

No. 725,988.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

I. E. PALMER.
SEINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1901.

NO MODEL.

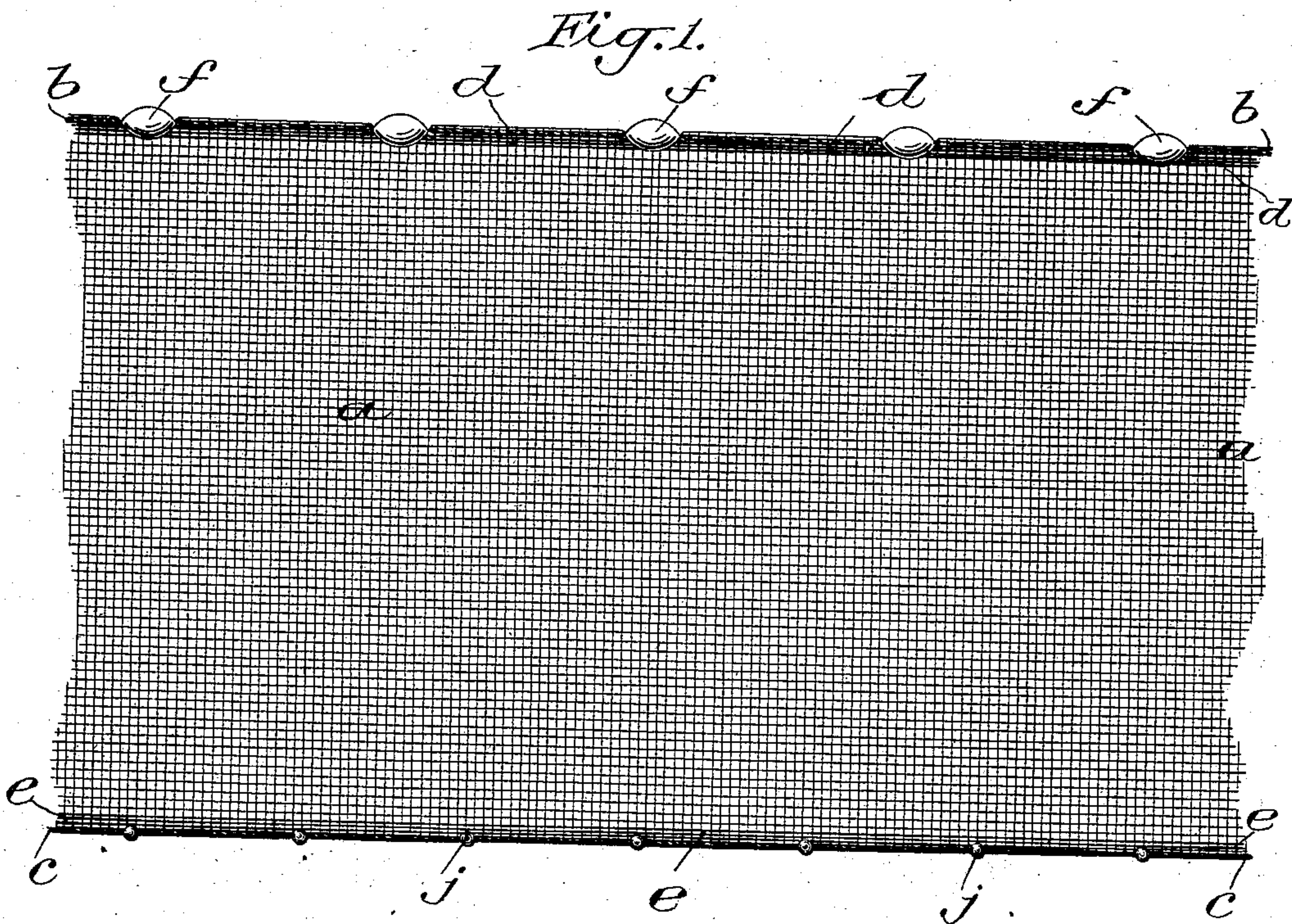


Fig. 2.

