

(No Model.)

C. HENDRICKSON.
TENNIS NET.

No. 497,662.

Patented May 16, 1893.

Fig. 1.

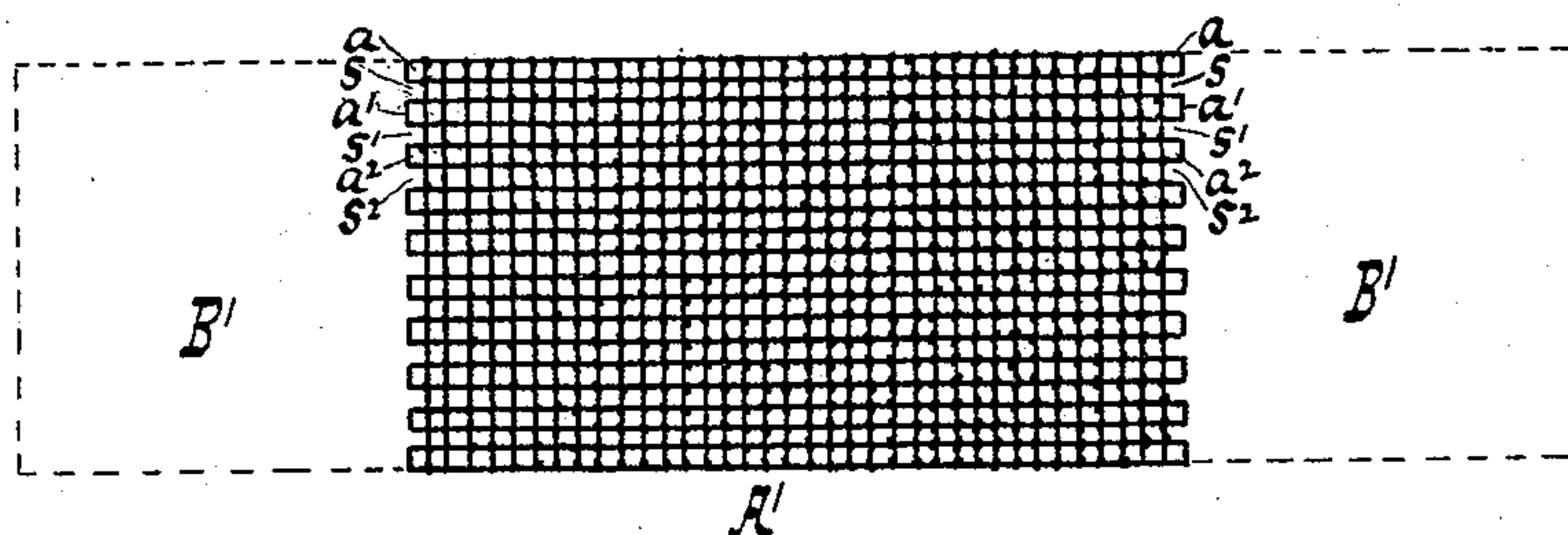


Fig. 2.

