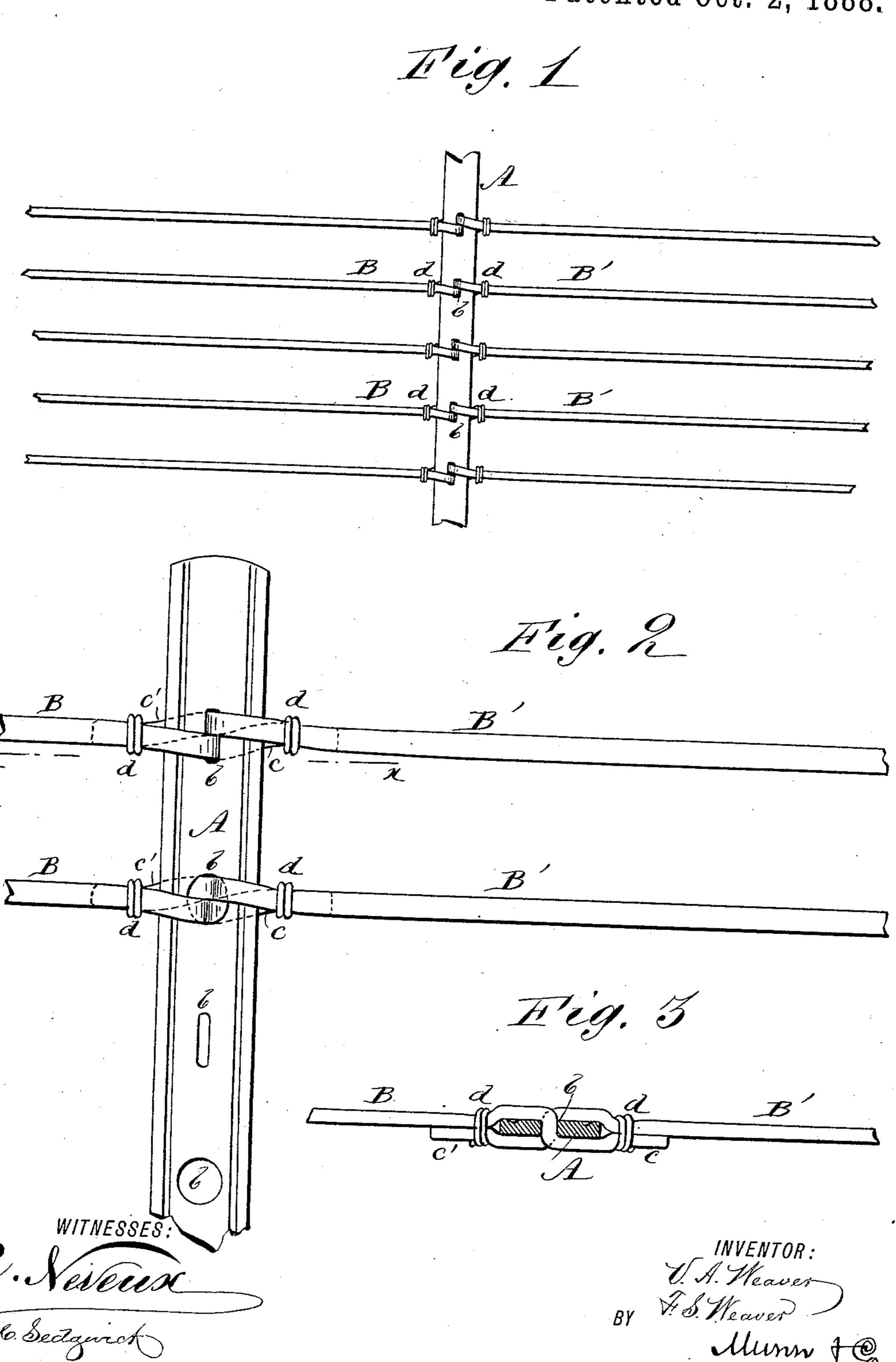
(No Model.)

V. A. & F. S. WEAVER.

FLY NET.

No. 390,420.

Patented Oct. 2, 1888.



United States Patent Office.

VINTON A. WEAVER AND FRANK S. WEAVER, OF MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA.

FLY-NET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,420, dated October 2, 1888.