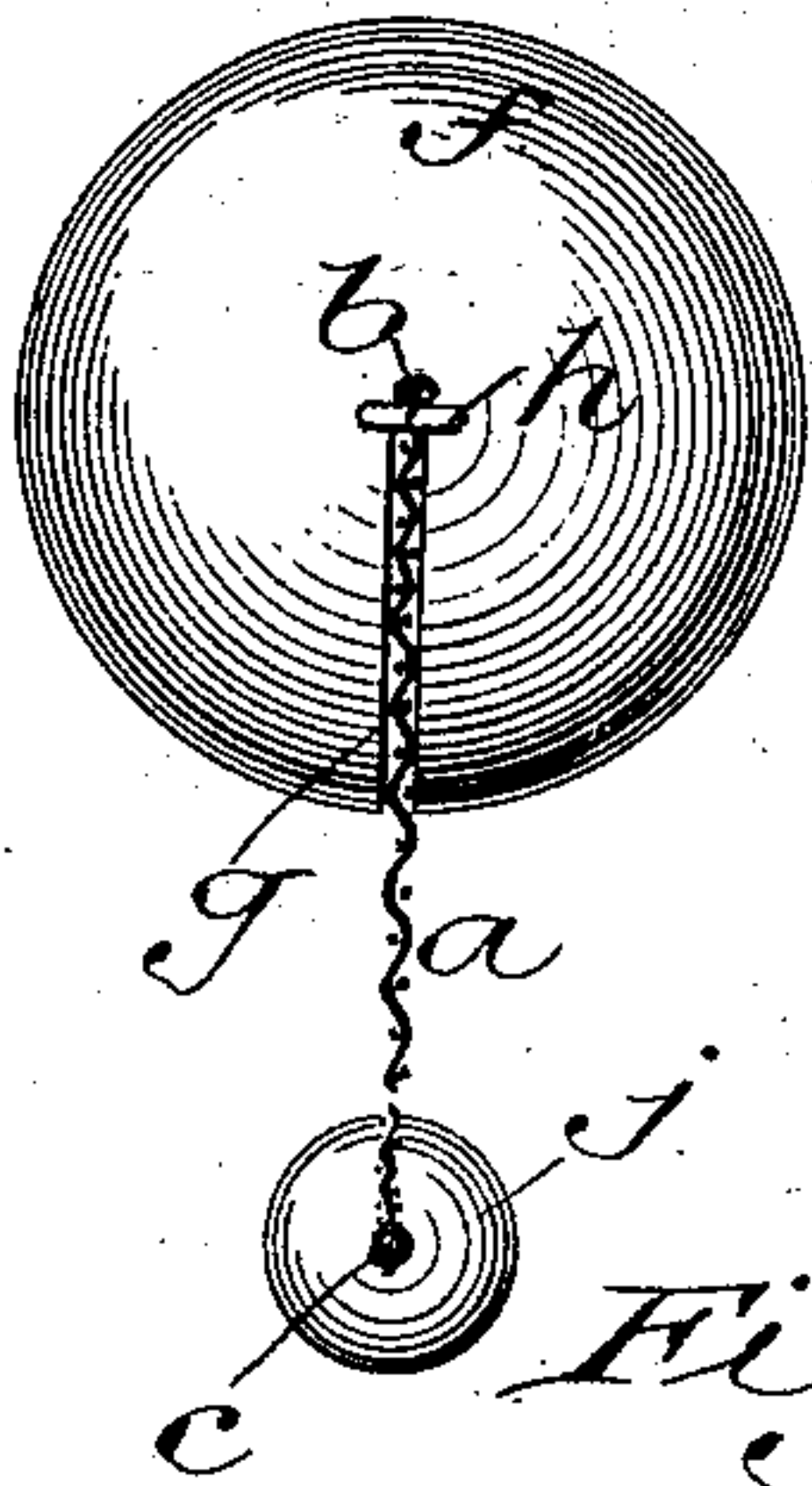


Fig. 3.

