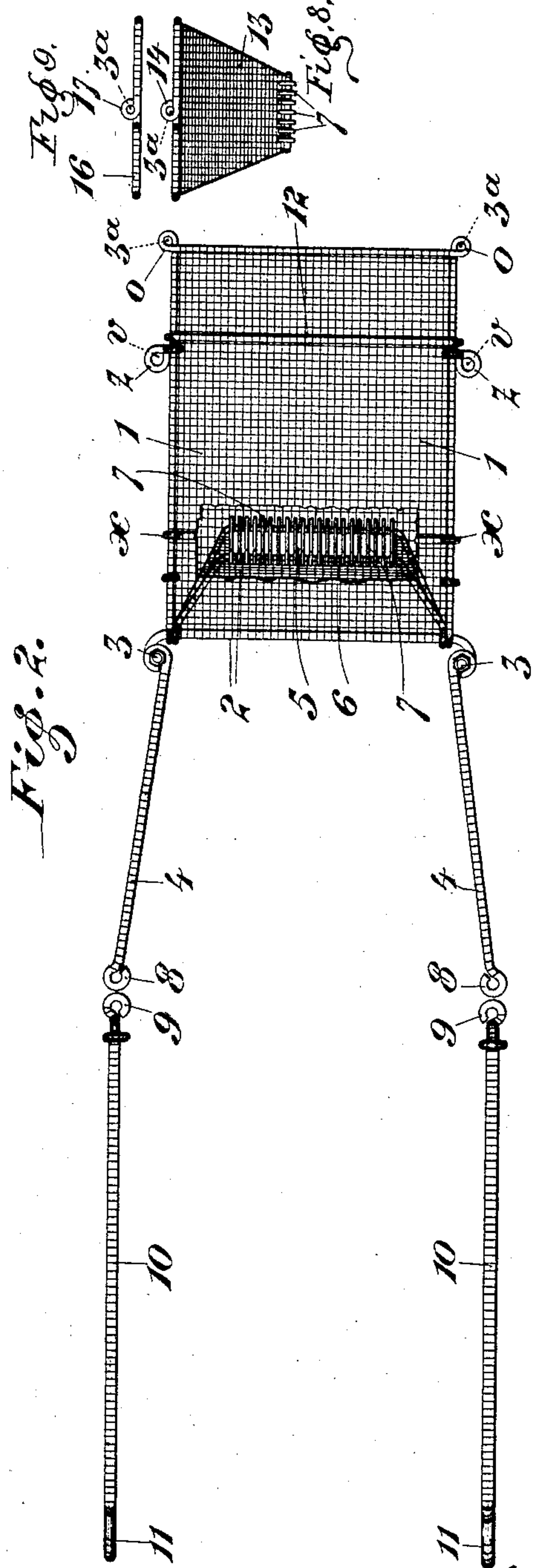
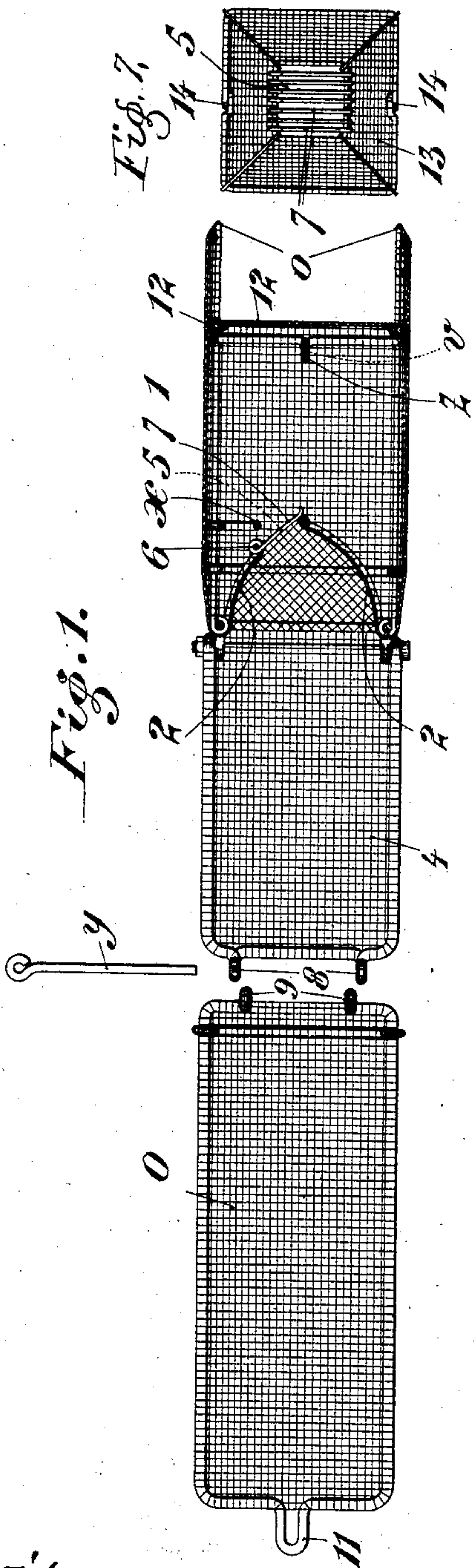


