B. ARNOLD.

NET FOR FISHING, &c.

No. 66,669. Patented July 16, 1867.

Fig. 1.

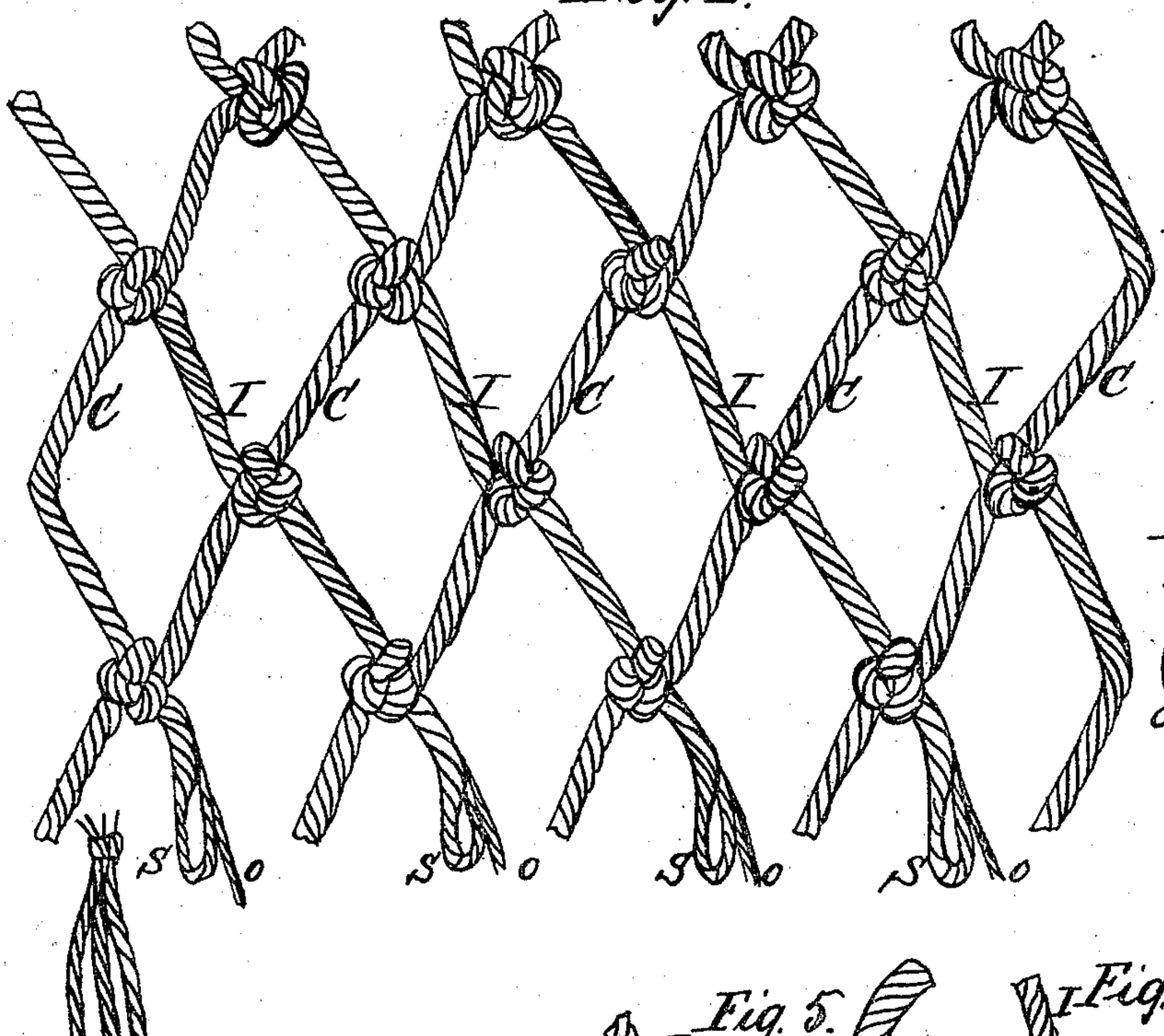


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

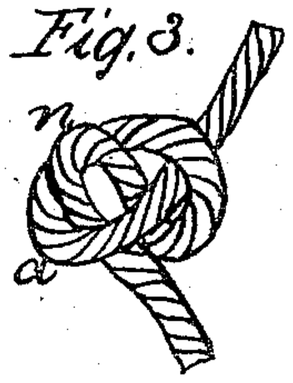


Fig. 4.

