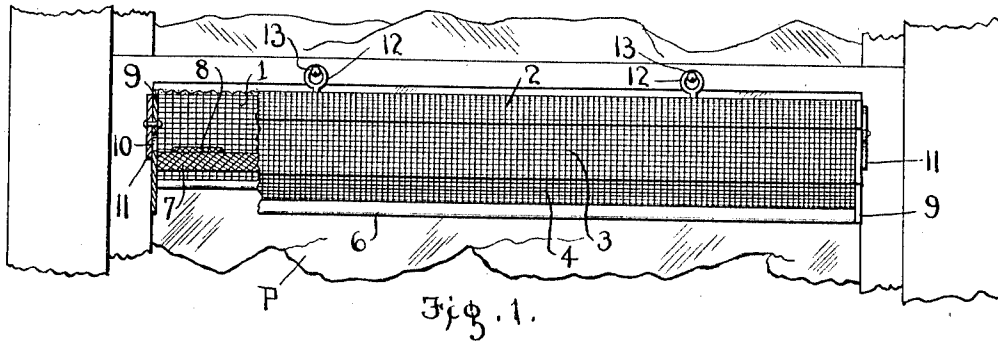
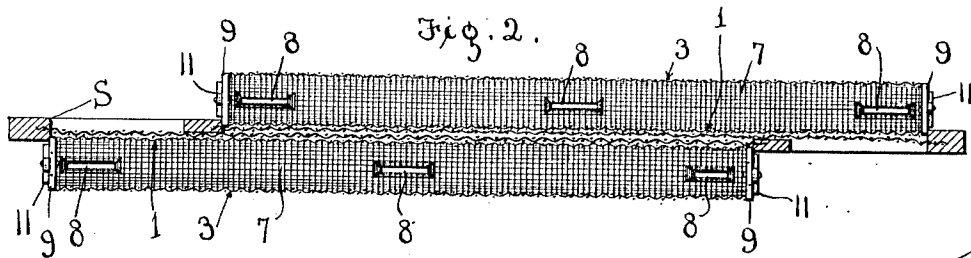
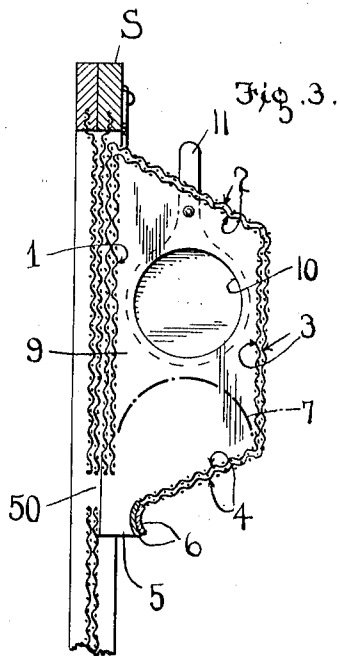
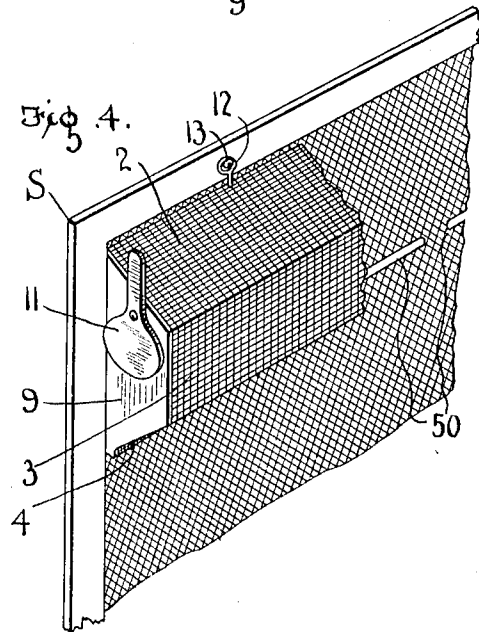


E. LAMPEL.
FLY TRAP.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1912.

1,066,630.

Patented July 8, 1913.



Witnesses

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FLY-TRAP.

1,066,630.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 8, 1913.

Application filed March 4, 1912. Serial No. 681,359.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD LAMPEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fly-Traps; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to window screens, and more especially to those that are extensible; and the object of the invention is to produce a trap of this kind which can be secured to any suitable upright but more particularly to a pane of glass or to a fly screen so that flies on one or both sides of the same can be caught.

A further object is to render the device telescopic or extensible to adapt it to screens of different widths or to screens which are themselves extensible.

These and other objects are accomplished by the construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as shown in the drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is an elevation of one member or part of my improved trap, showing the same as hanging against the inner face of a window pane and supported by the upper cross rail of its sash which latter here fills the entire width of the window frame, the trap itself being partly in section to illustrate its interior construction. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through a longitudinally extensible fly screen and through one of my improved traps complete, its parts being respectively attached to the opposite sides of the sections of said screen. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the two sections of a similar screen where they lap each other, and through the two parts of a telescoping trap made according to my invention, illustrating how its sections may both be located at one side of the screen. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the movable closure at one end of the trap.

In the drawings the letter P designates a pane of glass such as usually extends the full width of a window frame, and the letter S designates a window screen herein purposely shown and described as of the

telescopic variety intended to be put in place within a window frame beneath a raised sash.

It is the purpose of the present invention to produce a fly trap capable of being hung in contact with the inner face of the window pane or screen so as to catch the flies which are attracted to either by the light, or possibly capable of being attached to both sides of the screen, especially if the latter should happen to stand between two compartments as in the case of a screen door. The trap itself is made mostly of wire netting so that it will not interrupt the passage of light through it, nor the passage of breeze through it in case it is applied to a screen, but its exact dimensions, proportions and materials are unimportant excepting as hereinafter more fully described in detail.

