

L. S. LACHMAN.
FENCE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1908.

917,461.

Patented Apr. 6, 1909.

Fig. 1.

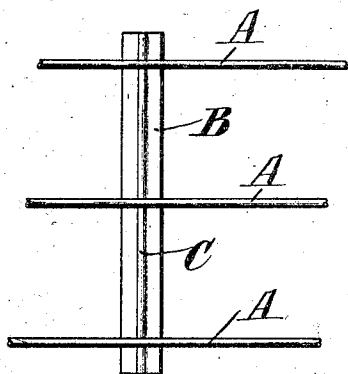


Fig. 2.

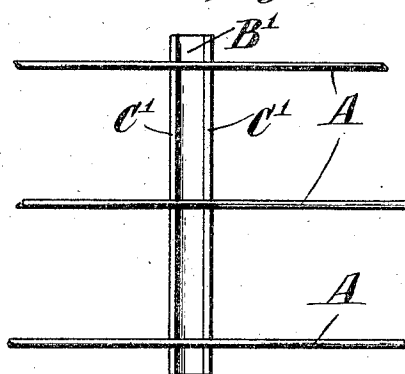


Fig. 3.

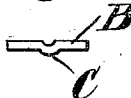


Fig. 7.

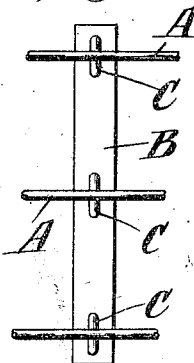


Fig. 5.

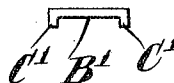


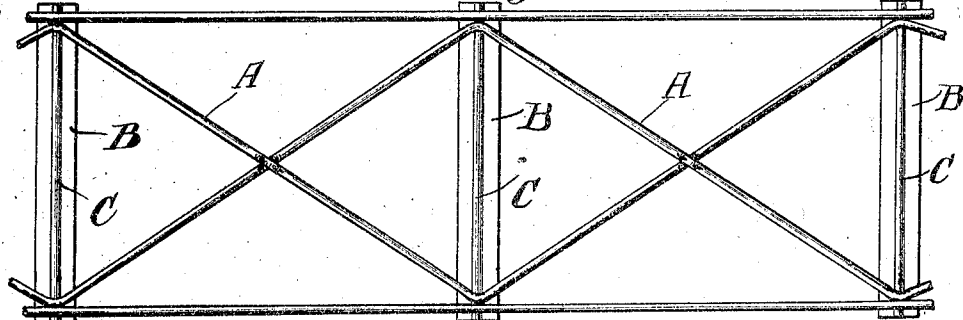
Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.



Attest:

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FENCE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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ISSUED

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAURENCE S. LACHMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fences wherein the longitudinal line-wires or strand wires are united at intervals by transverse strips of sheet metal forming stays, said stays being provided with means which permit of the same being electrically welded to the strand wires.

The objects of the invention are to provide a fence which permits of the same being rolled up for convenience in transportation and handling and at the same time to provide a fence the stays of which are made of strips of sheet metal so as to stiffen and strengthen the fence where the same is most desired, with a very small increase over the weight of a fence constructed entirely of wire.

Further objects of the invention are to construct a fence at low cost that is neat in appearance and can readily be seen by horses and cattle as the sheet metal stays are easily distinguishable and give great strength to the fence.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of a fence constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is an alternate form of construction. Fig. 3 is an end view of one of the sheet metal stays used in the construction shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an end view of Fig. 1, partly in cross section showing the strand wire welded to the sheet metal stay. Fig. 5 is an end view of one of the sheet metal stays used in the construction shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is an end view of Fig. 2 partly in cross section showing the strand wire welded to the sheet metal stay. Figs. 7 and 8 are alternate forms of construction.

Referring to the drawings, in Fig. 1, A designates the strand wires of the fence and B designates the stays which are in the present instance made of strips of sheet metal each of which are provided with at least one ridge C which projects above the surface of the adjacent metal of the stay and corresponds approximately in cross-sectional area to that of the strand wires so that when an electric welding current is passed through the ridge C and the strand wires A and the same are

forced together in any desired manner, the metal at the point of contact both on the strand wire and the ridge C will be heated to the welding temperature after which the same are forced together until the metal of the stay and of the strand wire adjacent to the point of welded union meet and contact so as to short circuit the welding current by affording a large path for its passage the metal of the strand wire being welded to the ridge C of the stay B as shown in Fig. 4.

The stays B are usually constructed of sheet metal suitably pressed to form the ridge C although if desired the ridge C may be made in any other desired manner; it being immaterial whether the ridge C is forced up out of the metal as shown in Fig. 3 or whether the metal is simply rolled to produce a suitable ridge. The stays if desired, may be provided with more than one ridge and the same may be constructed as shown in Fig. 2 in which an ordinary rolled piece of metal B' is provided with ridges C' at each side to which the strand wires are welded as shown in Fig. 6, the operation and process of welding being the same when two ridges are used as when only one ridge is used. When more than one ridge is used it is important that the same should be suitably spaced apart so as to facilitate the welding current being short circuited when the strand wire is pressed in contact with the flat surface of the stay, and also to facilitate the ridges being brought to the proper welding temperature.

It is obvious that if desired any number of ridges C may be provided bearing in mind that the same should be spaced a suitable distance apart as before described. It is also obvious that the ridges C and C' are not necessarily made continuous and can just as well be provided only where the strand wires are to be welded thereto, as shown in Fig. 7, the remaining portion of the ridges being of no advantage in welding the parts together, but, of considerable advantage in stiffening the stays, and the ease with which the same can be manufactured, and it is for this the last named reason, that the stays are preferably constructed as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The stays B and B' can also be made any desired width and size due to this construction, and owing to the stiffness of the stays, due to the ribs with which they are provided and also to their considerable width, the construction described affords

many advantages over an ordinary wire fence in which the stays are constructed of wire. If desired the stays can also be welded at different angles to the strand wires so as to further strengthen the fence, as shown in Fig. 8.

While the invention has been described with particular reference to the details of construction it is not to be considered as limited thereto, as many changes may be made and still fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A fence comprising a series of strand wires and a series of ridged sheet metal stays, said

strand wires being welded to the ridges of said stays, the cross sectional area of the ridges being approximately that of the strand wires, and the metal of the strand wires adjacent the point of welded union being in contact with but not welded to the flat surfaces of the stays. 20

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LAURENCE S. LACHMAN,

Witnesses:

LEO J. MATTY,

FRANK E. RAFFMAN.