W. W. PARSONS & H. SPALDING.

INSECT KILLER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 16, 1911.

1,021,883. Patented Apr. 2, 1912.

Fig. 1.

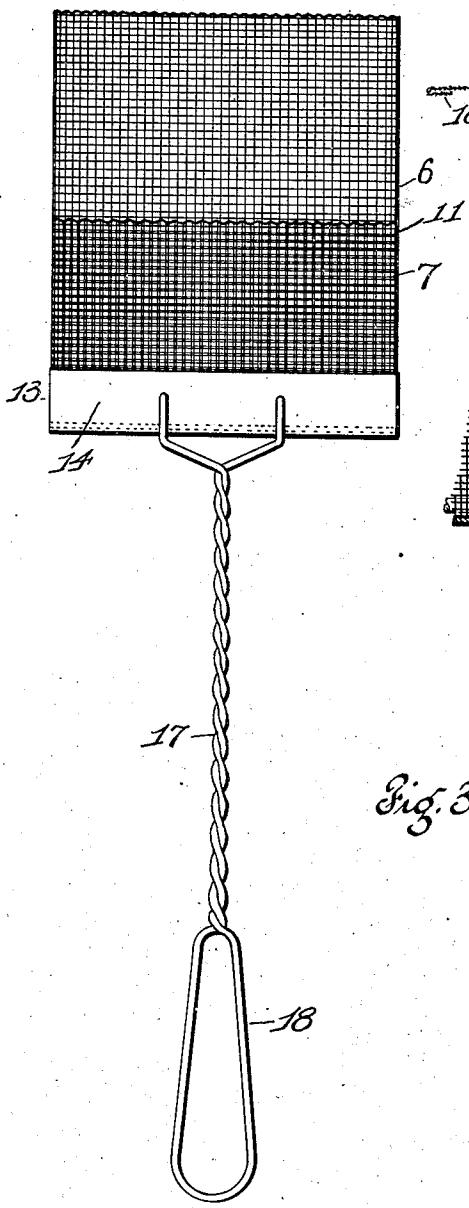


Fig. 4.

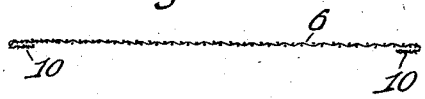


Fig. 5.

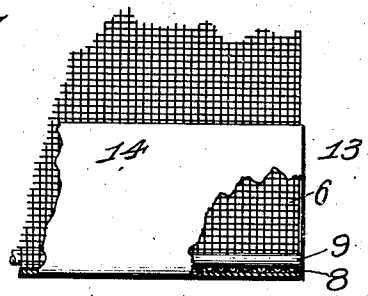


Fig. 3.

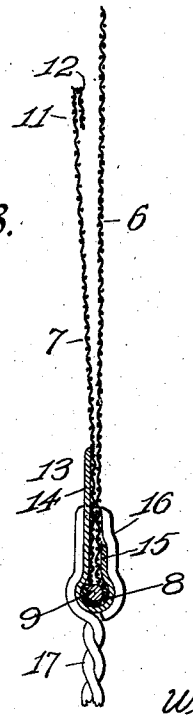
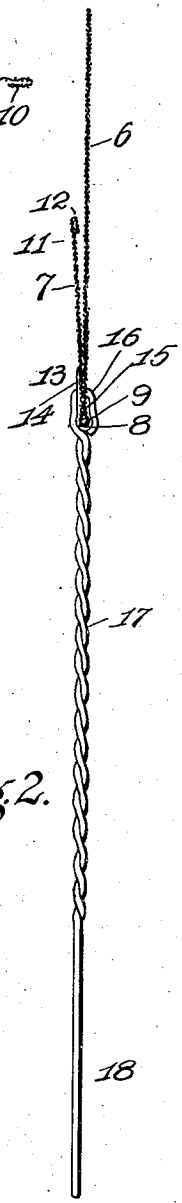


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Walter C. Stein
M. B. Lindsey

Inventors
Wiley W. Parsons
Henry Spalding
by Alfred A. Ricks Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILEY W. PARSONS AND HENRY SPALDING, OF HAY SPRINGS, NEBRASKA.

