July 13, 1937. A. D. PURIFOY 2,087,164

APPARATUS FOR PROTECTING BUILDINGS FROM TERMITES

Filed Aug. 3, 1936

Fig. 1.

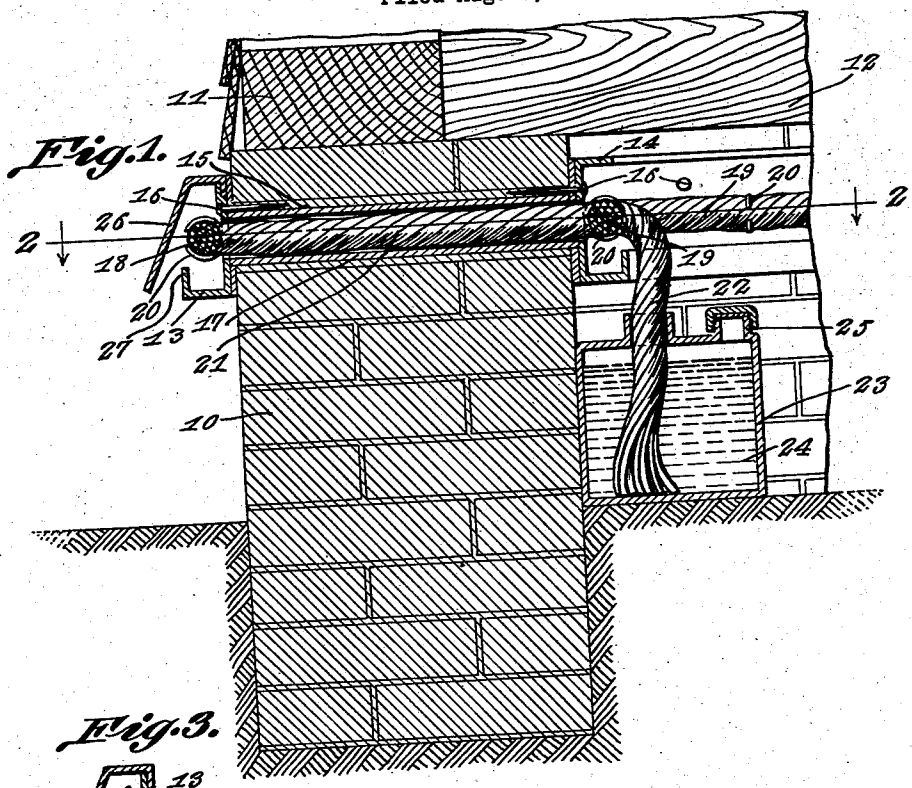


Fig. 3.

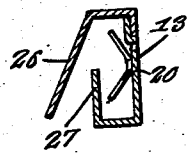
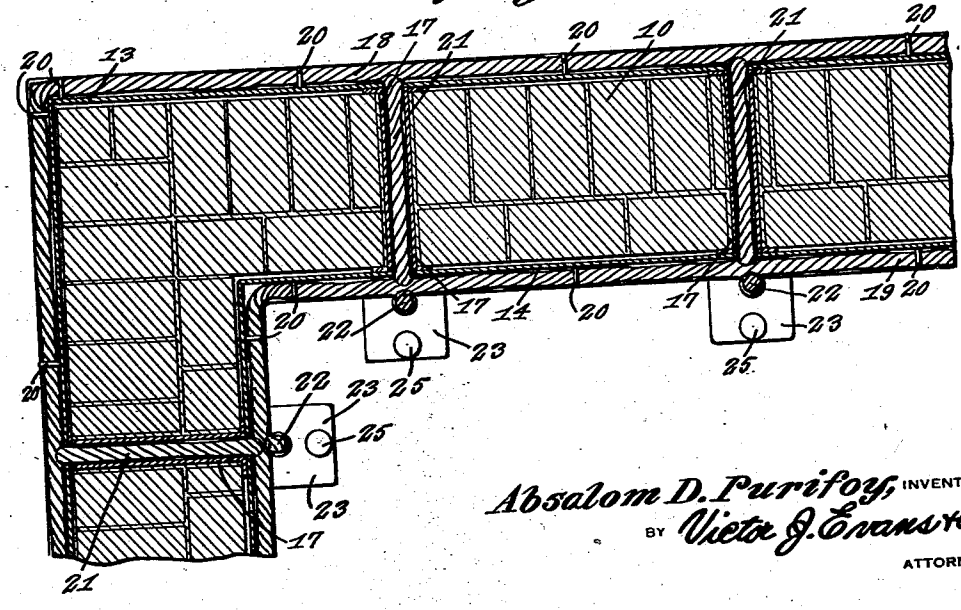


Fig. 2.



