

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. GINGRAS.

FLY NET.

No. 285,026.

Patented Sept. 18, 1883.

FIG. 1.

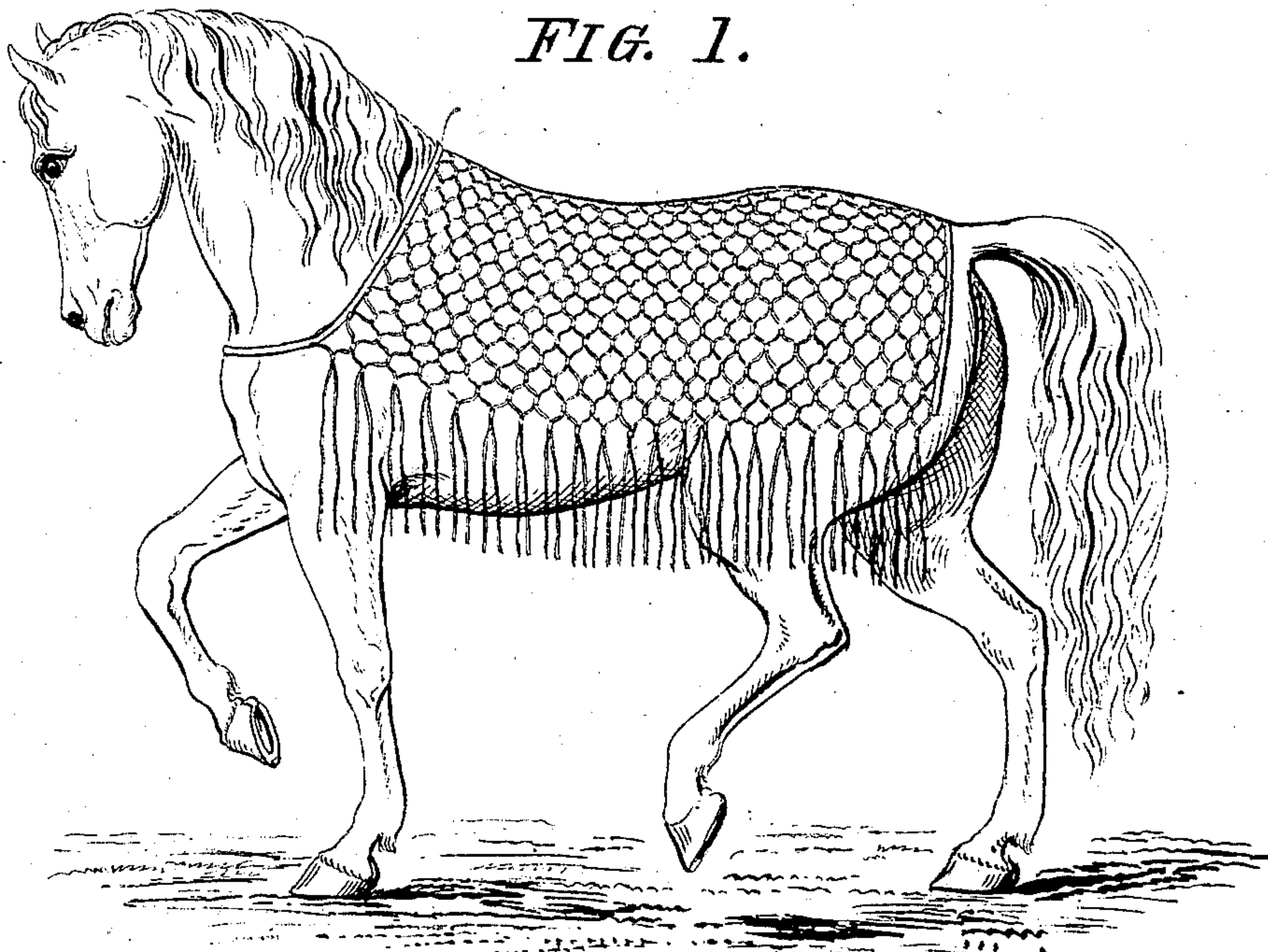
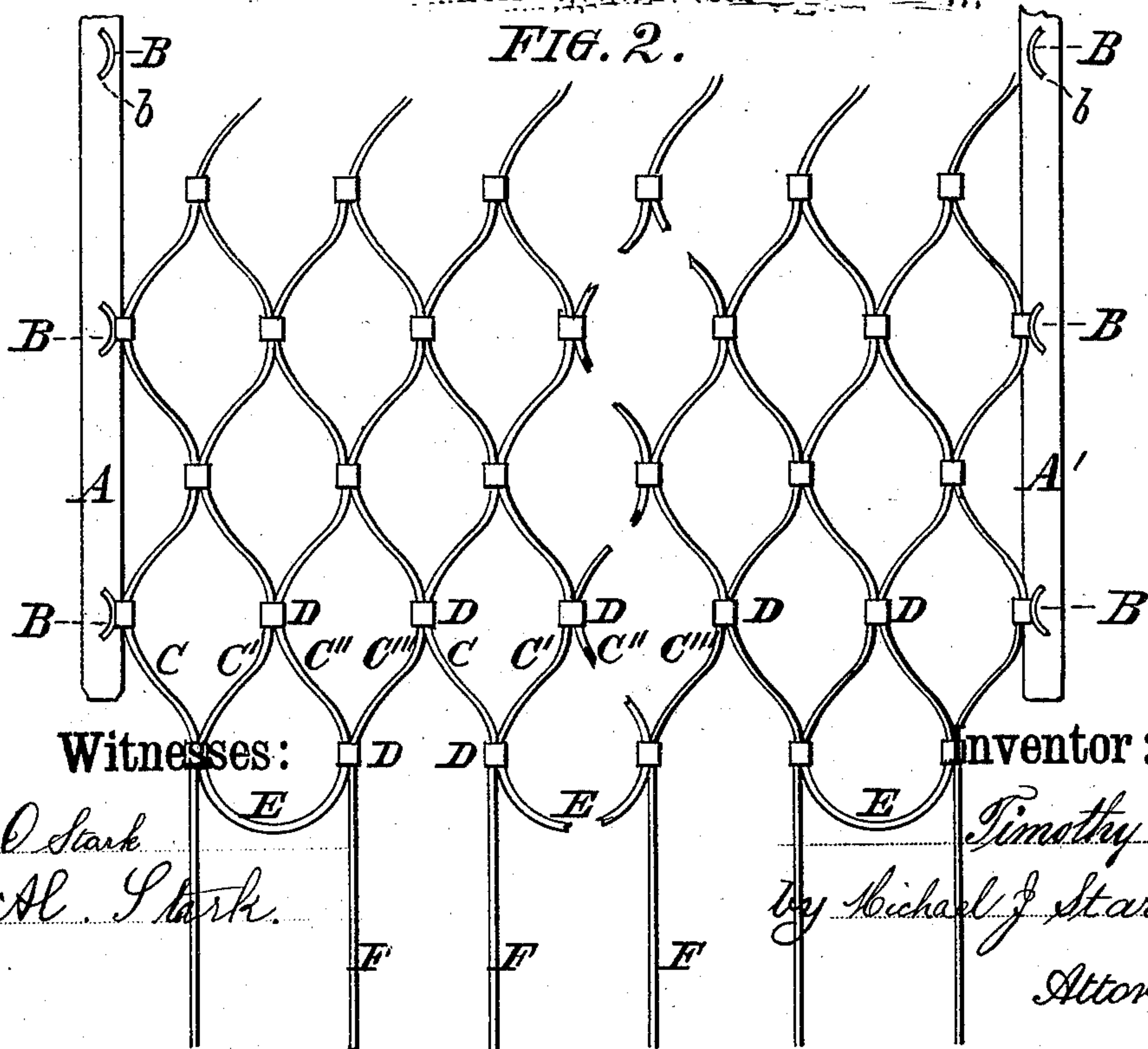


