

Carron Net

NET REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

Plate 67. FORMATION OF A MESHING KNOT

Fig 15A – Shows the first stage in the formation of the common sheet bend that is used in making meshes. The shuttle is put through the loop with hands in this position.

Fig 15B – After completing the second stage of the operation, with the shuttle being pulled through underneath the loop then down at an angle, the work will appear as shown here.

Fig 15C – The third stage of the operation is reached with the hands and shuttle in this position.

Fig 15D – The knot is now complete, with the line being pulled taut to bring it up in its proper place. More detailed illustrations are shown on Plates 61 and 62, Figs 4 to 7.

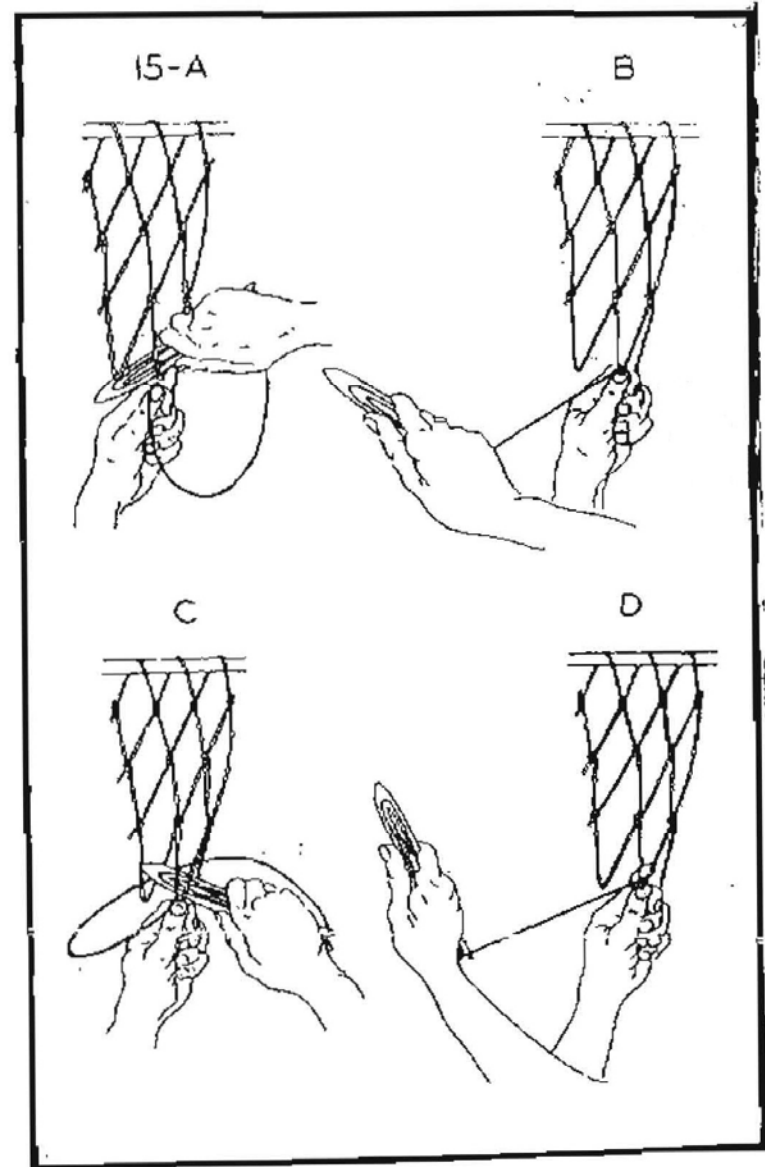


Plate 67. Formation of a meshing knot.

