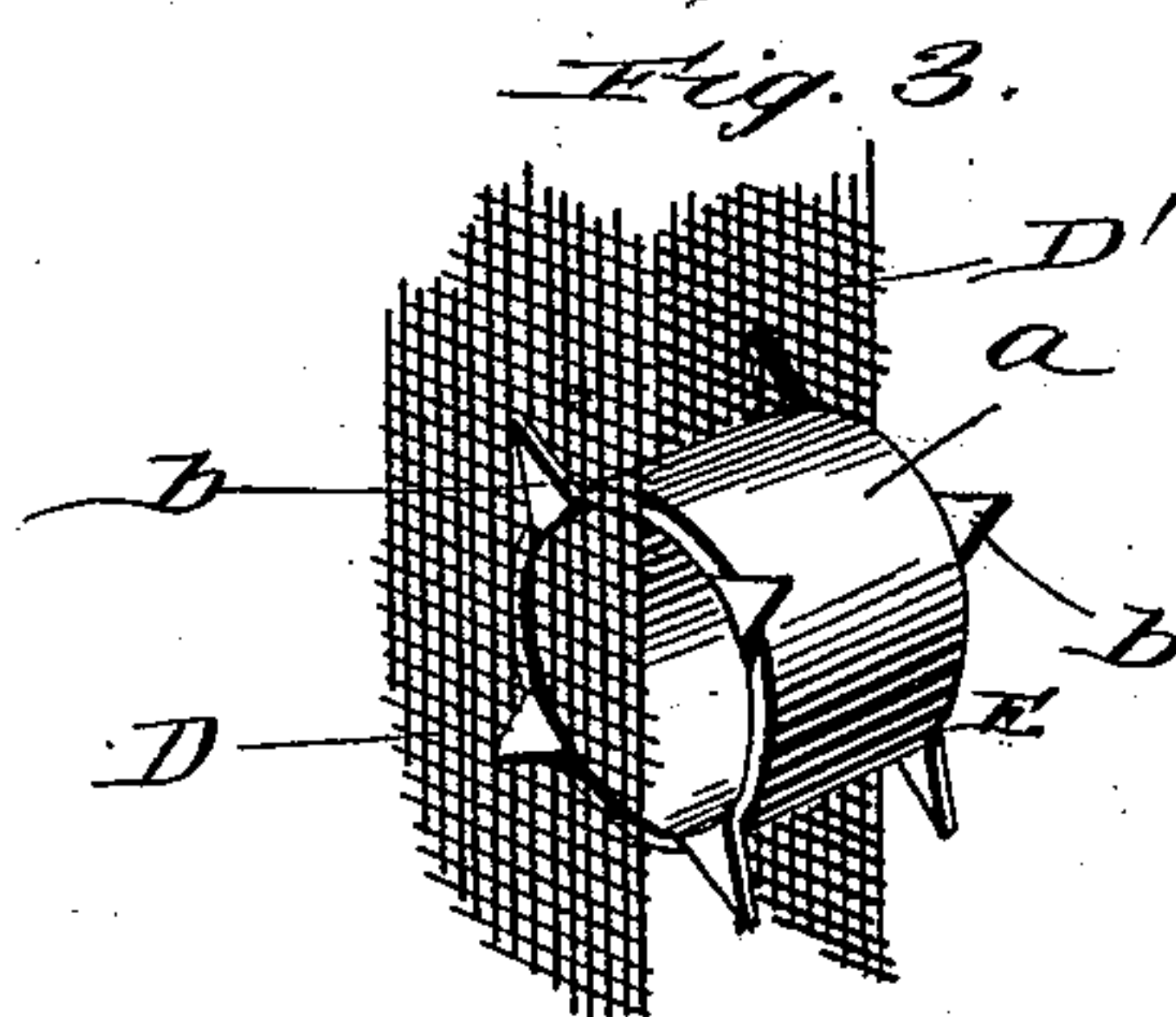
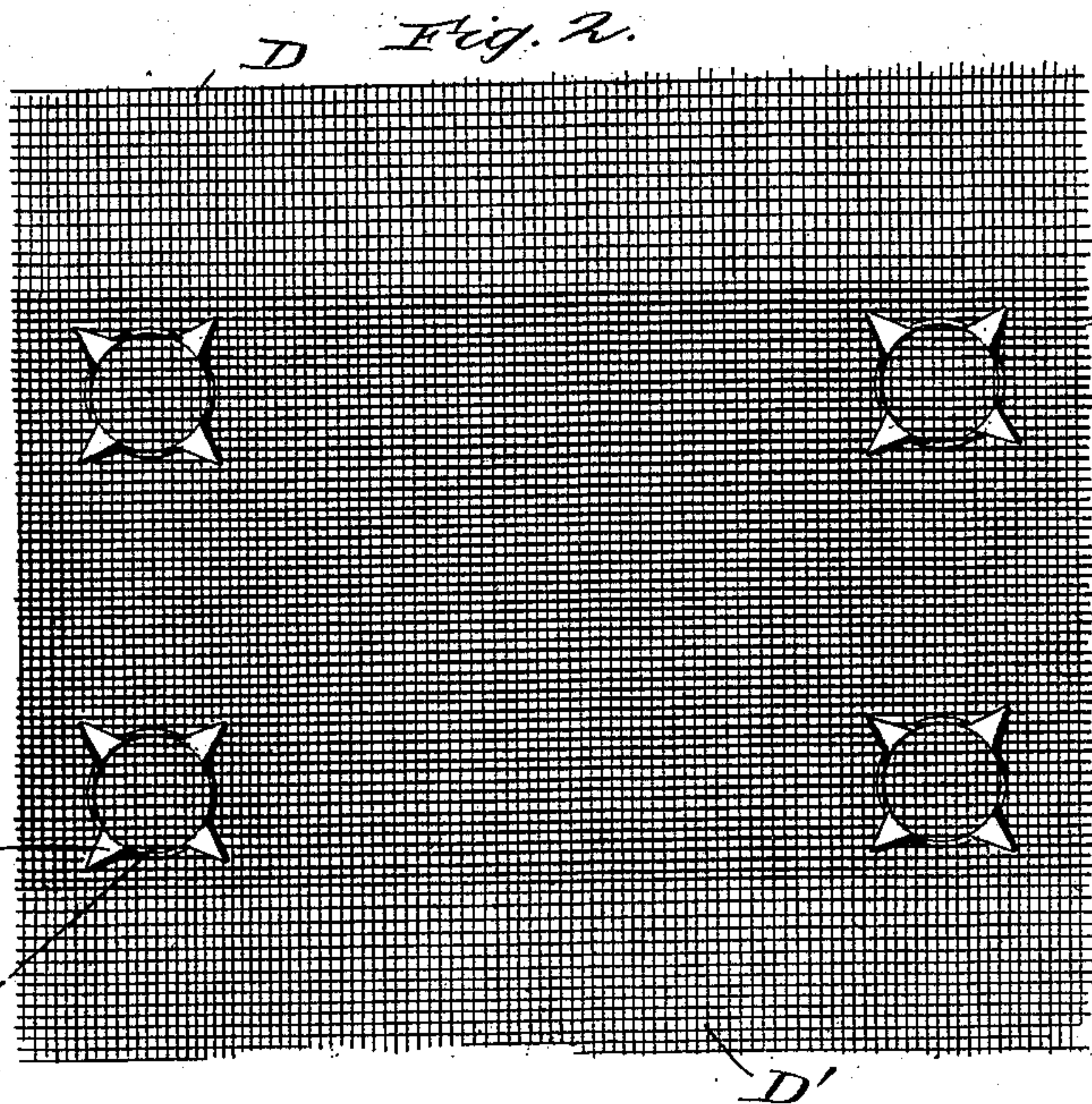
