

H. P. NORRIS.
WIRE FENCE FABRIC.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1910.

1,005,286.

Patented Oct. 10, 1911.

FIG. 1

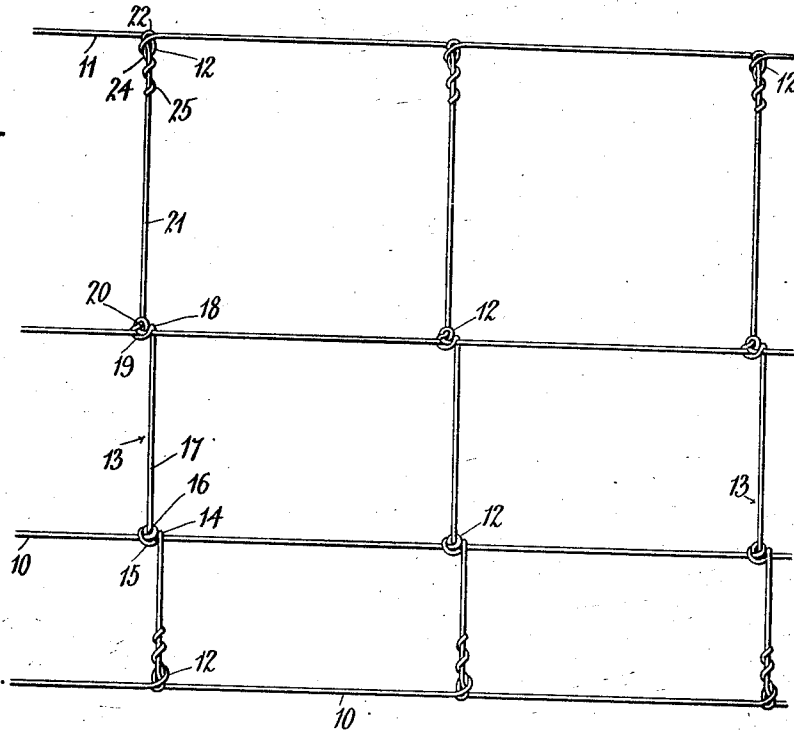


FIG. 2

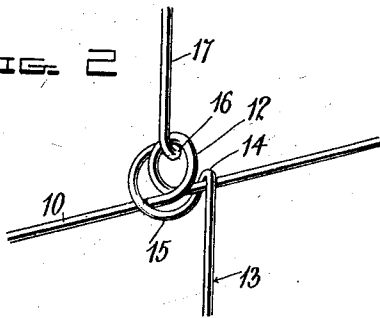


FIG. 3

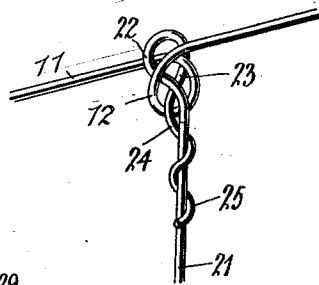
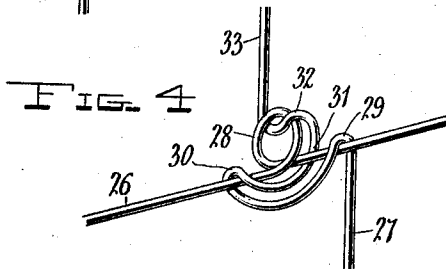


FIG. 4



Witnesses
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HOWARD P. NORRIS, OF LEWIS, KANSAS.

WIRE-FENCE FABRIC.

1,005,286.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOWARD P. NORRIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lewis, in the county of Edwards, State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fence Fabrics; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to woven wire fencing and has for an object to secure the stay wires to the strand wires in a novel and effective manner.

With this object in view, the invention consists of the novel details of construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be made in the minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification: Figure 1 is an elevation view of a section of a fence. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective detail view of the knot at the meeting of the stay and strand wires. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective detail view of a knot at the top strand wire and one of the stay wires. Fig. 4 is a slightly varying form of knot.

Referring to the drawings, the reference numeral 10 designates the longitudinal or strand wires adjacent the bottom of the fencing, these wires being placed close together as usual to prevent the escape of small stock, and the reference numeral 11 designates the top strand wire. At intervals throughout their lengths, the strand wires are all provided with loops 12 for securing the stay wires 13. Each transverse or stay wire is first looped over the strand wire as shown at 14, thence carried from the rear side of the strand wire forwardly under the strand wire in a staple like loop 15, this loop extending over the longitudinal member and the extremity of this loop engaging one side of the loop 12 upon the strand wire, thence directed forwardly through said loop and across the plane of the fabric as shown at 16, and looped forwardly thereover as shown at 17. At the point of intersection of this straight portion with the adjacent superposed strand wire the forming of the knot may be reversed, that is, the stay wire may be passed to the rear of the strand wire,

thence passed forwardly over the strand wire in a loop 18, thence passed in rear of the strand wire in a staple like loop 19, the terminal of which is directed forwardly over the forward side of the loop 12 in the strand wire, and thence directed rearwardly through this loop as shown at 20, thence directed vertically upward as shown at 21.

It will be noted that in forming each of the knots at the intersection of the strand and stay wires that the initial straight portion of the first loop made in the stay wire in forming the knot, and that portion which emerges from the loop and thence passes vertically upward, are both arranged upon the same side of the strand wire.

To form the selvage of the woven wire fencing, the terminals of each stay wire are knotted upon the top and bottom strand wires, but since these knots are identical in construction, it is necessary to describe in detail but one of the knots, this knot being at the juncture of the top strand wire and one of the stay wires. The terminal vertical portion 21 of the stay wire is inserted from the forward side of the loop 12 in the top strand wire rearwardly through the loop and passed over the forward side of the strand wire adjacent the loop therein as at 22, thence looped over the strand wire and passed forwardly through the loop 12 of the strand wire as shown at 23, this portion 23 of the stay wire engaging the rear side of that portion of the stay wire first directed through the loop of the strand wire and being thence directed forwardly through the loop of the strand wire as shown at 24 and wrapped about the vertical portion 17 of the stay wire as shown at 25.

A modification of the knot at the intersection of one of the strand wires and one of the stay wires is shown in Fig. 4. In this instance, the numeral 26 designates the strand wire and the numeral 27 the stay wire, and the numeral 28 the loop in the strand wire. The vertical portion of the stay wire is first passed to the rear side of the strand wire and looped forwardly thereover as shown at 29, thence directed to the rear side of the strand wire on the opposite side of the loop 28 thereof and thence carried forwardly thereover in a staple-like loop 30, the terminal of this loop being directed to the rear side of the strand wire adjacent the first looped portion 29 thereof, as shown at 31, thence carried forwardly and passed through

the loop 28 of the strand wire as shown at 32, thence directed vertically upward as shown at 33 to engage the looped portion of the next superposed strand wire. This knot
5 forms a more rigid knot than the preferred form.

What is claimed is:

10 A wire fabric including intersecting longitudinal and transverse members, the former being provided at points of intersection with closed loops extending in the plane of the fabric, each transverse member at a point of intersection extending first over and then

under the longitudinal member, thence over the longitudinal member and engaging one 15 side of the loop, thence through the loop and across the plane of the fabric, and emerging from the bight in the loop in the plane of the portion first named as extending over the longitudinal member. 20

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

HOWARD P. NORRIS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
J. H. NORRIS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."