(No Model.)

M. F. SALLADE.

INSECT TRAP.

No. 418,233. Patented Dec. 31, 1889.

Fig. 1.

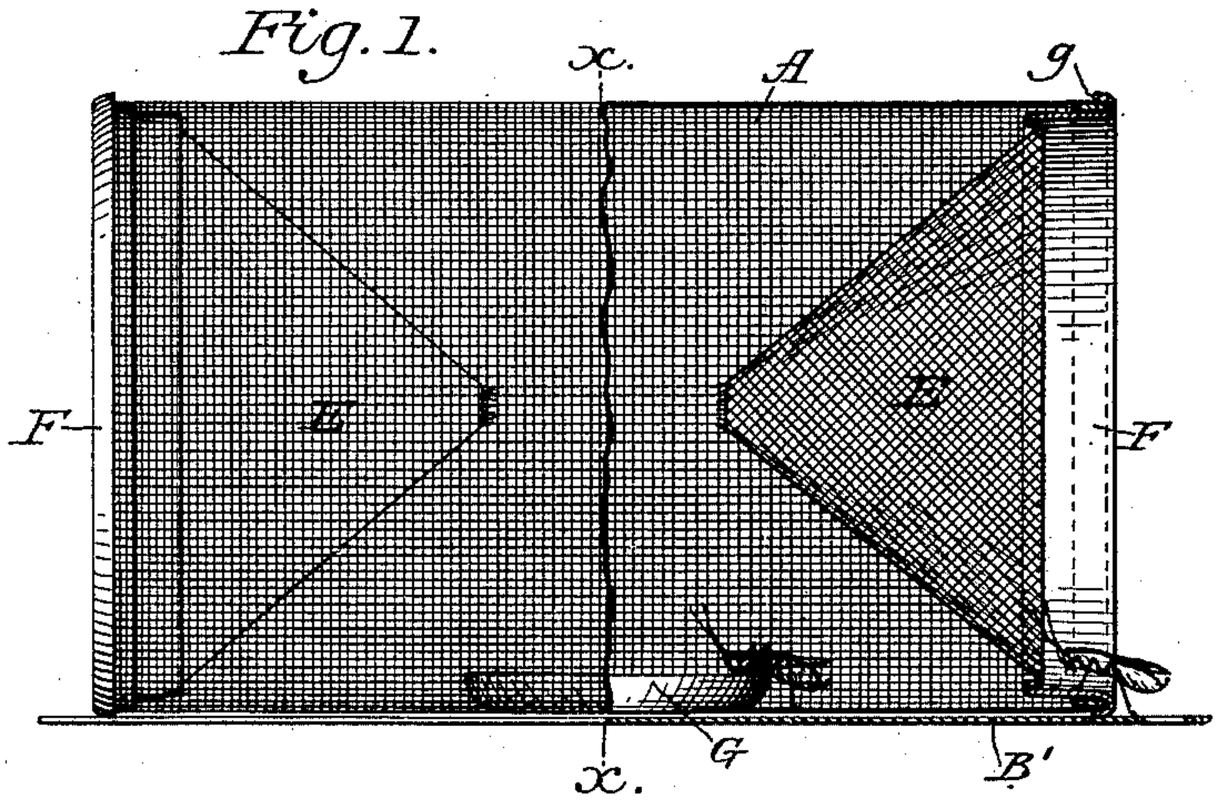


Fig. 2.

