

J. JACKSON.
INSECT KILLER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1910.

1,018,244.

Patented Feb. 20, 1912.

Fig. 1.

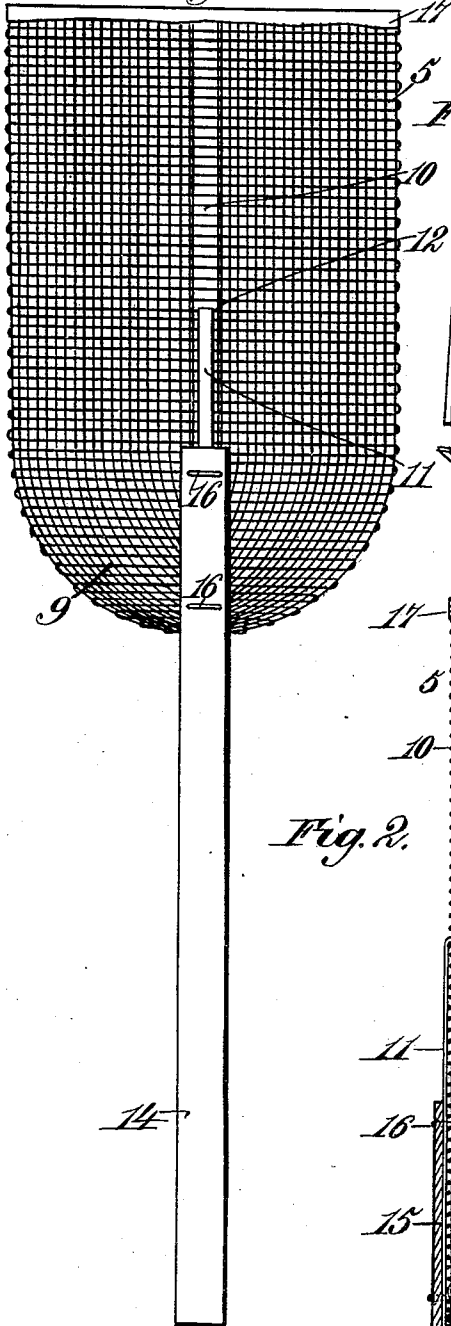


Fig. 5.

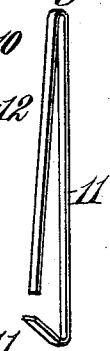


Fig. 3.

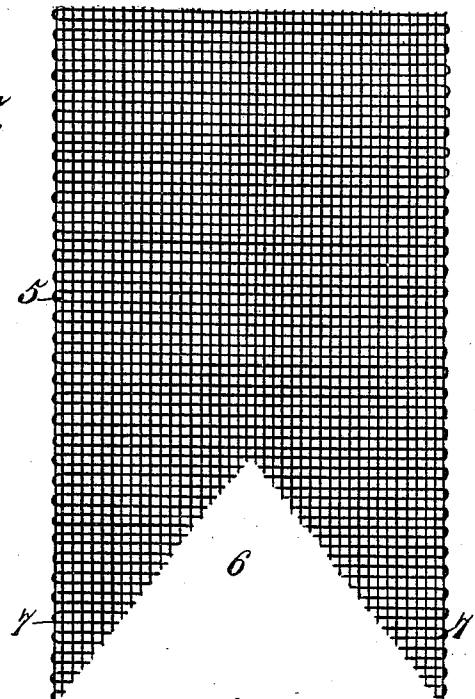


Fig. 4.

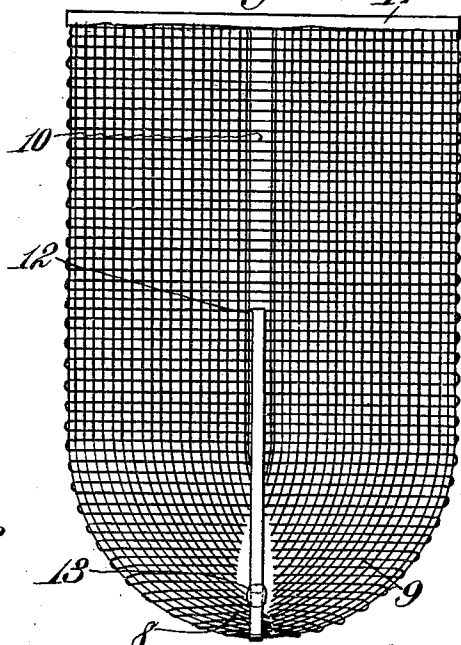
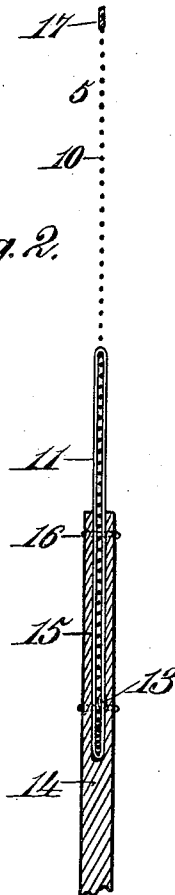


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JACKSON, OF CLINTON, IOWA.

INSECT-KILLER.

1,018,244.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clinton, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Insect-Killers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for killing insects, such as flies, etc., and particularly to that class having a yielding body of wire gauze and manipulating handle.