INSECT-KILLER.

1,021,883. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 2, 1912.

Application filed October 16, 1911. Serial No. 655,069.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILEY W. PARSONS and HENRY SPALDING, citizens of the United States, and residents of Hay Springs, Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insect-Killers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in insect killers and has for its object a gauze body bent upon itself forming a long and short section, the bent portion being provided with a reinforcing strip forming a base to which a handle is secured.

A further object of our invention is to construct an insect killer, the flexible body composed of a short and long section, a reinforced base, and a handle secured to the same, the purpose of the short section is to contact slightly in advance of the long section thereby permitting the long section to contact with the insect, killing the same yet preventing the mashing of the insect.

A further object is to construct an insect killer comprising a body of galvanized wire netting or gauze, the body bent providing a long and a short section, a wire inserted between the sections at the bent portion and extending throughout its width, a reinforcing strip forming a base, the edges of the gauze being turned inwardly to prevent raveling and a handle secured to the base by which the killer is manipulated.

Figure 1 is a plan view of our complete invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same showing the body in section. Fig. 3 is an enlarged, detail sectional view showing the construction. Fig. 4 is an end view of the gauze showing the inturned edges. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view with parts broken away showing the construction of the base portion.

In carrying out our invention we provide a body of reticulated material preferably of galvanized screening, the said body consisting of a long section 6 and a short section 7 bent at the point indicated by the numeral 8 and at this point and between both sections is inserted a wire or stiffening rod 9 extending the entire width of the body. The edges of the sections are inturned as indicated by the numeral 10 (see Fig. 4) and the end 11 of the short section is inturned as indicated by the numeral 12; the object of this is to prevent the material from raveling through the continuous use of the killer.

Around the turned end of the body and the stiffening rod 9 is placed a reinforcing strip 13 consisting preferably of a strip of tin or the like bent around forming a base as shown in Fig. 3, the side 14 contacting with the short section 7 being of greater height than the side 15 which contacts with the long section; this structure is clearly shown in Fig. 3.

Through the reinforcing strip and the body portion is passed the ends 16 of the handle 17 and are securely clamped against the reinforcing strip so as to provide a rigid connection. The handle is constructed preferably of wire and twisted as shown in the drawing with the exception of that portion 18 which is held in the hand of the user.

The object of constructing the gauze body of galvanized material is to provide a bright effect so that the insect will not observe a shadow or a darkened object advancing. It has been found by practical experience that a fly killer made of ordinary dark screening material has a tendency on account of its darkness to frighten the insect and thus oftimes the fly or insect has escaped before the body contacts.

The reason of making the killer with a short section and the end partly separated from the body of the long section is to provide a springy condition to the body, the short section contacting with the object slightly in advance of the long section; in this manner the insect is killed but not mashed upon the window or window screen, or other object neither does it adhere to the body of the killer.

The device is simple in construction, durable and very effective.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim is:

1. An insect killer comprising a body of bright gauze material bent upon itself forming a long section and a short section, the outer ends of each section being free, a wire inserted between the sections, a strip of metal secured to the body across the base, and a handle.

2. An insect killer comprising a body of gauze material having a portion of itself bent and extending approximately midway of its length, a reinforced base above the bent portion of the body and a handle secured to the same.

3. An insect killer comprising a gauze body of bright material, said body bent forming

a long section and a short section, the short section extending approximately midway of the length of the long section, the edges of the body bent inwardly to prevent raveling, a stiffening rod inserted at the bend of the body and extending the entire width of the same, a reinforcing strip secured to the bent portion of the body, one side of the strip being higher than the other, and a handle passed through the strip and the body and firmly clamped thereon, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILEY W. PARSONS.
HENRY SPALDING.

Witnesses:
IRA B. RICHMOND,
JOHN MCSHANE.