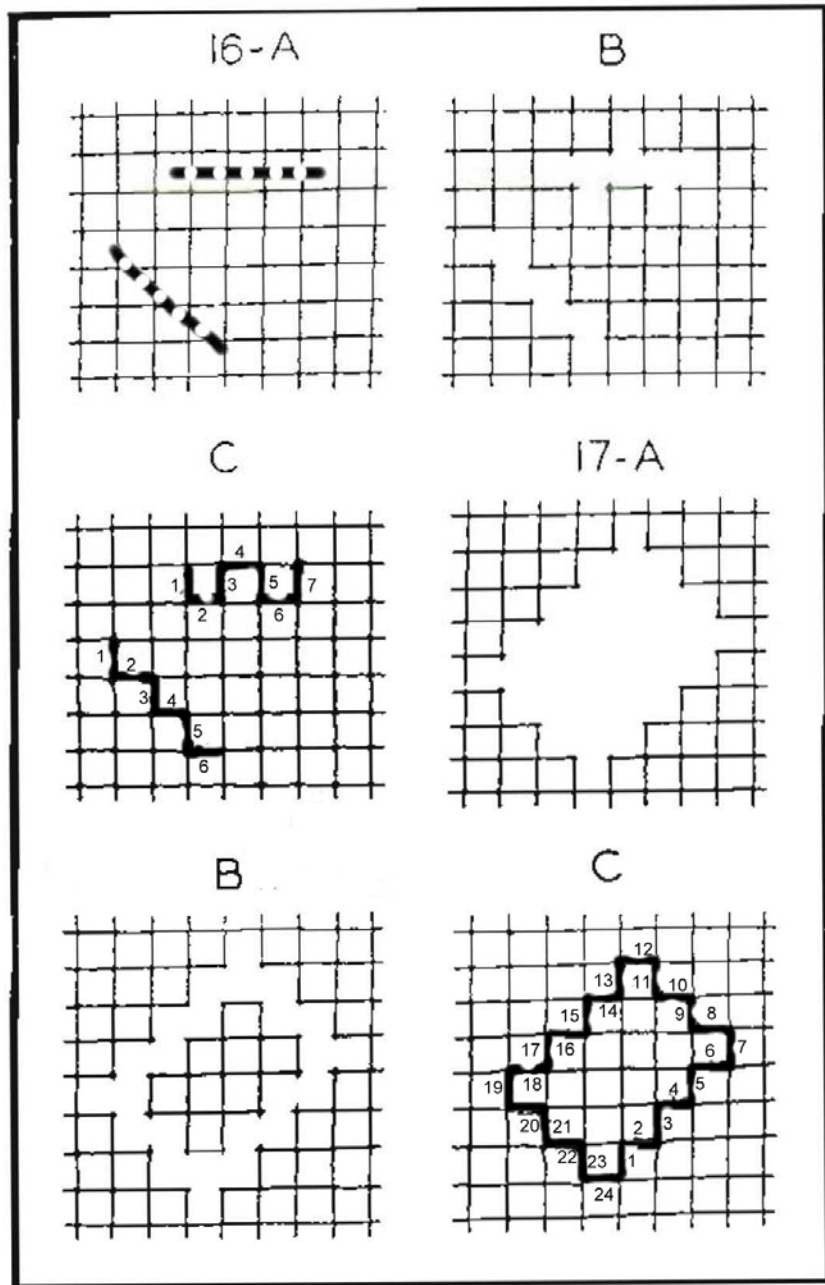


Plate 68. NET REPAIRING

Fig 16A – The first step in mending a torn or cut net, such as illustrated here, is to trim away the edges of the tear so that weaving is not interrupted by frequent cutting. This shows a section of torn net, with dotted line indicating tears.

Fig 16B – This shows the same diagram after the two tears have been properly trimmed.

Fig 16C – The tears are repaired by starting at Fig 1, and then tying at Figs 6 and 7. The first requirement is that mending must start and finish at a knot joining three strands or from a tag end leading from such a knot. This is necessary because only one end of mending twine is attached at a knot, and unless the knot is already composed of three unbroken strands of the original net, the repair will not have the required four strands radiating from each knot. The second requirement is that knots around the edges of the tear must have two – and only two – unbroken strands of the original net.

Fig 17A – Shows a rectangular hole cut at a 45degree angle to the mesh.

Fig 17B – The patch is placed in position as shown here, in preparation for attachment.

Fig 17C – The patch is now joined to the net by weaving from Figs 1 to 24, where it is tied with a square knot. In the process of altering diagonally woven nets where the rope edging is too short and requires lengthening to permit the nets to stretch taut when placed on flat tops, it is advisable to un-splice and remove rope edging, cutting points of attachment. Pull each edge to the ends of the net taut until mesh along it is closed. Then measure the edge. This will require one man at each end of the net. The same procedure is repeated on each of the nets edges. The length of the rope needed for each edge is three-quarters the length of the edge. Re-thread peripheral rope through edge meshes of net and re-splice ends to finish the alteration.