FIG. 2.



Witnesses:

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Attorney.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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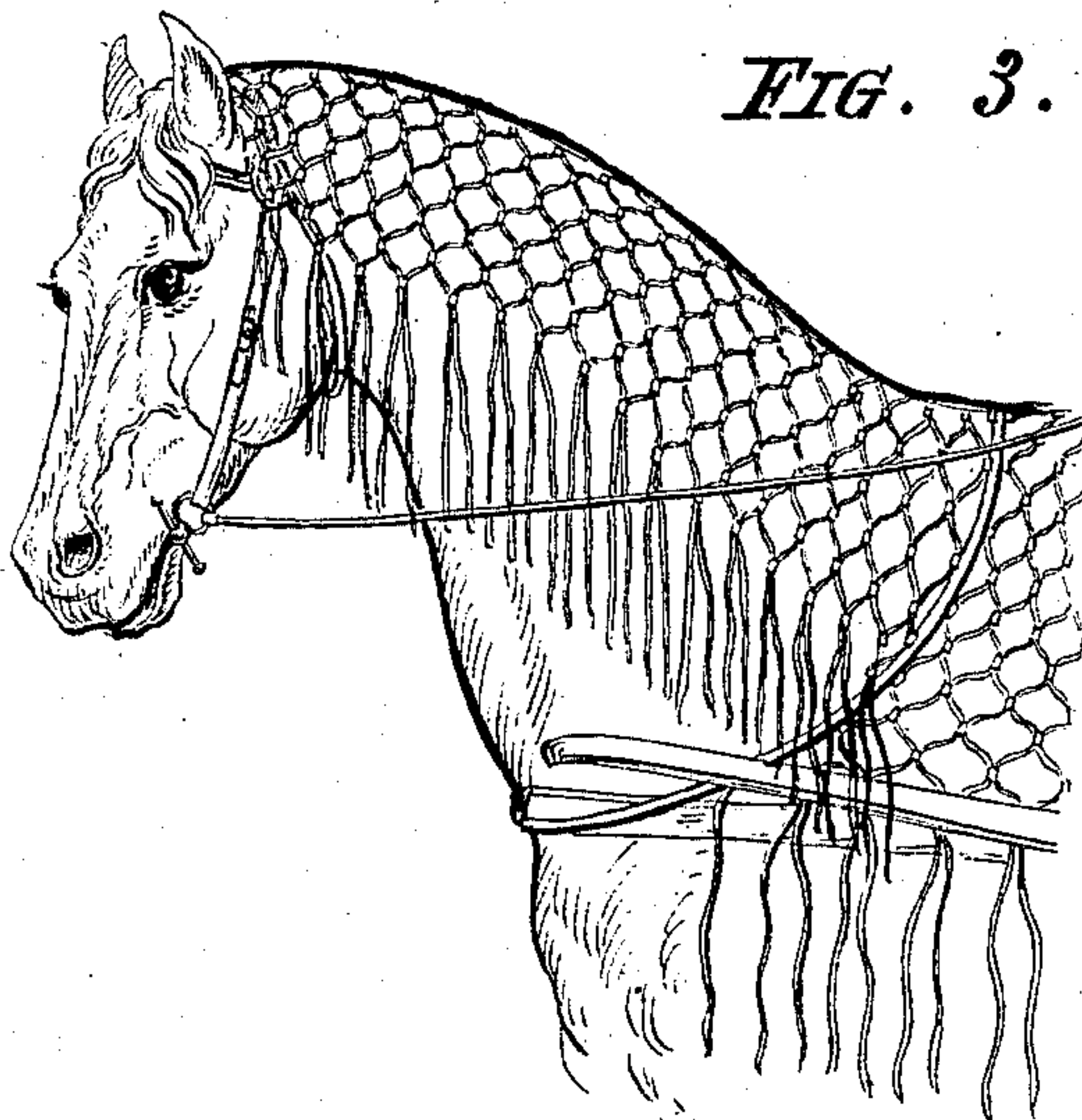


FIG. 3.

FIG. 8

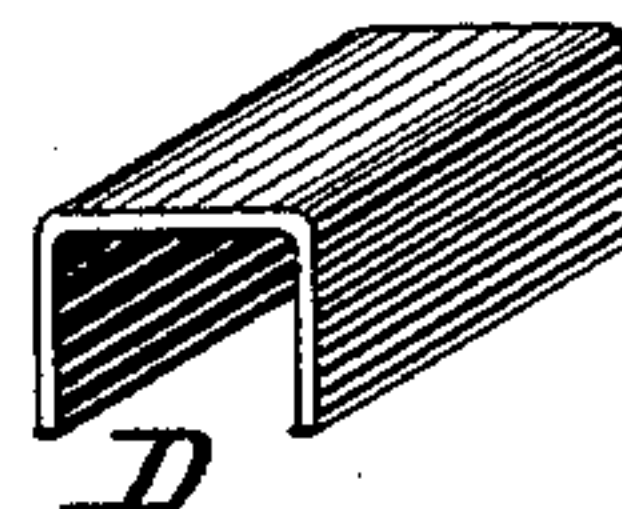


FIG. 4.

