

(No Model.)

E. KUECHLE.
METAL LATTICE WORK.

No. 483,358.

Patented Sept. 27, 1892.

Fig. 1.

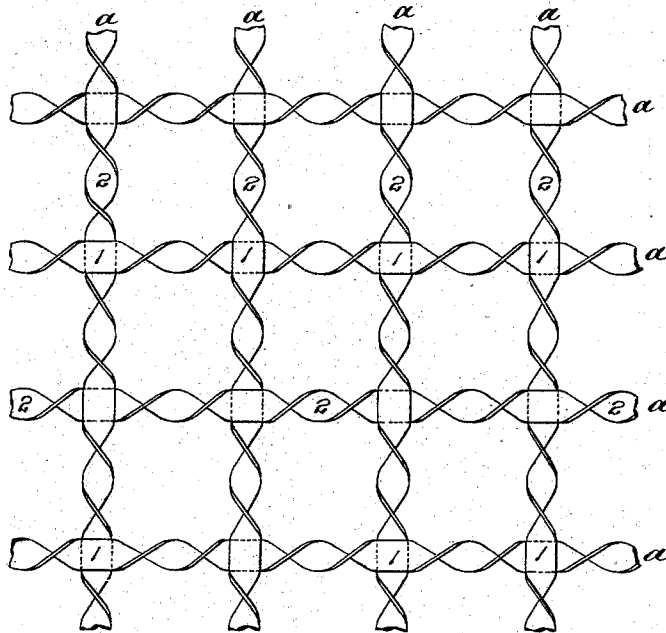


Fig. 2



Attest:
Geo. H. Potts.
C. J. Sawyer

Inventor:
Eduard Kuechle
by
Philipp Mueser & Co.
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDUARD KUECHLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE OTIS BROTHERS
& COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

METAL LATTICE-WORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,358, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed May 4, 1892. Serial No. 431,797. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDUARD KUECHLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Lattice-Work, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved construction of woven lattice-work for counters, elevator-shafts, &c., and an improved twisted metal strip for use in such constructions.

To this end my invention consists in the improved metal strip and metal lattice-work, which will now be fully described in connection with the accompanying drawings, illustrating the same, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a section of lattice-work embodying my invention in the preferred form, and Fig. 2 an edge view of a single strip.

The strip *a* is formed with flat portions 1 at suitable distances apart, in accordance with the size of the meshes desired in the lattice-work. These flat portions 1 are separated by twisted portions 2, which preferably are formed of one or more full twists, so that a sharp bend of the strip on each side of the flat portion is secured. The length of the flat portions 1 is substantially the width of the strip, so that each strip is held firmly in position against sidewise movement by the twisted portions of the engaging strip. The manner of weaving the strips is shown clearly in Fig. 1, the strips being woven over and under, as is usual in such constructions, with the flat

portions of the strips in engagement. It is found that a very strong construction of metal lattice-work is thus formed without riveting the sections together, especially when one or more full twists are made between the flat portions, sharper shoulders being thus formed, holding the strips firmly even with quite large meshes. By increasing the number of twists the size of the meshes may be increased; but one full twist will be found preferable with strips of the usual width and strength.

What I claim is—

1. A metal strip having flat portions of a length substantially equal to the width of the strip and twisted portions between said flat portions, substantially as described.

2. A metal lattice-work formed of strips woven together and having flat engaging portions of a length substantially equal to the width of the strip and twisted portions between said flat portions, substantially as described.

3. A metal strip having flat portions of a length substantially equal to the width of the strip and one or more full twists between said flat portions, substantially as described.

4. A metal lattice-work formed of strips woven together and having flat engaging portions of a length substantially equal to the width of the strip and one or more full twists between said portions, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDUARD KUECHLE.

Witnesses:

T. F. KEHOE,
S. WINTHAL.