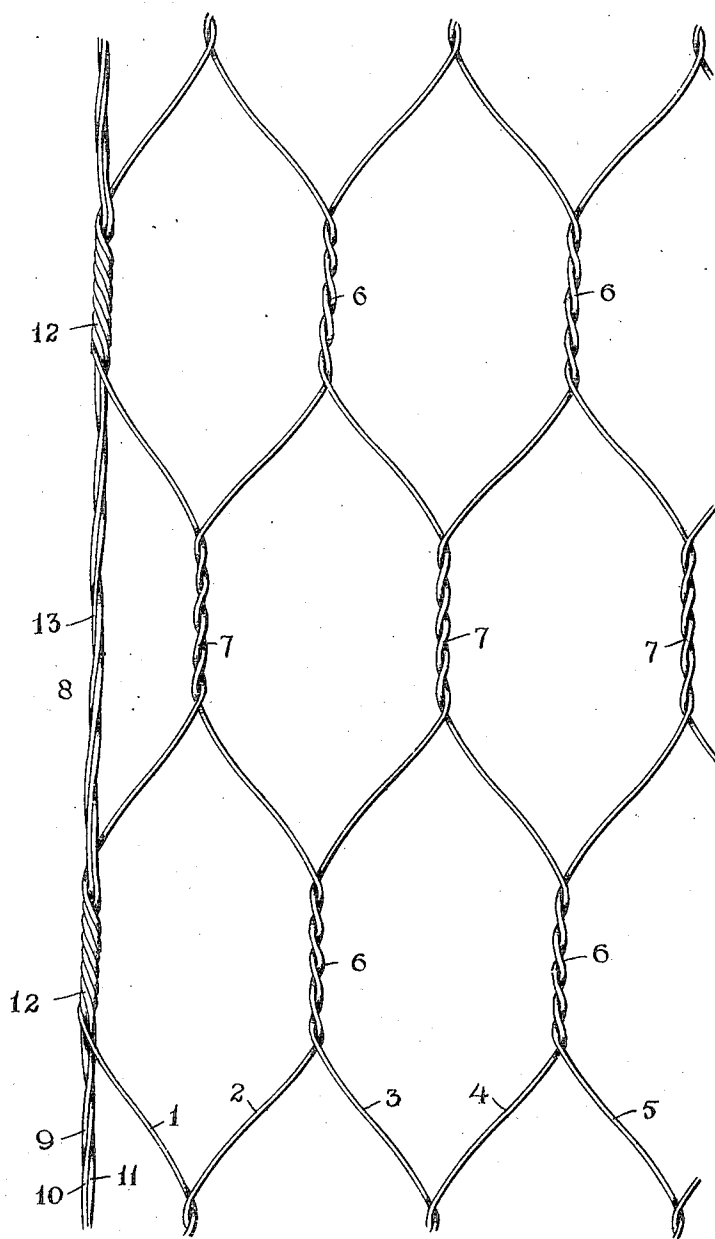


A. E. BARLOW.
WIRE NETTING.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 9, 1906.

971,656.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.



Witnesses

Roy D. Tolman
Develope Connerbach.

Inventor
Arthur E. Barlow.
By Rufus B. Fowler
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR E. BARLOW, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WIRE-NETTING.

971,656.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

Application filed July 9, 1906. Serial No. 325,268.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR E. BARLOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wire-Netting, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by a drawing representing a fragmentary view of a sufficiently large piece of wire-netting to illustrate the application of my invention thereto.

My invention relates to that class of wire netting known as poultry netting, and comprising a series of longitudinal wires twisted together by alternate right and left hand twists to form meshes constituting the body portion of the netting, and having at its longitudinal edges a selvage strand, preferably composed of a multiplicity of wires twisted together.

The object of my present invention is to provide a wire netting of the class referred to having a selvage which will have less tendency to form into kinks or twists than the selvages heretofore used, and by which the manufacture of the netting is facilitated and its cost reduced.

Referring to the accompanying drawing 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 denote longitudinal wires twisted together at 6, 6, and 7, 7, to form meshes, in the present instance hexagonal in form.