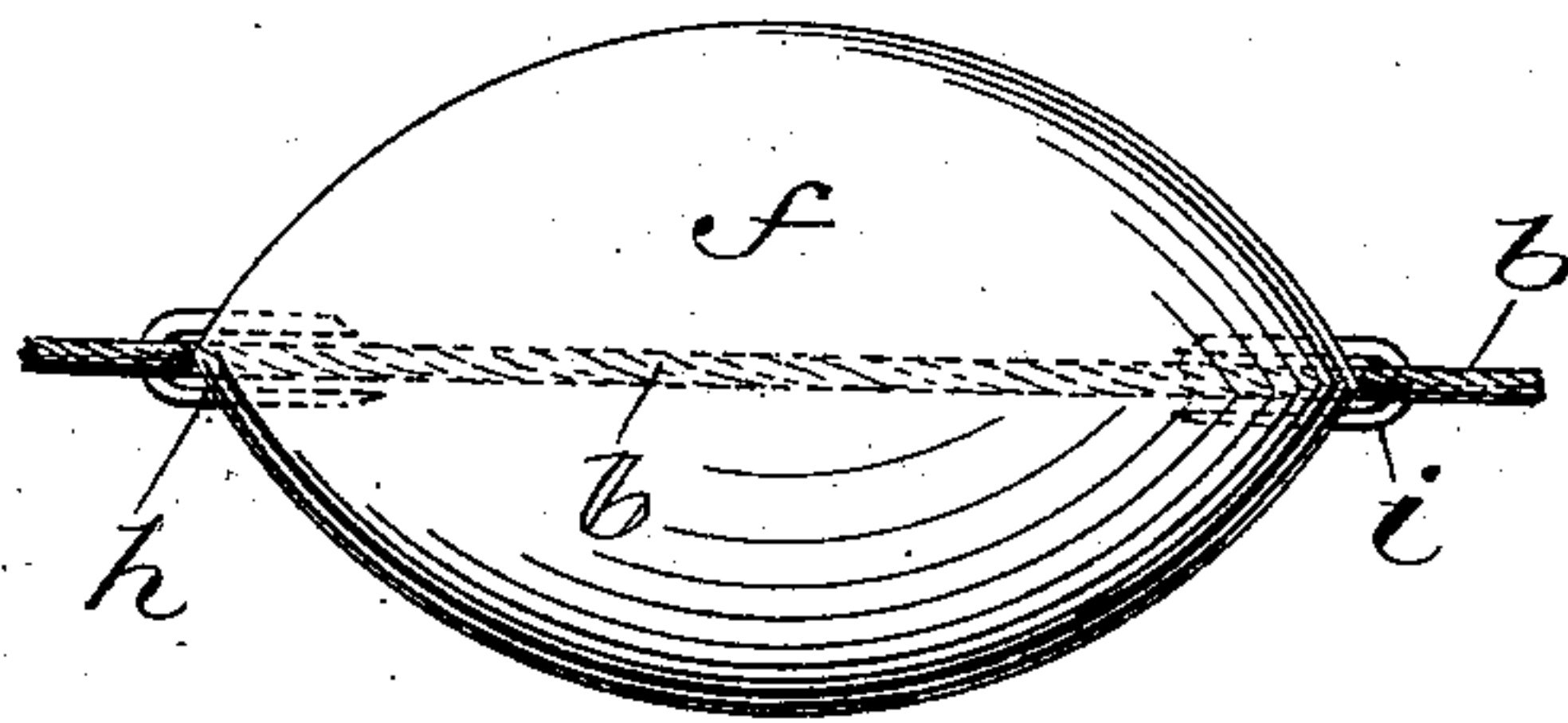


Fig. 4.