What might be called the back of each member or part of the trap is a flat strip of wire netting 1 perhaps two or three inches wide, intended to stand upright and rest against the window pane or fly screen and to extend across the same as shown; the top 2 is a similar strip of netting probably somewhat narrower than the first and will doubtless be formed by bending the first-mentioned strip forward and downward; in similar manner, the front is a narrow upright strip 3 extending downward from the inner edge of the top 2 and preferably parallel with the back 1; and finally the bottom 4 is another narrow strip extending from the lower edge of the front 3 inward toward the back 1, but spaced therefrom along the bottom of the trap so as to leave an inlet slot 5. By preference the free edge of the bottom 4 adjacent and beneath said slot is stiffened by a solid metal strip 6. Within the tubular body thus formed is disposed what might be called a false bottom 7 extending from the front to the back and secured to both, and of inverted V-shape or by preference arched up between them as shown; and at intervals along the highest point of the arch are openings or slots 8 around which the material of the wire netting is struck upward as shown. All parts thus far described are continued throughout the length of the trap to the end members 9 which may be solid

or of netting as desired, one or both of them having a large opening 10 closed by a pivoted gate 11 through which the trapped flies may be removed from time to time.

Any suitable means may be employed for supporting this trap against a window pane or fly screen, but I have shown eyes 12 rising from it at intervals, and nails 13 in the sash engaging the same as typical of the support. When this trap is hung against the inner face of a window pane or fly screen, the flies attracted thereto by the light crawl upward and enter the inlet slot 5 and pass thence up through certain of the openings 8 into the body of the trap, where they are caught and whence they will not escape by crawling downward; and from time to time the trap is detached from its support, its gate 11 opened, and the flies removed.

It sometimes occurs that it is desirable to trap the flies on both sides of a screen, such as a screen door between two apartments; and again it sometimes occurs that it is not desirable to have a fly trap on the outer side of a screen, as where the latter is mounted in guides outside the window sash and the sashes must move up and down. My improved trap is well adapted to both these conditions by simply forming a slot 50 through the screen on a line across the same below the lower edge of the back 1 of the trap and also below the inlet slot 5 at the bottom thereof, the slot in the screen being made by the use of any suitable tool and preferably interrupted several times throughout its length so as not to weaken the entire screen. The trap may then be suspended against either face of the screen, and flies alighting on the latter will crawl upward either directly into the inlet slot 5 of the trap as above described, or through the slot 50 in the screen and then into the inlet 5 of the trap as also above described, and in either event they will eventually be caught within the trap. The solid metal strip 6 in this case serves as a deflector to flies crawling through the slot 50 in the screen, and which having passed through it will naturally turn upward toward the light as directed by said strip rather than downward which would permit them to escape.

It is quite possible to make this trap extensible in length by telescoping its two members or parts in a manner which is too well known to require an explanation in detail. It may be sufficient to say that the false bottom 7 of the outermost part should be removed whereas that of the innermost may be retained as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3, and one end 9 of each part should be removed; and then the two parts may be nested and telescoped as indicated in Fig. 3, especially if one be made a trifle larger than the other or be sprung open a little so that it will inclose the body of the other.

The extensible trap when so constructed will be applied to one side only of the screen or pane, and the former may be provided with the interrupted openings 50 as described above and the action will be the same.

It is quite possible that the two parts of the trap may be attached to the opposite faces of the two sections of an extensible window screen, as shown in figure 2, one member or part of the trap on the outside of the window and the other on the inside thereof; and this detail of arrangement will doubtless be adopted where the free edges of the wire netting in the sections of the screen are rabbeted or otherwise strengthened so that the two parts of the trap could not well be applied to the same face of the screen.

If the entire trap is on one side of the screen it will catch the flies on that side only unless the screen be slotted as at 50, but if the parts of the trap are disposed one on one side and one on the other side of the screen, additional end members 9 must be employed (with or without the gates) so that the flies entering either part will be trapped therein.

Thus it will be seen that I have produced an improved fly trap whose construction adapts it for use in conjunction with a window pane or screen through which the light is admitted and whereon the flies naturally accumulate—a trap which is not only simple in its structure and easily and cheaply made, but one which may be attached to a window or screen without material change in either, adjusted or removed as the case may require, and readily cleaned and repaired.

What is claimed as new is:

1. The combination with a window screen having a horizontally slotted body; of a fly trap having a tubular body of wire netting comprising a flat back and a top, front and bottom, the rear edge of the latter spaced from the lower edge of the back to form an inlet, a deflecting plate of solid metal depending from said bottom forward of the inlet and curved away from said back, and means for suspending the trap with its inlet just above the slot in the screen and the plate opposite said slot, for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination with a window screen comprising two sections adjustable over each other and having interrupted transverse slots adapted to aline with each other during such adjustments; of a fly trap made in two tubular members adapted to telescope into each other at their inner extremities, means for closing their outer extremities, each member including a flat rear wall adapted to lie against the screen and each member having an inlet opening along the lower edge of said wall, a deflecting plate of

solid metal secured to the bottom of each member forward of said inlet opening, and means for suspending the trap with its rear wall in contact with said screen so that its
5 inlet opening is disposed just above the slot therein and the plate is opposite such slot.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set

my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD LAMPEL.

Witnesses:

F. L. PIERS,

JOHN R. TYRRELL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."