The primary object of the invention is to produce an insect killer wherein the body of wire gauze is given a strong and durable structure at the handle attaching extremity without the use of binding means or reinforcing devices at the end edges adjacent to the handle and also to increase the elasticity of the wire gauze body and insure its restoration to normal condition subsequent to use and to render it effective in the performance of its desired function.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts which will be more fully hereinafter specified in preferred form.

In the drawing: Figure 1 is an elevation of an insect killer embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the body and a portion of the handle of the insect killer. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the wire gauze body showing the manner of constructing the handle attaching extremity thereof prior to application of the handle. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the body showing the handle end extremity drawn together and completed so as to render said extremity stronger without the use of reinforcing strips or analogous devices, a spring being shown applied and particularly arranged in connection with the body. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the auxiliary restoring spring.

The numeral 5 designates the wire gauze body which is preliminarily constructed and shaped at the handle attaching extremity thereof, as particularly shown by Figs. 3 and 4. The strip of wire gauze used in forming the body 5 preliminarily has a triangular piece cut out from the handle attaching extremity thereof to form a triangular opening or recess as at 6, and the two members 7 thus produced are drawn inwardly toward each other and secured as at 8, see Fig. 4. By drawing the two members 7 inwardly and securing the same, the rear handle at-

taching extremity of the body is given a semicircular contour and the longitudinal strands of the body, considering the latter as to its length, are also curved inwardly as at 9, and by this means the rear extremity of the body is stiffened and rendered very strong and durable without requiring the application thereto of binding or reinforcing strips. By stiffening the rear extremity of the body 5 as just explained, a practically rigid support is provided for the remaining portion of the body which is free to have a springing action, and the rear extremity of the body constructed as specified operates to cause the springing portion thereof to quickly return to normal position owing to the change of direction of the longitudinal strands as at 9. The longitudinal strands at the center of the body are drawn or pushed outwardly as at 10 to provide an open space or to render the transverse strands free for the application thereto of a doubled auxiliary restoring spring 11 consisting of a strip of spring metal bent upon itself and having one doubled extremity fitting over one of the transverse strands as at 12 and the other doubled extremity tightly pressed over the free ends of the members 7 which are drawn together as shown by Fig. 4, the ends of the spring strip being soldered or otherwise secured as at 13. A handle 14 of wood or other suitable material has its one end longitudinally slotted or kerfed as at 15 and applied over the rear extremity of the body 5 and a portion of the spring strip 11, fastening devices 16 being inserted through the front slotted extremity of the handle and adjacent portions of the rear extremity of the body 5. The handle is wide enough to cover the joined portions of the members 7 at the rear extremity of the body and the spring strip 11, and when the handle is secured the rear extremity of the body is further reinforced and the spring strip prevented from becoming displaced or working out of the handle and thereby always maintained in true position or centrally with relation to the body.

The reinforcement of the rear extremity of the body 5, as hereinbefore explained, is ample to prevent any tendency to fracture of the body in a transverse direction owing to continued use of the device in killing insects, but the spring 11 removes all possibility of transverse fracture and acts as an effective auxiliary to the rear extremity of

the body in rendering the device as a whole exceptionally strong and durable. Furthermore, the drawing together of the members 7 of the body to produce the reinforced rear extremity avoids thickening that part 5 of the body to which the handle is applied. The free end of the body is prevented from fraying or raveling by soldering as at 17, the solder being applied in sufficient 10 quantity to produce an end binding which incloses the terminals of the longitudinal strands and prevents the cross strands from working loose. The solder binding at the 15 free end of the body will also prevent scratching of objects with which the device may contact or catching upon fabrics or other articles.

The contraction of the rear or handle attaching extremity of the body to reinforce 20 the latter is the most essential feature of the improvement, as the body is not only thereby strengthened and rendered more durable, but a material saving ensues in the cost of manufacture, and this advantageous 25 structure, in conjunction with the doubled spring strip positively held within the handle, provides an insect killer which will be found exceptionally serviceable and effective in its operation.

30 What is claimed is:

1. An insect killer having a wire gauze body with a portion removed at one extremity and the latter contracted and secured, and a handle applied over and secured 35 to said contracted extremity.

2. An insect killer having a wire gauze body with a triangular recess formed at

one extremity and the two members provided by the recess drawn together and secured, and a handle applied over the secured members of the body. 40

3. An insect killer having a wire gauze body with one extremity recessed and contracted to reinforce the same, and a handle having one extremity fitted over and secured 45 to the said contracted extremity of the body.

4. An insect killer having a wire gauze body with members drawn inwardly at one extremity and secured to each other, the opposite extremity of the body having the 50 ends of the strands covered with a solder binding, which is held intact with the said body solely by the mesh of the wire embedded therein, and a handle having one extremity applied over and secured to the inwardly drawn members. 55

5. An insect killer having a wire gauze body with a recess at one extremity and the members formed by said recess drawn inwardly toward and secured to each other, a 60 doubled spring strip applied over the said secured members and embracing both sides of the body, and a handle having a slotted extremity fitted over and secured to the inwardly drawn members and a portion of 65 the spring.

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

JOHN JACKSON.

Witnesses:

J. H. DUNHAM,
H. C. JENSEN.