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FISH NET.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1904.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



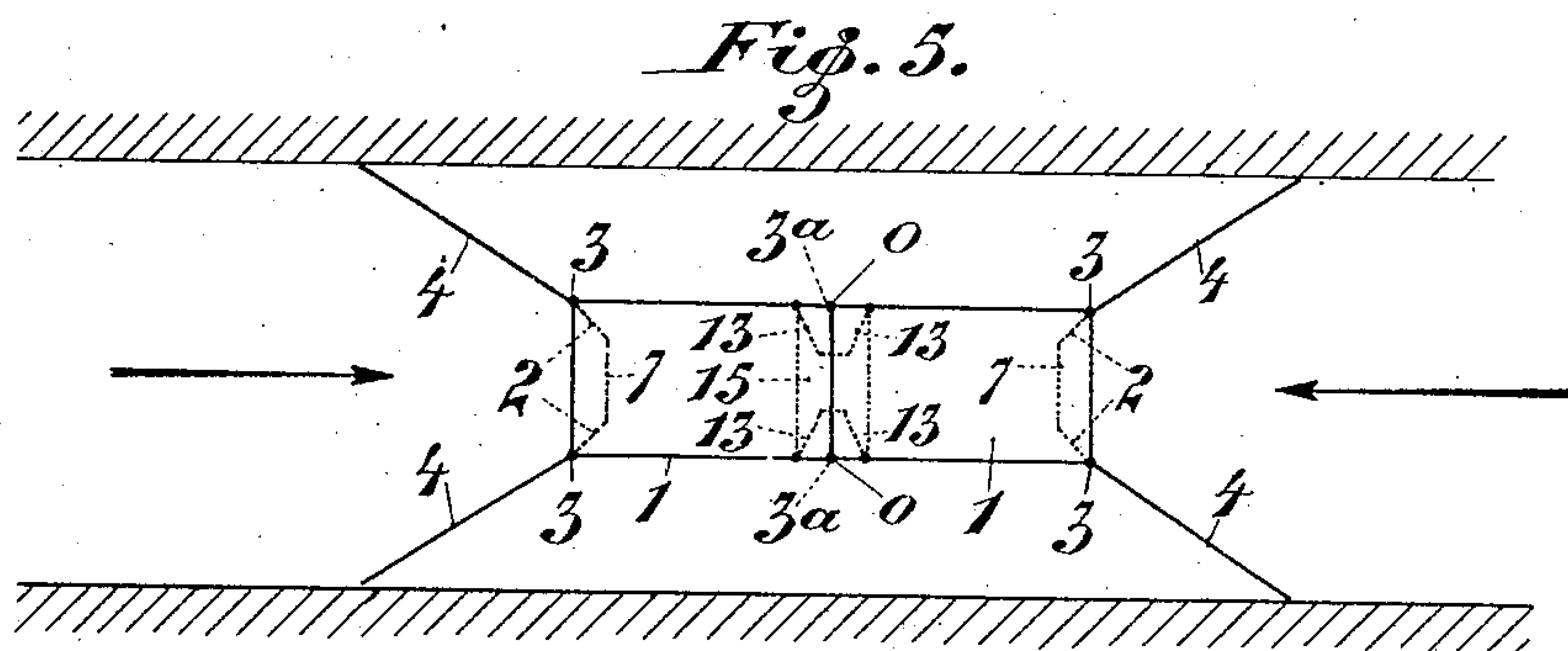
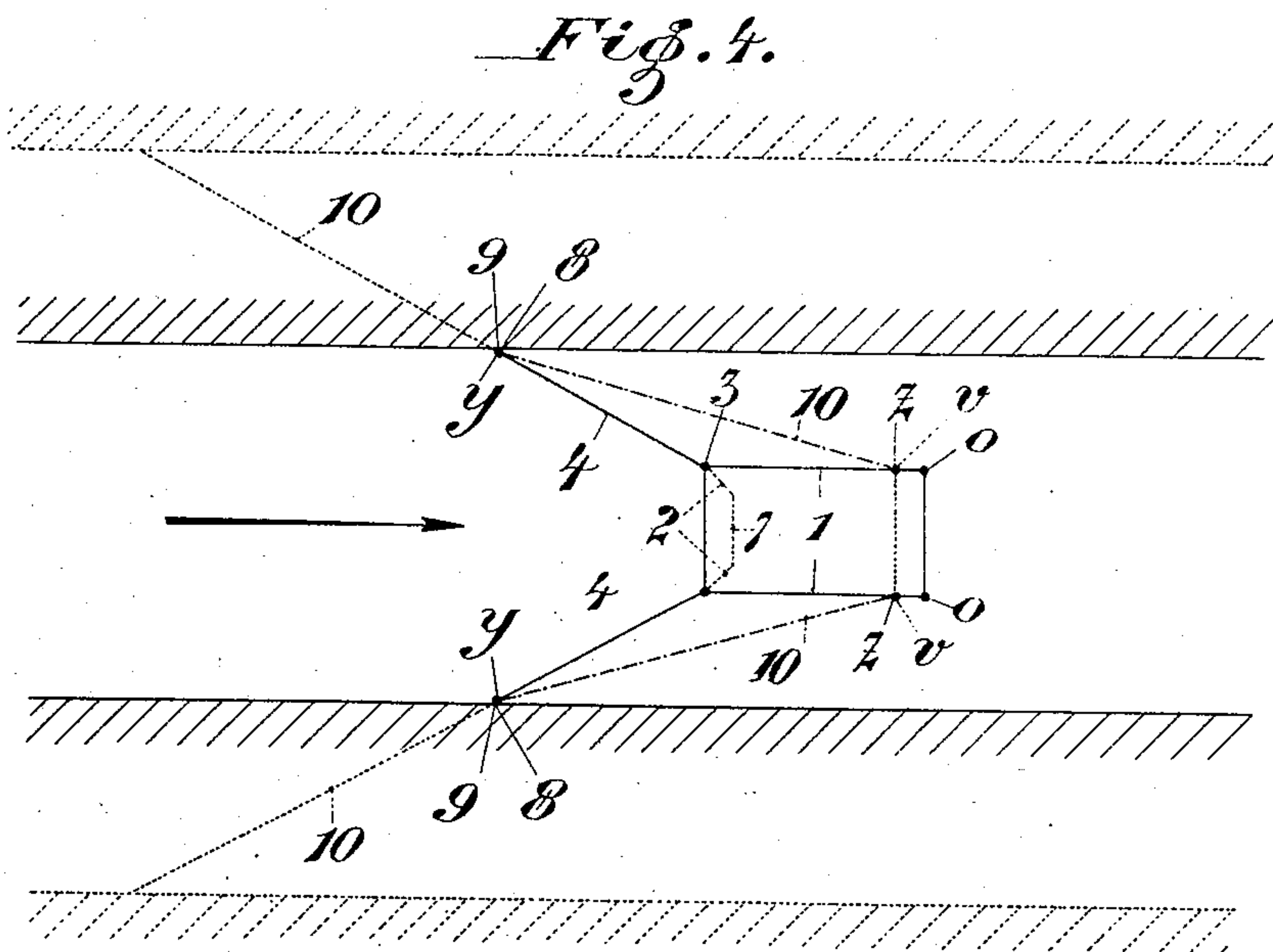
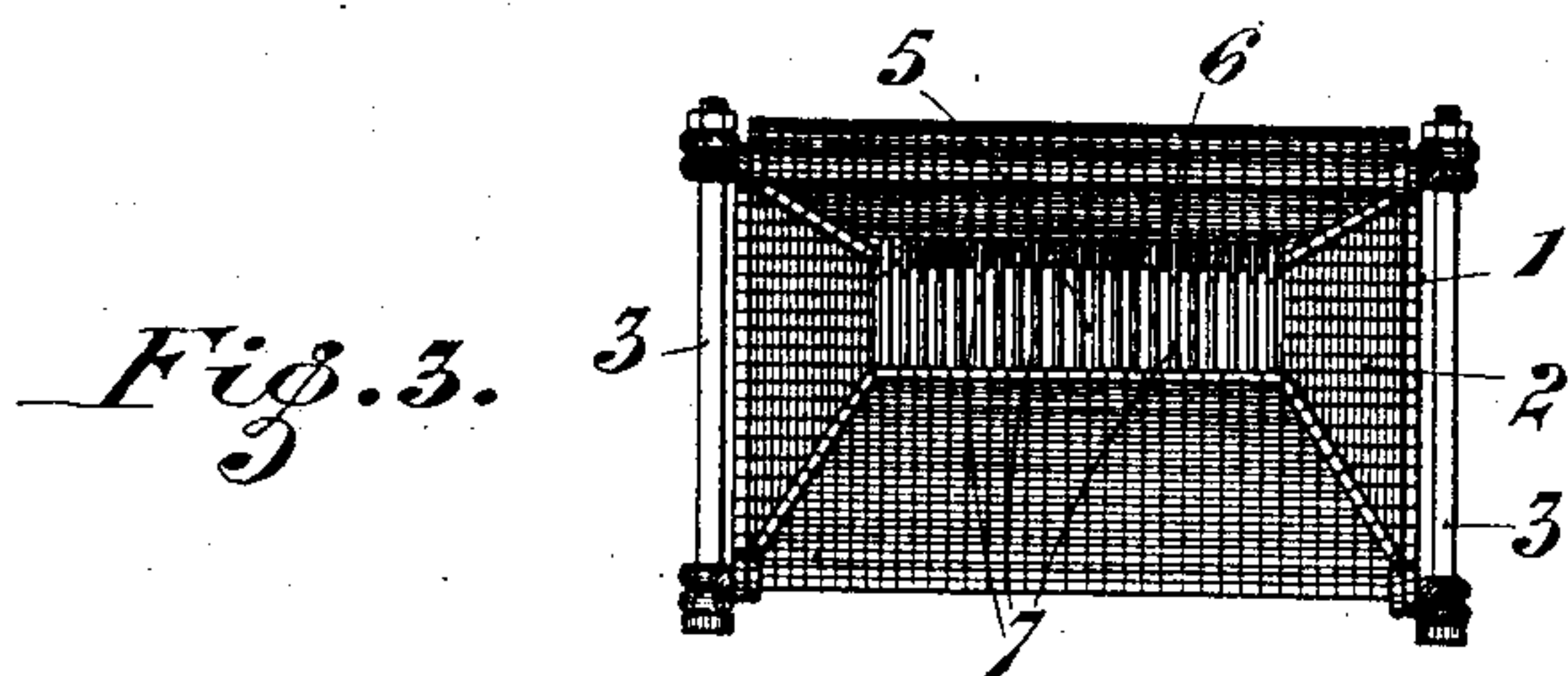
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By James L. Noring,  
Atty.