Plate 68. Net repairing

Place 69. NET REPAIRING CONTINUED

Fig 18 A – Shows a vertical and diagonal tear before they are trimmed.

Fig 18 B – The same tear as it appears after being properly trimmed.

Fig 18C – The proper sequence of mending the tears is illustrated here.

Fig. 19 – Shows the first stage of the operation in starting repairs to weave the tear. If the mending starts at a knot where three strands join, the end of the twine should be tied on, as shown in this diagram and the two following diagrams.

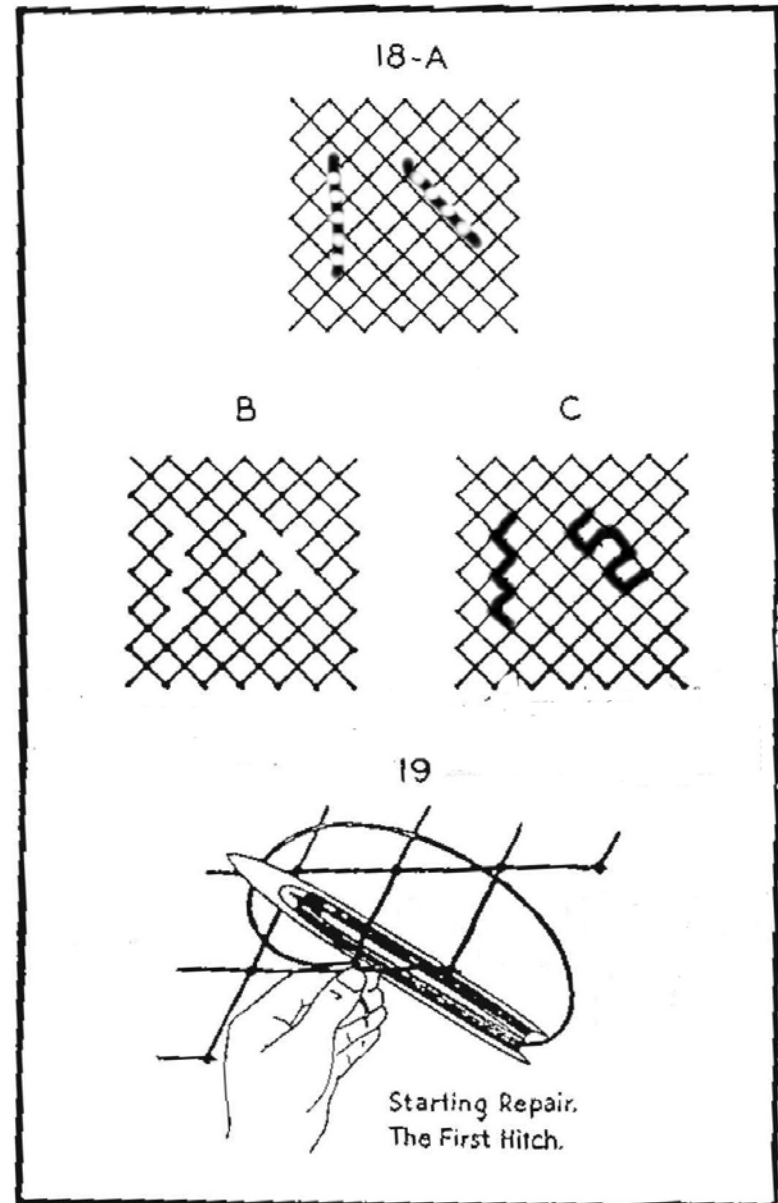


PLATE 69. Net Repairing continued.

