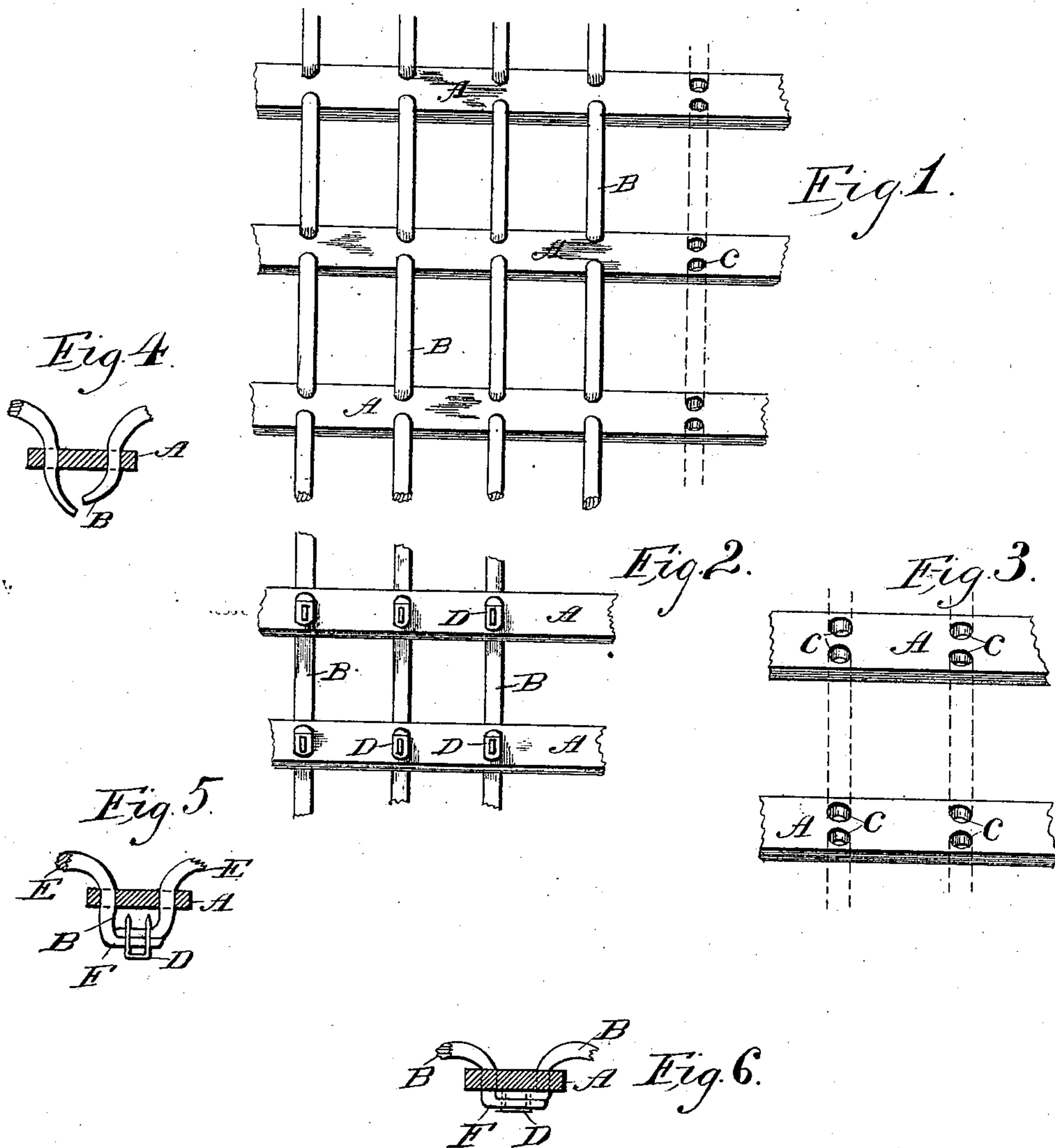


(No Model.)

