No. 667,294. Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

F. W. CHERRY & H. F. RADKE.

FLY TRAP.

(Application filed Sept. 11, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

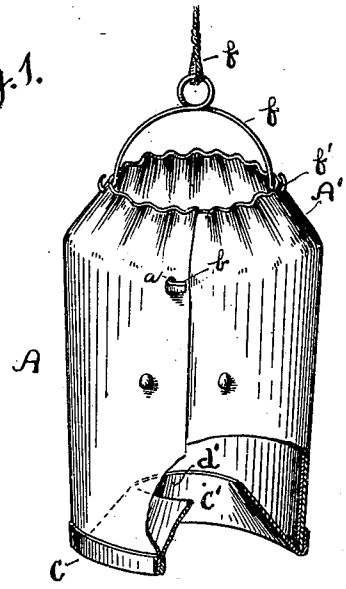
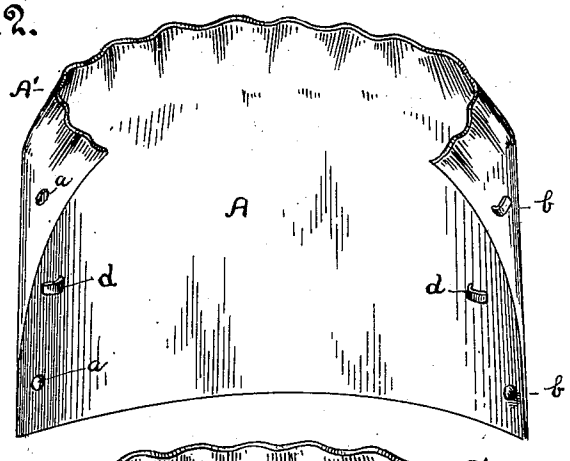


Fig. 2.



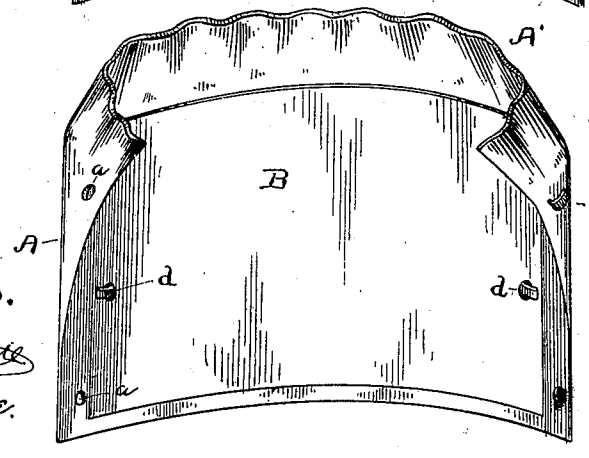


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK W. CHERRY AND HENRY F. RADKE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FLY-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,294, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed September 11, 1900. Serial No. 29,666. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK W. CHERRY and HENRY F. RADKE, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fly-Traps; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The present invention is to provide a fly-trap for use in place of ordinary sheets of adhesive fly-paper, the object of the invention being to retain the adhesive or sticky quality of the fly-paper without the objectionable feature of the same—that is, exposure of the paper to general view and the placing of the same on tables or the like. With the ordinary adhesive fly-paper the caught flies are always exposed to view, which in a dining-room is an objectionable feature as to the use of such material for the catching of flies. We propose to so construct our trap that the adhesive wall thereof is so arranged as to be out of sight, thus removing the objectionable feature of the caught flies being exposed to view; also, to provide for the trap being suspended from the gas-fixture, ceiling, or other portion of the room.

In order to comprehend the invention, reference should be had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the trap suspended. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the shell or casing with the adhesive paper removed, and Fig. 3 is a similar view with the adhesive paper in position.

In the drawings the letter A is used to indicate the trap proper, which in the present case is illustrated in the form of a cylindrical shell or body. Preferably the shell or body is made at a slight taper toward its lower end. The upper end of said shell or body is somewhat contracted or formed at a slight inward inclination, so as to provide an inwardly-inclined flange or collar A′. Preferably the shell or body A is arranged so that it may be readily opened, and for this purpose hooks *b* are secured to one side edge thereof, which hooks pass through openings *a* in the opposite side edge of the shell or body. This form of connection is made use of owing to the simplicity thereof. However, if desired, the overlapping edges may be permanently united.

Within the shell or body A is secured a layer or sheet B of adhesive paper, which constitutes an inner adhesive wall for the said shell or body. This layer or sheet B is removably secured by being attached or held in place by the pins *d*. By thus making the sheet of adhesive paper removable the trap may be used indefinitely, for after the sheet of adhesive paper has become filled with flies it is only required to remove the same and insert a fresh sheet in lieu thereof. Of course, if desired, the adhesive compound or material may be applied directly to the inner wall of the shell or body and the sheet of adhesive paper dispensed with. When so used, the life or usefulness of the trap is materially shortened, for as the adhesive wall cannot be removed after the wall has become filled with flies the entire trap has to be thrown away.

We prefer to make the trap cylindrical in form; but the shape or size is immaterial.

In order to provide against the adhesive material dripping or running from within the shell or body, which is liable to occur during hot weather, we provide the bottom C, which fits over the lower end of the shell or body A. The bottom C is struck upward, so as to form a cone C′, which extends within the trap-body. The cone C′ is open at its top, so as to provide a passage-way *d*′, through which the flies enter the trap. The incline wall or cone of the bottom forms a catch for any of the adhesive material which may run from the inner wall of the shell or body. The inclination of the wall or cone C′ "cuts off," so to speak, view of the inner adhesive wall of the trap, and thus prevents the flies caught by the adhesive substance being noticed from the outside.

It is our intention to make the outer wall of the trap suitably colored, ornamented, or figured, so as to have the trap present a neat and attractive appearance and serve as an ornament to the room.

When suspended, the flies enter the trap from below or through the contracted passage-way *d*′, the contracted upper end serving as an obstruction against outward travel. The flies being thus confined within the shell

or body sooner or later come in contact with the inner adhesive wall and are caught thereby.

Any suitable means may be employed for suspending the trap—as, for instance, a string or wire *f*, passed through the opening *f'* in the inclined flange or collar A'.

Having thus described the invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure protection in by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a fly-trap comprising a body or shell having its sides detachably connected, said body or shell having an open contracted top, and an inverted open contracted bottom and a sheet of adhesive material secured to the inner wall of the body or shell.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a fly-trap consisting of a body or shell having a contracted open top and an inverted open contracted bottom, the inner wall of said shell or body having a coating of adhesive material.

3. In a fly-trap, the combination with the body or shell, of means for detachably connecting the side edges of the shell or body, a sheet or layer of adhesive material removably secured to the inner wall thereof, and of an open contracted top and bottom for the body or shell.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

FRANK W. CHERRY.
HENRY F. RADKE.

Witnesses:
N. A. ACKER,
D. B. RICHARDS.