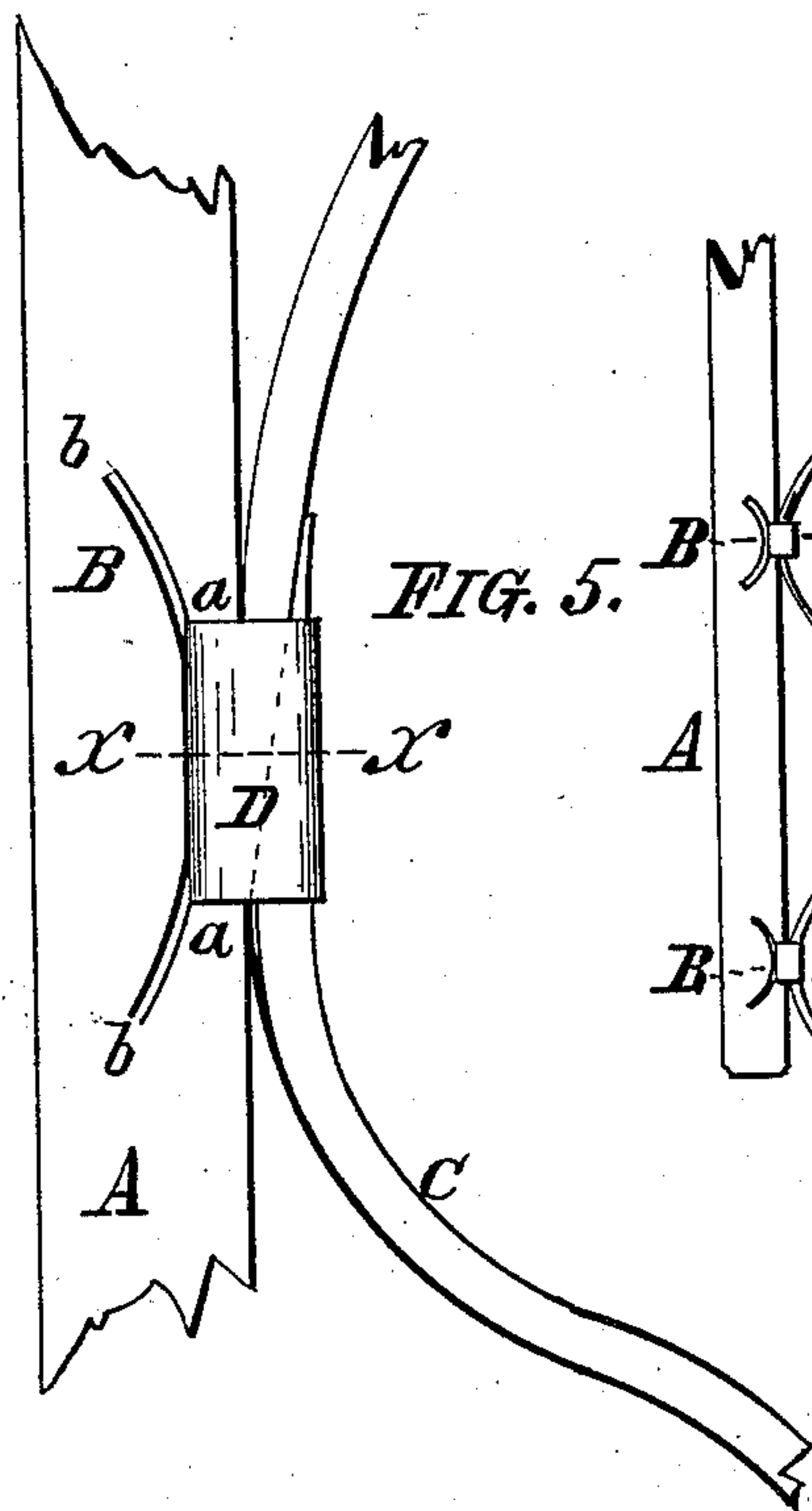


FIG. 5.

FIG. 7.

