A. E. BRONSON.

BARBED-WIRE FENCE.

No. 189,994. Patented April 24, 1877.

fig. 1

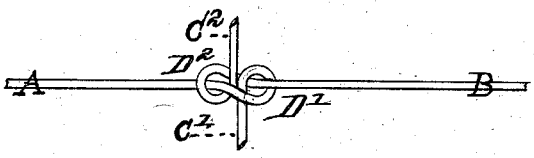

fig. 2

Witnesses
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ADELBERT E. BRONSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARBED-WIRE FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **189,994**, dated April 24, 1877; application filed January 19, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADELBERT E. BRONSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barbed-Wire Fences; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to that class of wire fences in which the wires forming the fence are bent or twisted together at their ends, and the extreme ends form projecting barbs; and the nature of my invention consists in the peculiar manner in which the wires are united together so as to form a complete lock, and yet have sufficient elasticity to allow for the contraction and expansion, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 shows my invention as applied to single wires. Fig. 2 shows the same applied to double-twisted wires.

A and B represent two pieces or sections of wire, having their ends bent to form loops D^1 and D^2, respectively, and connected together in the following manner: The straight part of the wire A passes through the loop D^2 of the wire B, and the wire A then forms the loop D^1 around the straight part of the wire B. The end of the wire A is then passed in between the two wires A and B, and projects to one side, as the barb C^1. In like manner the end C^2 of the wire B, after it has formed the loop D^2, is passed in between the wires A and B, and projects in the opposite direction. When thus placed in position, the short ends C^1 C^2 of the wires lie side by side and parallel with each other. When any tension is applied to the wires A and B, it will be evident that the loops will draw together, and as each loop has a small amount of elasticity, the number in the aggregate in the wires, when put up, will be sufficient to counteract the contraction in cold weather, and, when properly put up, will have sufficient tension to keep tight in hot weather.

The elasticity in the wire, also, will prevent the wire from becoming broken or otherwise injured if cattle or other stock should run against or strain it in any manner.

In Fig. 2 I have shown the same invention applied to two wires twisted together. In that case the loops and barbs will alternate in the two lengths of wires.

It will thus be seen that while the wires have, by the peculiar formation of the loops, all the elasticity required, yet the wires are so completely locked together that they cannot by any possibility be drawn apart.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a wire fence, the wires A and B, bent to form, respectively, the loops D^1 and D^2 and barbs C^1 and C^2, and united together by the straight part of each wire passing through the loop of the other, and the barbs passing between the wires in opposite directions, and lying side by side, substantially as herein shown and described.

ADELBERT E. BRONSON.

Witnesses:

CARL RABIN,

ABNER SMITH.