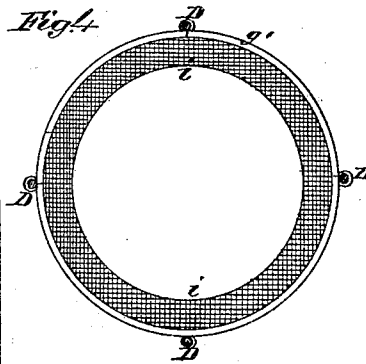
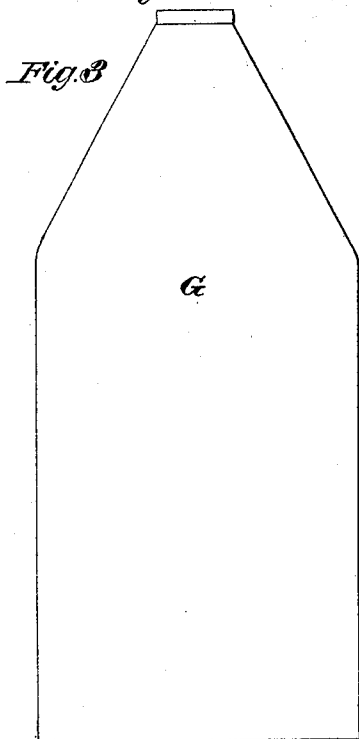
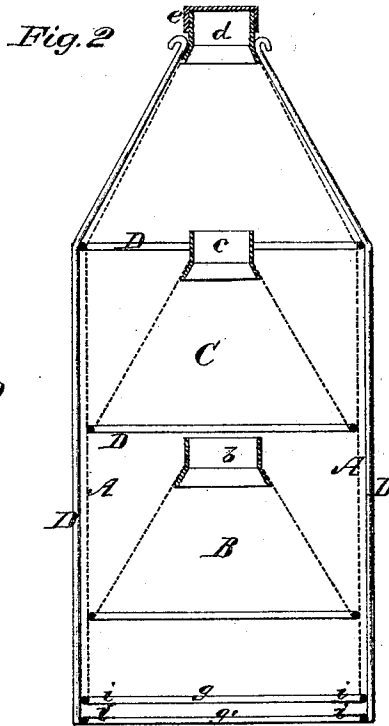
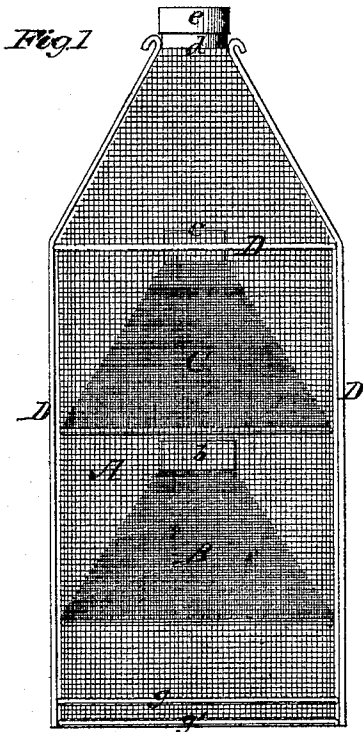


J. Parker,

Fly Trap.

NO. 109,444.

Patented Nov. 22, 1870.



Inventor
John Parker
by
Mason, Munick & Co., Attorneys.

Witnesses *R. J. Campbell*
J. N. Campbell

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PARKER, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLY-TRAPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 109,444, dated November 22, 1870.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, JOHN PARKER, of Dubuque, in the county of Dubuque and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Fly-Trap; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved trap. Fig. 2 is a diametrical section of the same. Fig. 3 shows a cover, which is used in connection with the trap. Fig. 4 is a section taken horizontally through the trap, between its bottom gauze flanges.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of my invention is to so construct a fly trap of wire-cloth, that, while the insects have free access to enter the trap, they will not be liable to escape from it again. Also, to provide for readily emptying the trap whenever desired.

The nature of my invention consists in a wire-cloth casing, terminating at its upper end in a discharge-nozzle, provided with a removable cover, in combination with internally-arranged cones of wire-cloth, and also with annular wire-cloth flanges arranged inside of said casing at the place for the entrance of the insects, as will be hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will explain its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents the casing of the trap, which is made of wire-cloth, of a cylindro-conical form, and strengthened by means of hoops and vertical rods D. Two of the vertical frame-rods may be extended up to the highest point of the casing, and hooked, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to receive the ends of a bail. The upper contracted end of the casing has a cylindrical nozzle, *d*, applied to it, which receives a cover, *e*. The lower end of the casing A terminates a short distance above the lower ends of the vertical frame-rods D, by a ring or hoop, *g*, to the inner part of which hoop a flange, *i*, of wire-cloth, is secured. Below this flange *i* is another annular flange, *i*, which is secured to a hoop, *g'*, that is attached rigidly or movably to the vertical frame-rods D. Between the rings *g g'* and flanges *i i* is a narrow annular passage for the entrance of insects into the lower apartment of the casing A. If the hoop *g'* and its flange *i'* are movable up or down, on

rods D, the entrance-passage can be contracted or enlarged at pleasure.

Above the upper flange *i*, and secured within the casing A, is a cone, B, of wire-cloth, terminated at its apex by a nozzle, *b*, and above this cone is another wire-cloth cone, which is also terminated by a nozzle, *c*. The bases of the cones are of the same diameter as the internal diameter of the cylindrical portion of casing A, and these cones are secured to the casing at their bases. By this arrangement it will be seen that the casing is divided interiorly into three apartments communicating with one another through the nozzles *b c* of the conical subdivisions B C.

The trap is arranged over a shallow plate containing some saccharine substance. The insects enter the first apartment between the two flanges *i i*, and, in their attempt to escape, they rise into the apartment between the two cones B C, and also into the apartment between the highest cone C and the conical top of the casing, from neither of which apartments will they be likely to return into the first or lowest one.

The flanges *i i* are intended to prevent, in any great measure, the escape of flies from the trap through the place of entrance.

These flanges are especially designed for preventing the escape of a species of fly denominated the "green fly," which is more likely to remain at the bottom of the trap than the common house-fly.

When a quantity of flies are entrapped they can be easily killed by placing the trap over a blazing fire, kindled with straw or other light substance, or the fumes of burning sulphur may be employed, for which latter purpose the cloth sack G, shown by Fig. 3, may be slipped over the trap to confine the fumes within it.

Having killed the flies, the cover *e* is removed, and the trap inverted and emptied.

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

The wire-cloth case A, provided with a removable cover, *e*, and divided internally by one or more conical partitions B C, in combination with the flanges *i i*, at the place for the entrance of the insects, substantially as described.

Witnesses: JOHN PARKER.

CHRISTOPHER BRADLEY,
JOSEPH NELSON.