(No Model.)

B. SCARLES.

WIRE CLOTH.

No. 345,735. Patented July 20, 1886.

Fig. 1.

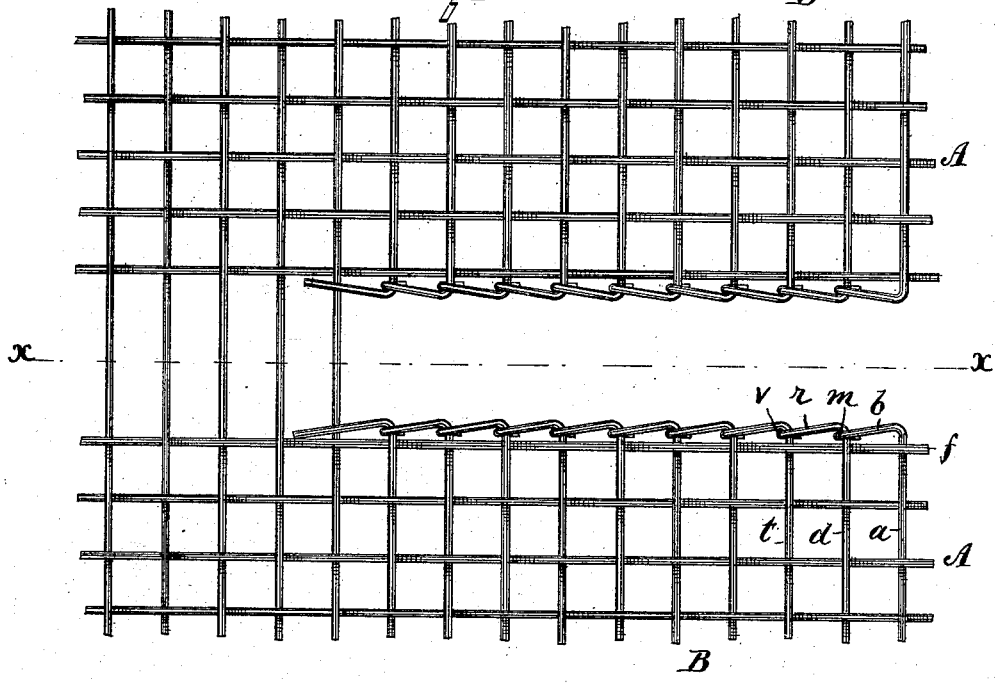


Fig. 2.

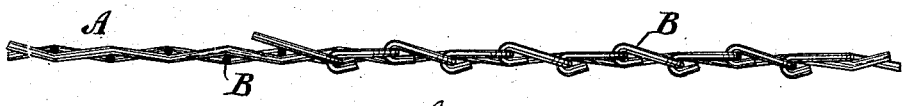
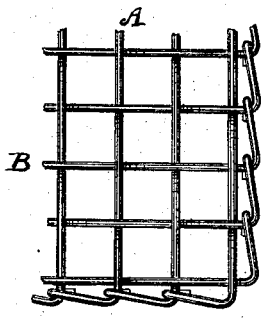


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN SCARLES, OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE CLINTON WIRE CLOTH COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE-CLOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,735, dated July 20, 1886.

Application filed July 16, 1884. Serial No. 137,866. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN SCARLES, of Clinton, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wire-Cloth, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view showing the selvage as made from the filling-wires; Fig. 2, a side elevation or edge view of the same; Fig. 3, a top plan view showing an end selvage as made from the warp-wires, and an edge or side selvage as made from the filling-wires.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates more especially to the class of wire-cloths which are employed for fanning-mills, or the heavier grades of cloth; and it consists in a wire-cloth provided with a selvage formed by interlooping or locking the ends of the wires, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which the filling-wires, and also the outside warp-wires, are prevented from becoming displaced, and a much more desirable article of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the warp-wires, and B the weft or filling wires. The interlooping or locking wires are cut long enough to project beyond the outside warp or filling wires, as the case may be, a sufficient distance to enable them to be bent laterally and engage the adjacent wires. For instance, the filling-wire *a* is bent laterally, as shown at *b*, and has its end twisted or looped around the body of the next or adjoining filling-wire *d*, near the outside warp-wire, *f*, as shown at *m*. The wire *d* is in like manner bent laterally, as shown at *r*, and has its end twisted or looped around the next or adjoining filling-wire *t*, as shown at *v*, and so on throughout the series.

Fig. 1 shows a portion of a wide web, the web being represented as partially cut apart on the dotted line *x x*. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. When the web is woven in this manner, or double, and cut apart, two or three of the warp-wires may be left out near the line of bisection, to enable the selvages to be properly formed on each section.

In Fig. 3 both an end and side selvage are represented, the end selvage being formed from the warp-wires, the ends of which are bent and interlooped or locked together in substantially the same manner as described for the edge or side selvage, and shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

It will be understood that the edges along one or both sides and one or both ends of the cloth may be provided with the selvage as desired.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a wire-cloth having a selvage along one or more of its edges, said selvage consisting of the projecting ends of the wires terminating along said edge, said ends being interlooped, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a wire-cloth comprising the warp-wires A and the weft or filling wires B, the end of each wire B projecting beyond the outer wire A, bending at an angle to its body, extending forward to the next adjacent wire B, and embracing said adjacent wire, substantially as described.

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