

(No Model.)

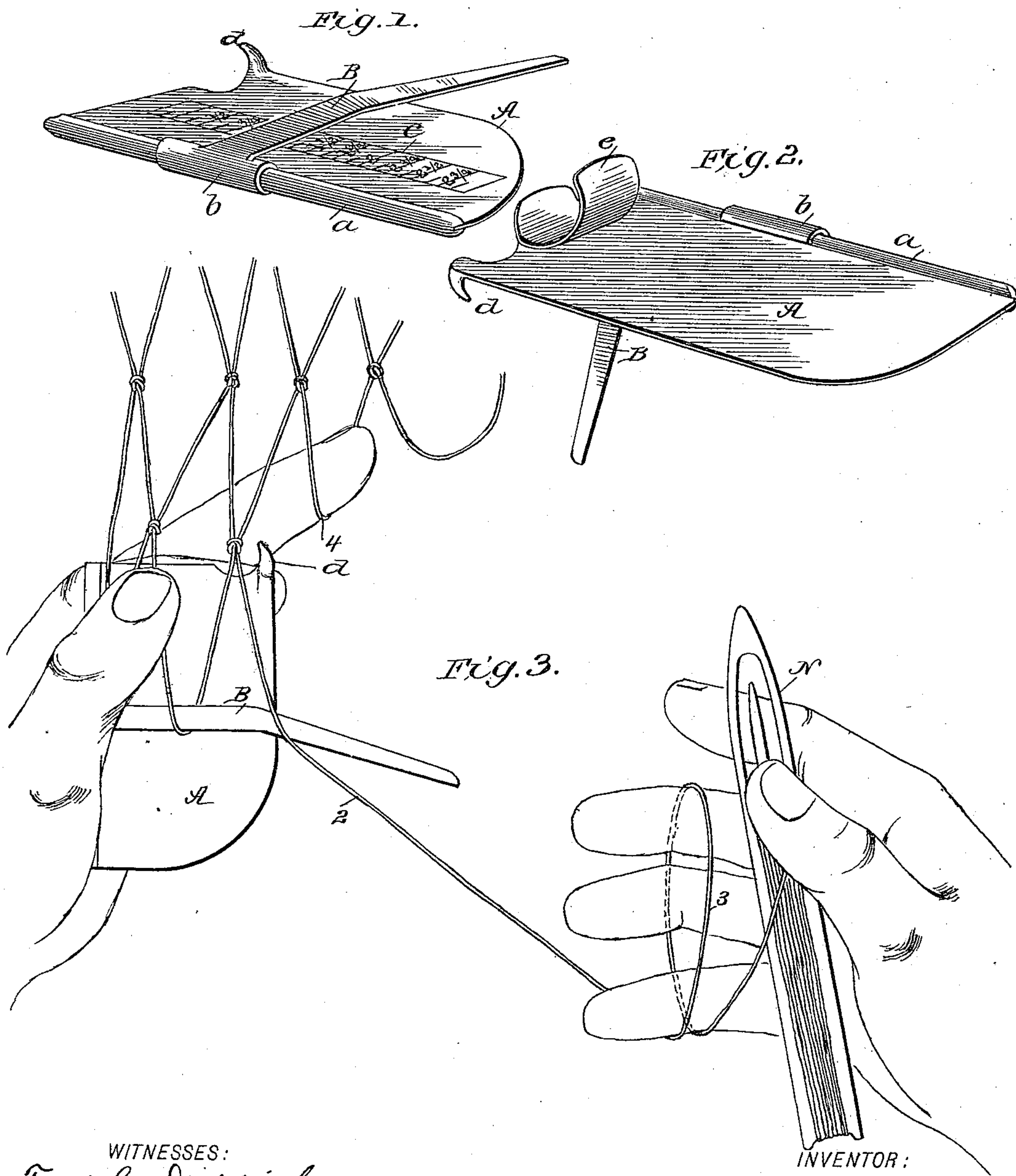
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N. D. SOLLERS.

MESH PLATE FOR KNITTING SEINES, GILL NETS, &c.