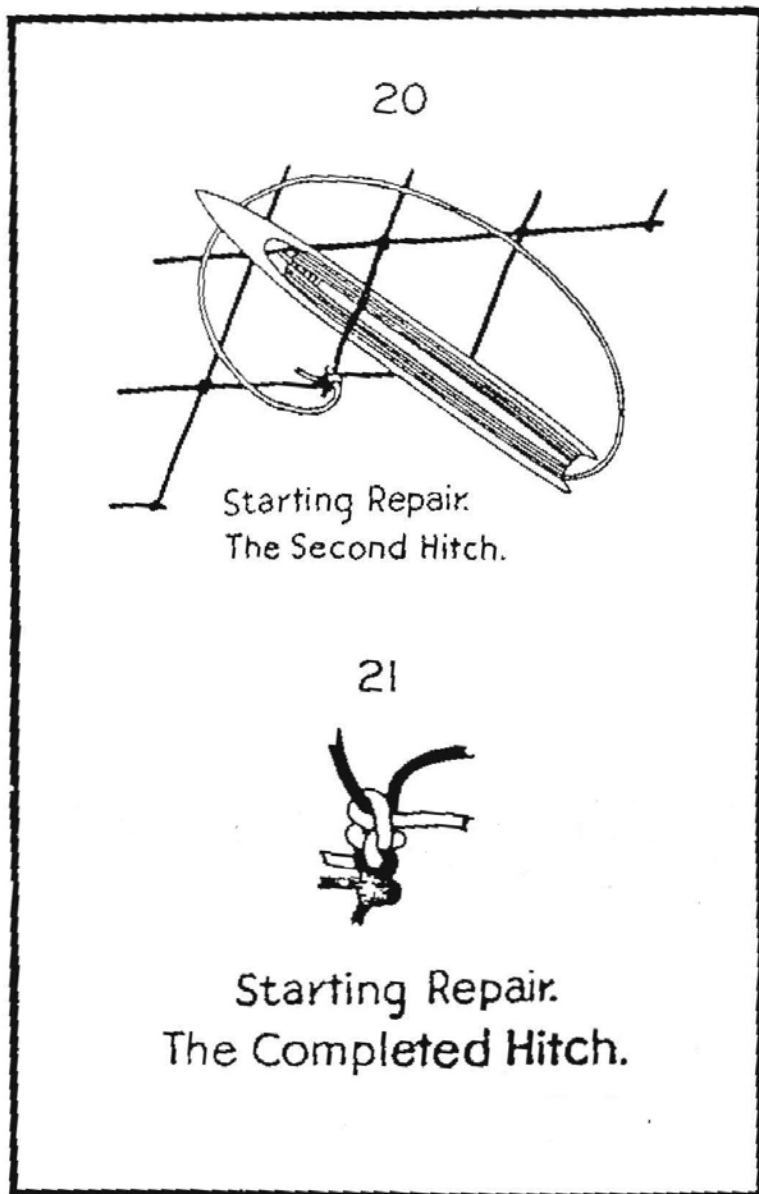


PLATE 70. Net repairing continued.

Plate 70. NET REPAIRING CONTINUED

Fig. 20 – This shows a continuation of net repairing at the second stage of the operation. Note that the end of the twine is placed between two of the strands, the first hitch is made around these two strands only. The second hitch is made this way to bind the end of the twine more securely without excessively distorting the shape of the mesh. If the mending starts at a tag end, the end of the twine is tied to the tag end with a square knot.

Similar ties are used in finishing the repair. The sequence of weaving depends upon the shape and position of the tear with respect to the weave of the net, and must be separately determined for each job. The most convenient method of finding the proper sequent, and weaving the tear, is to spread the net out flat so that the meshes are square and then thread the twine through the meshes, without tying it at the knots until the proper sequence is found by trial. The twine may then be cut and left in the net to guide the weaving. The guiding twine is removed after the repair is finished. With practice, one will become sufficiently expert to dispense with the use of the guiding twines. In adjusting a loop, care must be taken to note whether the loop forms one or two sides of a mesh and to adjust the size accordingly. Use either the right- or left-hand methods of tying the knots, depending upon whether the twine goes from left to right or from right to left when the repair meshes are nearest the weaver. On some complicated tears, it will not be possible to trim the tear so that it may be rewoven in a continuous sequence without cutting out an excessive amount of net. In such cases, it is better to trim less extensively and weave several sequences, beginning and ending at three-strand knots, as already describe.

Fig 21 – The finished knot in the preparation of repair work.

