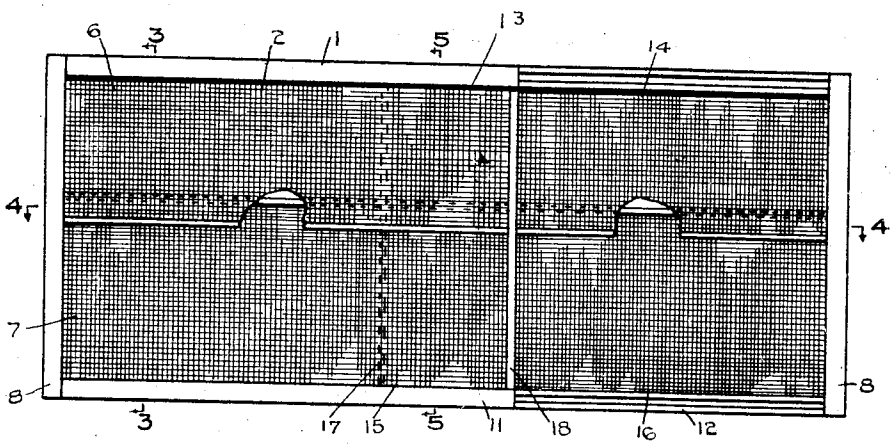
Oct. 18, 1927. 1,645,775

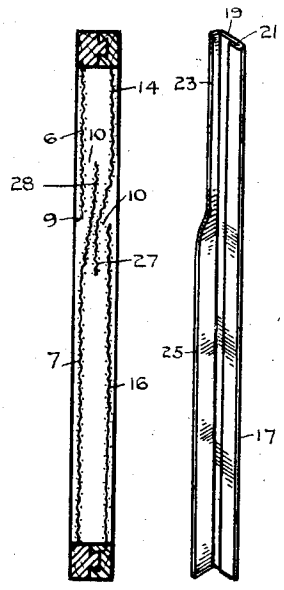
P. S. ROSS

FLY SCREEN

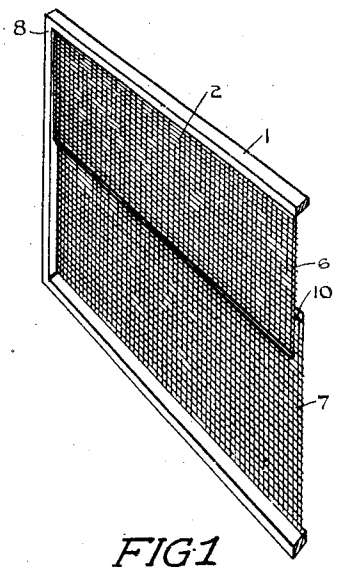
Filed Oct. 22, 1923



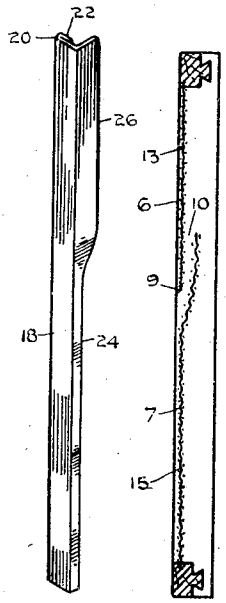
FIG·2



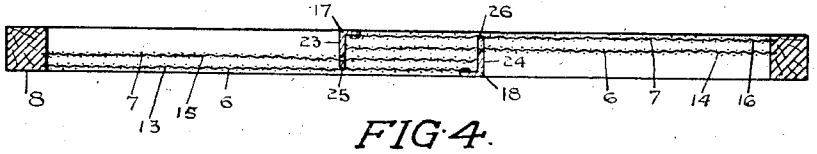
FIG·5. FIG·6.



FIG·1



FIG·7. FIG·3.



FIG·4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP SIMPSON ROSS, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

FLY SCREEN.

Application filed October 22, 1923. Serial No. 669,990.

The invention relates to a fly screen as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially of the novel features of construction pointed out broadly and specifically in the claim for novelty following a description containing an explanation in detail of an acceptable form of the invention.

The objects of the invention are to furnish the public with an easy means of ridding houses of flies or other insects; to make this means possible without interfering in any way with the adjustability of screens in common use to-day; to furnish a device for the above mentioned purpose which, when included in the construction of screens, will not cause a rise in the cost of purchase of said screens; and generally to provide an economical, durable and efficient fly-screen.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a screen for a window or other opening, showing the invention.

Figure 2 shows a front elevation of the device.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view taken at the line 3—3 in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a cross sectional view taken at the line 4—4 in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view taken at the line 5—5 in Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of one end binding strip.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the other end binding strip.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

Referring to the drawings, the screen 1 is formed of the wire mesh 2, in upper and lower sections 6 and 7 enclosed in the frame 8, said sections overlapping each other, the upper section 6 being on the inside and having an outwardly bent and bound edge 9, and the lower section 7 being on the outside, thereby forming an unobstructed passage 10 through which flies may go outwards.

This device may be readily applied to the adjustable types of screen as illustrated in Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5, where the screen frame is shown in two parts 11 and 12, slidably dove-tailed together.

The sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 are secured to the frame 8, and as the inter-slidable parts 11 and 12 move backwards and forwards the wire mesh moves with them, the said sections overlapping both ways.

The wire mesh is secured to the angle binding strips 17 and 18, each having the edges of the flanges 19 and 20 curled inwardly to form grips 21 and 22 for securing said wire mesh, the other flanges 23 and 24 of said binding strips being at right angles to the ones 19 and 20, and being extended at 25 and 26 to enable the binding strip and stop to reach the wire sections 14 and 15.

In section 14 the wire mesh is bent inwardly towards the lower end and particularly the overlap 27, and in section 15 the mesh is bent outwardly towards the upper end and particularly the overlap 28 to form the fly outlet passage 10, and the curves of the said bent netting correspond to the extended flanges of the binding strips, thereby eliminating any other opening for the flies than the regular passage, but at the same time the sliding movement of the adjustable parts 9 and 10 is in no way interfered with.

It has been found after patient observation that it is the inclination of flies to walk in an upward direction, and it has been noticed that they seldom travel downwardly for more than an inch or two. The device, described above, is therefore, so constructed that flies, walking up the screen on the inside will walk out through the outlet passage formed by the overlapping sections and will not, habitually, come back.

There have been many devices conceived which were designed to prevent flies from entering houses and other enclosed spaces, but it is thought that this device is quite novel in that it provides a means of getting rid of flies which have already gained entrance, without giving the inmates of houses any trouble whatsoever.

What I claim is:—

In a fly screen, a pair of lower slidable screens and a pair of upper slidable screens

overlapping the lower screens, said screens closing a wall or window aperture and having a continuous opening thereacross, said opening being offset across the overlap, an outer frame having transverse slideways, an inner frame sliding in said outer frame and vertical end angle bars having one section of each curled to grip the screens and the other section of each extended to engage the faces of the screen in the sliding movements.

Signed at Montreal, Canada, this 13th day of October, 1923.

PHILIP SIMPSON ROSS.