No. 442,787.

Patented Dec. 16. 1890.



WITNESSES:

*Fred G. Dieterich*

*Edw. W. Byrne*

INVENTOR:

*N. D. Sollers.*

BY *Wm. L.*

ATTORNEYS

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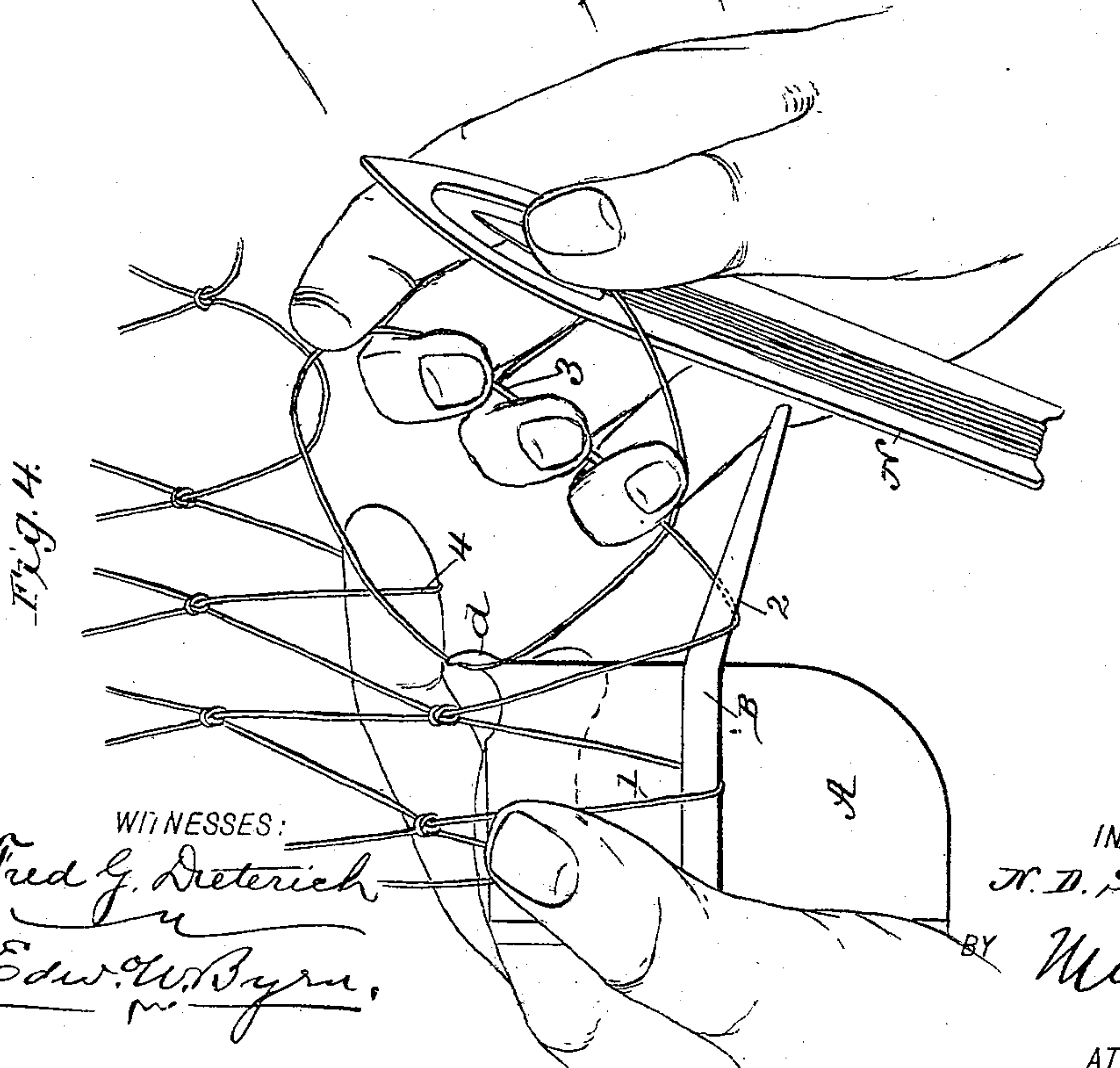