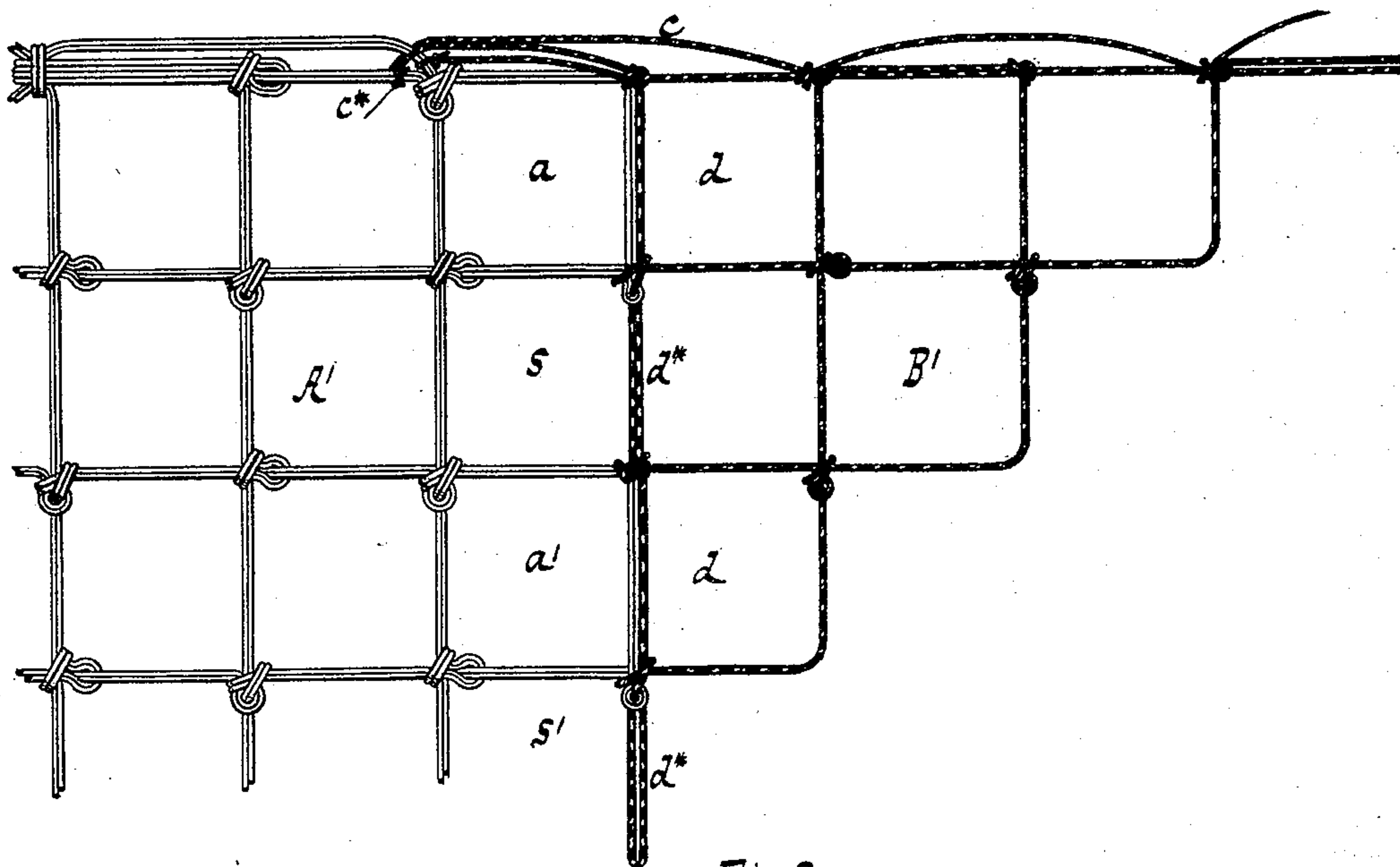
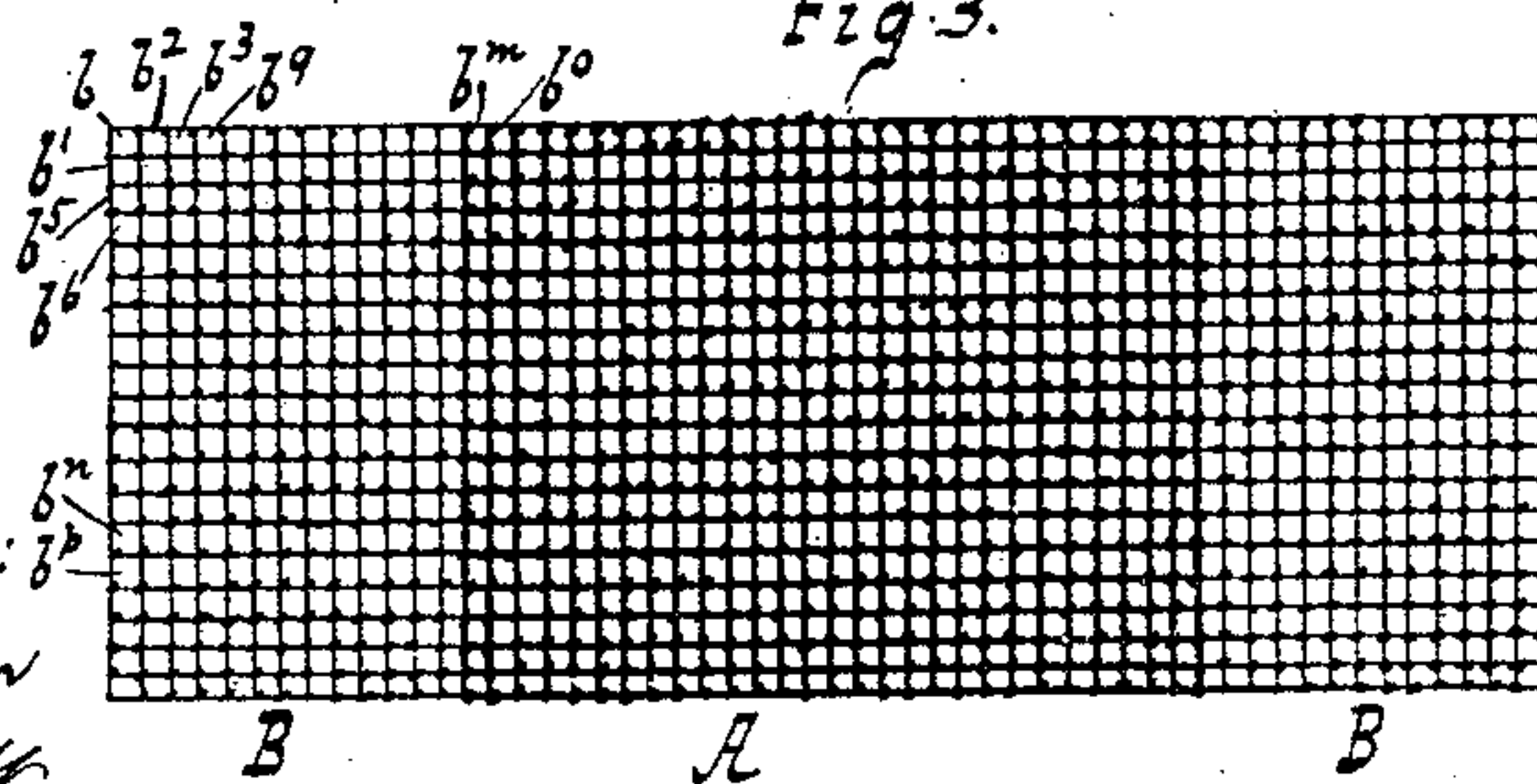