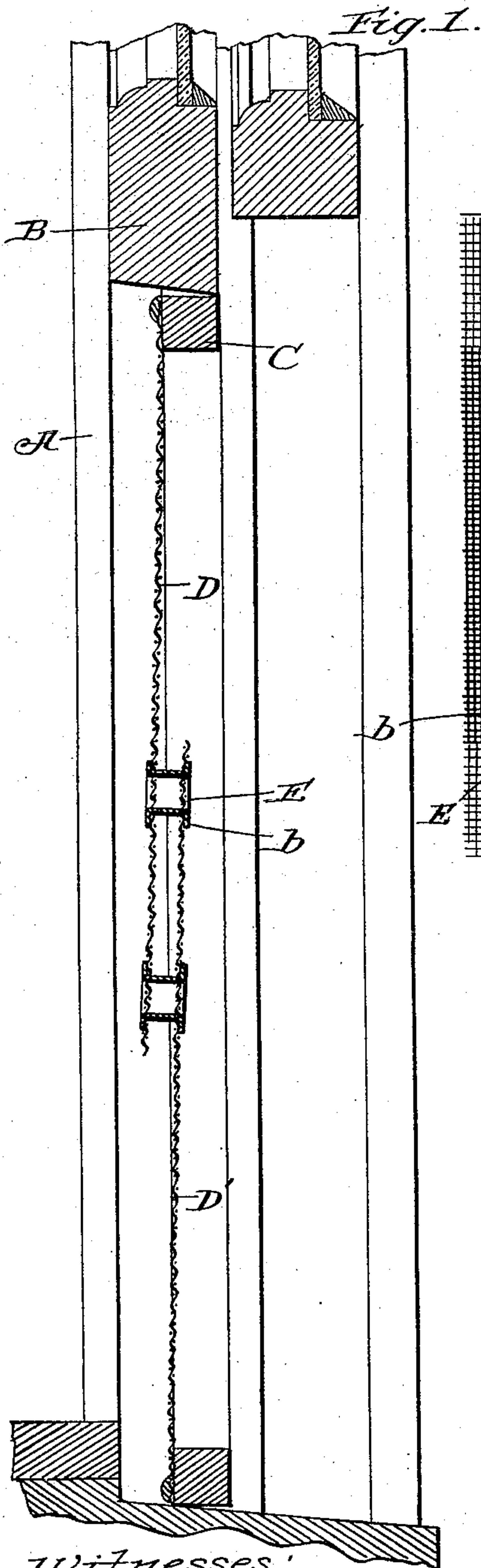


