No. 648,590. Patented May 1, 1900.

A. MAUSER.

METAL FABRIC FOR FENCING, &c.

(Application filed Mar. 6, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

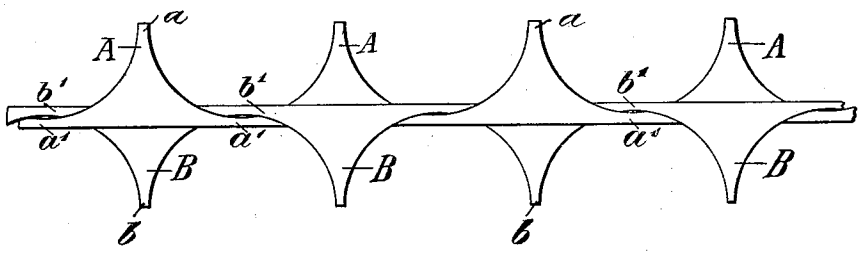
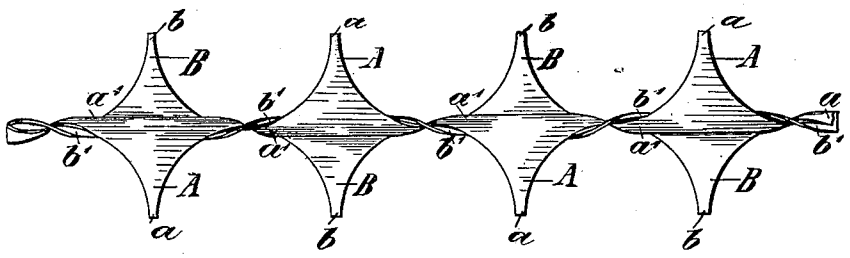


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
M. C. Mauzé
Anton Hoetzner

Inventor:
Alfons Mauser
by Mac Thrall
Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFONS MAUSER, OF COLOGNE-EHRENFELD, GERMANY.

METAL FABRIC FOR FENCING, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,590, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed March 6, 1899. Serial No. 707,969. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFONS MAUSER, a citizen of the German Empire, residing at Marierstrasse 20, Cologne-Ehrenfeld, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Fabric for Fencing and the Like; 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 metallic strips or fabrics; and it consists, substantially, in such features of improvement as will hereinafter be more particularly described.

The invention has for one object to provide a metal fabric suitable for the construction of fences and similar structures, wherein is combined with lightness and strength a certain degree of ornamental or esthetical effect.

A further object is to provide such a fabric capable of use also for the manufacture of barbed fencing and the like.

These and additional objects are attained by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of one form of metallic fabric or strip constructed and arranged in accordance with my present invention; and Fig. 2 is a plan view of another form thereof, as when employed for barbed fencing.

In former Letters Patent granted to me on the 9th day of January, 1897, and numbered 593,484, I have set forth and claimed certain improvements in metallic fabrics for similar purposes, and wherein the fabric is comprised of a number of open-work strips or bars of metal (preferably sheet metal) united or joined together longitudinally and transversely by rivets or by lugs struck up from some of the bars and entering corresponding openings in other bars against which the lugs are turned to complete the fastenings. The construction and arrangement referred to possess desirable features or characteristics for many purposes in the arts; but as a more secure means for fastening or joining the bars of the fabric together, as well as means for enabling the erection of fencing to be carried on more rapidly and economically, I have devised the present improvements, which I will now describe.

In the drawings, A B represent two strips or bars, which are preferably cut or stamped from ordinary sheet metal by means of any well-known machine suitable for the purpose, and, as shown, said bars are formed, the one, A, with tapering or other shaped projections a, alternating with narrow intermediate connecting portions a', and the other, B, with similar projections b and alternating or intermediate connecting portions b'. In other words, the component portions of a fabric made under the present invention consists each in a strip or band of sheet metal A or B, provided at suitable and preferably equal intervals with barbs or projections a or b integral therewith. Such strips may be formed by cutting the open-work strips shown in my aforesaid patent into two portions along an intermediate longitudinal line, as will be readily understood. As shown in said Fig. 1, the two bars are joined together by so interlacing them as to bring the projections of each strip or bar A and B alternately in different and substantially-parallel planes, and preferably, though not necessarily, the said projections are made to point in opposite directions, with a part of one of said projections resting or lying against a part of the other. This means of uniting or joining the strips or bars furnishes a strong fastening without the use of rivets or other extraneous devices and also enables the two strips or bars to be joined very quickly and economically. As herein shown, the said projections $a\,b$ of the bars are joined to each other by intersecting curves; but it is evident that instead of making the said projections tapering I can make the same of other shapes, such as rectangular, polygonal, or the like, in which case the intersecting edges between said projections will be of outline or shape correspondingly different.

In Fig. 2 the construction and arrangement are substantially the same, with the exception that the thinner connecting portions $a'\,b'$ of the bars or strips are twisted together one or more times, which greatly increases the strength of the connection between the strips, besides adding considerably to the rigidity of the structure or fabric as a whole.

In this form the projections constitute barbs for the fencings formed by the fabric.

With either of the constructions shown and described ample provision is had for expansion and contraction of the metal, and it is evident that fencings and like structures of various ornamental patterns or designs can be made therefrom quickly and at comparatively-small cost.

What I claim is—

1. A metallic fabric for fencings and like structures, the same comprising strips or bars of metal formed with integral barbed projections and intermediate connecting portions, said bars being united or joined together at the connecting portions thereof by twisting the same, with the projections on the strips alternating with each other in different planes.

2. A metallic fabric comprising strips of metal formed with integral barbs or projections, said strips being interlaced and twisted, substantially as set forth.

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

ALFONS MAUSER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. BARNES,

WILLIAM H. MADDEN.