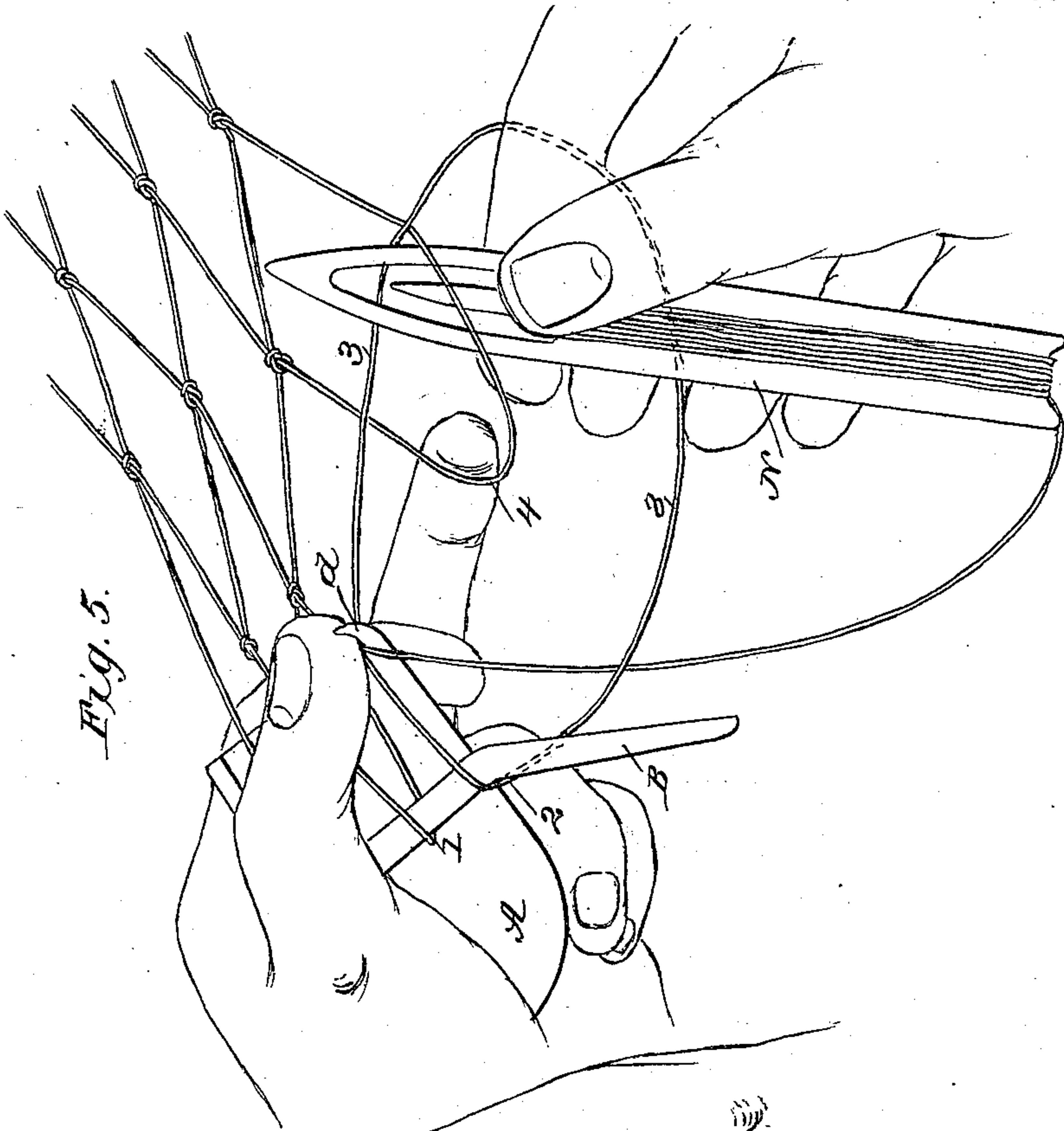
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INVENTOR:

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BY *Munn & Co*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL D. SOLLERS, OF SOLLERS, MARYLAND.

