

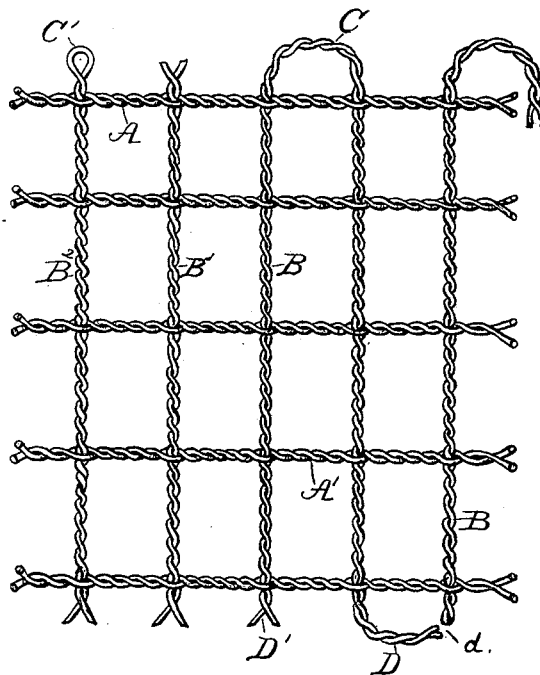
(No Model.)

G. V. S. & V. F. RICKARDS & H. GUYER.

WIRE FENCE WEB.

No. 386,720.

Patented July 24, 1888.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GARRET V. S. RICKARDS, VINCENT F. RICKARDS, AND HEZEKIAH GUYER,
OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

WIRE-FENCE WEB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,720, dated July 24, 1888.

Application filed December 19, 1887. Serial No. 258,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GARRET VAN SCHAICK RICKARDS, VINCENT FONDA RICKARDS, and HEZEKIAH GUYER, citizens of the United States, residing in Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fence Webs, which are made substantially as set forth hereinafter, referring to the accompanying drawing, in which a portion of the improved web is shown.

The object of this invention is to form a web for wire fences composed of strands and pickets all formed of wire and capable of being rolled up for storage, shipment, and sale, and of being readily attached to posts to form a fence.

To this end the invention consists in an improved fence-web composed of a number of strands each formed of wires twisted together continuously and of cross-pickets also formed of wires twisted together continuously, having twist corrugations on their sides engaged and held by the wires of the strands, and having their tops turned over loopwise, each end of the loop being held by the web at separate points along the web, and in the wire-fence picket having twist corrugations on its sides and a loop-head held on each side of the loop at separate points along the web.

The web is formed of any number of strands, A A', each composed of two or more wires twisted together continuously, and of cross-pickets B, inclosed between the wires of the strands at intervals, so as to hold the strands together and be held by them firmly to form a web with open meshes. The several strands are twisted at one time upon a special machine made therefor arranged so the pickets may be fed in at intervals as the strand-twisting goes on. The distances of the pickets apart and the number and width apart of the strands may be varied in different cases as desired. The rate or pitch of the twist in the strands

is made so rapid or steep as to bind and hold the pickets firmly between the wires.

The pickets are formed each of two or more wires twisted together continuously, so as to form corrugations on their sides to engage and hold the strand-wires firmly in place upon them wherever they may chance to come on them, to promote efficiency.

The pickets are made in continuous strands, which are woven into the web at intervals as the twisting of the strands proceeds. The drawing shows the pickets with ornamental loop-tops C, which are held at each end of the loop by its engagement with the wires of the web, which hold the loop properly in the plane of the web and prevent it turning crosswise. These pickets are shown as if fed into the web from a roll by passing back and forth shuttle-like, to be cut apart below, if desired; but they may be fed in any suitable way, as we do not now claim the process of weaving, and different modifications may be made.

We claim—

1. In a wire-fence web, the combination of a number of strands each formed of wires twisted together continuously, with cross-pickets B, formed of wires twisted together continuously, having twist corrugations on their sides engaged and held by the wires of the strands, and having their tops turned over loopwise, each end of the loop being held by the web at separate points, whereby the pickets are held properly secure and in position.

2. In a wire fence web, a picket having twist corrugations on its sides and a loop-head held on each side of the loop at separate points along the web.

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