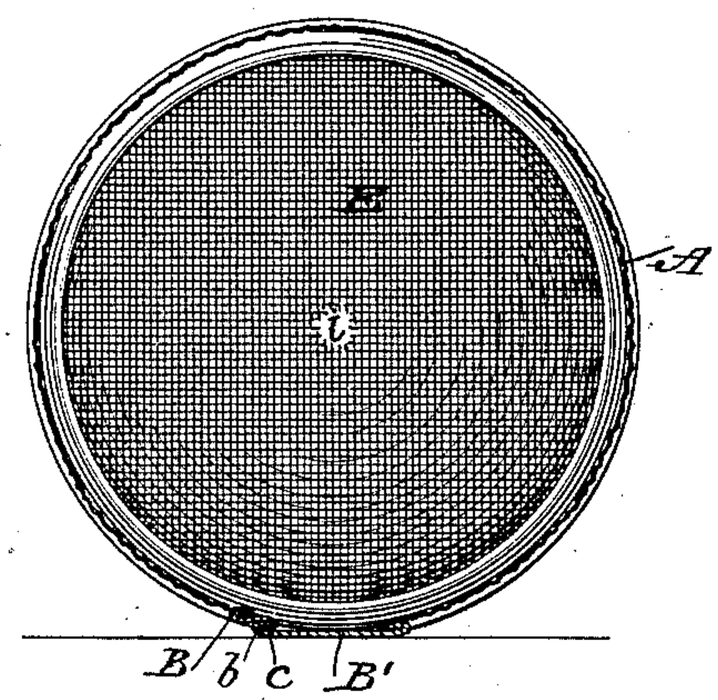
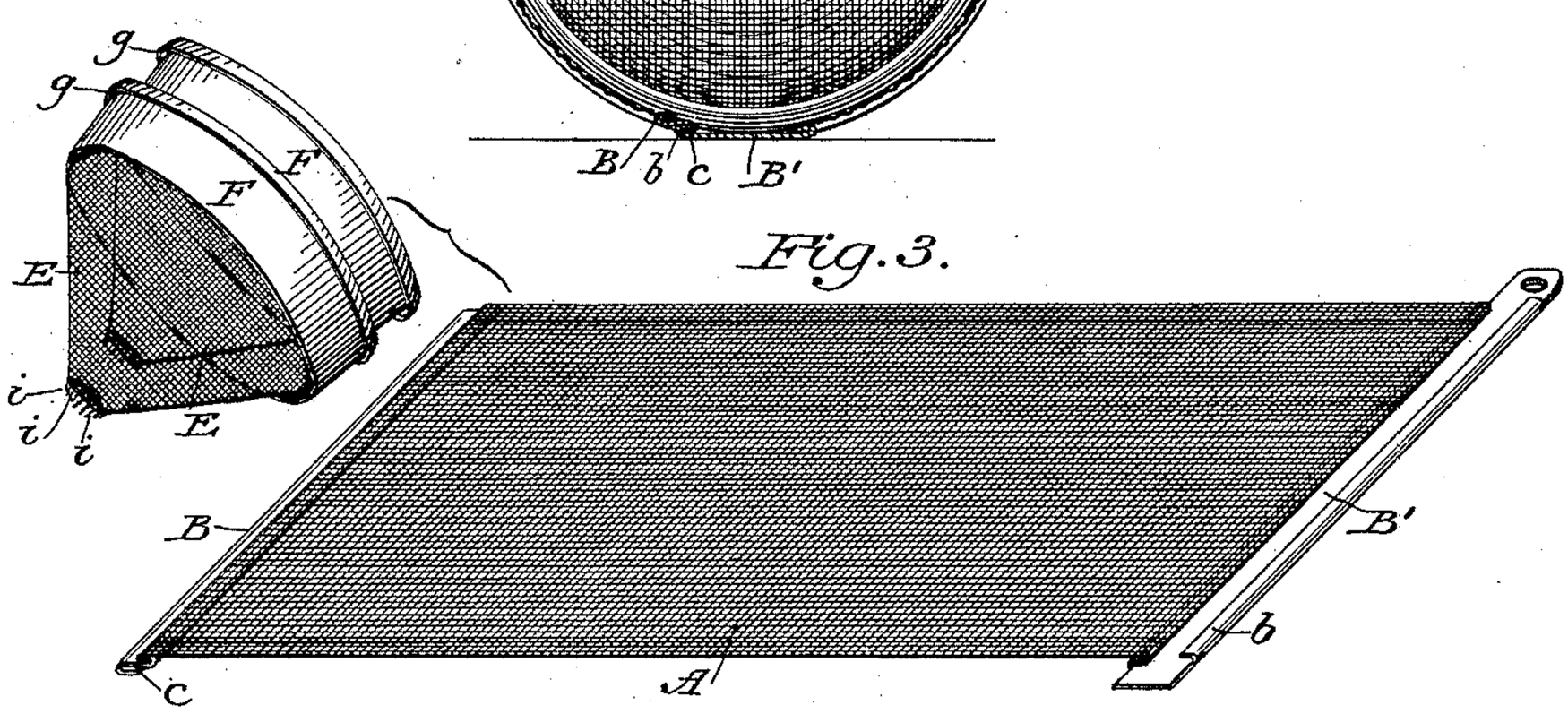


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INSECT-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,233, dated December 31, 1889.