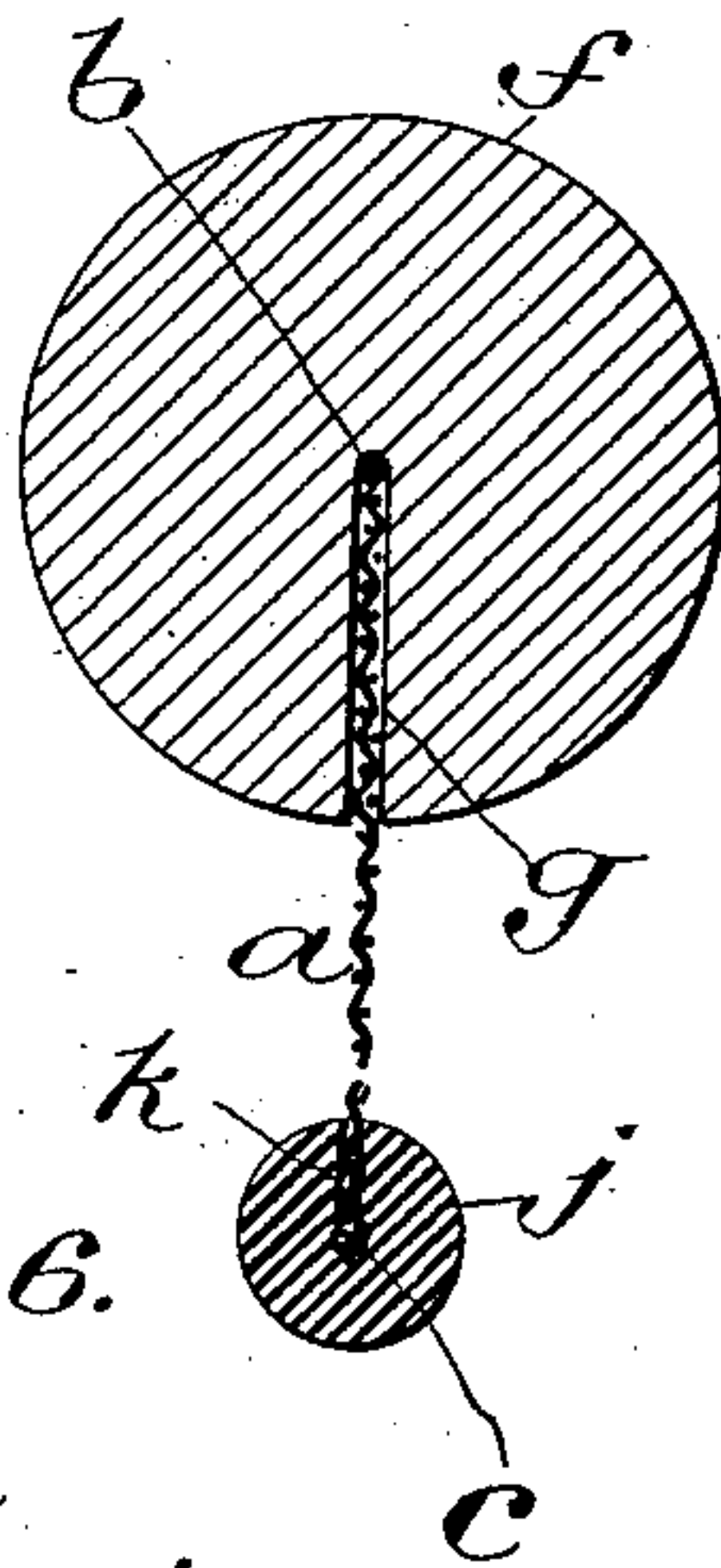


Fig. 5.

