

R. A. HAMPTON.
 MEANS FOR CATCHING INSECTS.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1909. RENEWED JAN. 7, 1911.

1,000,514.

Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

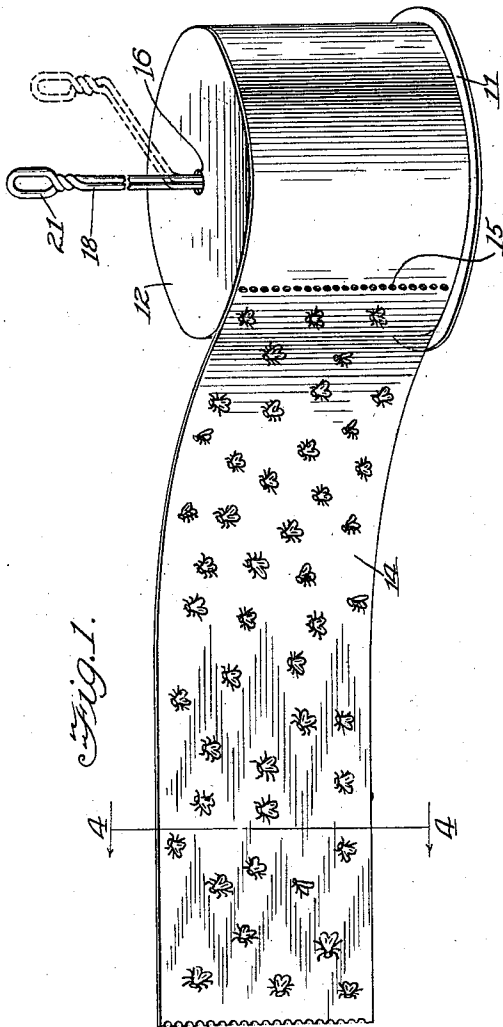


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

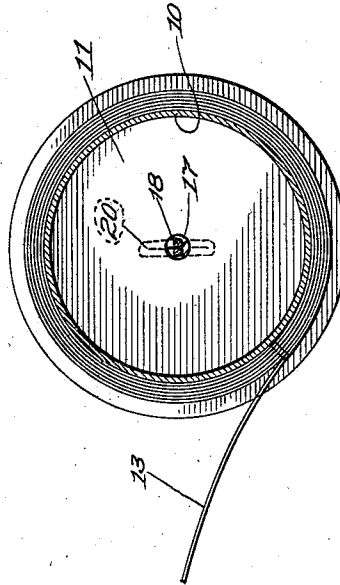


Fig. 3.

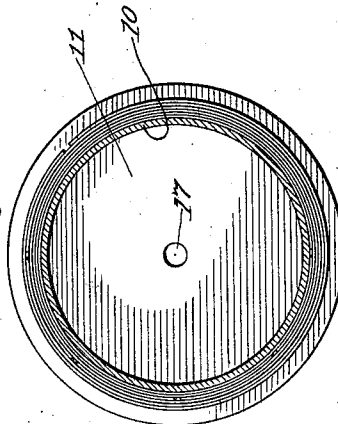
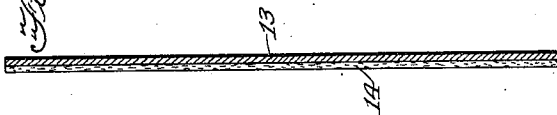


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:-
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Inventor:-
 Roxanna A. Hampton,
 by Jones, Addington & Ames,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MEANS FOR CATCHING INSECTS.

1,000,514.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

Application filed January 20, 1909, Serial No. 473,305. Renewed January 7, 1911. Serial No. 601,441.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROXANNA A. HAMPTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Means for Catching Insects, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in means for catching and destroying flies and other insects, one of the objects of the invention being to provide a device of this class in which material coated with an adhesive substance is employed and in which the disadvantages incident to the use of such material in the ordinary way are overcome.

Another object is to provide a device for this purpose which may be economically manufactured.

Another object is to provide a device which can be placed in locations where flies will be most likely to be found and where the device itself will be out of the way. For instance, the device may be suspended from a chandelier or other gas fixture or may be supported by a nail driven into the wall.

