

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. L. BLOCK.
INSECT TRAP.

No. 545,842.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.

Fig. 1.

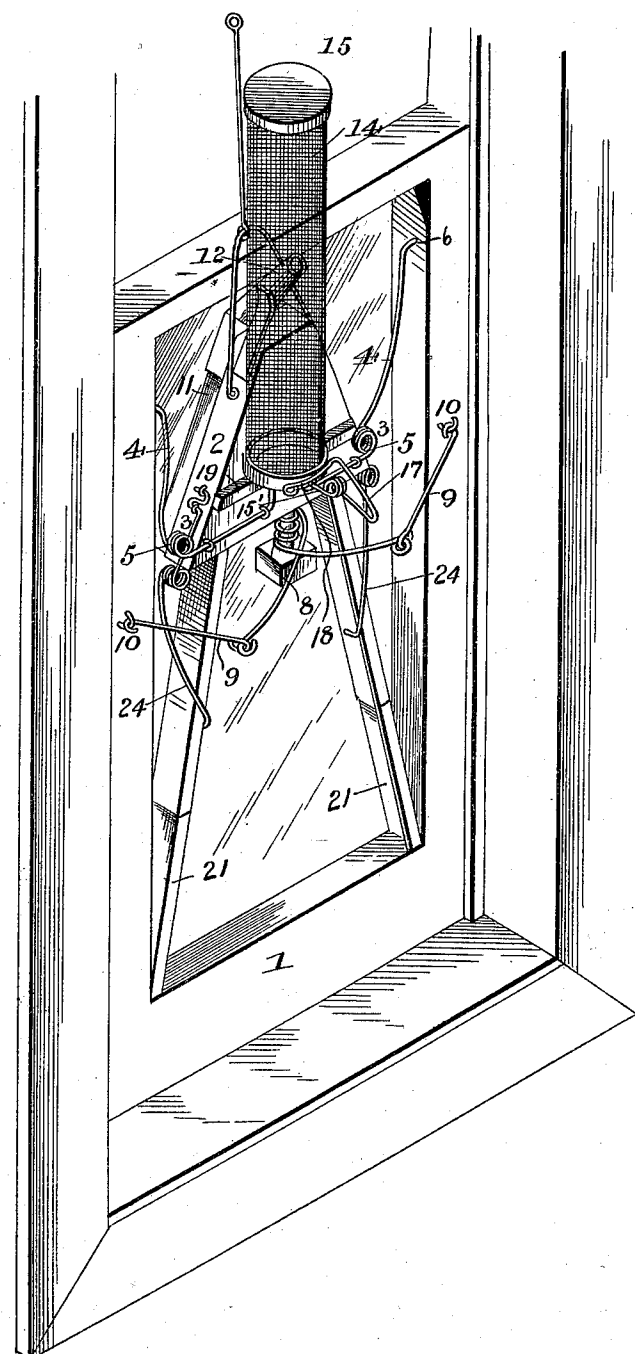
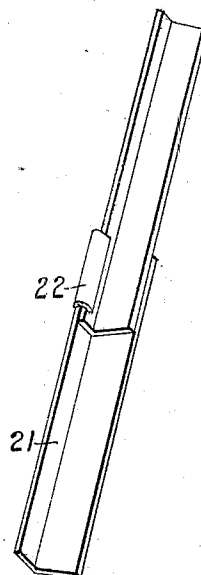


