June 11, 1935. G. VINSON 2,004,841

EXTERMINATOR FOR INSECTS

Filed Feb. 4, 1935

FIG. 1.

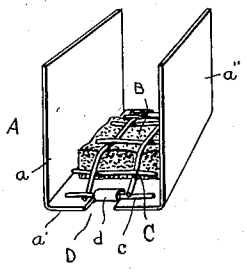


FIG. 2.

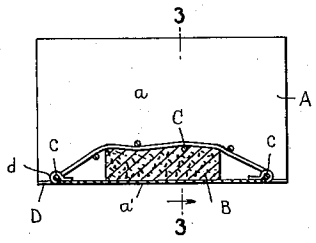


FIG. 3.

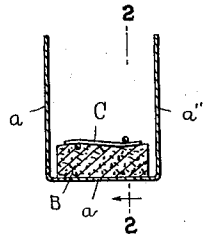


FIG. 4.

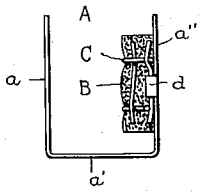


FIG. 5.

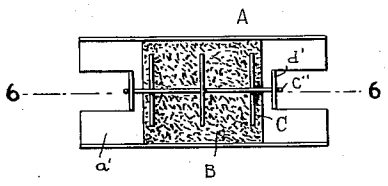


FIG. 6.

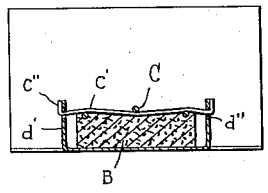


FIG. 7.

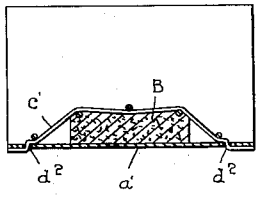


FIG. 8.

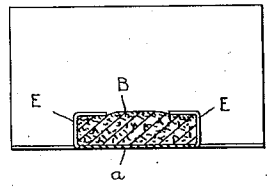


FIG. 10.

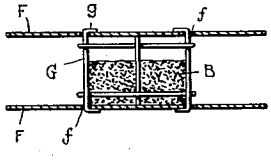
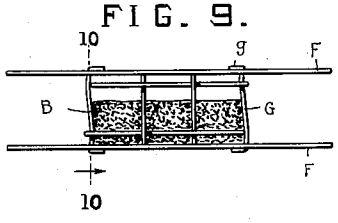


FIG. 9.



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2,004,841

EXTERMINATOR FOR INSECTS

Guy Vinson, Miami, Fla.

Application February 4, 1935, Serial No. 4,937

4 Claims. (Cl. 43—131)

The present invention relates to exterminators for insects having reference particularly to holders and protectors for roach poison, though it is evident the articles to be described are adapted for other similar uses.

In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated several forms of holders and protectors for insect poison, embodying the present invention, referring to which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the protector;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 3;

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is an end view of a protector constructed to support the poison in a different position from that illustrated in Figures 1 to 3;

Figure 5 is a top plan view of another form of the invention;

Figure 6 is a longitudinal view taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 5;

Figures 7 and 8 are longitudinal views of two other forms of the invention;

Figure 9 is an edge view of a holder and protector of a different form from that shown in any of the views thus far described;

Figure 10 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 10—10 of Figure 9.

Referring particularly to Figures 1, 2 and 3, A represents a shield for supporting and protecting a cake or body of poison material B. This shield is preferably formed from a rectangular sheet of thin metal bent to form the three sides designated *a*, *a'* and *a''*. The shield thus formed is open ended and has one side open. In the arrangement represented in these views, the intermediate section, *a'*, serves as the bottom of the shield and upon it rests, and is secured, the cake of poison material B. This is covered by a guard C preferably formed of woven wire fabric of coarse mesh, the strands of which are united at their intersections. There is thus produced an open-work guard that is very effective for holding the material B in place, and yet which offers little obstruction to the approach of insects which may enter the shield to feed upon the poison material. The guard is shown as securely held in position by partially severed portions *d* of the bottom wall of the shield, which are coiled over the end wires *c* of the guard, such holding parts being formed by slitting the bottom *a'*, leaving open spaces D at the ends thereof when the parts *d* are turned over to engage with and hold the guard.