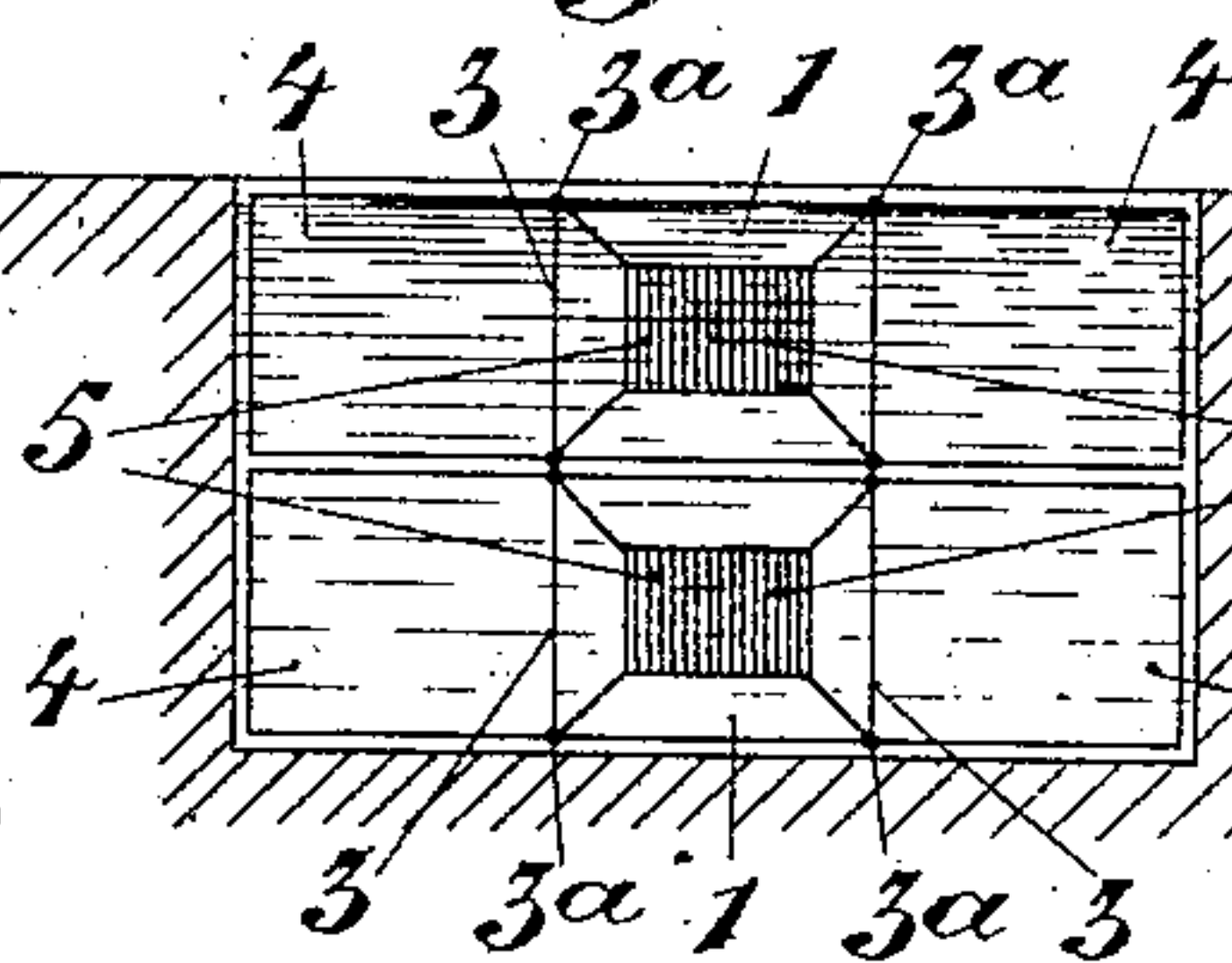
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