Fig. 4.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2

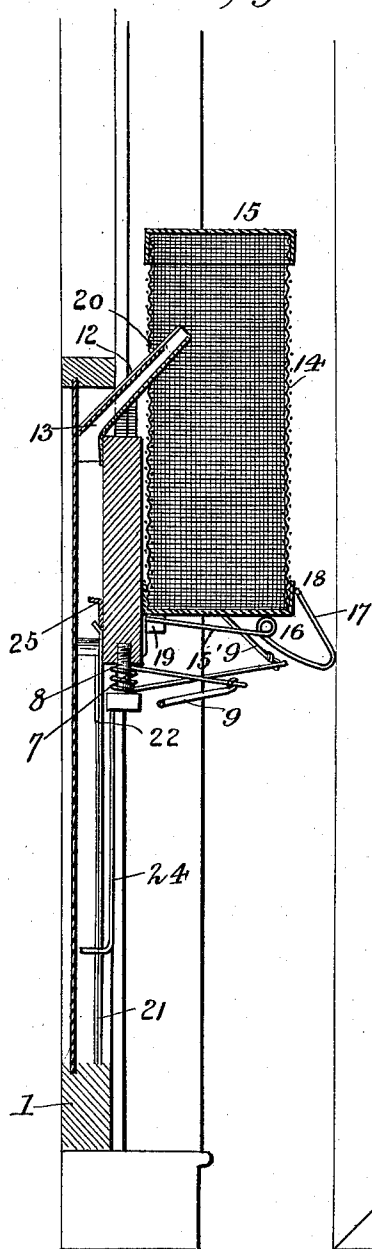
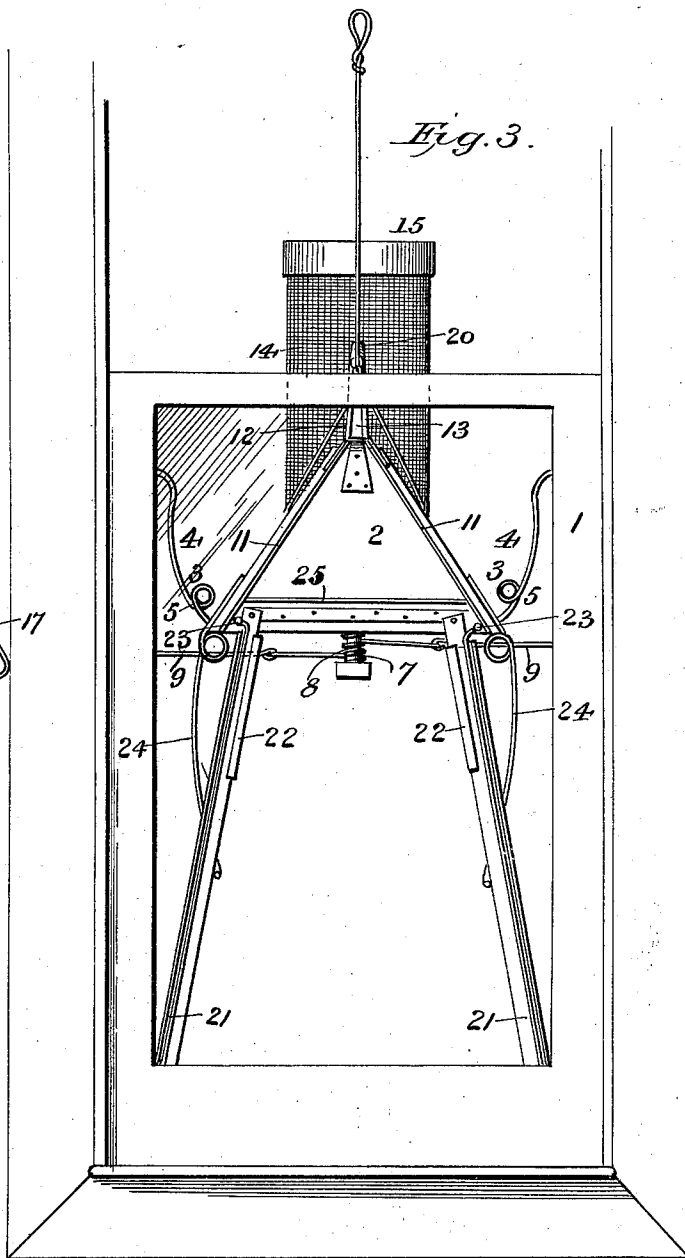


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS L. BLOCK, OF SIDNEY, ILLINOIS.

INSECT-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,842, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed April 23, 1895. Serial No. 546,952. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS L. BLOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sidney, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insect-Traps; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to insect-traps.

It has for its object to provide a trap which shall be of such construction as to enable it to be attached to window-sashes of various sizes and which will effectually trap flies and other insects.

