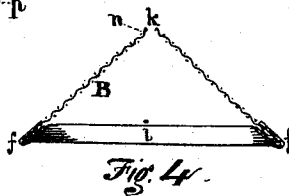
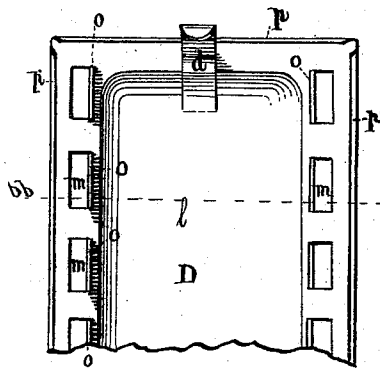
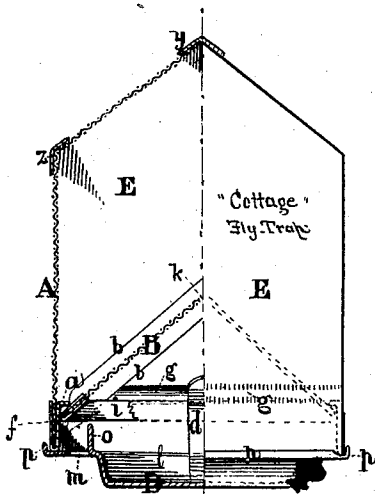
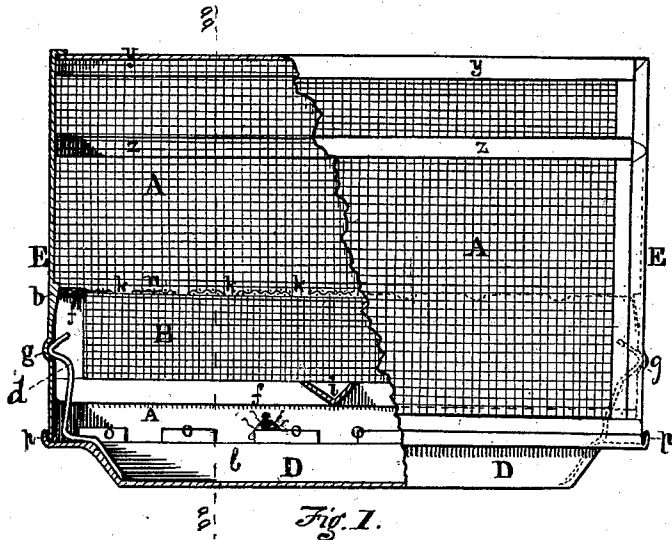


A. J. COLE & W. D. DICKSON.

FLY-TRAP.

No. 178,235.

Patented June 6, 1876.



Witness
 A. H. Kettler
 W. W. Pursey

Asa J. Cole
by E. Thurston, atty.
in fact
William D. Dickson
by E. Thurston, his atty.
in fact

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASA J. COLE AND WILLIAM D. DICKSON, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLY-TRAPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,235**, dated June 6, 1876; application filed February 29, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ASA J. COLE and WILLIAM D. DICKSON, of the city of Peoria, in the county of Peoria, and in the State of Illinois, have invented an Improvement on our Fly-Trap, patented to us by the United States on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1874, No. 154,128; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which like letters of reference refer to like parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal elevation, combining a vertical section through the center; Fig. 2, end view, combining a vertical cross-section on line *a a*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan of pan or base; Fig. 4, a cross-section of inner screen.

This improvement consists,

First, in stamping the sheet-metal pan so as to throw the cut flap of the fly-passages upward instead of downward, by which the flap is severed on three sides, and bent up at the fourth side next to the depression containing the bait, the object being particularly to prevent the entrapped insects from readily retreating, as the raised flaps screen the passages, which flap and the pan are also colored black, the better to carry out the same object by darkening the passages outward, and preventing bright reflections in this direction. The same form of hole and flap is used as in our former-mentioned patent; but the flap is now turned upward. The extreme edges of this pan are (still further to carry out the plan of darkening this part of the trap) turned upward, so as to fit against the exterior surface of the cage.

Second, the pan is also provided with a vertical spring at either end, each formed with an angle, to fall into a groove in the respective end pieces of the cage, which grooves may be stamped therein.

Third, the inner inclined roof-shaped gauze screens are made separate from the cage, and provided with metal binding, constructed to fit against the inclined shoulders on either end piece of the cage, which shoulders are made to conform to the respective ends or gables of

said screen. These shoulders also prevent the passage of flies between the said screen and the said end pieces, in case the outward pressure of the before-mentioned shoulders presses upon said end pieces inordinately.

In the drawings, A is the cage, composed of the end pieces E E, or gables, united by wire-gauze A A, which forms the sides and roof of the cage. The end pieces E E are each stamped with an angular gable-shaped projection, *b b*, so as to form an ascending incline corresponding to, and to receive, the respective ends of the screen B. Below each of these projections *b b* are formed horizontal grooves *g g*, to retain the angle of one of the springs *d* of the pan D.

The roof-shaped screen B B has a sheet-metal binding, *f f*, and a cross-piece, *i*, or brace, to extend the respective lower edges or binding. Said screen has its ridge *n* punctured with a slot or slots, or series of holes or fly-passages, *k*. The pan D is stamped with a bait-hollow, *l*, and is stamped from below with the oblong holes or fly-passages *m m*, the flaps *o*, partly severed, being bent upward on the side of the hole next to the bait-receiving hollow *l*. At the same time the outer edges are turned up at *p*, to fit against the vertical sides of the cage. The whole of the pan is varnished with a dark color or painted black, to preserve the same from rust, and to render this part of the trap dark, particularly around the fly-passages, and direct the flies upward toward the lighter spaces in the cage above.

The pan D is retained by means of the springs *d d*, affixed to either end of same, by an angle on each spring, which drops into a groove, *g g*, in the respective end pieces E E, and draws the pan closely up to the lower edges of the cage.

What we claim as our improvement is—

1. The bait-pan D, having the flaps *o* bent upward, and provided with the raised rim *p*, constructed to clasp the edges of the cage, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The movable screen B, in combination with, and adapted to fit against, the inclined shoulders *b b* of the end pieces E E, substantially as set forth.

3. The cage A A, having the ends E E, provided with the gable-receiving shoulders *b b* and the grooves *g g* to receive the springs *d d*, attached to the pan D, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing improvement in fly-traps we have hereunto

set our hands this 21st day of February, 1876.

ASA J. COLE.
WILLIAM D. DICKSON.

Witnesses:

H. W. WELLS,
JAS. M. MORSE.