*Fig. 6.*



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 12.

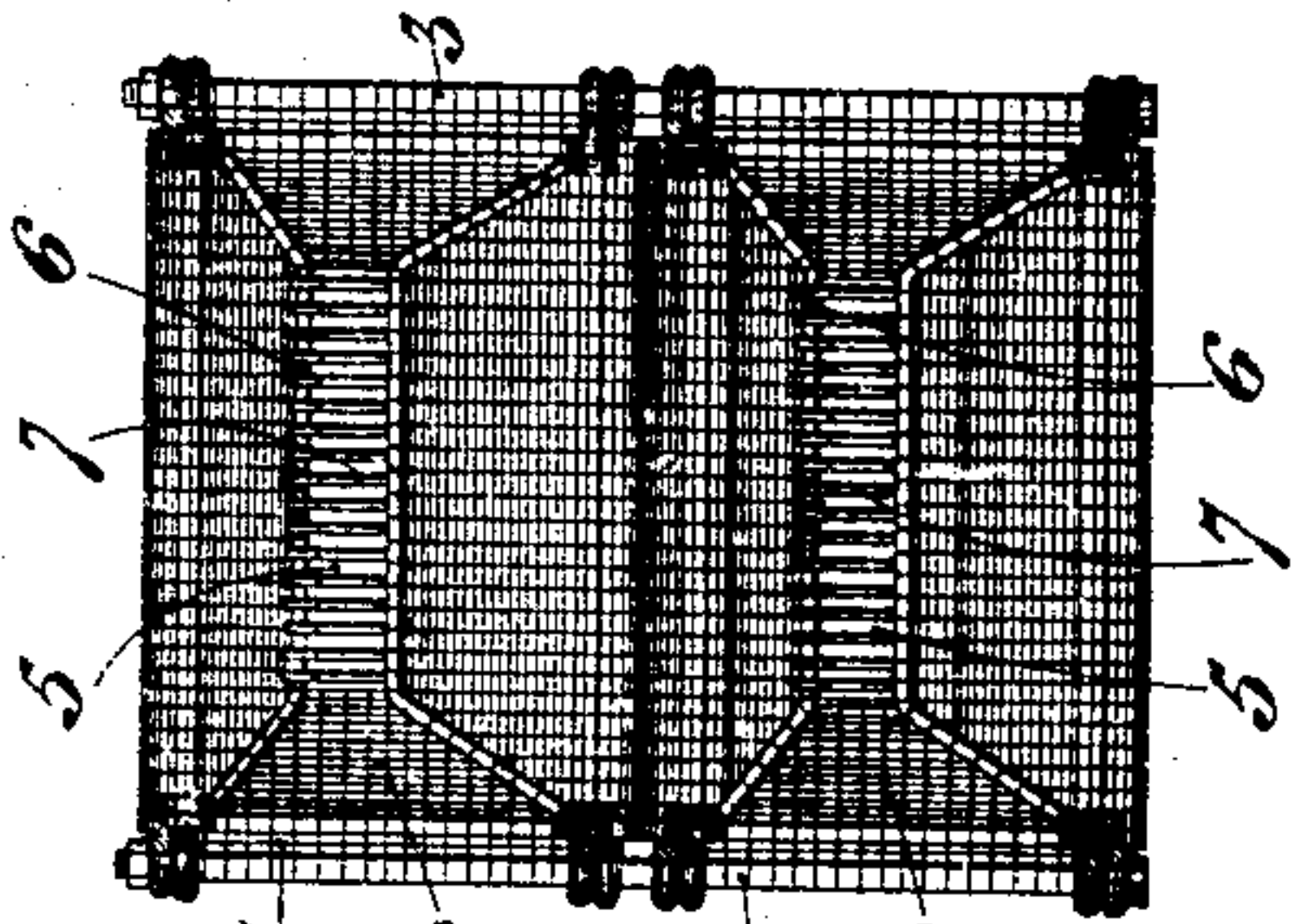