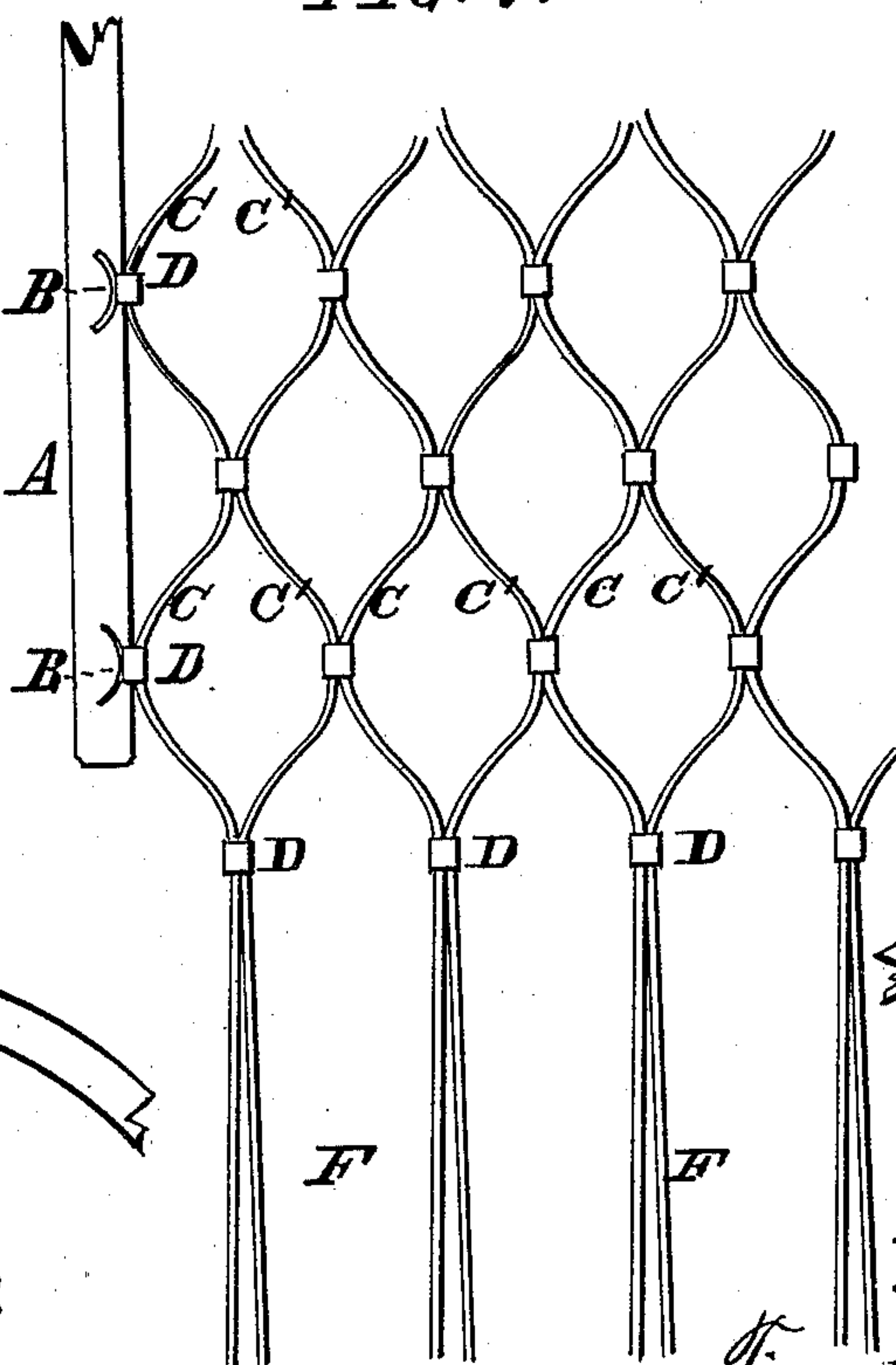
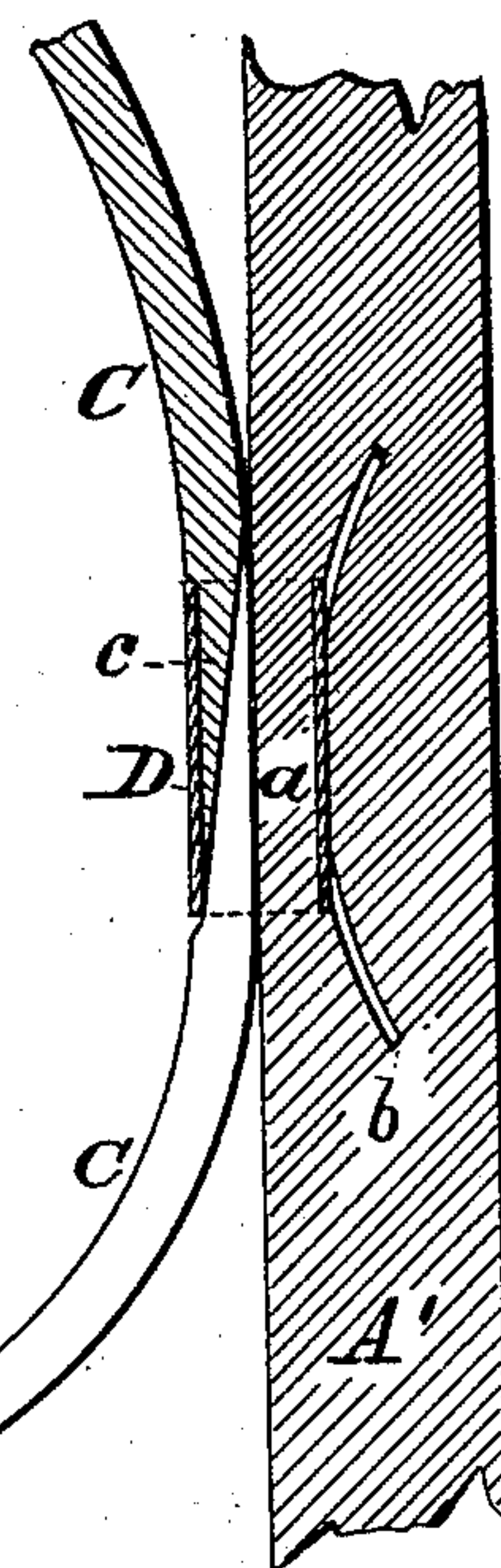