A protector such as described and illustrated serves effectively to prevent access to the body of poisonous material by small children, domestic animals, birds, and indeed all animals which it is desired should not have free access to the poison; and at the same time it permits insects to easily approach and partake of the poison without serious interference from either the shield A or the holding guard C. The holder rests securely upon the surface on which it may be placed and is not rocked or moved as insects enter it to feed upon the poison.

In Figure 4 is represented a protector and holder differing from that respresented in Figures 1 to 3, only in that the poison material is supported by one of the side walls, *a''*, instead of upon the bottom wall, *a'*. I have not found that it makes very much difference in the effectiveness of the article as an insect killer, whether the poison be supported as shown in Figure 1 or as in Figure 4.

In Figures 5 and 6 the shield is similar to that represented in Figure 1, except that the partially severed portion *d'* is upturned and stands at right angles to the bottom *a'*. These upstanding sections *d'* are perforated at *d''*, and the mid-longitudinal wire, *c'*, of the guard C passes through such perforations and is secured by upturning the ends *c''* thereof. If desired, the ends *c''* may be secured to the upturned sections *d'* of the shield by brazing or soldering, though this ordinarily will not be necessary.

In the form of invention represented in Figure 7, the bottom wall *a'* of the shield is not severed to form a separate section, such as *d* or *d'*, but rather is perforated, as at d^2, and the ends of wire *c'* of the guard extend through these perforations and are bent to lie against the bottom of the shield as clearly shown in Figure 7.

In Figure 8, the guard for holding in position the body B of poison material, instead of being a separate rack or piece as represented in the views already described, consists of the partially severed and bent portions E of the bottom wall *a'* of the shield. There could be a plurality of these holding sections E at each end of the protector, but ordinarily a single bent piece E at each end is sufficient, as the poisonous material which I prefer to use has considerable tenacity in itself and does not tend easily to disintegrate.

The form of invention illustrated in Figures 9 and 10 differs from those forms which have been described, in that the shield for the poison material is formed of two separate plates of thin metal spaced apart and held in position by the guard G. This guard is formed of woven wire

fabric, such as used to form the guards C already described, but is bent to constitute a sort of cage within which is placed the body of poisonous material B. Certain of the cross wires of the material of the guard G pass through holes *f* formed respectively in the top and bottom plates F of the shield and are bent over, as represented at *g*, to secure the several parts of the protector in place as represented in the drawing.

A poison holder and protector such as shown in Figures 9 and 10 is open for the entrance of insects on all sides, but the material is covered both top and bottom, by the shield plates F, which project sufficiently beyond the material B to protect it from access by persons and animals against which such protection is sought. The plates may be of any desired shape, as square or circular.

It will be observed that the walls of the shield extend beyond the body of material B and are there spaced apart leaving feeding spaces for the insects which thus have access to end faces of the body as well as to the larger exposed flat face, which, when the guard is set as represented in Figs. 1, 5 and 10 may be spoken of as the top face of the material.

The material which I use for poison is a compound that is inherently very adhesive when warm and I can avail myself of this characteristic of the material to assist in securing it in place upon the shield by causing the material to adhere directly to such face of the shield as may be selected as its support or resting place.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In an insect exterminator, a shield formed of sheet metal having opposite walls spaced apart, a body of poison located between such walls, which extend beyond such body leaving the edge faces thereof exposed and forming open spaces for the insects where they have access to the edge faces of poison, a guard of woven wire fabric protecting and holding in position the body of poison, portions of the guard and of the shield inter-engaging to unite these parts.

2. An insect exterminator comprising a shield formed of a single sheet of sheet metal shaped to have opposite walls which are spaced apart, a body of poison located between said walls of the shield, which latter extend beyond the edge faces of the body of poison leaving such faces exposed for the insects and a guard of woven wire fabric extending over the body to hold it in place within the shield, portions of the wire guard extending beyond the body of poison and inter-engaging with portions of the shield whereby these two are fastened together.

3. An insect exterminator such as described in claim 1 wherein the guard is formed of wire and the shield is partially severed to form parts that may be bent relative to the walls of the shield, the said bent portions of the shield and portions of the wire guard inter-engaging with one another to hold the shield in place.

4. An insect exterminator such as described in claim 1 wherein the shield is formed of a pair of plates constituting top and bottom walls and the body of material being located at the central portion of the walls of the shield and between the same and the guard extending around the body of poison and united with the walls of the shield.

GUY VINSON.