Fig. 10.

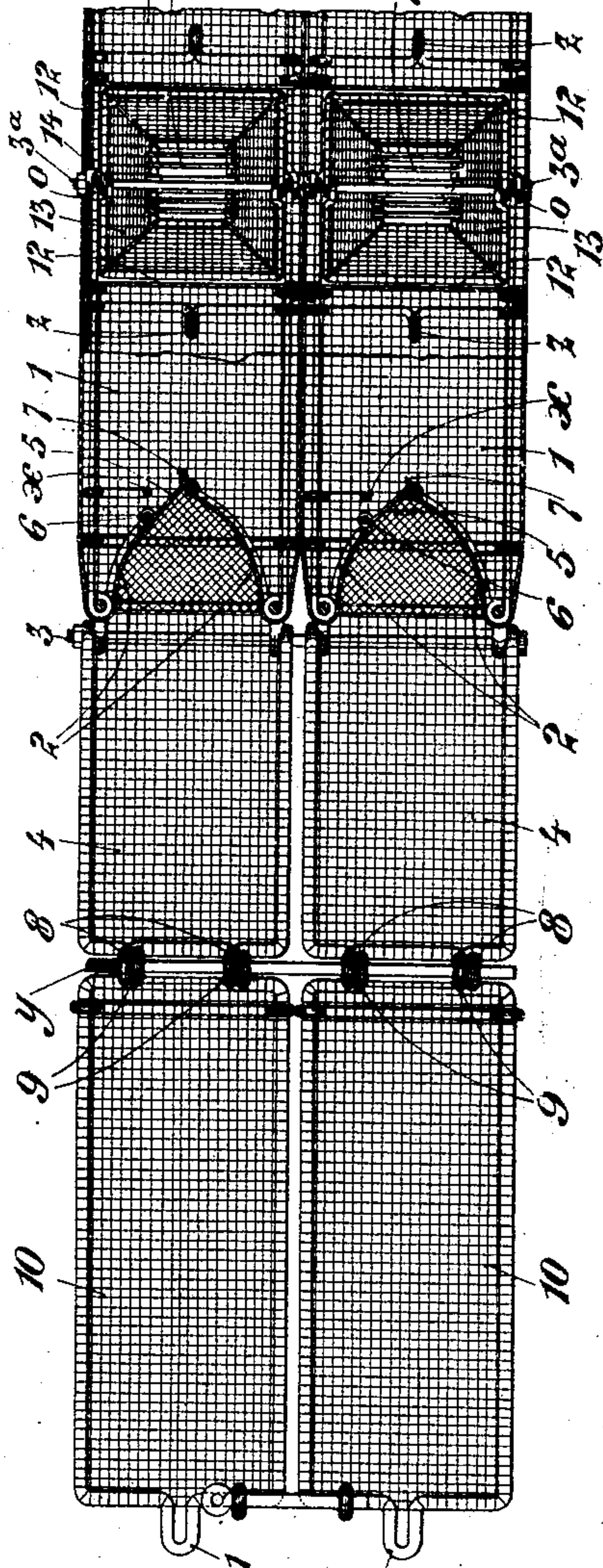
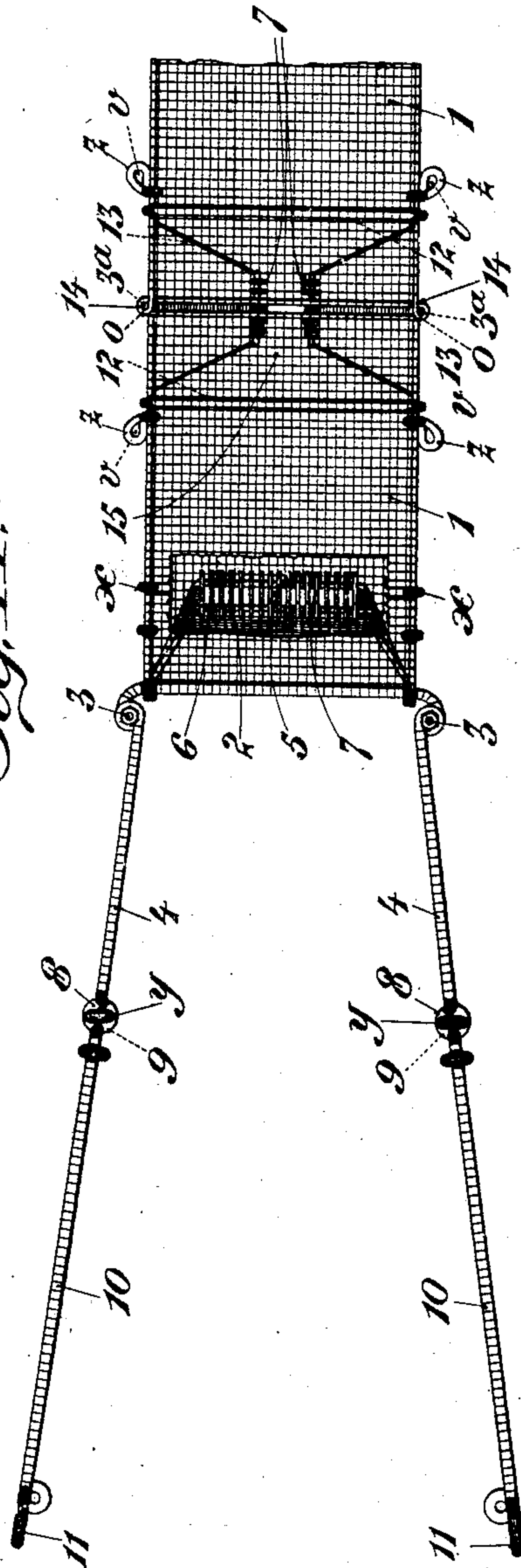