## MESH-PLATE FOR KNITTING SEINES, GILL-NETS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 442,787, dated December 16, 1890.

Application filed March 7, 1890. Serial No. 343,060. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NATHANIEL D. SOLLERS, of Sollers, in the county of Calvert and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mesh-Plates for Knitting Seines, Gill-Nets, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of a new mesh-plate for the use of seine-knitters in forming the loops or meshes of the seine. It is an improvement upon the device patented by me August 1, 1882, No. 262,140, and it is designed to permit of the formation of the weaver's knot by what is known as the "French method" by a single passage of the needle in a rapid and convenient manner.

It consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the parts of the mesh-plate, which I will now proceed to describe.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the top of the plate. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the bottom of the same; and Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are views of the successive stages in the formation of the knot with said plate.

The plate A is made of a thin piece of metal, hard rubber, or other suitable material about three inches long and one and a half inch wide. This plate has a rib *a* on its straight edge, on which it is adjusted by sliding the loop-bar B, which lies a little above the level of the plate and extends transversely across the same and an inch or more beyond, this bar being bent slightly at an obtuse angle toward the operator to prevent the loops from slipping off. Longitudinally on the plate is arranged a scale *c*, graduated in inches and fractions of inches, to any position on which the bar B may be set, dependent upon the size of the mesh to be made. This loop-bar B has a tubular head *b*, that embraces and slides on the rib *a* of the plate and clamps the same sufficiently tight as not to move thereon in knitting, but still be capable of adjustment by the application of unusual force.

At the right-hand outward corner of the plate there is an upwardly-projecting spur or point *d*, and from this point the edge of the plate curves around to the rib *a*. At the outer end of the plate, on the under side, is a finger-hold or hook *e*, in which the forefinger of the

left hand is seated for holding the plate when knitting.

The operation of knitting with this plate is as follows: The plate is held in the palm of the left hand with the forefinger in its seat *e*. The needle N is then taken in the right hand (see Fig. 3) and the cord carried around the loop-bar at 2 and looped around the three fingers of the right hand at 3, and the second finger of the left hand is caught in the next loop 4 of the portion of the seine already knit. The loop 3 of the right hand is then hung over the spur *d* of the plate, as shown in Fig. 4, and laid above the loop 4 of the seine. Loop 4 of the seine is then drawn down, as in Fig. 5, and the needle is passed above loop 3 and underneath and through loop 4. The needle is now passed entirely through loop 4, and the knot is drawn tight about spur *d*, after which the plate with the spur is dropped slightly and the knot allowed to slip off the spur, the mesh 2 moving up on bar B and lying alongside the first mesh 1 ready for the next operation of knitting. The knot formed by this method does not slip, permits a regular mesh to be formed, and is conveniently and expeditiously formed by a single passage of the needle.

In defining my invention more clearly with reference to my prior patent, No. 262,140, I would state that with the construction shown in that patent it is not possible to form the knot described in my present case. The hook in that case serves to prevent the thread from slipping by tightly holding it in the V-shaped angle while the knot is being tied on the left of the hook, and has for this purpose its hooked side and point turned outwardly from the plate. In the present case the function of the hook or spur is to take the place of a finger in doing the looping on the right of the spur and allows the thread to freely slip past it, and its concave side and point for this purpose are turned inwardly to the plate, and I therefore confine this part of my invention in this case to that special construction which, while simple in construction, gives a new result.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination of plate A, having rib *a*, and the loop-bar B, with tubular clamping-slide *b*, embracing rib *a*, substantially as shown and described.
- 5 2. The combination of plate A, having curved spur *d* at its outer right-hand corner, with the concave side and point of the spur turned inwardly, an adjustable loop-bar arranged upon the top of said plate, and a finger-hold *e*, arranged upon the lower side of the plate, substantially as shown and described.

NATHANIEL D. SOLLERS.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN L. WAGNER,

WALTER S. WILKINSON.