

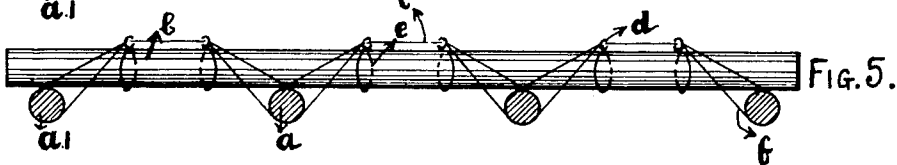
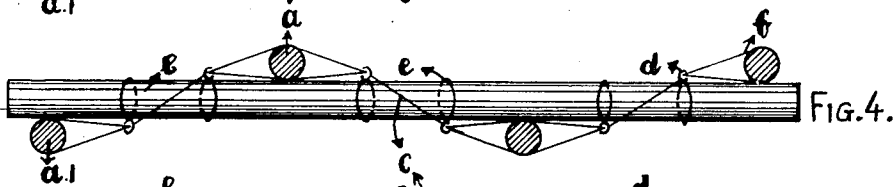
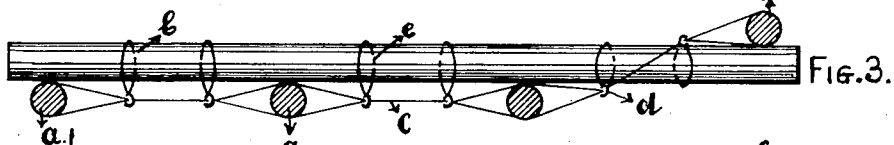
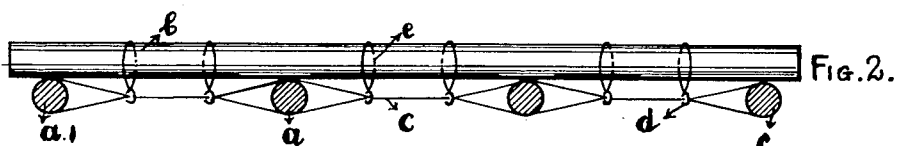
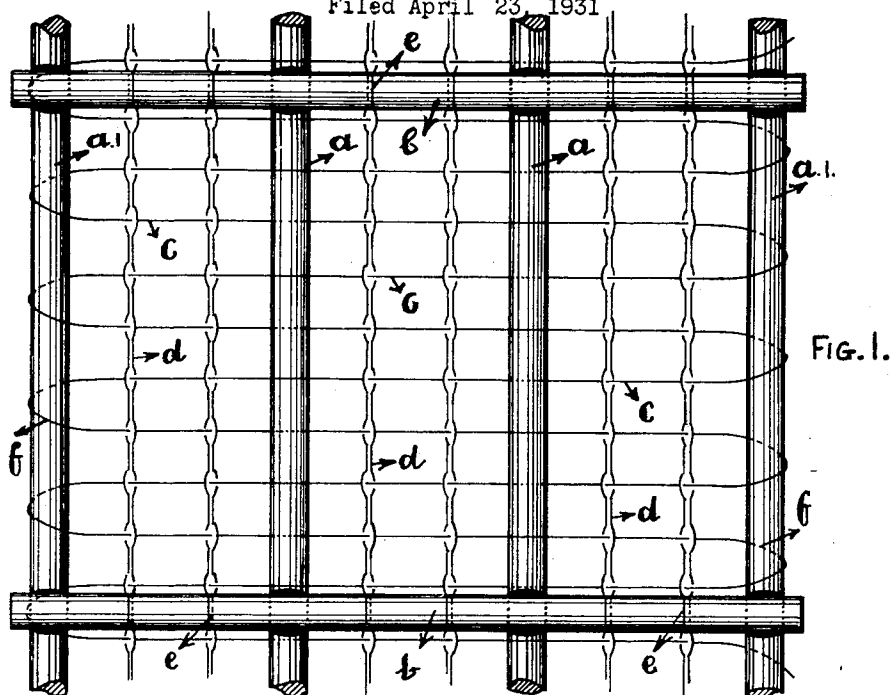
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J. BÖLGER

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REINFORCED WIRE NETTING

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Inventor

JOHAN BÖLGER

By Emil Bönnehycke

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,947,754

REENFORCED WIRE NETTING

Johan Bölger, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Application April 23, 1931, Serial No. 532,328,
and in the Netherlands March 2, 1931

3 Claims. (Cl. 72-110)

This invention relates to reenforced wire nettings as supports or insertions for plaster ceilings, walls, road coverings, and the like, and has for its object to provide an efficient reenforced material which is cheap to manufacture.