FIG. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY GINGRAS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

FLY-NET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,026, dated September 18, 1883.

Application filed August 6, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY GINGRAS, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements on Fly-Nets; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My present invention has general reference to fly-nets; and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar combination of parts and details of construction as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings already mentioned, which serve to illustrate my said invention more fully, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a horse wearing my improved fly-net. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a horse, showing the application of the neck portion of my said fly-net. Fig. 4 is a sectional view in line *x x* of Fig. 5. Fig. 5 is an elevation, and Fig. 6 a sectional elevation in line *y y* of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a plan of a slightly-modified form of my improved fly-net. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of one of the loops or fastenings.

Like parts are designated by corresponding letters of reference in all the figures.

The object of my present invention is the production of a simple and convenient fly-net which shall possess the following qualities, viz: elasticity to the highest degree, adjustability to adapt it to the various sizes of horses, &c., and cheapness in its manufacture. To attain this result I construct my improved fly-net of two end straps, *A A'*, respectively, the former of which serves as a neckband while the latter performs the functions of a back or tail strap. These straps I provide with a series of crescent-shaped incisions, *B*, to provide for means for securing the lashes *C*, by means of clasps *D*, as clearly shown in the figures. These lashes I prefer to construct of leather, to give to the net, when finished, a certain degree of elasticity which cannot well be obtained with any other material, although good and serviceable nets can be produced from braided or other cords or woven fabrics, which,

although very flexible, lack the elasticity of a leather net. I prefer to use for these lashes strips of refuse leather, especially that resulting from the manufacture of leather belting, which strips I first reduce to uniform width and thickness, no matter what their length may be, as long as such length does not exceed the width of the net when finished. After having the lashes thus prepared I "scarf" their ends, and then begin to make up the net by first securing two lashes together at fixed intervals by means of the clasps or loops *D* already mentioned. To the second lash, *C'*, I then secure the third one by placing clasps midway between the first set of loops, and so proceed until I have a sufficient number of lashes fixed together to produce a fly-net of proper length. In "making ready" of the net, I allow for the first lash, *C*, the entire width of the net, including the fringe. The second lash, *C'*, however, I double up at *E*, Fig. 2, so as to form the third or part of the third lash, *C''*, said part *E* being, as it were, the selvage of the net, while the fourth lash, *C'''*, is again, like the next succeeding and like the first lash, *C*, a long one. It will, therefore, be readily seen that my improved net is composed of a series of lashes, each of which is composed of the four lashes *C*, *C'*, *C''*, and *C'''*. In this manner I produce a fly-net of very pleasing appearance, which has a very strong and durable selvage, and a sufficient number of strands in the fringe (without being too full in said fringe) to produce the desired effect of protecting the horse from the flies.