D. FISCHBECK.
Fly-Net.

No. 227,353.

Patented May 11, 1880.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DETMAR FISCHBECK, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

FLY-NET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,353, dated May 11, 1880.

Application filed March 13, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DETMAR FISCHBECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Nets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the improvements in leather fly or horse nets.

The object of my improvements is to enable me to utilize the short refuse strips of leather which accumulate in the manufacture of leather goods, from edgings and pieces otherwise worthless, and to put them to a practical and valuable use in the construction of said net.

My invention is further explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a section of the net, in detail, as it appears upon the outside when complete. Fig. 2 represents the inside of the same, showing the splices in the leather strings. Fig. 3 represents the bars of the net as perforated preparatory to inserting the strings. Fig. 4 represents the bars with transversely-arranged strings inserted through the perforations preparatory to being spliced. Fig. 5 represents the manner in which the staples are inserted in the strings and the position of the strings when the staples are inserted. Fig. 6 shows a vertical section of a spliced string as it appears when complete, with the splice drawn up against the bar.

In the accompanying drawings like parts are represented by the same reference-letters throughout the several views.

A represents the bars, which extend lengthwise of the net. B B are short strips of leather, which are of sufficient lengths only to reach from one bar to another. C are perforations through the bars. D is the splicing wire or staple by which the ends of the strings B are attached to each other and retained in the bars.

The manner of constructing the net is as follows: The bars A are first cut in the required

lengths and widths in the ordinary manner, when they are arranged in their proper relative position to each other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, when two short pieces of cord are inserted from the upper side of the bar A through the perforations C C, as shown in Fig. 4. The ends of the respective strings thus inserted are then united, as shown in Fig. 5, and the staple D is inserted through them from the lower side of the splice, so that the points of the staples come between the splice and the bar. The points of the staple are then respectively bent toward each other, when they are firmly clinched. The staple thus inserted and clinched forms a strong and reliable splice. The ends of the strings being thus spliced together, the free ends E E are drawn outward until the loop F (shown in Fig. 5) is brought firmly against the bar A, thus leaving the spliced ends midway between the perforations C C, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. The process so far described is thus followed, step by step, with each piece until the whole net is complete.

It is obvious that the splice serves an important end in retaining the bars A in their proper relative position to each other and the respective strings.

I am aware that leather fly-nets have previously been constructed having perforated bars and long single strings interlaced together, which, from the upper side, resembled in appearance my invention as represented in Fig. 1. Such nets, however, are too expensive, as the strings when formed from whole pieces are so long that they necessarily require large pieces of valuable leather in their construction.

I am also aware that both short and long strings have previously been attached with staples to the outside of unperforated bars, which staples were inserted from the outside through both the bar and strings and clinched upon the inside of the bar, and in some instances the staples have been inserted from the inside through the bar and strings and clinched upon the outside. These forms are, however, objectionable for the following reasons: First, when the strings are attached to the outside of the bars the splices in them are exposed to view and the net is less neat in appearance; second, the splice thus formed is not as strong as when the strings are drawn through the

perforations before splicing; third, when the points of the staples are downward they are liable to prick and chafe the horse upon which the net is used; fourth, when the points of the
5 staples are upward they catch the horse's tail, are visible, and are in many respects objectionable, while by my improved device these objections are overcome.

10 The points of the staples are brought between the string and bar, and are thus shielded from contact. The splices are obscured from view, and are more permanent in their construction. The bars are retained in their proper relative position, and the net as a whole presents a
15 neater appearance, and cannot be distinguished upon its outside from nets constructed from whole strings.

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

20 A fly-net composed of the longitudinal strips A and short transverse strips B, which are passed through perforations in the long strips and secured by means of staples inserted from the lower side and upset between the two parts
25 to conceal the ends of the staples, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DETMAR FISCHBECK.

Witnesses:

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W. J. SINNOTT.