Application filed July 10, 1888. Serial No. 279,522. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, VINTON A. WEAVER and FRANK S. WEAVER, of Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fly-Nets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to that class of fly-nets in which longitudinal straps forming the base 10 of the net and transverse straps are connected together, and it is more especially designed as an improvement upon that description of such class of fly-nets in which perforated longitudinal straps or bars are used, and the 15 transverse straps or lashes are passed at their ends therethrough and afterward folded and secured upon themseves by clips or otherwise, exterior to or independent of the longitudinal straps. Such a construction is shown and de-20 scribed in Letters Patent of the United States No. 315,975, dated April 14, 1885; but our improved fly-net essentially differs therefrom in making each or any pair of the transverse straps or lashes, which are in line with each 25 other, or thereabout, not only to pass at their ends through the perforations in the longitudinal strap or straps, but to be continued therethrough or beyond in like directions in which they were entered, but in opposite di-30 rections relatively with each other, and the projecting ends of the two transverse straps afterward secured each to the body of the other, substantially as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims, and whereby 35 special advantages are obtained.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents an exterior plan view of part of the net, sufficient to illustrate our invention, the same showing one of the perforated longitudinal straps or bars of the net and a series of transverse straps or lashes engaged therewith. Fig. 2 is a similar view, upon a larger scale, of the same in part, mainly in illustration of the arrangement of the engaging ends of the transverse straps and the securing of them the one to the body of the other; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section mainly upon the line x x in Fig. 2.

A indicates one of the longitudinal straps or bars of the net, having perforations b at suitable distances apart to receive through them the engaging ends of the transverse straps or lashes B B', arranged in pairs in line with each other, or thereabout, on opposite sides of the longitudinal strap. These perforations b may either be of an oblong shape, round, or any other suitable form.

The two transverse straps B B' of each or either pair have their engaging ends c c' passed through a perforation, b—say from the front side of the longitudinal strap A—and then continued in a like direction, but in opposite differential rections relatively to each other, on the back or reverse side of the longitudinal strap and sufficiently beyond the latter to allow of their projecting end portions, c c', being secured each to the body of the other, as by wire clips d d 70 or other suitable fastenings.

By this construction the following results or advantages are obtained: Each transverse strap B or B' crossing the longitudinal strap is secured by two clips or fastenings, instead 75 of one, thereby giving said straps a more solid hold, although no increased number of clips is or need be used. Again, the transverse straps are not only thus held more secure and firm, but as each transverse strap is secured 80 to the body of the other the longitudinal straps are protected and relieved of pull or strain from or of the transverse straps, which latter transfer the strain to or divide it between one another; consequently there is no tendency to 85 enlarge or stretch the perforations in the longitudinal straps, that when occurring makes the net less firm. Furthermore, a much stronger net is produced, and should one of the clips or fastenings on each pair of trans- 90 verse straps BB' break the remaining clip or fastening will still hold the net to its original shape. The transverse straps, too, are held firmer, so that they sit more regular and extend from the longitudinal strap in a more 95 regular line, thereby giving to the net a much better appearance and desirable form. The longitudinal strap also is greatly strengthened, inasmuch as there is little or no strain upon it, and the sides and center of the longitudi- 100 nal strap are so protected by the transverse. straps that a much narrower longitudinal strap

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will answer, while by the construction as described the longitudinal and transverse straps are both held secure with little or no friction of either, and a most solid and durable net is 5 produced, one, too, that is well adapted to fit and lie snugly upon the horse.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-

ters Patent, is—

1. A fly-net consisting of longitudinal apertured straps and transverse straps or lashes, the transverse straps or lashes on opposite sides of the longitudinal straps being approximately in line with each other, and each hav-

15 ing its end passed through the same aperture in opposite directions and secured to the body |

of the other strap or lash, substantially as described.

2. In a fly-net, the combination, with the perforated longitudinal strap A, of the trans- 20 verse straps or lashes B B', approximately in line with each other, and each having its end passed through the same perforation of the longitudinal strap and secured to the body of the other strap or lash by clips d, substantially 25 as described.

> VINTON A. WEAVER. FRANK S. WEAVER,

Witnesses:

S. J. PATTON, K. R. MARTIN.