April 11, 1939. L. W. SEEFELDT 2,154,112

FLOAT FOR FISHING NETS AND THE LIKE

Filed Feb. 11, 1938

Fig. 1.

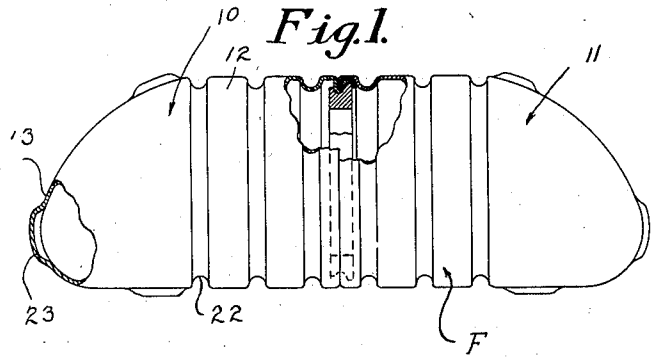


Fig. 2.

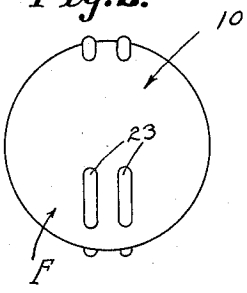


Fig. 3.

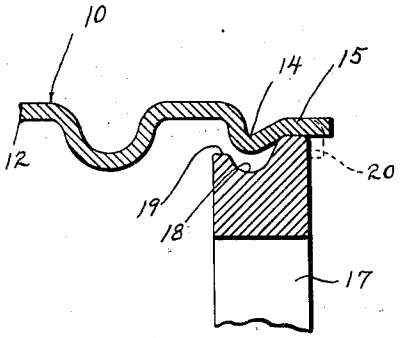


Fig. 4.

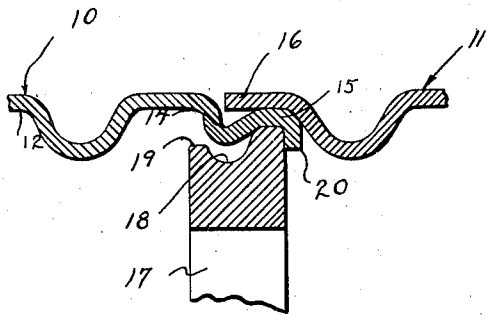


Fig. 5.

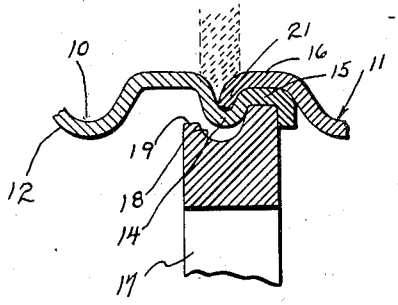
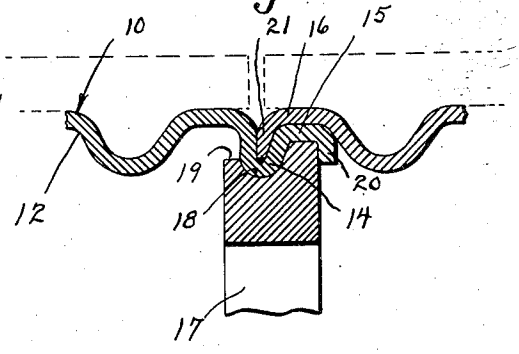


Fig. 6.



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Patented Apr. 11, 1939 2,154,112

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,154,112

FLOAT FOR FISHING NETS AND THE LIKE

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Application February 11, 1938, Serial No. 189,909

3 Claims. (Cl. 43—50)

This invention appertains to floats, and more particularly to hollow metallic floats of the type used in connection with fishing nets and similar appliances.

In the use of hollow metallic (aluminum) floats, considerable difficulty has been had with the floats collapsing while in use. This is particularly true where the floats are used in deep cold water. The collapsing is possibly caused by water pressure and difference in temperature of the surface water and the deep waters to which the floats are continuously subjected.

One of the primary objects of my invention is to provide novel means for forming and constructing the floats, whereby the collapsing thereof will be prevented.

Another salient object of my invention is to provide novel means for reinforcing the floats at the transverse center thereof, whereby to prevent the crushing and collapsing of the floats.