Fig. 11.



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Inventor:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL RÜDIGER, OF OBERMASSFELD, GERMANY.

## FISH-NET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,055, dated March 28, 1905.

Application filed August 26, 1904. Serial No. 222,281.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, KARL RÜDIGER, foreman smith, a subject of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, residing at Obermassfeld, near Grimmenthal, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fish-Nets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a self-acting multiple fish-net for river-beds and still waters of different width and depth.

The fish-net, according to my invention, chiefly consists of interchangeable wire-netting casings and wire-netting walls hinged together, the entrances to the wire-netting casings being provided with closing-gratings suspended from cross-bars and opening only inward. A construction of such a fish-net, together with accessories, is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an elevation; Fig. 2, a plan, partly in section; and Fig. 3 a front view. Figs. 4 to 6 are diagrammatic views showing the various methods of using the said fish-net. Figs. 7 and 8 are respectively a side elevation and top plan of the hopper. Fig. 9 is an edge view of one of the wire-net walls. Fig. 10 is an elevation showing the superposing of two or more of the nets and the arrangement of the hoppers. Fig. 11 is a top plan view thereof, and Fig. 12 is a front elevation with the detachable wire-net wall removed.

The wire-netting casing 1, which can be made of any desired size and preferably of prismatic shape, is connected at the vertical edges of the front wall 2 with wire-netting walls 4, interchangeably and movably mounted on easily-detachable hinge-pins 3, the said walls being of any desired length, but of the same height as the wire-net casing 1. The front wall 2 is bent inward toward the interior of the casing 1 in trough fashion and is provided with an opening 5, closed by a grating 7, which is suspended from the cross-wire 6 and opens only inward. In order to prevent the grating 7 from getting too far upward, in which case it might not close again automatically, there is arranged near the cross-wire 6, which forms the hinge of the grating 7, a transverse stop-wire *x*.