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HENDRICKSON, OF NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK.

TENNIS-NET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,662, dated May 16, 1893.

Application filed November 25, 1892. Serial No. 453,077. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HENDRICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Brighton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tennis-Nets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tennis nets and consists in certain novel features as described and shown in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1, represents the center piece of a tennis net composed of double thread loops, the said loops alternating with open spaces at the ends of the center piece. Fig. 2, represents the net in course of completion. Fig. 3, represents a tennis net made according to the old style.

In Letters Patent No. 394,138, granted to George F. Shepard, December 4, 1888, a tennis net is described, the end portions of which are composed of single cords interlocked to form meshes, each bounded by a single cord, while the middle portion of said net is composed of cords interlocked to form meshes, each bounded on all sides by two cords, forming an outer mesh and a smaller mesh just within and in the plane of the first or in other words, said tennis net is composed of end portions having single cord meshes and of a middle portion having double cord meshes. Tennis nets of this kind have been manufactured and sold in the United States at least for ten years last past and in order to explain the advantage of my invention I have represented in Fig. 3 a tennis net of the kind described in said Patent No. 394,138. In this figure the letter A designates the middle portion composed of double cord meshes and B B are the end portions composed of single cord meshes. In the process of knitting a net of this kind a device is used which is technically called a needle but which resembles the shuttle of a loom and which contains two cords. The operative first forms the mesh b (Fig. 3), then the meshes $b' b^2$, then the meshes b^3 to b^5 , then the meshes b^6 to b^9 and so on and until the line of meshes $b^n b^m$ is reached. The operative uses only one of the cords in his needle but when he reaches the mesh b^m , the second cord of the needle is in-

troduced and this second cord is continued in forming the first two double cord meshes in the line $b^o b^p$; but if the third mesh in this line is reached, which is a single cord mesh, one of the cords in the needle has to be cut and its end tied by a knot to one of the meshes already formed and then the remaining single cord meshes in the line $b^o b^p$ are completed with one cord and in the same manner each time the needle passes from a double cord mesh to a single cord mesh, one of the cords has to be cut and its end tied to one of the meshes already formed. The operation of cutting the second cord and tying it to one of the meshes already formed requires much time and the knots which appear on the net impart to the same an unsightly appearance. In order to overcome these disadvantages I first complete the middle portion A' of my net with the double cord needle and as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings this middle portion is provided at its ends with double cord meshes $a' a^2$, &c., with intervening open spaces $s s'$, &c., and when the middle portion A' has been finished with a double cord needle, I take a single cord needle for the purpose of finishing the single cord end-portions B' a portion of one of which is shown in Fig. 2. In order to effect this purpose I draw the end c of the cord out of the needle and tie the same to the middle portion A' at c^* . Then I finish the single cord mesh d and at the same time I form a depending loop d^* (technically called a jocker) which is afterward used in closing the open space s .

By referring to Fig. 2 it will be seen that when the net is completed, the double cord meshes $a' a^2$, &c., of the middle portion A' are bounded at their junction with the single cord portion B' by three cords while the meshes $s s'$, &c., are bounded at their junction with the single cord portion B' only by two cords so that when my net is completed, it can be readily distinguished from the tennis nets heretofore known. It will also be seen from this explanation, that I am enabled to knit the middle portions A' composed of double cord meshes by themselves, so that one man can devote his whole time to knitting these middle portions while other men are engaged in joining to said middle portions the end

portions which are composed of single cord meshes.

If it be desired to obtain a tennis net of uniform strength throughout the part A' 5 which in the foregoing specification is described as the middle portion can be made of sufficient length to form the entire tennis net.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 A tennis net composed of a middle portion having double cord meshes throughout its body and double cord meshes projecting from

its ends and alternating with open spaces and of end portions formed of single cord meshes and connected to the double cord meshes projecting from the ends of the middle portion, 15 substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES HENDRICKSON.

Witnesses:

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E. F. KASTENHUBER.