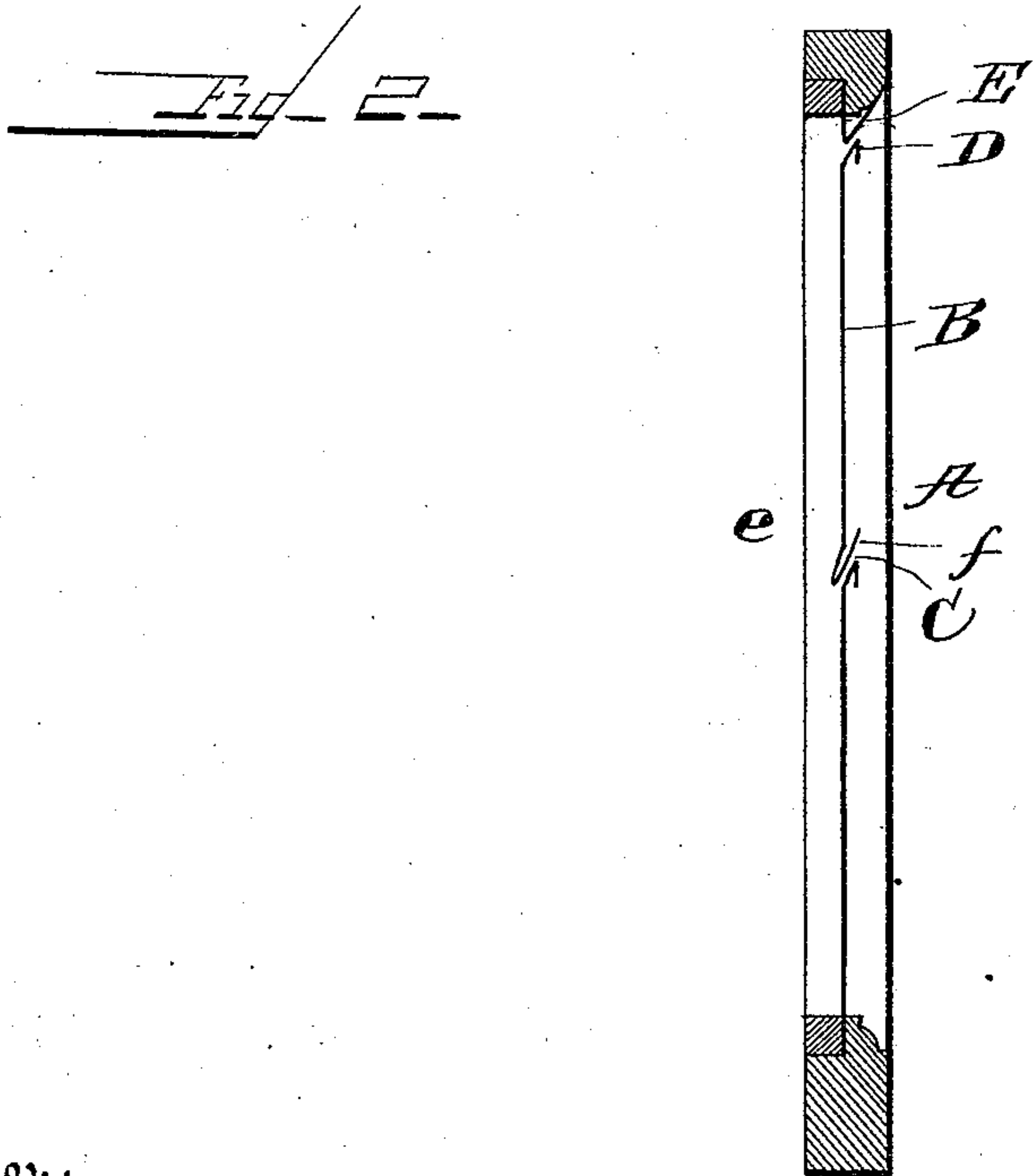
