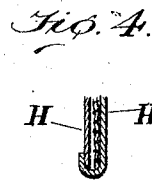
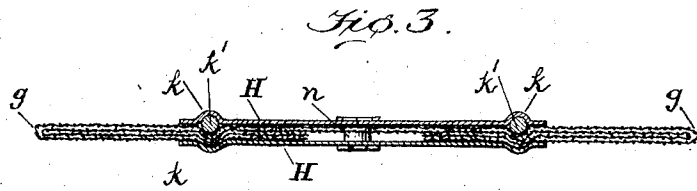
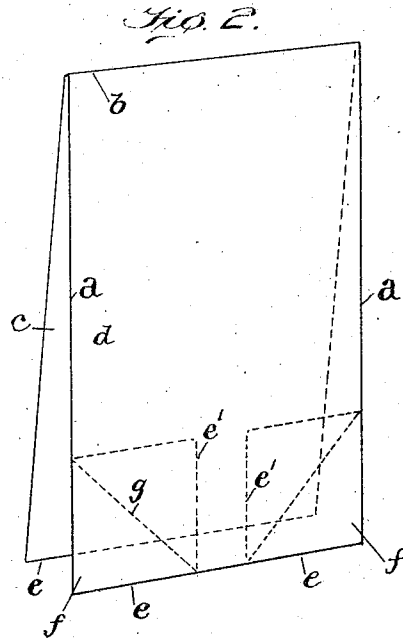
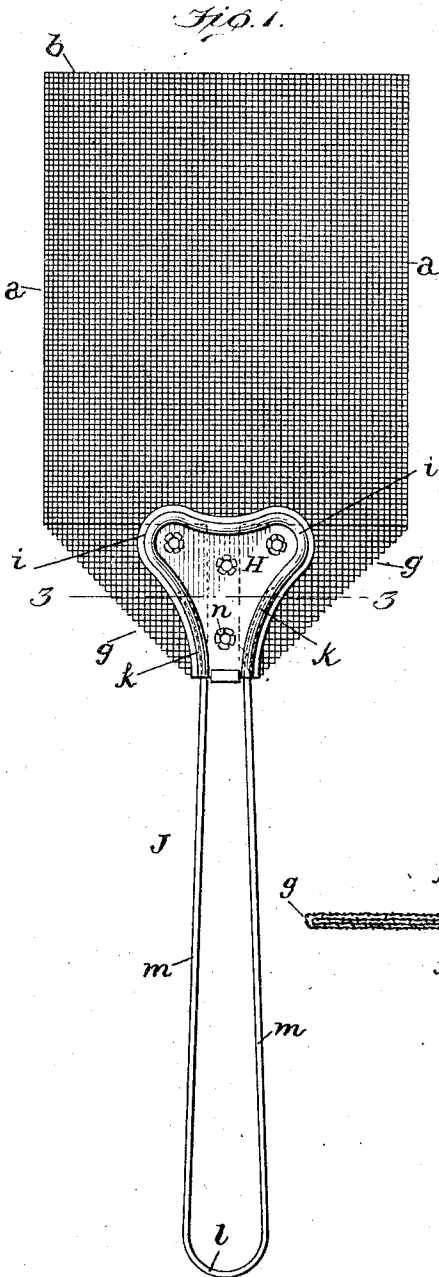


E. H. SCHWARTZBURG.
INSECT DESTROYER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1912.

1,039,825.

Patented Oct. 1, 1912.



Witnesses
Edwin L. Bradford
L. Ferd. Vogt

Inventor
E. H. Schwartzburg
Mann & Co

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD H. SCHWARTZBURG, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

INSECT-DESTROYER.

1,039,825.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 1, 1912.

Application filed March 2, 1912. Serial No. 681,201.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD H. SCHWARTZBURG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insect-Destroyers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the structure of woven wire insect destroyers.

