L. LEVINE.

ELECTRIC SHADE INSECT DESTROYER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1916.

1,182,389. Patented May 9, 1916.

Fig. 2.

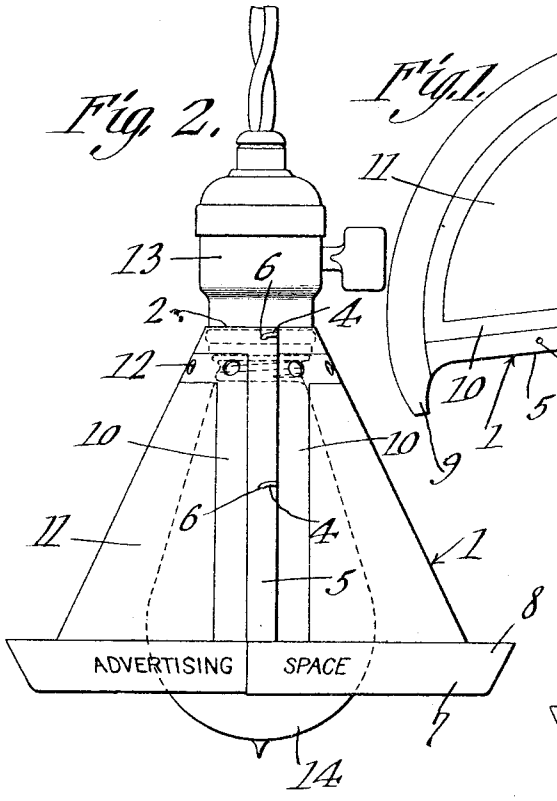
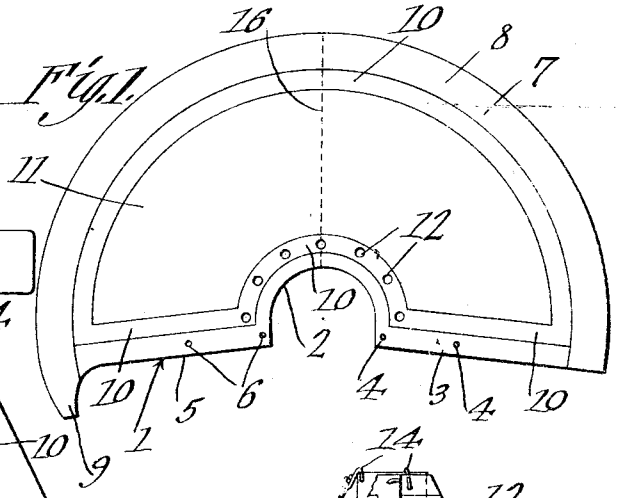


Fig. 1.



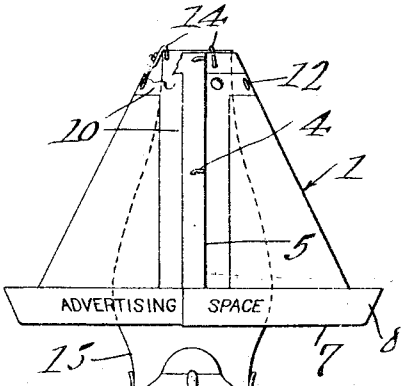


Fig. 3.

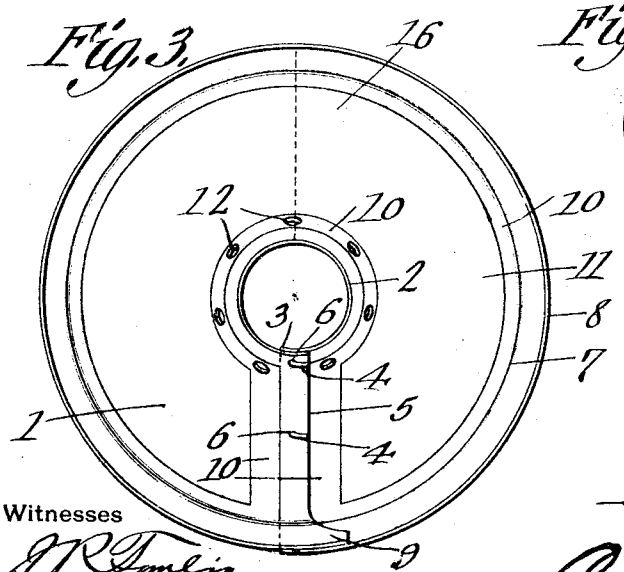
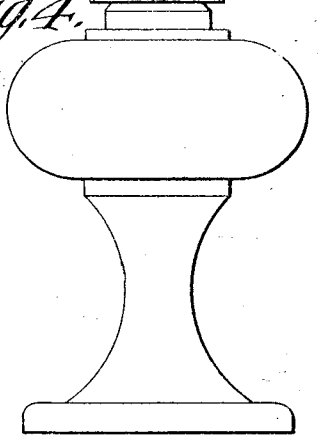


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-SHADE INSECT-DESTROYER.

1,182,389. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 9, 1916.