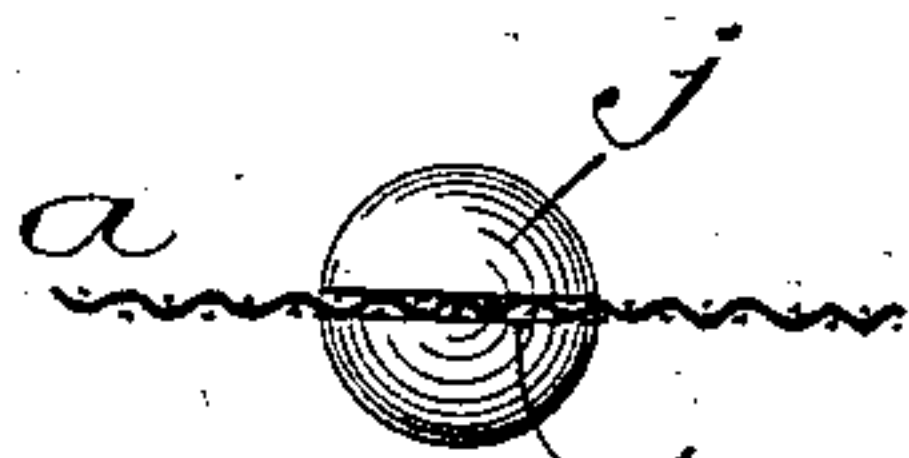


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:— k
George Barry Jr.
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by attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

SEINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 725,988, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed March 16, 1901. Serial No. 51,419. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Seines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in seines, and more particularly to seines used for surrounding a school of fish and then hauling the same onto the shore, commonly called "hauling seines or nets," or seines set vertically and either fastened or allowed to float with the tide for the purpose of guiding or gilling the fish.

The object is to materially reduce the cost of manufacture and at the same time provide an efficient and durable seine of the above character.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a portion of the seine as it appears when in use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view in end elevation. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section through the seine. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view, and Fig. 6 is a sectional view, of one of the sinkers as it appears before it is clamped to the lower edge of the seine.

The seine consists in the present instance of a woven gauze fabric *a*, as distinguished from a knitted seine, such as is well known in the art. It is provided at one or both of its edges—preferably both—with a cord or cords, (denoted by *b c*,) which may be woven into the opposite edges of the net *a*. I further find it desirable to strengthen the selvage edges of the fabric *a* by an additional number of warp-threads, as at *d* and *e*, thereby giving the fabric sufficient strength to permit of clamping the sinkers directly to the fabric without the intervention of the cord, if so desired, where there is not liable to be much strain exerted upon the seine and where its lower edge is not liable to be dragged over rough bottom.

The floats are denoted by *f* and may be of

some light buoyant wood, preferably formed oval, as shown, and provided with a kerf *g*, extending from the lower edge up to the central portion, the kerf *g* being made sufficiently wide to receive the cord *b*, together with the upper selvage edge of the seine, into the position clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4, in which position the edge of the seine may be secured by means of staples *h i*, driven into the opposite edges of the float just below the position of the cord *b*.

The sinkers (denoted by *j*) are provided with kerfs *k* in their upper edges extending downwardly to their central portions, or to a sufficient depth to give them an extended bearing on the opposite sides of the lower edge of the net and of sufficient width to permit the lower selvage edge *e*, together with the cord *c*, when it is employed, to enter freely. After the lower edge of the net has been placed in the kerf *k* the opposite walls of the kerf *k* are pressed toward each other by pressure upon the opposite sides of the sinker, causing the soft metal—such, for example, as lead—of which the sinker is preferably composed to bind tightly upon the opposite sides of the lower selvage edge, securely locking the sinker to the lower edge. The floats and sinkers may be located at such distances as may be desired to hold the net in its vertical position when in the water.

The facility with which the floats and sinkers may be attached at any intervals desired without the usual stringing and the subsequent fastening of the string to the net and the readiness with which they (the sinkers and floats) may be removed at pleasure and replaced when lost or damaged renders the structure disclosed a simple and inexpensive one, while at the same time it is efficient and durable.

It is obvious that so far as the means of attaching the sinkers is concerned they might be attached to the ordinary knitted seine in the same manner as to the woven fabric herein shown.

What I claim is—

A seine comprising a woven fabric having cords interwoven with its opposite edges and

sinkers secured to one edge and floats secured to the opposite edge, the said sinkers and floats being provided with kerfs for receiving the respective edges of the fabric and
5 means for locking the fabric in the kerfs, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 5th day of March 1901.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. M. SAUER,

PAUL S. CARRIER.