

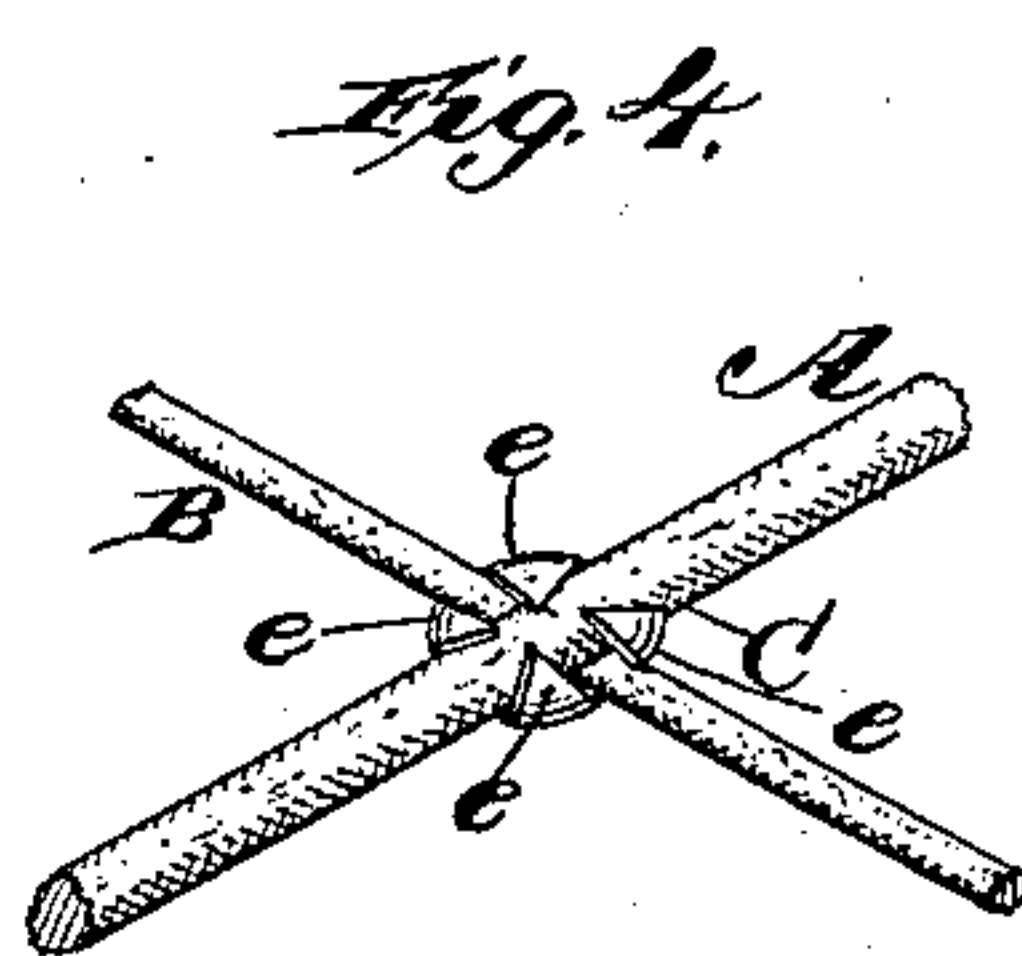
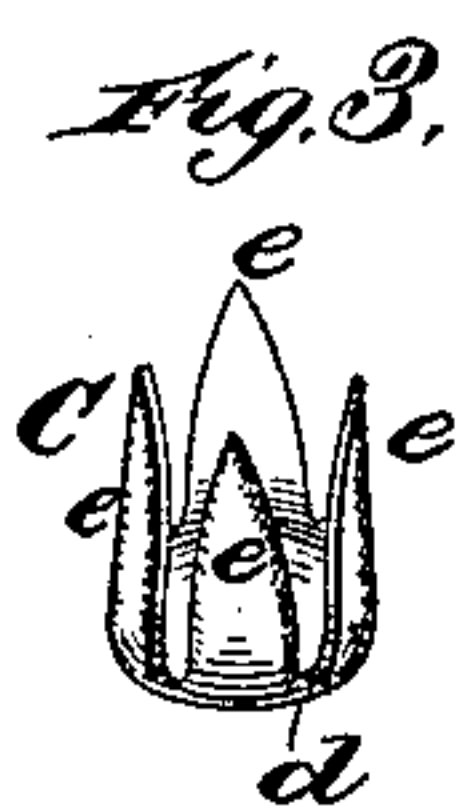
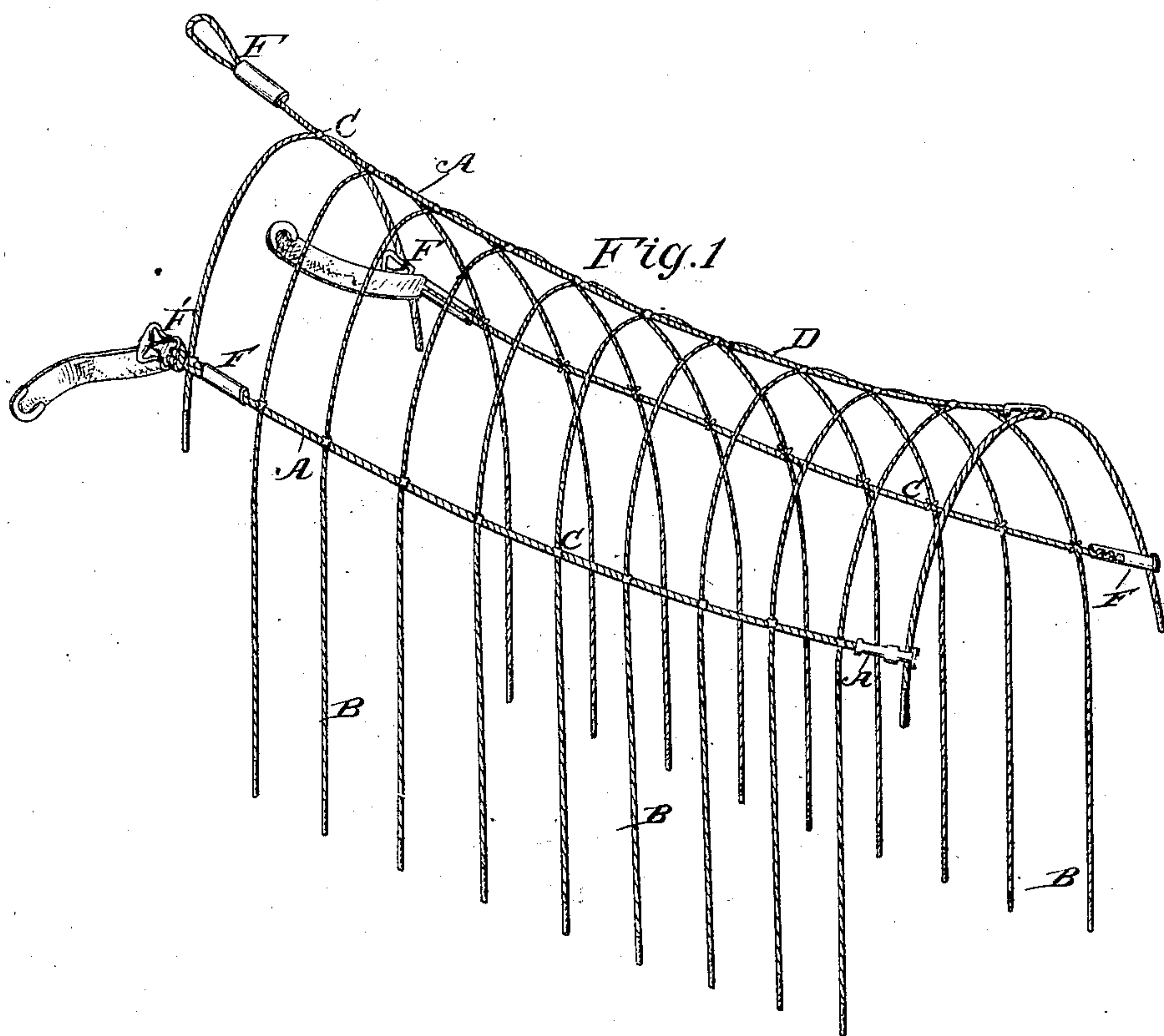
(Model.)

