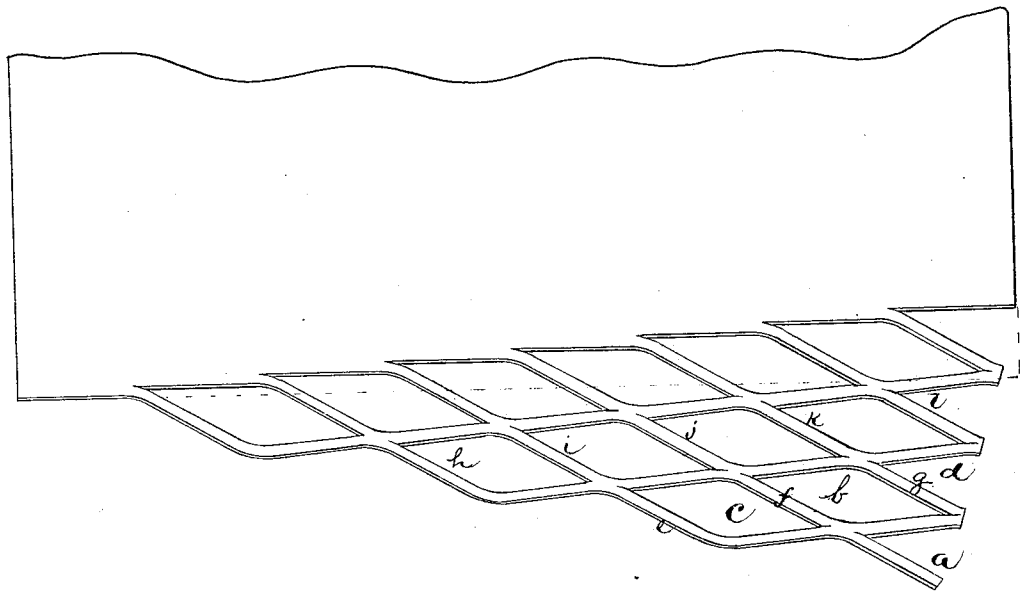
(No Model.)

J. F. GOLDING & G. B. DURKEE.

PROCESS OF MAKING SLASHED METALLIC SCREENING.

No. 320,242. Patented June 16, 1885.



Witnesses:
Taylor E. Brown
Lew. E. Curtis.

By

Inventor:
John F. Golding.
Geo. B. Durkee
Jas. A. Cowles.
his Attorney:

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. GOLDING AND GEORGE B. DURKEE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO THE EXPANDED METAL COMPANY.

PROCESS OF MAKING SLASHED METALLIC SCREENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 320,242, dated June 16, 1885.

Application filed September 5, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN F. GOLDING and GEORGE B. DURKEE, citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, Illinois, have invented a new and useful Process for Manufacturing Slashed Metallic Screening, of which the following is a specification.

The nature and object of this invention is to provide a process whereby slashed metallic screening, as described in Patent No. 297,382, issued to John F. Golding, one of the applicants hereto, can be successfully manufactured.

The accompanying drawing shows a sheet of metal used in manufacturing slashed metallic screening, partially cut and partially uncut.

The process consists in the employment of a flat piece of metal of any desired size, and beginning at one side and corner and making an incision within the side of the metal, thus forming a strand which is simultaneously pressed away from the plane of the metal in a direction at or near a right angle, the position the stand assumes depending upon the distance it is moved from the plane of the metal. *a* in the drawing shows the first cut made. The next step in this process is to make additional incisions, as is shown at *c*, *b*, and *d*, further within the plate of metal, and leaving uncut sections at the ends of the cuts, and simultaneously with the cutting the strands are pressed away from the plane of the metal at the angle and to the desired position, as above described. Thus each row of meshes is simultaneously cut and formed from a blank piece of metal without buckling or crimping the blank. In the act of cutting and forming the meshes, the finished article is contracted in a line with the cuts or incisions, and consequently it is shorter in this direction than the piece from which it was cut, but is greatly lengthened in a line at an angle to the plane of the original sheet plate or blank.

The object of beginning to cut within one side and the corner is, that the cut furthest within the metal will produce a strand which as it is cut and bent downward or away from the plane of the uncut metal will allow the strands in advance of it to be freely cut and bent away from the plane of the metal simultaneously therewith. It is evident that the meshes could not be cut and simultaneously formed if the cuts were made in a single direct line across the metal, for the reason that as the meshes are made the article which they form is contracted to a length less than the original length of the metal from which it is cut.

By inspecting the drawing it will be observed that the line between the cut and uncut parts of the metal is in step form, thus forming an oblique line across the metal.

Our application for a United States Patent, filed August 28, 1884, Serial No. 141,621, describes a machine for practicing this invention.

We claim—

1. In the art of making metal screening by slashing metallic plates or sheets and then bending the strands flatwise line after line successively in forming the meshes and setting the strands, the improvement which consists of opening successive lines of meshes on lines parallel with one another, but oblique to the original edge of the sheet, substantially as before set forth.

2. The process herein shown and described of making slashed metallic screening, which consists in cutting successive slashes or incisions in the sheet, beginning at one side and near the corner thereof, and pressing the strips thus partially disconnected from the sheet successively away from the sheet in a direction oblique thereto, but otherwise in a plane perpendicular to said sheet, or substantially so, the two operations, as well as the further operation of bending the connected material and giving form and set to the meshes, being effected by the simultaneous operations of slashing and pressing.

JOHN F. GOLDING.
GEORGE B. DURKEE.

Witnesses:
JAS. A. COWLES,
J. P. MCELNEY.