J. ROSS & G. PAYNE.

WIRE LADDER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1909.

950,807. Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

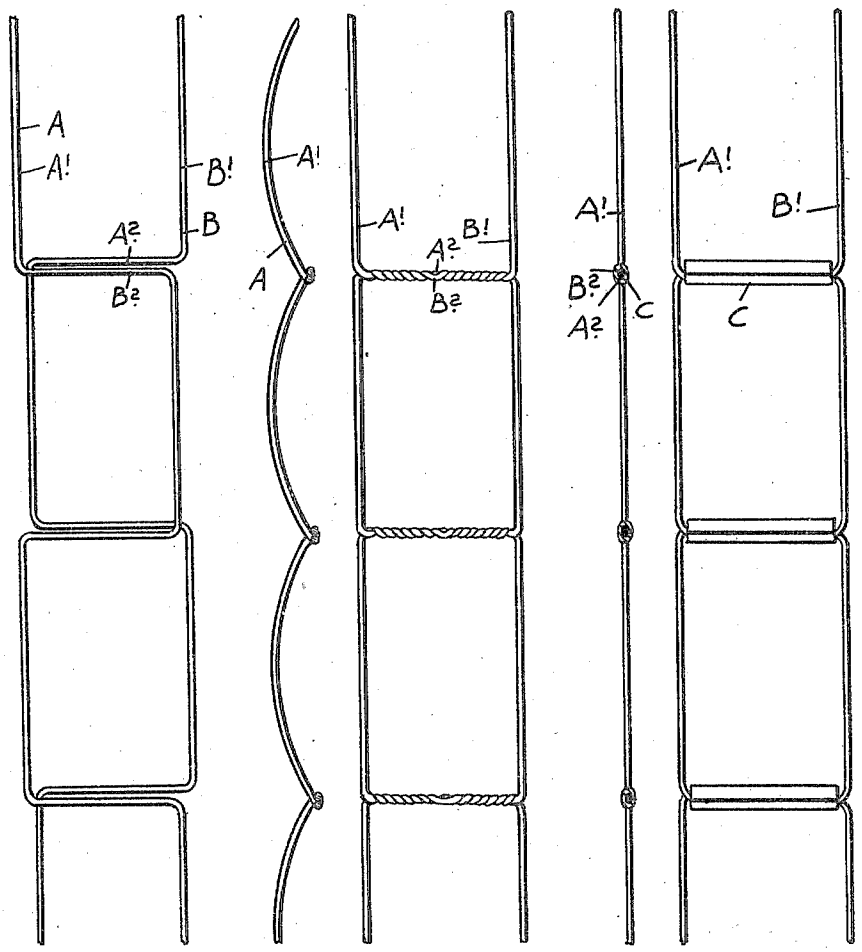

FIG. 1. FIG. 3. FIG. 2. FIG. 5. FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ROSS AND GEORGE PAYNE, OF ORILLIA, ONTARIO, CANADA, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO ANDREW ROBERTSON PAYNE, OF ORILLIA, CANADA.

WIRE LADDER.

950,807. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

Application filed April 20, 1909. Serial No. 491,181.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN ROSS and GEORGE PAYNE, both of the town of Orillia, in the county of Simcoe, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Ladders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in wire ladders, and the object of the invention is to devise a very simple and cheaply constructed ladder, which will be durable, strong and light and practically unnoticeable on a building when set up and necessarily not liable to be burned.

Our invention consists of a ladder made of wire strands arranged in rectangular zigzag fashion, so that the crossed portions lying adjacent are twisted together to form the rung, a tubular reinforcement being provided for each rung and the parts being otherwise constructed and arranged in detail as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1, is a view of a portion of a ladder showing the two strands, which form the same arranged prior to twisting. Fig. 2, is a view showing the completed ladder. Fig. 3, is a vertical section. Fig. 4, is a detail of a modification. Fig. 5, is a section through the modification.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A and B are the strands of the wire ladder, which are arranged in longitudinal rectangular zigzag shape fashion with the vertical portions A′ and B′ and the cross portions A^2 and B^2. The cross portions are twisted together by a suitable machine, so that there is a double twist ending in the center as indicated in Fig. 2. The longitudinal portions A′ and B′ are preferably given a concave bend as indicated in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 4, we show the longitudinal portions A′ and B′ straight and we also show split sleeves C, which are placed on the twisted rungs and are of such a diameter as will hold the ladder out from the wall, so as to form a secure step of each rung. The sleeves are sprung over the twisted rungs and then pressed, so as to hold them in position and prevent them getting detached.

Such a ladder as we describe is simple, very cheap to make and being unnoticeable can be used for many purposes where the ordinary heavy wooden ladder would be very unsightly.

What we claim as our invention is:

A ladder comprised of longitudinal strands of wire arranged in rectangular zigzag fashion and having the cross portions of the wire lying adjacent to each other and twisted in a double twist ending in the center to form rungs as and for the purpose specified.

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