April 21, 1942. M. L. SHERLOCK 2,280,668

FLY PROTECTOR

Filed Dec. 18, 1940

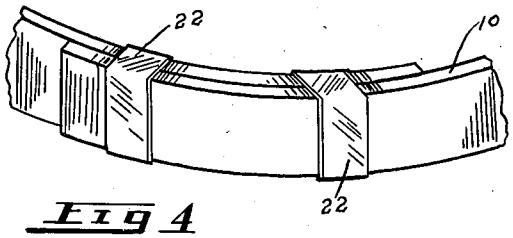


Fig 4

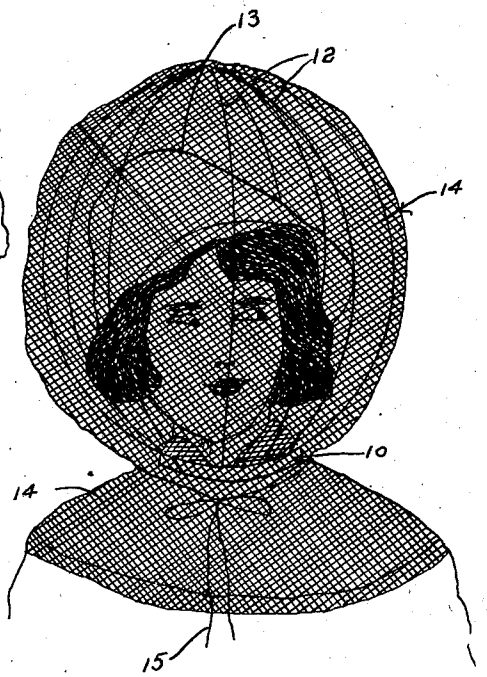


Fig. 1

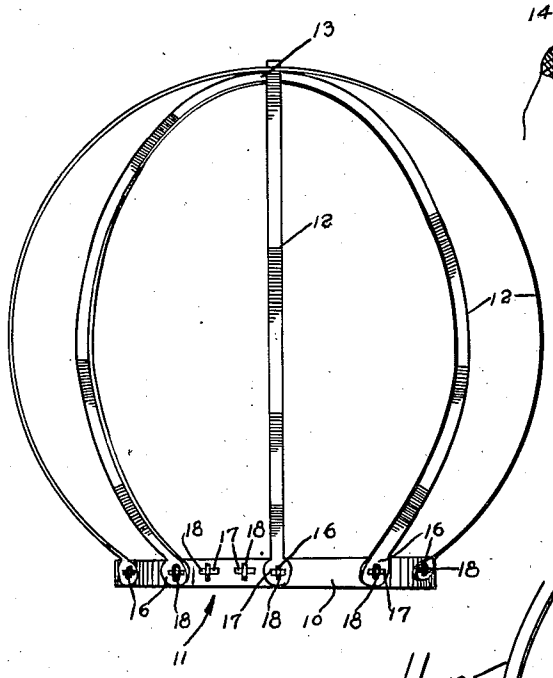


Fig. 2

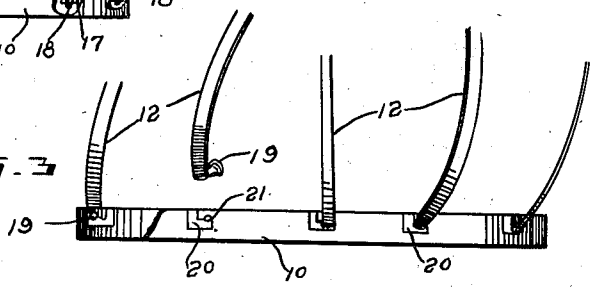


Fig. 3

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FLY PROTECTOR

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—4)

This invention relates to netting designed to envelop the head as a protection against insects of all kinds.

The primary object of this device is to provide a protector of this type which will be held away from the head to increase the protection and also the comfort of the wearer.

A further important object is to provide a device that may be folded in a compact space for transportation and storage.

