

J. W. PAGE.
WIRE FENCE FABRIC.
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Patented Apr. 16, 1912.

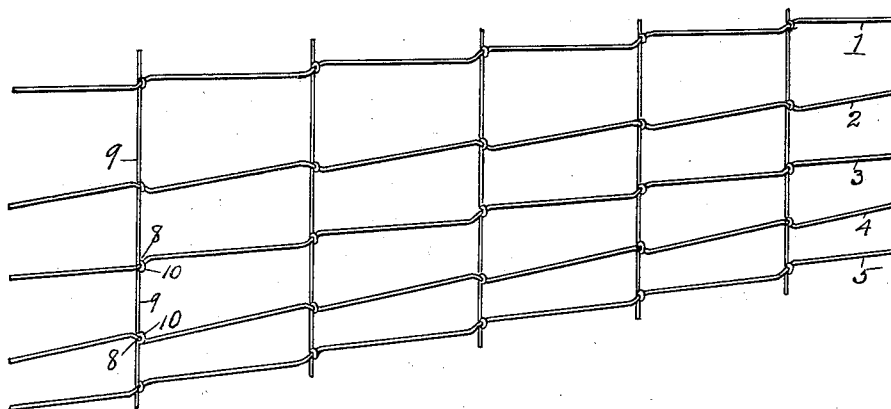


Fig. 1.

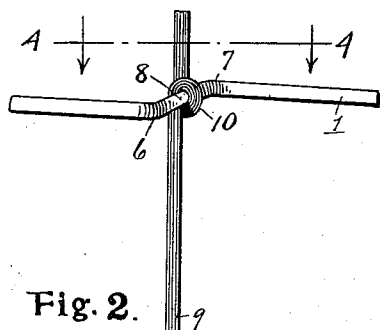


Fig. 2.

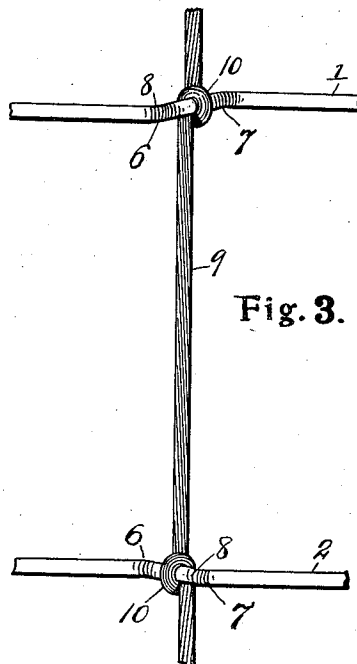


Fig. 3.

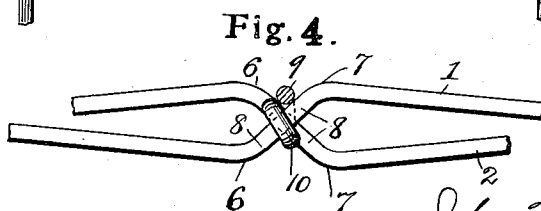


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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WIRE-FENCE FABRIC.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WALLACE PAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fence Fabrics; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a wire fence fabric, and consists in the formation, association and coöperation of parts hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

The object of the invention is to produce wire fencing wherein the arrangement is such as to compensate for the expansion and contraction of the strand wires due to changes in temperature, and wherein provision is made for placing a torsional strain upon the vertical or stay wires between the strand wires, whereby a frictional lock is effected between the strand and stay wires at their points of juncture, and the sliding of the stay wires upon the strand wires is obviated.

The above object is attained by the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary view in perspective of a portion of a wire fencing involving my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view in perspective, showing portions of two of the strand wires, and a section of a stay wire attached thereto, said parts being in their normal position, or in the position immediately following the weaving or formation of the fencing. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating the position of parts when a longitudinal strain is placed upon the strand wires incident to the operation of stringing the fencing, the stretching of the strand wires placing a torsional strain upon the stay wire, as hereinafter explained. Fig. 4 is a sectional view as on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the characters of reference, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 indicate the strand wires, of which there may be any number and which may be placed any desired distance apart. These strand wires are provided at

intervals with reverse bends 6 and 7 forming short diagonal portions 8 between said bends which lie obliquely to the general course of the strand wires. The bends which are formed in the strand wires to produce the oblique or diagonal portions mentioned, are reversed in each succeeding strand wire so as to cause said diagonal or oblique portions to stand in opposite directions in the successive strand wires and in the same direction in the alternate wires. All of the bends 6 and 7 in the strand wires are formed laterally so that the connecting oblique or diagonal portions of the strand wires lie in horizontal planes.

By reason of the presence of the lateral deflections or oblique portions in the strand wires, the straight portions of said strand wires between said deflections are offset, whereby upon placing the strand wires under longitudinal tension, the oblique or diagonal portions therein have a tendency to draw into a straight line parallel with the general course of the strand wires.

In the formation of the fencing, the stay wires 9 are wrapped one or more times around the diagonal portions 8 of the strand wires, as shown at 10, between the reverse bends 6 and 7 in said strand wires, thereby connecting the strand wires through the medium of the stay wires and spacing said strand wires the proper distance apart. By reason of wrapping the stay wire around the diagonal portions of the strand wires, such connection is effected between the stay and strand wires, that, upon a partial straightening of the diagonal portions of the strand wires, as when under longitudinal strain, the stay wire will be twisted between its points of connection with the strand wires and a torsional strain placed thereon, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. This torsional strain is effected because of the fact that the diagonal portions 8 of the succeeding strand wires stand in opposite directions, so that the sections of the stay wires between their points of attachment with the strand wires are twisted in opposite directions as the diagonal portions of the strand wires are caused to straighten under a longitudinal stress. The torsional stress in the stay wire causes the wrapped portions 10 thereof to bind upon the diagonal portions 8 of the strand wires, thereby locking the wires together at their points of juncture by frictional engagement, and holding the parts

under such strain as to prevent the sliding of the stay wires upon the strand wires, at the same time affording in this arrangement a structure which compensates for expansion and contraction of the strand wires.

Having thus fully set forth my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A wire fence fabric comprising strand and stay wires, the strand wires having short laterally deflected portions in a plane transversely of the fabric formed therein, said deflected portions in the successive strand wires standing in opposite directions, and the stay wires crossing between the strand wires and secured to said deflected portions thereof.

2. A wire fabric comprising strand wires and stay wires, said strand wires having lateral deflections therein in a plane transversely of the fabric, and means for joining said stay wires to the intermediate portions of said deflected parts of the strand wires, whereby a torsional strain is placed upon the stay wires when the strand wires are strained longitudinally.

3. A wire fabric comprising strand wires and stay wires, the strand wires having laterally deflected portions formed therein in a plane transversely of the fabric, said deflected portions in the succeeding strand wires standing in different directions, and

said stay wires having portions thereof wrapped around the deflected portions of the strand wires.

4. A wire fabric comprising longitudinal and transverse wires, said longitudinal wires having portions deflected transversely to the plane of the fabric formed at intervals therein and said stay wires having portions thereof wrapped around the intermediate portions of the transverse deflections of said longitudinal wires to join said wires at their points of crossing.

5. A wire fabric comprising strand and stay wires, said strand wires having deflections therein, and said stay wires having eyes which closely embrace the intermediate portions of said deflected parts of the strand wires.

6. A wire fabric comprising longitudinal and transverse wires, said longitudinal wires having straight diagonal portions formed at intervals therein, and said transverse wires having portions thereof wrapped around the straight diagonal portions of said longitudinal wires to join said wires at their points of crossing.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WALLACE PAGE.

Witnesses:

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