(No Model.)

S. R. DEACON & R. F. LOTSPEICH.
FLY SCREEN.

No. 534,363.

Patented Feb. 19, 1895.



Witnesses:
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N. F. Matthews.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY R. DEACON AND RHOTEN F. LOTSPEICH, OF LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA.

FLY-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,363, dated February 19, 1895.

Application filed October 3, 1894. Serial No. 524,803. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SIDNEY R. DEACON and RHOTEN F. LOTSPEICH, citizens of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fly-Screens; and we 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.

Our invention relates to improvements in that class of fly screens which comprise two lapped sections and means for holding the lapped portions of the sections apart so as to take advantage of the instinct which prompts flies to walk up a vertical or approximately vertical surface and thereby lead them out of a room; and it has for its general object to provide such a screen or similar device comprising two lapped sections of wire or other textile and tubular rivets connecting the sections and holding the same apart and this without obstructing the passage of the light through the screen or rendering the same unsightly.

With the foregoing end in view the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claim when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a vertical, transverse section of a window screen embodying our invention, in position in a window casing. Fig. 2, is an enlarged, detail elevation illustrating two sections of wire screen connected together and held apart in a lapped position by the tubular rivets, and Fig. 3, is a detail, enlarged, perspective view illustrating two sections of screen connected by a rivet; the sections being broken away to permit of better illustration of the rivet.

Referring by letter to said drawings:—A, indicates a window casing.

B, indicates a sliding sash:

C, indicates the screen frame which may be of wood or other suitable material.

D, D', respectively indicate the upper and lower wire screen sections which are lapped as shown and may be connected to the frame

C, in the ordinary or any approved manner, and E, indicates the rivets for connecting the

lapped portions of the screen sections and holding the same apart in their lapped positions so as to enable a fly crawling up the inside of the lower section to pass between the lapped portions of the sections and out of the room. These rivets E, may be made of sheet metal or other suitable material and they respectively comprise the body portion *a*, which is tubular with both ends open so as to permit the passage of light and the four, more or less, tongues *b*, at each end of the body. The body portions *a*, of the several rivets are designed and adapted to be interposed between the screen sections D, D', as better shown in Fig. 3, so as to securely hold said sections apart, and the tongues *b*, at each end of the bodies *a*, are designed and adapted to be passed through the meshes of the screen sections and bent back upon the same so as to securely connect said sections to the bodies of the rivets and consequently with each other.

The rivets E, are preferably arranged in pairs, one above the other and at suitable intervals apart as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to effect a strong and rigid connection between the lapped portions of the sections D, D', and when they are employed to connect two screen sections, the rivets may be interposed between and connected to the sections before or after said sections are connected to the frame C, as is found most desirable.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

The combination with two lapped sections or pieces of material D, D', of the rivets E, comprising the tubular bodies *a*, open at opposite ends and interposed between the lapped sections or pieces of material so as to hold the same apart, and the tongues *b*, at the opposite ends of the bodies passed through the lapped sections or pieces of material and bent upon the same so as to connect said sections with the bodies *a*, and consequently with each other, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

SIDNEY R. DEACON.

RHOTEN F. LOTSPEICH.

Witnesses:

JOHN MCCONNACHIE,
J. F. JOHNSON.