At the edge of the fragmentary portion of netting shown in the drawing, is a selvage strand 8 composed of a multiplicity of wires, in the present instance comprising three wires, 9, 10 and 11. In manufacturing the netting shown in the drawing the body wires are twisted together by a series of right hand twists forming a transverse row of twists extending across the body portion of the netting, as at 6, 6, by twisting the adjacent wires 2 and 3 together, and the adjacent wires 4 and 5 together. At the next transverse row of twists 7, 7, the adjacent wires 1 and 2 are twisted together and the adjacent wires 3 and 4 are twisted together by left hand twists, and so on throughout the length of the fabric, each longitudinal wire being twisted with an adjacent wire on one side to form one transverse row of right hand twists, and then with the adjacent wire on the opposite side to form the next

row of transverse left hand twists. The selvage strand 8 comprises a multiplicity of wires which are alternately twisted in opposite directions corresponding with the transverse row of twists in the body portion of the fabric, for example, the selvage wires are given a right hand twist at 12 corresponding in position and extent with the right hand twists 6, 6, of the body wires, and the selvage wires are given a left hand twist at 13 opposite the transverse row of left hand twists 7.

At each alternate section of twists as at 12, 12, the outer longitudinal wire 1 of the fabric is twisted around the selvage strand closely binding them together and preventing the untwisting of the selvage strand at the reverse twisted section immediately below it. By this construction the selvage strands are twisted in alternate directions forming sections alternating with each other and corresponding with the twisted sections of the longitudinal wires forming the body portion of the fabric.

Those twisted sections of the selvage which are inclosed by the twist of the wire 1 are firmly held from untwisting, causing the twist in the selvage strand to correspond approximately in extent with the corresponding twists 6 in the body portion, while the reverse twist in the selvage strand as at 13, not being held by the twisted wire 1 of the body portion, the twist 13 will extend substantially throughout the entire space between the twisted sections 12, 12, but the selvage wires at the section 13 are prevented from untwisting by the binding twists of the longitudinal body wire 1 around the twisted sections 12, 12.

I claim,

1. A wire netting, having a body portion and a selvage, the body portion composed of a series of wires, each twisted with the wires on either side alternately in opposite directions, with each intertwist throughout in a single direction, the selvage composed of a multiplicity of wires having successive twists in opposite directions corresponding to the twists of the fabric, with alternate twists of said selvage in the same direction intertwisted with the adjacent wire of the body portion, each intertwist being throughout in a single direction and co-extensive with the alternate twist.

2. A wire netting, having a body portion and a selvage, the body portion composed of a series of wires twisted together at intervals by alternate right and left hand twists, with each twist of said wires twisted throughout in a single direction, the selvage composed of a multiplicity of wires twisted together in alternating sections of right and left hand twists, with the outer wire of the body portion intertwisted with all the sections of the selvage twisted in one direction, and with each section of the selvage between said intertwists twisted throughout in a single direction.
3. A wire netting, having a body portion and a selvage, said body portion formed from a series of parallel wires, each wire twisted at intervals alternately in opposite directions with the wires on either side, succeeding twists between each pair of wires being throughout in a single direction, the selvage formed from a series of adjacent wires having twists corresponding in direction to the twists of the body portion, with the outer wire of the body portion intertwisted with alternate twists of the selvage, each intertwist being throughout in a single direction and co-extensive with the alternate twist, whereby said alternate twist is held from untwisting and the intervening twists

of the selvage in the opposite direction may be partially untwisted.

4. A wire netting, having a selvage strand composed of a multiplicity of wires twisted successively in opposite directions, with all the twists in one direction intertwisted with the adjacent wire of the body portion, said intertwists co-extensive with the twists of the selvage in that direction, and with the intervening twists of the selvage in the opposite direction partially untwisted.

5. A wire netting, having a body portion and a selvage, said body portion composed of a series of wires each twisted in one direction with the adjacent wire upon one side, then twisted in the opposite direction with the adjacent wire upon the other side, said selvage composed of a multiplicity of wires having successive twists in opposite directions corresponding to the twists of the body wires, with the alternate twists in one direction free to untwist, whereby unannealed elastic wire may be used for the wires of the selvage.

Dated this third day of July 1906.

ARTHUR E. BARLOW.

Witnesses:

PENELOPE COMBERBACH,
RUFUS B. FOWLER.