The cuts or incisions *B* already mentioned are made in the straps *A A'*, to provide for means for attaching the first and last lashes of the series *C*, which means consist in the narrow portion *a*, and which, therefore, must not be wider than the strips *C*. If these straps were incised longitudinally parallel with the edge of said straps, the narrow portion *a* would be liable to tear at the end *b* of said incision. To avoid this drawback I have made the incisions crescent-shaped, so as to bring the ends of said incisions midway of the straps, thereby increasing the strength of the portions *a* to such an extent as to render the tearing of the straps *A A'* under ordinary circumstances an impossibility.

The loops *D*, I prefer to make from sheets of

tin, galvanized iron, brass, or any other similar sheet metal, covered with a non-corrosive or other protective coating of metal or other substance, to prevent the metal from oxidizing or injury while exposed to the inclemency of the weather, the damp atmosphere of stables, &c. I make these loops in suitable dies from strips cut from such sheets, giving them a U shape, after which they are pushed onto the leather and other strips, and then closed, so as to give them substantially a rectangular shape, as shown in Fig. 4, the detached loop, prior to its being closed, being illustrated in Fig. 8.

Instead of passing the second lash, C', backward at E in Fig. 2, I may pass this lash forward, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 7, so as to form a double fringe, F, instead of a single one, as illustrated in Fig. 2. In this case the series of lashes will consist of the strands C C' only, and there will be no selvage E, such as is shown in said Fig. 2. This construction of the fly-net will produce a protector for the horse fully as elastic as the one illustrated in said Fig. 2, but not as good in appearance and rather heavier in the fringe, aside from consuming more stock in the construction. I prefer the construction illustrated in Fig. 2 for these and various other obvious reasons.

The head-piece shown in Fig. 3 is constructed in precisely the same manner as the main or body portion of the fly-net; in fact, it is a miniature fly-net in itself, and attached to the neckband A of said body portion either by means of loops D and crescent-shaped incisions B, as illustrated with reference to the body portion, or it is simply tied onto the neckband by means of strings, straps, or other fastening in such an obvious manner as not to require detailed illustration in the drawings.

It will now be readily observed that one of the distinguishing features of my improved fly-net is the absence of any longitudinal bars or straps, and the presence of only two transverse bars or straps. In all fly-nets heretofore constructed the reticulation of the lashes is produced by securing the strands C to longitudinal and transverse straps and bars, thereby producing a comparatively rigid or non-elastic fly-net, while, owing to the absence of

these bars and the peculiar method and manner of securing the lashes, I have produced the most elastic, serviceable, and convenient fly-net, one that will fit any horse, and that can be produced and sold for less money than any other fly-net with which I am acquainted.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure to me by Letters Patent of the United States the following claims:

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a fly-net consisting, essentially, of the two straps A A', having crescent-shaped incisions B, and a series of lashes, each of which is composed of the series of strands C, C', C'', and C''', said strands C' C'' being constructed to form the selvage E, and the strands C C''' to produce the fringe F of said net, the strands being secured together at regular intervals and at alternating places by means of a metallic clasp, D, the whole being constructed and combined substantially in the manner as and for the use and purpose stated.

2. In fly-nets, the straps A, having crescent-shaped incisions B, in combination with the strands C, said strands being secured to said straps at the narrow part a, produced by said incisions by means of clasp D, of suitable material and proper shape, substantially as and for the purpose mentioned.

3. As an improved article of manufacture, a fly-net consisting, essentially, of a neck-band, A, and a tail-band, A', and a series of lashes, each of which is composed of a number of strands, the first and last one of which are secured to said bands A A', and the intermediate strands one to the other at regular intervals and at alternating places by means of a metallic clasp, the whole being constructed and combined without the aid of other longitudinal or transverse bars, as and for the purpose stated.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

TIMOTHY GINGRAS.

Attest:

MICHAEL J. STARK,
JOHN C. DUERR.