Application filed February 23, 1916. Serial No. 80,010.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS LEVINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Childress, in the county of Childress and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Electric-Shade Insect-Destroyer, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention appertains to insect traps, and aims to provide a novel and improved device of that character which serves the dual function of a lamp shade and insect catcher.

It is the object of the invention to provide a shade for electric and other lamps, for protecting the eyes from the intense light and for concentrating the light at the point desired, said shade being provided with means for capturing flying insects which light thereon.

The present device is formed from a blank of paper or other suitable material, and has improved details to enhance the utility and efficiency thereof, the device being capable of inexpensive manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device in blank form. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the completed device as applied to an electric lamp. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the completed device. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the trap as applied to an oil lamp, portions being broken away.

The device is formed from a blank of paper or other suitable material comprising the arcuate body 1, which is a sector of a circle, and which is provided with a central recess or opening 2. The body 1 is provided at one end with bendable tongues or prongs 4 outstanding therefrom, while the other end 5 of the body is provided with apertures 6 for the outward passage of the tongues 4 therethrough for attaching the ends of the body together, whereby the body will assume a frusto-conical form with an opening at its apex.

The body 1 is provided with an arcuate fold line 7 adjacent and parallel with its outer curved edge, and providing a lip 8 which is bent upwardly when the body is folded into conical form, to thereby provide an annular trough at the lower edge of the cone.

The outer surface of the body 1 is provided adjacent and approximately parallel with its edges and ends, with a strip 10 of a dry substance of any suitable sort, and within the outline of said strip 10, the outer surface of the body is provided with a sticky substance 11 which is prevented from running over the boundary defined by the strip 10. The substance 11 may be the same as ordinarily used on fly paper, or can be of such a nature that when the same cools, it sets or hardens, and when it is subjected to the heat of the lamp, it will soften and become sticky. This is convenient, since when the lamp is extinguished, the sticky substance will set or harden when there is no light to attract the insects.

Projecting from the end 5 of the body 1, said body is provided with a tab 9 adjacent the outer curved edge thereof, and when the body is folded into conical form, the tab 9 can be pasted to the inner side of the opposite end of the lip 8, to assist in holding the body in shape, and to also assist in closing the trough, to prevent leakage. This trough will catch any of the sticky substance which might flow downwardly, and will also catch dead insects.

The body 1 has a series of apertures 12 adjacent and parallel with the inner edge of the body, and preferably arranged in the inner portion of the strip 10, and said apertures permit the hot air to rise out of the device when it is applied to the lamp. Thus, the air can circulate within the device, to prevent the excessive heating thereof.

The inner surface of the body 1, and the outer surface of the lip 8, when the device is in completed form, can be used as advertising spaces, and advertising matter can be applied to other parts of the device if desired. Any advertising matter upon the inner surface of the device will be readable when the lamp is lighted, and the device therefore serves as an advertising medium in addition to its capacities as a lamp shade and insect catcher. The inner surface of the device can be white, or can be tinted to soften the light deflected thereby.

When the device is in completed form, the opening 2 at the apex is adapted to receive the socket 13 of an electric lamp 14, whereby the device acts as a shade for said lamp, to protect the eyes from the intense light, and to concentrate or focus the light. Furthermore, when the lamp is lighted, the insects attracted thereby in alighting upon the device, will be caught thereby, since the insects will be entangled by the sticky substance 11 and cannot escape. As above intimated, it is preferable to provide such sticky substance which will harden when cooled, so that when the lamp is extinguished, the substance 11 will set to prevent stray objects sticking thereto when the lamp is not lighted. The ends of the body 1 can be fastened together by means of the tongues or clips 4, and tab 9, or can be otherwise secured together, such as by means of paste, or other suitable fasteners.

In Fig. 4, the device is illustrated as being applied to an oil lamp, in which case suitable wire hooks or other elements 14 are attached to the inner edge or upper end of the body 1, to engage the upper end of the lamp chimney 15.

When the device is shipped from the factory or transported, either singly or in lots, the blank is preferably doubled on an intermediate fold line 16 between the ends of the body 1, whereby the two halves of the body overlap or fold together. The halves of the strip 10 register with one another, and conceal the substance 11 therein, whereby the device can be handled conveniently, the same as a double sheet of fly paper. When the device is to be used, the ends of the body of the blank are pulled apart, to open up the body, and the body can then be brought into final form by bringing the ends of the body together and securing them, the lip 8 being folded up in the meantime to provide the trough.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

An insect destroyer comprising an arcuate body having means for attaching its ends together whereby the body assumes a frusto-conical form, said body having an arcuate fold line adjacent its outer edge forming a strip which can be folded upwardly to provide a trough, the body having a tab at one end of said lip to be secured to the other end thereof, said body having upon its outer surface a dry strip extending along and arranged adjacent the ends and edges of said body, the outer surface of the body having an insect catching substance within the boundary defined by said strip, and said body having apertures adjacent its inner edge for the circulation of air therethrough.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS LEVINE.

Witnesses:
A. R. MATTHEWS,
S. L. MCCLURE.