F. M. MACK & J. R. RHEUBOTTOM.

FLY NET FOR HORSES.

No. 245,846.

Patented Aug. 16, 1881.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLY-NET FOR HORSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,846, dated August 16, 1881.

Application filed May 11, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK M. MACK and JAMES R. RHEUBOTTOM, both citizens of the United States, and residents of Weedsport, Cayuga county, and State of New York, have jointly invented a new, useful, and Improved Method of Constructing Fly-Nets for Horses, which improvements relate to better and more desirable methods of attaching the various parts of the net, and also to ornamental effects, which we specify as follows:

The object of our invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and efficient fastening device for securing together the longitudinal ribs and the transverse lashes of a fly-net. This object we attain by means of the device hereinafter described, and illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the fly-net. Fig. 2 shows the fastening device with its prongs spread out. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same with the prongs bent at right angles to the body of the fastening, and Fig. 4 illustrates the way in which a lash and rib are secured together by our improved fastening device.

In the drawings, A A indicate the longitudinal ribs, and B B the transversely-arranged lashes, of a fly-net. These ribs and lashes can be composed of leather or of any suitable fibrous material.

C indicates the fastening devices which are employed to secure the ribs and lashes together at the points where they cross each other. Each fastening device consists of a metal plate formed with a body or central portion, *d*, and with the four radial spurs or prongs *e*, which are adapted to be bent at right angles to the said body or central portion of the fastener, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and also adapted to be bent inwardly and down upon the rib of the net, so as to secure the same to the lash, as

shown in Fig. 4. In applying these fasteners the prongs of the fastener shown in Fig. 2 are bent at right angles to the central portion or body of the fastener, so that each prong can be brought into an angle between the rib and the lash, after which the prongs are bent inwardly and down upon the rib, as in Fig. 4, the lash in this instance being between the rib and the body *d* of the fastener. The prongs are then clamped down so that they will hold the lash and rib securely together and prevent the lashes from slipping on the ribs.

In employing this fastening device the tying of the lashes in knots to secure them to the ribs is avoided, and also no holes through the ribs for the lashes to pass through will be required. The fasteners can be punched out of a metal plate into the form shown in Fig. 2, and hence can be rapidly and cheaply made.

In Fig. 1 we have shown fastening devices F at the ends of the ribs, these fasteners consisting of metal plates bent around the ribs, and serving to strengthen and prevent the same from unrolling at such points. F' F' indicate the buckles usually employed in fly-nets.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a fly-net having its longitudinal ribs and transverse lashes secured together by means of the clasp or device C, whereby a rigid connection is effected without puncturing or perforating the parts, all substantially as set forth.

2. A fly-net having its intersecting parts secured together by the clasp C, and its longitudinal ribs provided with the end fastening device, F, all substantially as set forth.

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