Further objects are, to devise an inexpensive, durable and easily assembled insect protector. In contemplating the above noted objects I have assembled a neck band supporting a plurality of ribs, the whole covered by netting such as cheese cloth or the like.

With the above noted and other objects in view which may appear as the description proceeds the invention resides in the novel construction and arrangement of cooperating parts as hereinafter more specifically set forth, claimed and shown in the accompanying drawing forming part of this application and in which:

Fig. 1 is a pictorial view of the invention.

Fig. 2 is an elevation view of the framework.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevation view of a modified form of attachment means.

Fig. 4 is a detailed view of an adjustable type of neck band.

Referring more in detail to the drawing in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views it will be seen the invention consists of a neck band 10, which is provided with slotted apertures at one extremity and studs at the other extremity adapted to be received by the slotted apertures to lock the neck band at 11 (Fig. 2), thus forming a collar which rests on the shoulders at the neck of the wearer and in turn supports a plurality of ribs 12. The said ribs are attached to the neck band at their extremities at equidistant intervals therearound so that the extremities are diametrically opposite to each other. The said ribs cross at the crown 13, as seen particularly in Fig. 2.

The netting 14, is drawn over the assembled frame and tightened at the neck by the drawstring 15.

Two methods by which the ribs 12, are attached to the neck band 10, are affixed. The arrangement shown in Fig. 2, is exceptionally secure and structurally sound. However, for usual purposes the arrangement illustrated in Fig. 3, should prove adequate and has the added advantages of lightness and that it may be assembled with greater ease and could be manufactured at less cost.

Reverting to Fig. 2, the extremities of the ribs 12, are flattened and expanded 16, with the lateral slots 17, cut in the expanded portion to receive flat headed studs 18, projecting from the outside of the neck band 10. The said studs rotate in the neck band so that they may be turned at right angles to the slots 17, after the head is put through the said slots and thereby lock the same.

As hereinbefore stated the neck band is locked in the same manner, namely, by slots 17, at one extremity of the band which receive studs 18, at the opposite extremity.

In Fig. 3, the extremities of the ribs 12, are turned inward and ball tipped or rolled at 19, which are received by substantially L-shaped slots 20, cut in the neck band 10. The horizontal portion of the slot is cut slightly upward at the extremity 21 so that the ribs 12, will be firmly locked in the L-shaped slots 20, by the outward tension of the ribs 12, which it should be noted are preferably made of spring bands.

As illustrated in Fig. 4, provision is made whereby the neck band 10, may be adjusted by sliding the extremities of the band together. Two loop members 22, one secured to each extremity are provided as sliding clasps so that the ends may be adjusted by pressure but are normally held from sliding by friction from the natural curve of the neck band.

To assemble and wear the device the neck band is first buttoned or joined through the clasps to form a collar, the ribs are attached and finally the netting pulled over the ribs. When this is accomplished the collar is unbuttoned or lengthened and the device may be slipped over the head and of course buttoned or tightened again. The draw string 15, is tightened and tied and the ends of the netting should be slipped under the coat of the wearer although this is not absolutely necessary. To remove the protector the procedure is reversed. It follows if the device is to be used continually it is not necessary to dismantle the ribs or to remove the netting from the ribs.

It is believed that the construction and advantages of the structure shown may be apparent from the foregoing paragraphs taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing without further detailed description.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been disclosed it is understood that minor changes in the details of construction,

combination and arrangement of co-operating parts may be resorted to within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. An insect guard for mounting on the head of a person comprising a circular neckband having a series of bayonet shaped slots in its upper edge at spaced intervals, a series of spring ribs joined at their centers by a pivot, the free ends of said ribs being bent to form projection adapted to engage in the slots of said neckband and held therein by the resiliency of said ribs, and a netting covering said ribs.

2. An insect guard for mounting on the head of a person comprising an adjustable circular neckband having a series of bayonet shaped slots in its upper edge at spaced intervals, a series of spring ribs joined at their centers by a pivot, said ribs being adapted to be bowed with their free ends bent at right angles to provide projections for engagement with the slots of said neckband, the tips of said projections being raised to retain the projections in said slots, and a netting covering said ribs.

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