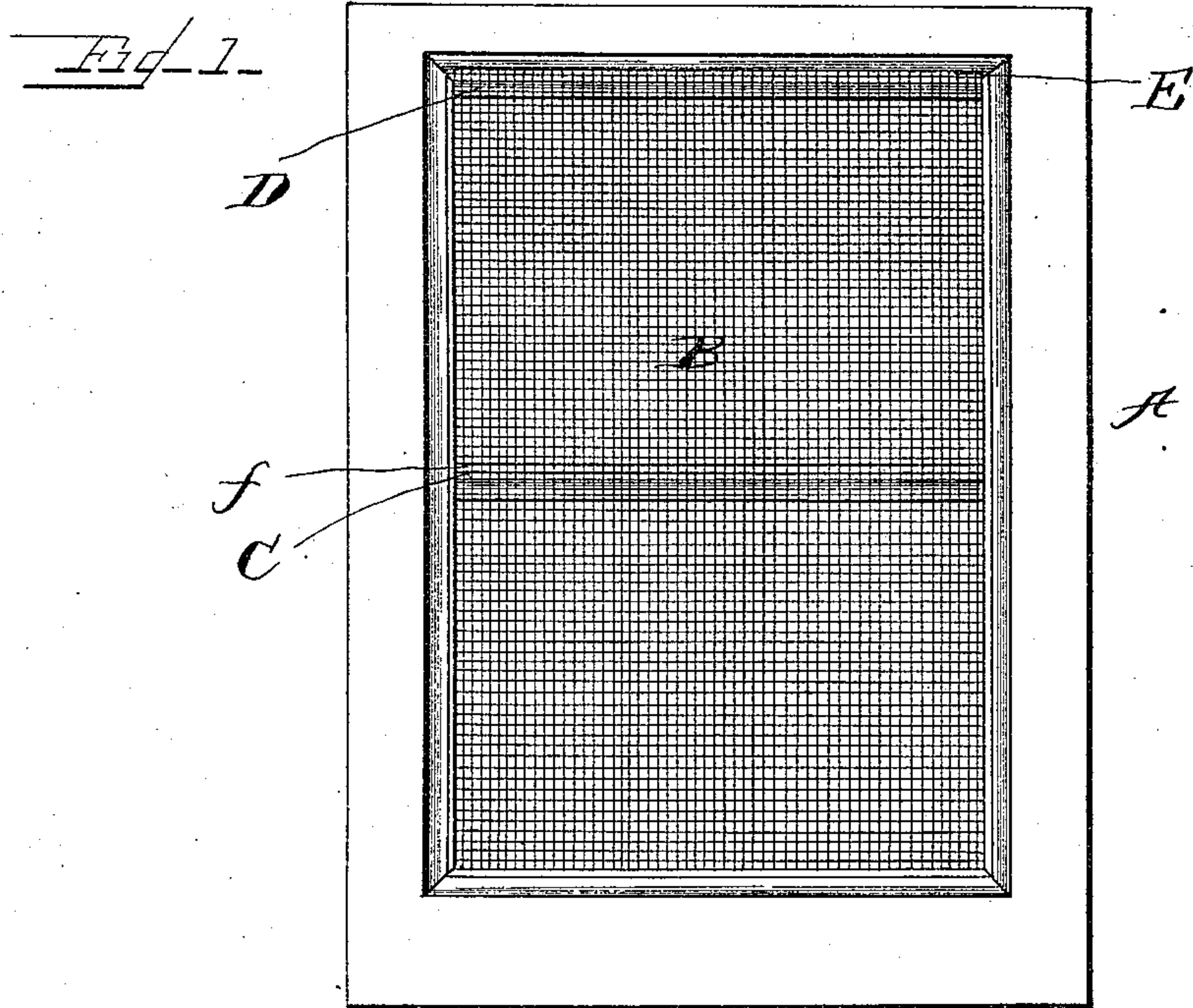