Plate 71. PATCHING A NET

Fig 22A – When a net contains a large hole, it is quickest and easiest to insert a patch cut from a scrap net or to weave a patch separately and then insert it in the hole. The first step is to lay the net out and pull the meshes square. Then cut the hole out in a rough rectangular shape – 45 degrees to the mesh – surrounded by knots joining two strands, as shown here. Note that the “three-strand knot” is not used for starting or finishing the insertion of the patch. This is because the weaving starts and finishes at the same knot when inserting a patch, rather than at different knots, as in mending a tear.

Fig 22B – A rectangular patch is now cut or woven with one less “two-strand knot” on each side than on the corresponding side of the hole.

Fig 22C – The patch is inserted in the net by weaving continuously around, as shown here, to complete the repair.

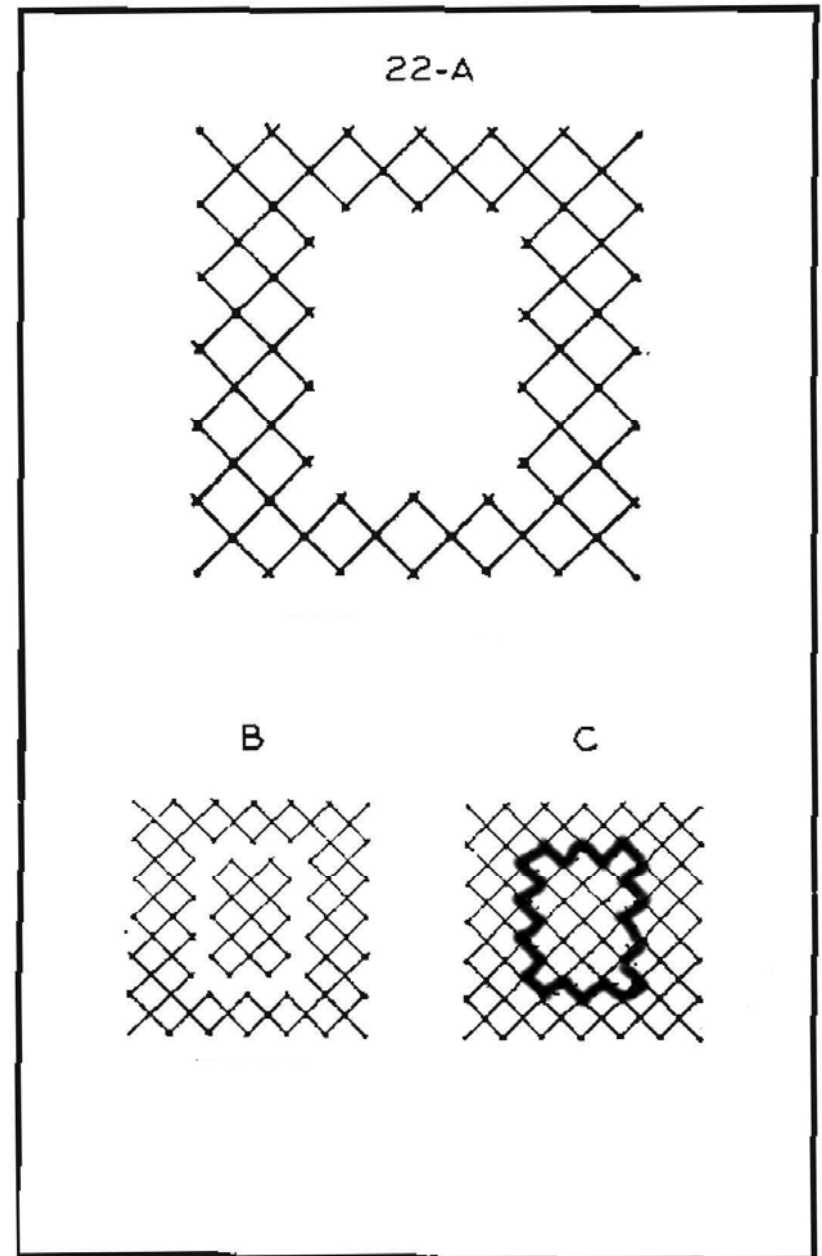


PLATE 71. Patching a net.