, the extremities of said wire meeting at the middle of said connecting portion.

Signed at New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1910.

MARCUS T. GOLDSMITH.

Witnesses:
R. N. FLINT,
A. V. WALSH.