Absalom D. Purifoy, INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans & Co.

ATTORNEYS

Patented July 13, 1937

2,087,164

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,087,164

APPARATUS FOR PROTECTING BUILDINGS FROM TERMITES

Absalom D. Purifoy, Mobile, Ala.

Application August 3, 1936, Serial No. 94,076

3 Claims. (Cl. 43—124)

This invention relates to apparatus for protecting buildings from termites and has for an object to provide apparatus including wicks extending around the entire foundation of the building, both inside and outside, and communicating with tanks of poisonous or other fluid such as oil, which is distributed throughout the entire length of the wicks by capillary attraction whereby an effective barrier against entrance of the termites to the building is effected.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a portion of a building equipped with protective apparatus constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail cross sectional view of one of the shields showing the wire clamps for attaching the wicks thereto.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the various views, 10 designates the foundation, 11 the sill, and 12 the floor beams of a conventional building. The apparatus comprising the subject matter of this invention comprises substantially U-shaped shields in the form of troughs or gutters 13 and 14 which are disposed on the foundation below the sill inside and outside of the foundation as illustrated. The shields are secured to the foundation and to each other by tie rods 15 passed through the foundation and headed up within the shield as shown at 16. At intervals around the entire foundation pipes 17 are passed through the foundation and open at the ends into the shields 13 and 14.

A pair of wicks 18 and 19 are disposed in the inner and outer shields and extend entirely around the building, as best shown in Figure 2. At intervals the wicks are secured to the shields by wire clamps 20 which are secured centrally to the shields. The free ends of the wires are bent over the wicks to embrace the wicks, as best shown in Figure 2.

At intervals the inner and outer wicks are connected by wicks 21 which are disposed in the beforementioned pipes 17. Preferably at the junctures of the inner ends of the transverse wicks with the inner wick 19, wicks 22 are connected to the inner wicks and hang down into respective containers 23. The containers are supported upon the foundation, or otherwise secured in position and are of sufficient capacity to contain a supply of poisonous liquid 24, oil, or other liquid which is distributed throughout the entire length of the inner wicks, the outer wick, and transverse wicks by capillary attraction. Each container is equipped with a filling nozzle 25 for replenishing the supply of liquid at frequent intervals.

As best shown in Figure 3, the outer shield is provided at the top with a downwardly inclined flange 26 which overhangs an upstanding flange 27 on the bottom of the shield and prevents entrance of rain and foreign matter to the shield.

In practice termites seeking entrance to the woodwork of the building will encounter the wicks which form an effective barrier below the sills of the building to prevent the termites gaining access to the building between the foundation and the sills or floor beams while at the same time if poisonous liquid is used the termites will be destroyed while attempting to pass over the wicks.

From the above description it is thought that the construction and operation of the invention will be fully understood without further explanation.

What is claimed is:

1. A capillary apparatus for protecting buildings from termites comprising inner and outer shields extending completely around the foundation of the building, wicks equal in length to the shields and secured within the shields, tubes connecting the shields and passing through the foundation, fluid containing tanks near the inner ends of the tubes, and wicks in the tubes connecting the first named wicks together and extending into the fluid in the tanks whereby the fluid is distributed throughout the entire length of all of the wicks by capillary attraction.

2. In apparatus for protecting a building from termites, a shield adapted to extend completely around the building near the floor line, means on the shield for preventing the entry of rain and foreign matter, a wick in the shield of the same length as the shield, wire clamps securing the wick to the shield, a tube connected to the shield and adapted to pass into the building, and a liquid container near the inner end of the tube, a portion of said wick extending through the tube and being immersed in the liquid in the

tank whereby the liquid is distributed throughout the entire length of the wick by capillary attraction.

3. In apparatus for protecting a building from termites, inner and outer shields secured to the building foundation, tubes passing through the foundation and connecting both shields, wicks in both shields extending completely around the foundation, wicks in the tubes connecting both the first named wicks together, liquid containers in the building, and wicks connected to the inner wick and immersed in the liquid in the container whereby the liquid is distributed throughout the entire length of all of the wicks by capillary attraction.

ABSALOM D. PURIFOY.