Heretofore wire nettings have been known consisting of a heavy reenforced wire netting, combined with a finer wire netting, of which the separate fine wire netting serves as a covering for the heavy wire netting, which, at the same time, is arranged for suspension from the ceiling beams. This combined netting, therefore, does not form an integral net-work, so that it is unsuitable as a good support or insertion for a plaster covering as it is not free from buckling, stretching and tearing. Also, other metallic iron wire nettings previously known are not suitable as plaster insertions by reason of insufficient stiffness.

According to this invention, the netting consists of an integral unit of combined heavy reenforced wires with thin supporting wires. All the heavy and the thin wires are interwoven with each other and mutually in one plane and the heavy wires are welded together at their crossing points; consequently, the longitudinal wires of the wire netting are welded into the transversal heavy wires at all their mutual crossing points. Also, these longitudinal heavy wires are woven between the thin transversal wires, these thin transversal wires and also the heavy transversal wires being woven into the loops of bundled, plural rope-shaped longitudinal thin wires, or vice versa. All the weaving is done in one plane or surface, thus resulting in an indivisible, integral, flat, stiff plate.

This reenforced wire netting by reason of the ingenious weaving of the several wires thus forms a woven unit which constitutes an efficient reenforced flat wire plate.

In order that the invention may be more clearly understood, reference will now be made to some preferred constructions according to the invention; which are illustrated by way of example, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a plan of the reenforced wire netting;

Fig. 2 shows a cross section of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows a cross section wherein the outer stiffening warp wires are located above and below the stiffening weft wires;

Fig. 4 shows a cross section wherein the warp wires of the fine netting are located alternately above and below the stiffening weft wires; and

Fig. 5 shows a cross section wherein the warp

wires of the fine netting are located above the weft wires of the stiffening wire netting.

The method of production of the reenforced wire netting according to the invention is effected as follows:

A set of single heavy wires *a* and a set of plural and bundled thin wires *d* run in one plane in one longitudinal direction. Other single thin wires *c* run in the same manner but to and fro in the transversal direction, weaving the middle heavy longitudinal wires *a* between these thin transversal wires *c* and the heavy and longitudinal wires *a1* into return loops therefrom, thus forming selvages into the netting. The same transversal thin wires *c* are woven through the loops of the bundled longitudinal thin wires *d*.

Other single heavy wires *b* run in the same manner in the transversal direction and are also woven through the loops of the bundled longitudinal thin wires *d*. The heavy longitudinal wires *a*, *a1*, *a2*, *a3* and *a4* may cross the wires *b* in any way, as shown for example in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. All crossing points *e* of the heavy wires are electrically and strongly welded together.

By this method and means there is obtained a reenforced wire netting which forms a connected stiff wire plate which does not bulge outwardly and is statically stiff, and which can be bent to any desired shape by heating.

Usually the meshes of the reenforced wire netting are rectangular, but they may be rhomboidal. The fine netting may also, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, be woven with the reenforced wire netting so that the fine netting is located above the stiffening weft wires, or the warp wires of the fine netting are located alternately above and below the weft wires of the stiffening wire netting.

Although the invention has been described with reference to a support or insertion for plaster ceilings, it will be readily understood that the invention may be applied to walls, road coverings, or similar constructions wherein wire netting reinforcements are used.

I claim as my invention:

1. A reenforcing netting comprising a plurality of longitudinal heavy wires, a plurality of longitudinal stranded fine wires, said stranded wires being positioned between the longitudinal heavy wires and parallel thereto, a plurality of transverse heavy wires, and a plurality of transverse fine wires, all the transverse heavy wires and fine wires being passed through the strands of the longitudinal stranded wires, the transverse fine wires alternately meshing with the longi-

tudinal heavy wires and returning upon the outermost longitudinal heavy wire to form a selvedge.

2. A reenforcing netting comprising a plurality of longitudinal heavy wires, a plurality of longitudinal stranded fine wires, said stranded wires being positioned between the longitudinal heavy wires and parallel thereto, a plurality of transverse heavy wires, and a plurality of transverse fine wires, all the transverse heavy wires and fine wires being passed through the strands of the longitudinal stranded wires and all the heavy wires being fastened to each other at their points of intersection.

3. A reenforcing netting comprising a plural-

ity of longitudinal heavy wires, a plurality of longitudinal stranded fine wires, said stranded wires being positioned between the longitudinal heavy wires and parallel thereto, a plurality of transverse heavy wires, and a plurality of transverse fine wires, all the transverse heavy wires and fine wires being passed through the strands of the longitudinal stranded wires, the transverse fine wires alternately meshing with the longitudinal heavy wires and returning upon the outermost longitudinal heavy wire to form a selvedge, and all the heavy wires being fastened to each other at their points of intersection.

JOHAN BÖLGER.

15	90
20	95
25	100
30	105
35	110
40	115
45	120
50	125
55	130
60	135
65	140
70	145
75	150