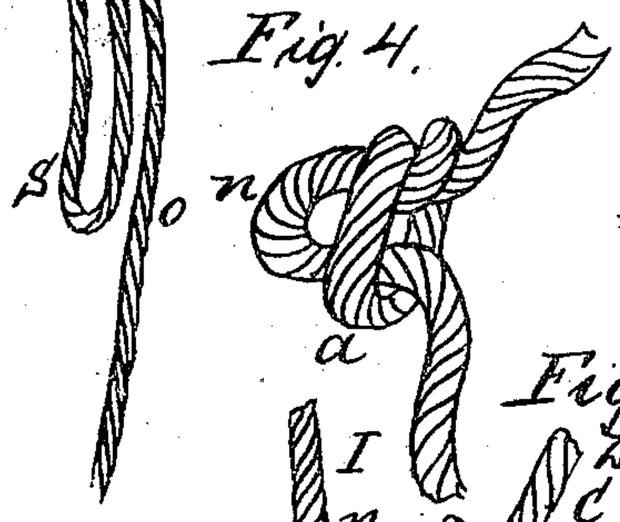


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

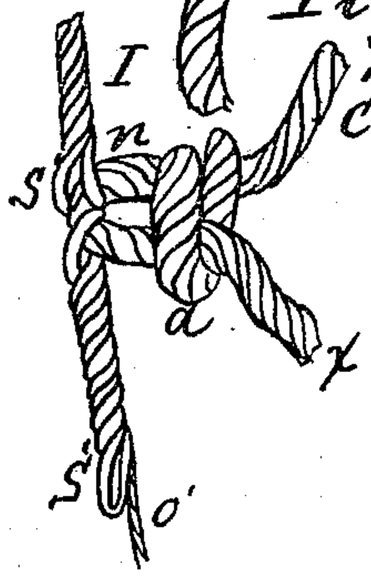
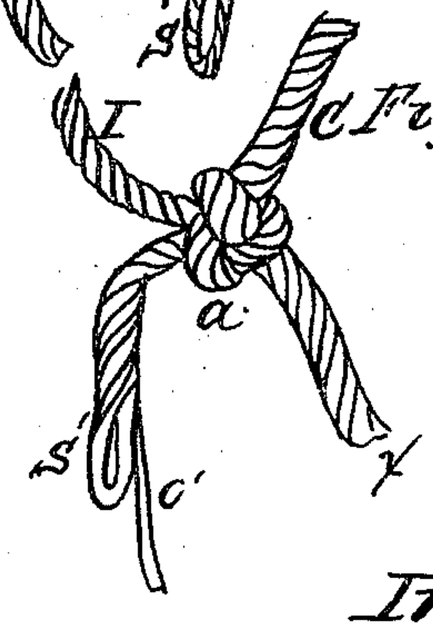


Fig. 8



Witnesses,
William D Arnold
Horace N Foster

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BENJAMIN ARNOLD, OF EAST GREENWICH, RHODE ISLAND.

Letters Patent No. 66,669, *dated July* 16, 1867; *antedated January* 17, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN NETS FOR FISHING, &c.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN ARNOLD, of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new Mode of Making Nets and Netting for catching fish, and for other purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and correct description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and to letters of reference marked thereon, the same letters being used to denote the same parts in all the figures.

That any one skilled in making netting may understand my new mode or way of making nets I will proceed to describe it.

The main distinguishing feature of my new process consists in using one-half of the twines or cords, or each alternate one of the full size, that would be used if the netting were to be made in the usual way, and the other half or rest of the twines to consist of one strand of the first-mentioned or full-sized twine, where that full-sized twine has three strands, and of two strands when the full-sized twine has six strands, and so on in that proportion, as it is most convenient to have that proportion between the twines, so that they may be all of one size when the net is finished, though this is not positively necessary to the process. The full-sized twines C C C and strands I, as above mentioned, are placed alternate in position, and are knotted together right and left, that is to say, every full-sized twine is knotted and looped to the strand to the right of it, and then the same full-sized twines are knotted and looped to the strands to the left hand of them, and so on, forming a net, (see fig. 1,) where the full-sized twines are shown black and the strands in red, as in the other figures.

Figures 2 and 3 show how a loop is formed in the full-sized twine to loop the strand through.

Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, represent the knot in the different stages of formation.

Figure 8 shows the knot when finished.

Fig. 2 shows a twine formed into a half-hitch, *a*, so called, and a bight, *n*, over which the half-hitch *a* is put, as seen in fig. 3. In fig. 4 we see the same loop in black, and also a loop, *s*, and strand *o* in red, prepared to be looped through the bight *n*. Fig. 5 shows how the strand *o* is drawn first through the bight *n* and then through the loop *s*, as seen in fig. 6. Previous to drawing the strand *o* through the bight and loop a twist may be given to the loop and strand, as seen in figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, by carrying the loop around the strand, and though this twist is not strictly essential to the construction of my netting, I prefer to put it in, as it improves its looks and strength somewhat; it can be done by twirling the loop *s* around the strand *o* by means of the hook that holds it. Fig. 7 shows the looped strand (red) ready for the tightening up of the knot, by drawing the two ends *z x* of the black twine which, as it becomes straightened, pulls the bight *n* out of the half-hitch *a*, and drawing through in place thereof the loops of the strand twine, (red,) (see fig. 8,) forming apparently a knot called the fisherman's knot or weaver's knot, but which cannot be so readily upset or slipped, owing to its looped formation. It will be seen, by reference to fig. 8, that the loop *s'* and strand *o'* of the red twine are left in proper condition to make the next knot, in doing which they would go through with the same operation with the black twine that would be on the left-hand side of it as that just described.

The loops made of the full-sized twine may be formed in different ways, but the one described herein I consider the best, and, as before stated, the size of the strand or smaller twine may be in any proportion to the full-sized twine preferred, but I think that to have the smaller one one-third of the size of the larger is best, as it makes a more perfect twine when done.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. I claim, the use of the full-sized twine in connection with the strand or smaller twine in making netting, substantially as herein set forth.

2. I claim, as a new article of manufacture, nets or netting made as herein described.

BENJAMIN ARNOLD.

Witnesses:

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WILLIAM D. ARNOLD.