

(No Model.)

W. J. ERDMANN.
FLY NET.

No. 475,496.

Patented May 24, 1892.

Fig. 5.

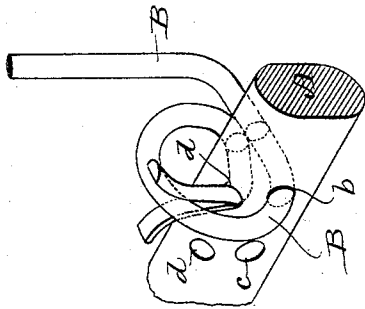


Fig. 3.

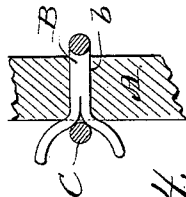
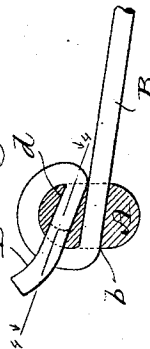


Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

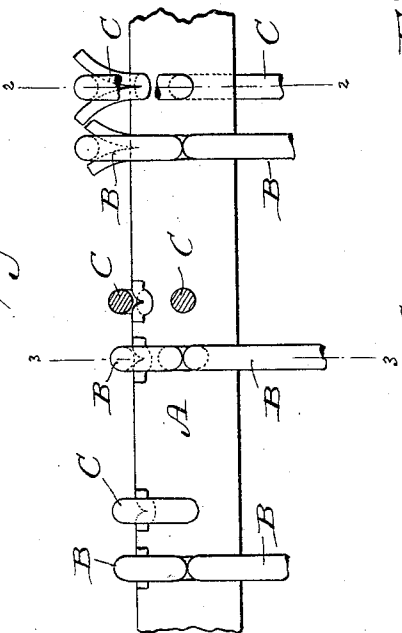
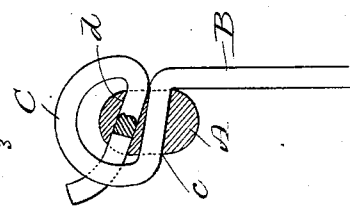


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Geo. W. Young.
M. E. Oliphant

Inventor
William J. Erdmann
By H. G. Underwood
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. ERDMANN, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO VICTOR D. FISCHBECK, OF SAME PLACE.

FLY-NET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,496, dated May 24, 1892.

Application filed September 17, 1891. Serial No. 405,945. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. ERDMANN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fly-Nets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates particularly to leather fly-nets in which apparently one-piece lashes are each made from two or more sections, and in such a net it has heretofore been usual to splice the lash-sections and conceal the splice or in any event the meeting ends of said lash-sections within a bar of the net, this bar being suitably channeled for this purpose. Splicing lash-sections and channeling-bars add to the cost of the manufacture of the nets; and the object of the present invention is to avoid this increase in the cost of manufacture and at the same time produce a net in which each lash will have the appearance of being one piece from end to end.

My invention therefore consists in certain peculiarities of construction and combination of parts to be hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawings and subsequently claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a portion of a leather fly-net constructed according to my invention; Figs. 2 and 3, sections respectively taken on lines 2 2 and 3 3 of the preceding figure; Fig. 4, a section taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 a perspective view illustrating how a lash-section is knotted to a bar in accordance with my invention.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A represents a portion of a longitudinal bar that constitutes part of a fly-net constructed according to my invention, this bar being provided at intervals with transverse openings *b c*, arranged a suitable distance apart. The openings *b* are for lash-sections B, that extend in one direction from the bar, and the openings *c* are for lash-sections C, that extend in the opposite direction from said bar. As shown, each lash-section is split at the end that comes nearest the bar A; but this splitting is not absolutely necessary to the successful knotting of said lash-section to a bar,

although it may be the preferred construction in many instances.

In stringing a lash-section to the bar A the latter is punctured by a suitable tool to form a perforation *d* at an angle more or less acute to that opening *b* or *c* in said bar that is relative to said lash-section, and this perforation may communicate at one end with said opening *b* or *c*. The lash-section is first drawn through the perforation *d* until but little, if any, of this lash-section remains on the outside of the bar at the starting-point, after which said lash-section is turned back over said bar, then passed through the proper opening *b* or *c*, as the case may be, and finally drawn tight to complete the knot. In case the lash-section is split at that end that remains at the starting-point of the operation just described the loop that is formed by bringing said lash-section back over the bar is caused to engage the split, as best shown in Figs. 4 and 5. In such a case the forks caused by splitting the lash-section are trimmed off close to the loop when the knot is completed, whereby but little, if any, of the split end of said lash-section is exposed in the finished net.

By the peculiar knotting of a lash-section to a bar, as above described, it will be seen that on the completion of the knot said lash-section is drawn upon the small portion thereof, projecting on one side of the bar, and cannot pull out for the simple reason that the tighter the draw upon said knot the tighter the latter will bind on said bar. The openings *b c* at intervals of the bar are made close enough together so that the lash-sections engaged therewith and extended in opposite directions from said bar will appear in a finished net to be a one-piece lash, and the utilization of lash-sections made from what would be otherwise waste leather, without splicing the same together or channeling the net-bars to which they are knotted, materially cheapens the cost of said net without detriment to its appearance or utility.

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

1. In a fly-net, a longitudinal leather bar provided at intervals of its length with trans-

verse openings and a perforation at an angle to each of these openings, and a series of leather lash-sections, each of which latter has a small portion of itself extending from an
5 extremity of one of the perforations, is looped on the bar, has the loop impinged upon said small portion of itself, and is passed through the adjacent transverse opening, substantially as set forth.

10 2. In a fly-net, a longitudinal leather bar provided at intervals of its length with transverse openings and a perforation at an angle to each of these openings, and a series of leather lash-sections, each of which latter has

a split end extending from an extremity of 15 one of the perforations and is looped on the bar, engaged with said split end of itself, and passed through the adjacent transverse opening in said bar, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I 20 have hereunto set my hand, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. ERDMANN.

Witnesses:

N. E. OLIPHANT,
WM. KLUG.