(No Model.)

M. H. BLAISDELL.
FLY SCREEN FOR WINDOWS, DOORS, &c.

No. 532,439.

Patented Jan. 15, 1895.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY HALL BLAISDELL, OF LEWISTON, MAINE.

FLY-SCREEN FOR WINDOWS, DOORS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,439, dated January 15, 1895.

Application filed April 23, 1894. Serial No. 508,590. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY HALL BLAISDELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lewiston, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fly-Screens for Windows, Doors, &c.; and I do hereby 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 improvements in window and door screens used for the exclusion of flies and other insects from dwellings, &c.

The object of the invention is to take advantage of the well-known desire of insects to crawl upward and to provide them with an exit from but not an entrance to said dwellings.

To this end the invention consists in the formation of transverse openings the full width of the screen centrally in the body and at the top at the meeting-ends of an upper and lower section of said screen the said openings being formed by the peculiar formation of the angles in the meeting-ends of said sections so as to provide an exit for the insects as well as to turn them back in their course upon the screen after being excluded and prevent their crawling back through the passages or openings again into the room.

In the accompanying drawings to which reference is made and which fully illustrate my invention Figure 1, is an outside elevation of my improved screen as applied to a window sash or frame, and Fig. 2, is a central vertical section.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A, designates the window or door frame and B, the netting or wire screen applied thereto with its body standing in a vertical plane. Said netting must be made of wire. At the center of the screen or the point where the upper and lower sections meet is a transverse opening C, extending throughout the width of the screen out through which the insects make their exit. Great advantages are thus derived from the peculiar formation and arrangement of the angles in the upper and lower sections of the screen by which this opening as well as another above

it is formed for the exit of the flies or other insects where the same are prevented from effecting an entrance back again into the dwelling. Another opening D, similar to the one just referred to is formed at the top of the screen for a similar purpose *i. e.* for the exit of the insects. The angles made in the upper and lower sections of the screen by which these openings are formed, will now be fully described.

Secured transversely to the top and under side of the window or door frame A, is a strip of netting or wire-gauze E, extending the whole width of the screen and inclined at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and which is separate and disconnected from the upper end of the upper section of the screen and constitutes one side of the opening D. The other or opposite side of the opening D is formed by the upper end of the upper section of the screen which very slightly curves at the point where it is bent over outwardly or toward the outer surface of the screen, and which describes an acute angle. The lower end of this upper section of the screen is slightly curved inwardly, as at *e*, and bent upon itself at *f*, forming an acute angle. The point where bent lies in an opposite direction to the apex of the angle of the upper end of the upper screen section and constitutes one, or the upper side of the inclined opening C. The upper or meeting end of the lower screen is also very slightly curved from the point where it is bent over and describes another acute angle the apex of which lies in the same direction or plane as that of the apex of the upper end of the upper section of the screen and constitutes the other or opposite side of the opening C, providing an inclined opening and an indirect passage.

By such construction of screen as above described the insects within the dwelling which alight upon the inner side of the screen sections, as they crawl upward will find a free exit through the openings C and D, and will pass directly through the same from the dwelling into the outside atmosphere. When, however, they alight upon the outer surface of the screen and crawl upward they will pass directly up between or within the angles formed in the sections of the screen upon the outer face thereof and their course will be directed back from an upwardly direction

and away from the openings as it is impossible for them to effect an entrance into the inside of the house and through the openings in consequence of the peculiar construction
5 or formation of the angles forming the openings in the top and body of the screen sections for preventing the return of the insects through said openings.

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

A fly screen comprising three parts the upper section having its upper end bent upon itself leaving an inclined portion terminat-
15 ing in a vertical depending flange the lower

end bent in V-shaped form, the end thereof being inclined upwardly and outwardly the upper end of lower section bent in a similar manner to upper end of the upper section; the strip arranged above the top section, 20 said sections being separated to form transverse inclined openings between the same and the strip substantially as described.

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

MARY HALL BLAISDELL.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. CROCKETT,
S. A. BLAISDELL.