In order to enable the operative width of the net to be increased in the case of wide rivers, the free ends of the wire-net walls 4 are provided with eyes 8, between which engage eyes 9 of the wire-net walls 10. These eyes 8 and 9 are movably connected by pins *y*, whereby the walls 10 can be turned about the walls 4. Such a net is then placed on the river-bed in the manner shown in Fig. 4. If the bed in question is narrow, as indicated in the said figure by full lines, then the wire-net walls 4 will be sufficient, and the wire-net walls 10 can be folded back and fastened by the loop 11 to an eye *z*, attached to the casing by means of a bolt *v*, thus stiffening and assisting to support the walls 4, (shown by dot-and-dash lines.) If the river-bed is wider, as shown in Fig. 4 by dotted lines, then the wire-net walls 4 are extended, by means of the walls 10, to the bank, and the fish coming from the direction shown by the arrow would be caught after they have passed the grating 7 of the casing 1.

The size of mesh of the wire-netting or the distances between the bars of the grating 7 are calculated so as to enable small fish to escape from the net without any difficulty.

The bottom and the roof of the casing 1 are extended beyond the back wall 12 and provided with eyes *o*, Figs. 1 and 2, so that a similar casing 1 can be added with its back and connected by vertical bolts 3<sup>a</sup>, Fig. 5. In that case the wire-net walls 4 can be used either alone or in combination with the wire-net walls 10, according to the width of the river-bed. When the nets are arranged in that way, fish coming from either direction are caught, and this arrangement can be used for shallow rivers. If the depth is considerable, two such wire-net casings 1 can be superposed and connected by vertical bolts 3 or 3<sup>a</sup>, Fig. 6, extending through both. When the nets are arranged in that way, fishes swimming near the surface of the water will be caught.

In still waters—such as, for instance, ponds and lakes—where the fishes circle round the nets in all directions and the wire-net wall 4 cannot be laid right down to the bank the wire-net wall 10 and sometimes even the walls



4 are done away with. In that case, however, catch-hoppers 13 are inserted into the wire-net casings 1 between the two back walls 12 at that place, said hoppers being provided  
5 with closing gratings 7, opening inward in the same way as for the front walls 2 of the wire-net casing 1. The vertical bolts 3<sup>a</sup>, connecting together the wire-net casings 1, pass through the eyes 14 of the conical casings 13,  
10 so that the latter are thus held in position.

It will be seen from Fig. 5 that fishes passing through the conical casings 13 are caught in the space 15 formed by the two wire-net casings placed together. This space 15 serves  
15 as a fish-reservoir when the wire-net casings 13 are removed and their places taken by wire-net walls 16, which, like the conical casings 13, are provided with securing-eyes 17, with which engage vertical bolts 3<sup>a</sup>.

20 In Figs. 10, 11, and 12 is shown the manner of superposing two or more nets and the arrangement of the hoppers with respect to the nets. As the parts which constitute the nets shown in Figs. 10, 11, and 12 are the same as  
25 heretofore referred to the same reference characters are applied thereto.

Any plants, mud, wood, &c., that may collect in the net, as well as any fish caught, can be conveniently removed through doors with  
30 which the casings 1 are provided. It will be seen that the nets can be arranged at any angle next and above each other and in parallel and be used with or without the fish-reservoir and either with one, two, or more catching  
35 devices or entrances for the fish.

It must be pointed out that the central net can be done away with—that is to say, the casings 1 can be connected directly at the back walls 12. The extensions of the bottom and  
40 roof are therefore done away with. The

trough-like entrance-walls can be made with sharp angles.

Having now particularly described the nature of my invention, what I claim is—

1. A fish-net embodying a wire-net casing 45 provided with an entrance, a support arranged therein, a grating suspended from said support and adapted to close said entrance, said grating opening inwardly, a pair of wire-net walls detachably hinged to said entrance, a 50 pair of foldable wire-net walls detachably hinged to the first-mentioned pair of wire-net walls, and means for detachably connecting said foldable wire-net walls to said casings.

2. A multiple fish-net embodying a plural- 55 ity of interchangeable hinged wire-net casings each provided with an entrance, wire-net walls detachably hinged to the entrance of each of said casings, a transverse support arranged in each of said casings, gratings sus- 60 pended from said support and adapted to close the entrances of the casings, said gratings opening inwardly, and hoppers detachably connected to said casings.

3. A fish-net embodying a wire-net casing 65 provided with an entrance, a support arranged therein, a grating suspended from said support and adapted to close said entrance, said grating opening inwardly, a pair of wire-net walls detachably hinged to said entrance, 70 and a hopper detachably connected to said casing.

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

KARL RÜDIGER.

Witnesses:

ERNST GUMPORT,  
OLGA HINZE.