In the accomplishment of the above objects I provide a suitable holder which is furnished to the consumer with a supply of material, such as paper, thereon, said material being coated with a suitable adhesive substance adapted to catch and retain insects that alight thereupon, the device being so arranged that when a portion of the coated material has been used this portion may be removed and another portion of fresh material will be exposed to view by the removal of the used part. The holder may take the form of a drum arranged to revolve on a spindle which supports it, and the material which carries the adhesive substance may be a long strip of paper wound in successive layers about the drum, this paper being provided with rows of perforations extending thereacross at intervals. The distance between the rows of perforations will preferably be substantially equal to the circumference of the drum, whereby after the outer layer of paper has been exposed for a time, this layer may be unwound from the drum and torn off at the first row of perforations, whereupon the device is again ready for use with a fresh layer of paper exposed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device with a layer of paper unwound therefrom and ready to be torn off; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same with the upper end of the drum removed; Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but shows a modification; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the strip of paper, the section being taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

In these drawings, 10 is a hollow cylinder constructed of paste-board or other suitable material, to the lower end of which is secured a disk 11 and to the upper end of which is secured another disk 12. The cylinder 10 and disks 11 and 12 form the drum on which the paper is wound. The upper disk 12 is given a diameter slightly larger than that of the cylinder, while the lower disk 11 is made still larger. Wound spirally on the drum in successive layers is a strip of material 13, preferably paper. This paper strip is provided on one or both sides with a coating 14 of a composition which is sufficiently soft and adhesive for the purpose of entangling flies that alight thereupon but which is not sufficiently liquid so that it would run down to the lower edge of the paper.

In Fig. 4 the thickness of the paper and of the adhesive coating is exaggerated, while in the other figures it is not attempted to show the coating.

The strip of paper 13 is provided with rows of perforations 15 extending crosswise of the strip at such intervals that the distance between two adjacent rows is substantially the same as the distance around the drum. When the outer layer of paper has been exposed for a time and a sufficient number of flies have become attached thereto, the paper may be unrolled as far as the first row of perforations and may then be torn off at this point, leaving another layer of fresh paper on the exterior of the drum. If, because of an extended period of extremely warm weather, the adhesive coating on the paper should become unduly softened and the flies should become detached from the paper and fall therefrom, the widened rim formed by the extension of the disk 11 beyond the roll of paper would receive the flies thereupon and prevent the same from falling to the floor.

Each of the disks 11 and 12 is provided

with a central perforation, designated 16 and 17 respectively. Through these perforations extends a wire 18 by means of which the device may be supported. The lower
 5 end of this wire 18 is spread outwardly at 20 to prevent the wire being drawn out of the opening, and the upper end of said wire is formed into a loop 21, by means of which the device may be suspended from a chan-
 10 delier or the like. When the wire is bent to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 the device may be hung on a nail driven into the wall.

If desired, the paper may, instead of being made in one continuous strip, be made
 15 in a number of separate pieces, each of which is of such length that it will extend once around the drum. In Fig. 3 I have shown the device thus provided with short
 20 lengths of paper, the successive layers being put on in such a way that the meeting ends of one layer do not come opposite the meeting ends of the layer immediately under it.

Evidently means may be provided for
 25 suspending the drum other than the wire shown in Fig. 1, and of course the drum may be set down upon a table or other support, in which case the wire would not be
 30 needed.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

The combination of a drum having an aperture located centrally in each of its ends, 35 a wire upon which the drum revolves, said wire extending through said aperture and being formed at its lower end with a cross piece for preventing withdrawal, and at its upper end with a supporting loop, a strip 40 of paper provided with a coating of adhesive matter wound on said drum, said strip of paper being provided with a plurality of rows of perforations extending thereacross, said rows being separated by a distance ap- 45 proximately equal to the circumference of said drum, and an upper and lower flange secured to said drum for preventing contact of the adhesive matter with a wall or the like, the lower flange being of greater di- 50 ameter than the upper flange whereby space is provided for receiving any of said adhesive matter that may fall from said paper strip.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto sub- 55 scribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ROXANNA A. HAMPTON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES G. COPE,
 C. L. HOPKINS.