With these objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved insect-trap, illustrating its mode of attachment to a window-sash. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the trap and the sash. Fig. 3 is a rear view. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the telescopic guide-wings.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 denotes a sash of the usual construction, and to which is secured my improved insect-trap. This trap comprises a block 2, preferably triangular in form, and is secured to the sash by a spring 3, which is fastened to the block and has its arms 4 coiled at 5 and its free ends projecting upward and laterally and seated in openings 6 in the side rails of the sash. A stud 7 projects downward from the base of the block 2 and supports a coil-spring 8, the arms of which are connected by links 9, the hooks or eyes 10 being secured in the side rails of the sash. The tension of this spring is exerted to throw its arms toward each other. Thus when attached to the sash by the links 10 the tendency is to press the block firmly against the pane of glass while the spring 3 retains the block against falling. Seated in grooves in the block and inclined upwardly are two glass guide-wings 11, the outer edges of which are adapted to bear against the window-pane. Secured to the upper end of the block and to the upper separated ends of these guide-wings is a spout 12, having a

glass-covered opening 13. A cage or receiver 14, formed, preferably, of wire-netting, having removable caps 15 at its ends, is secured to the block 2 by a spring 15' attached to said block, and provided with a coil 16 and an upwardly-extending arm 17, terminating in a laterally-curved arm 18 to partially embrace the cage, while cleats 19 are secured to the block and serve to prevent the cage canting laterally. A hole 20 is made in the wire-netting for the insertion of the end of the spout, whereby the insects will be conducted from the spout into the cage.

21 denotes the lower guide-wings, two in number, and each of which consists of two parts. These wings are preferably angular in cross-section, and one part of each wing is provided with a guide-flange 22, so that the parts may be shortened or lengthened to compensate for windows of different sizes. These wings form a continuation of the glass wings and have their upper ends pivoted on studs 23 to the blocks to allow their lower ends to be swung out laterally and be fitted in the lower corners of the sash. To hold these lower wings in this position, I provide springs 24, the upper ends of which are connected to the block 2 and the lower ends of which are bent and bear against the wings. A strip 25 is secured to the block and its ends extend from one glass wing to the other; but it is of less width than the glass wings, so as to form an opening 26 between its edge and the window-pane to allow the insects to crawl upward into the spout and at the same time serve to prevent their return and escape should they attempt to crawl back.

In applying my invention I darken all the windows but that one to which I secure the trap, and sometimes I darken this window above and to the sides of the lower wings, allowing the light to penetrate the room between the lower wings. The flies or other insects, being attracted by the light, will fly to and crawl up the window-pane between the strips and will be directed past the strip 25 into the spout, which, having a glass-covered opening, will furnish sufficient light to attract or guide the insects upward into the cage, which may be detached from the spout and submerged in water and the insects emptied therefrom.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the operation and advantages of my invention will be readily seen. I would, however, have it understood that I do not wish to be restricted to the details of construction herein shown and described, but reserve to myself the right to make such changes as may fall within the spirit of my invention.

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

1. In an insect trap, a block having guide wings secured thereto and adapted to be held against a window pane, a cage into which the insects are directed by said wings and wings pivoted to said block and forming a continuation of the first named wings and adapted to bear against the window pane.

2. In an insect trap a cage, a supporting block provided with a set of guide wings, which are adapted to bear against a window pane and direct insects into the cage, and extensible wings secured to said block and forming continuations of the first named wings and adapted to bear against the window pane.

3. In an insect trap, a cage, a block provided with a set of guide wings, which are adapted to bear against a window pane, and direct the insects into said cage and extensible wings pivoted to the block to form continuations of the first named wings.

4. The combination with a block provided with guide wings and a spout, a cage communicating with said spout and laterally

swinging lower wings forming a continuation of the first named wings, and means for holding the lower wings spread apart in the lower corners of the window sash.

5. The combination with a block provided with guide wings, a spout and a cage communicating with the spout, of spring actuated lower wings forming a continuation of the first named wings and adapted to engage the side rails of the sash with their lower ends.

6. The combination with a block having guide wings and a spout, and a cage communicating therewith, of a spring having an arm to clamp the cage to the block, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination with a block having guide wings, a spout secured to the upper ends of said wings having a glass covered opening, and a cage communicating with the spout.

8. The combination with a window sash having holes in the inner sides of the side rails and hooks, of a block having guide wings and a spout, and a cage communicating with the spout, springs carried by said block, the arms of one spring adapted to engage the holes and the arms of the other spring having a link connection with the hooks.

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

FRANCIS L. BLOCK.

Witnesses:

WILLEM PRIOR,
HENRY A. BLOCK.