An object of the invention is to provide a fly-killer made of woven wire and that shall be flexible and without any binding material at its edges, and having such structure as will avoid exposure of cut edges of the woven wire.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view of the improved fly-killer. Fig. 2 shows the two thicknesses of woven wire folded and in broken lines indicates the corner folds. Fig. 3 is a cross-section at line 3—3 on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the two handle plates.

The construction of the woven wire and fastening for wire handle is such as to avoid the exposure of raw or cut edges of the woven wire.

The strip of woven wire has two parallel selvage edges, *a*, and the space between these two edges constitutes the width. The free end of the finished article has a fold, *b*, extending crosswise from one selvage edge to the other and forming a flexible smacker having two sides or two thicknesses, *c*, *d*, of woven wire; these two thicknesses are flat in contact.

The free end, *b*, needs no binding because there is an absence at such end of cut wires. The two ends, *e*, of woven wire that have been cut come together, as indicated in Fig. 2. The two corners, *f*, of the said cut ends, including both thicknesses, are then folded and turned up on an angle line, *g*, of forty-five degrees with respect to the side selvage edges, *a*, which places the turned-up cut edges, *e'*, near the center parallel with each other and in a line parallel with the said side selvage edges; these two turned-up corners, *f*, however, do not overlap each other. In the present instance two plates, *H*, of the same size and having an approximate triangular shape, but with two corners rounded, as at, *z*, are used for the double purpose of fastening the said two turned-up

corners, *f*, and also for securing the wire handle, *J*, to the woven wire.

One or both plates, *H*, have pressed or otherwise formed in its body two curved grooves, *k*, of size in cross-section to nearly receive the wire of the handle. The handle comprises a strip of wire bent at the center and doubled back at, *l*, thus forming two bars, *m*, that are substantially parallel, said bars terminating in two ends that have curves, that spread away from each other, corresponding with the curves of the said grooves, *k*.

The woven wire having been folded as shown and described will have cut-edges only at the two short turned-up vertical edges, *e'*, seen in Fig. 2, and a short central horizontal edge, *e*, connecting said turned-up edges; but these very limited cut-edges in the finished article are concealed by the plate, *H*, that fastens the wire handle.

The two curved ends, *k'*, of the wire handle are placed on the lower central part of the woven wire in contact with the two turned-up corners, *f*, and one of the fastening plates, *H*, is placed over said curved wire ends, *k'*, the latter taking position in the curved grooves, *k*, of the said plate. Suitable eyelets or rivets, *n*, are then applied and extend through the plate, *H*, and also through the woven wire turned-up corners, and the two thicknesses, *c*, *d*, of woven wire; the eyelets or rivets are closed by the stroke of a hammer or by some suitable means of compression. Thus the curved and spread ends of the wire handle are partly embedded in the woven wire and are also fitted in and held by the grooves in the plate, *H*.

I contemplate fastening the wire handle either by using one plate, *H*, alone or by using two plates—one being at one side and the other at the reverse side.

Thus constructed the woven wire part of the device is flexible and springy, none of the cut-edges of the woven wire part are exposed to catch in fabric, or injure the furniture or a person's hands, and the wire handle is securely fastened; the article is strong besides which the finished article can be produced at very low cost.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

An insect killer consisting of a woven

wire fabric body with triangular folded-back opposite corners at one end whereby to turn the greater part of the cut-edges of the fabric upwardly adjacent to the longitudinal center of the body; a wire handle
5 having a strand laid against one of the triangular folded corners and another strand laid against the other of the said triangular folded corners; a plate of sufficient width
10 to extend over and onto both triangular folded corners of the wire fabric and said plate being grooved at its inner side to receive the wire strands which are in contact with the said two triangular folded corners;

another plate on the opposite side of the body of the wire fabric and in register with the plate on the folded corners and means extending through the fabric body, and engaging the two plates at opposite sides thereof to clamp the wire handle against the folded corners and to cover the cut edges of the wire fabric. 15 20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD H. SCHWARTZBURG.

Witnesses:

JOHN WEGNER, Jr.,

JESSE B. COZZENS.