Application filed July 18, 1889. Serial No. 317,905. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY F. SALLADE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Insect-Traps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improved construction of trap for catching beetles, roaches, and similar creeping insects, and has for its object to provide a cheap efficient trap, which will admit of being taken apart and opened out for cleansing and for facility of transportation.

It consists of a piece of wire-gauze, re-enforced at its ends by metallic plates adapted to catch or hook together, whereby the gauze is made to form a cylindrical case for which the metallic plates will constitute a longitudinal base, and of conical end pieces of wire-gauze perforated at their apices and re-enforced at their edges by metallic hoops or bands adapted to embrace the ends of the cylindrical case, all as is hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in longitudinal vertical section, of my improved insect-trap complete; Fig. 2, a transverse section in line *x x* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a view in perspective of the body and end pieces of the trap detached, with the body-piece opened out in readiness to be packed for transportation.

A in said drawings represents a sheet of wire-gauze, of a width corresponding to the length desired in the complete trap, and of a length corresponding to the required circumference thereof. The ends of this sheet of fine wire-gauze are firmly united and secured to the edges of strips B B′, of tin or other sheet metal. One of said strips B is made narrower than the other B′, and has its outer edge turned over upon itself to form a longitudinal hook *c*, extending the entire length of the strip, which corresponds with the width of the piece of gauze. The wider end strip B′ is made preferably longer than the strip B, and so much of its outer edge as corresponds with the width of the gauze A is bent over to form an extended hook *b* on the face of the plate opposite to that upon which the hook of the narrow strip B is formed, so that by rolling the piece of gauze A, Fig. 3, into a cylindrical form, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and thereby bringing the parallel strips B and B′ together, the hooks *c* and *b* may be made to engage and interlock, as shown in Fig. 2. The ends of this wire-gauze cylinder are closed by means of end pieces, each constructed of a cone E, of wire-gauze, perforated at its apex and made fast at its base to the inner rim of an annular metallic band or hoop F, whose outer edge is bent over upon itself to form a continuous circumferential hook *g*, adapted to engage and receive the edge of either end of the cylinder, formed as above described, the diameter of the hook F being slightly less than that of said cylinder, so that it may enter the cylinder and re-enforce it, with the cone E of wire-gauze projecting inward, as shown in Fig. 1. The wires terminating at the perforated apex of the inwardly-projecting cone E in each end piece are left to extend out beyond the perforation, as at *i i*, to form a barrier which will prevent the return of an insect which has passed inward through the opening.

The longitudinal wider metallic strip B′, by which the edges of the body-piece A of the cylinder are confined, serves as a base-plate for the device, which will prevent it from rolling when set upon the floor.

A shallow metallic dish or vessel G may be provided in which to place suitable bait for the insects. The insects, attracted by the bait, will crawl up into the conical end pieces E E, and find entrance into the trap through the perforation at the apex of each, their escape from the trap through the same openings being prevented by the inwardly-projecting free ends *i i* of the wires encircling it, as described and illustrated.

To remove the insects, it is only necessary to take off one of the end pieces, but in packing a number of traps for transportation both end pieces are removed, whereupon the edges of the body-piece A may be unhooked and the piece opened out, the end pieces being nested one in the other, all as shown in Fig. 3.

I claim as my invention—

In an insect-trap, the loose reticulated body-

piece having fastening-plates secured to two of its opposite edges to engage each other and closely unite said edges, in combination with separate conical apically-perforated cap-plates adapted to fit upon and embrace the ends of the body-piece when its opposite edges are united by said fastening-plates to form a cylinder thereof, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARY F. SALLADE.

Witnesses:
A. N. JESBERA,
E. M. WATSON.