A further important object of my invention is to provide a hollow float formed from like companion sections, with novel means for uniting the meeting ends of the sections, whereby the float will be strengthened and reinforced at its transverse center.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and formation of parts, as will be hereinafter more specifically described, claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved float, parts of the figure being shown broken away and in section to illustrate structural details.

Figure 2 is an end elevational view of the float.

Figure 3 is an enlarged, fragmentary sectional view illustrating one of the first steps practiced in the forming of the float.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3, showing another step in the forming of the float.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figures 3 and 4, showing a further step and illustrating the connection of the sections of the float.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figures 3, 4, and 5, showing the final step practiced in the forming of the float.

Referring to the drawing in detail, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the letter F generally indicates my improved float, which is of a hollow construction, formed from metal, such as aluminum.

The float F includes a pair of like companion sections 10 and 11. These sections are preferably drawn into shape, and each includes an annular side wall 12 and a closed tapered end wall 13. The inner ends of the sections are normally left open, and these ends are united in a novel manner to strengthen and reinforce the float, so as to prevent the collapsing and crushing thereof.

During the forming of the section 10, the inner edge thereof is provided with a downturned bead 14 and an outwardly extending lip 15. The section 11 has its inner edge provided with a lip 16, which is of a slightly greater diameter than the lip 15, whereby the lip 16 can be placed over and in snug engagement with the lip 15.

To add greater rigidity to the float, I employ an internal annular ring 17. The outer periphery of the ring 17 is provided with an annular groove 18 intermediate its side edges, and the ring on one side of the groove is cut away or otherwise formed, as at 19, so that the same will be of less diameter than that portion of the ring lying on the other side of the groove. This ring is slipped within the open end of the section 10, with the lip 15 engaging the periphery of the ring 17 at its greater diameter, with the bead 14 partially lying within the groove 18. The lip 15 is now flanged inwardly over the outer face of the ring 17, as at 20. The inner end of the section 11 is now slipped over the ring and the section 10, so that the free edge of the lip overlies the bead 14. The lip 16, as shown in Figure 5, is now flanged inwardly, as at 21, into the bead 14, into intimate contact with one wall of the bead. This can be accomplished by the use of a suitably shaped roller, as suggested in Figure 5.

The final step is shown in Figure 6. The section 11 is held stationary, and the section 10 is moved toward the section 11, and the bead is forced into the groove 18, so that the wall of the bead will engage the flanged end 21. This forms an exceptionally simple and durable joint, which effectively reinforces the float at its transverse center, and the joint and the ring prevent the collapsing and crushing of the float.

If desired, the float can also be reinforced by annular beads 22, as shown in Figure 1, and the float can also be provided at spaced points with pairs of struck-out guide ribs 23 for the reception of the cord utilized in lashing the float to a net.

While I have shown my novel joint incorporated with a float, it is to be understood that the same can be used in connection with other sheet metal vessels.

Changes in details may be made without de-

parting from the spirit or the scope of my invention, but what I claim as new is:

1. A hollow metallic float comprising, a pair of like companion sections, each including a side wall and an outer closed wall, a reinforcing ring having an annular groove disposed inside one of said sections, said last-mentioned section having a flange disposed over the ring and a bead in said groove, the inner end of the other of said sections being placed over the flanged end of the first-mentioned section and having its edge disposed in said bead.

2. The method of constructing a reinforced hollow metallic float from a pair of like companion sections, which consists in forming a bead and a lip on the inner edge of one section, placing a ring having an annular groove in the outer end of the mentioned section, with the lip engaging the periphery of the ring and the bead partially in the groove of the ring; second, flanging the lip over the ring; third, placing the inner end of the other section over the flanged end of the first section with the edge of the last-mentioned section over the bead; fourth, flanging the inner edge of the last-mentioned section into the bead; and, finally, forcing the walls of the bead into tight engagement with the flanged end of the last-mentioned section.

3. A hollow metallic float comprising, a pair of like companion sections, each including a side wall and an outer closed wall, a reinforcing member having an annular groove disposed inside one of said sections, said last-mentioned section having a bead fitted in said annular groove, the inner end of the other of said sections being placed over the end of said first-mentioned section, and said last-mentioned section having its edge disposed in said bead.

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