

(No Model.)

A. J. COLLAR.
WINDOW FLY ESCAPE.

No. 596,805.

Patented Jan. 4, 1898.

Fig. 1.

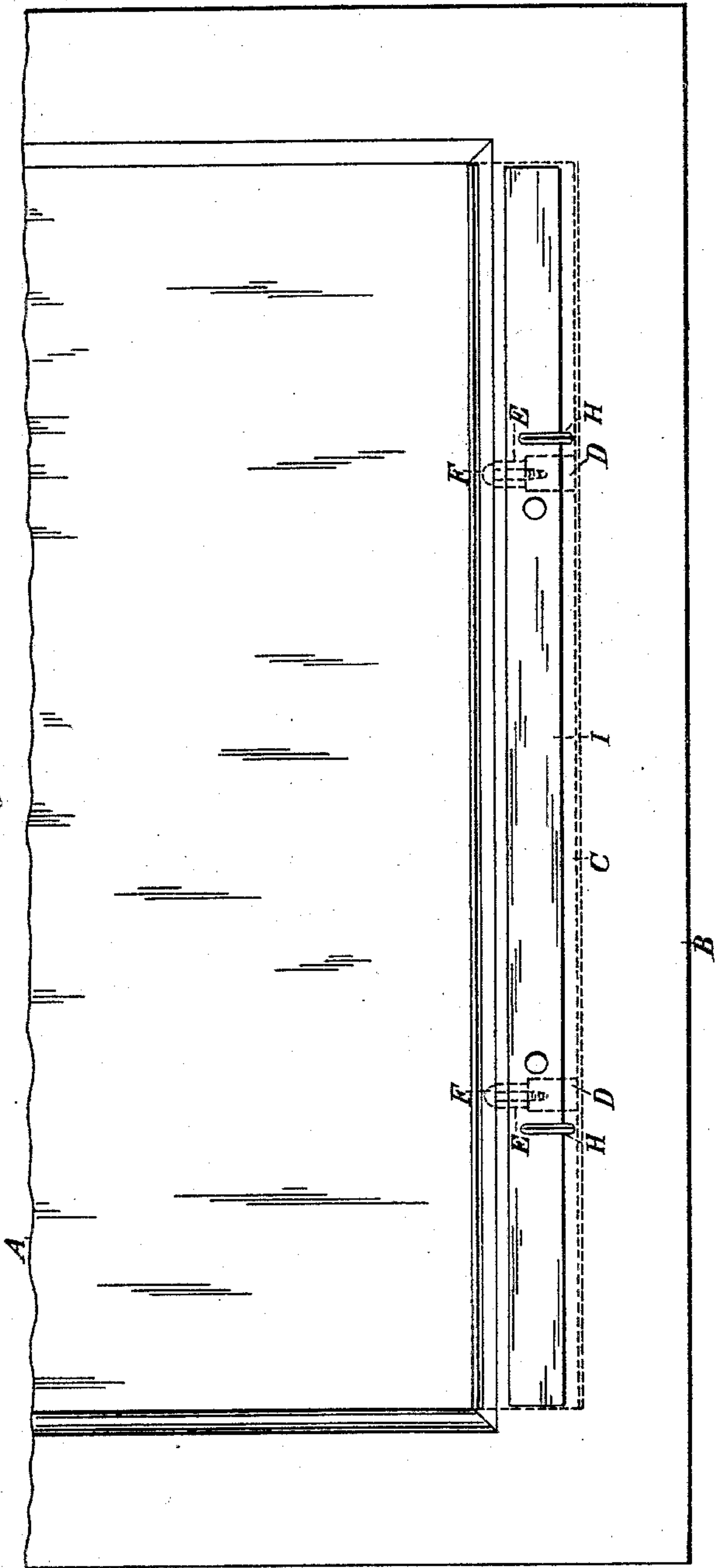


Fig. 3.

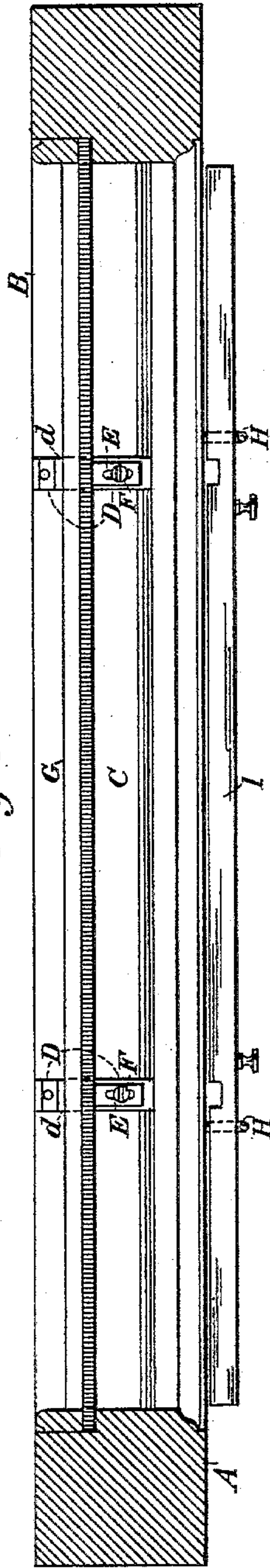
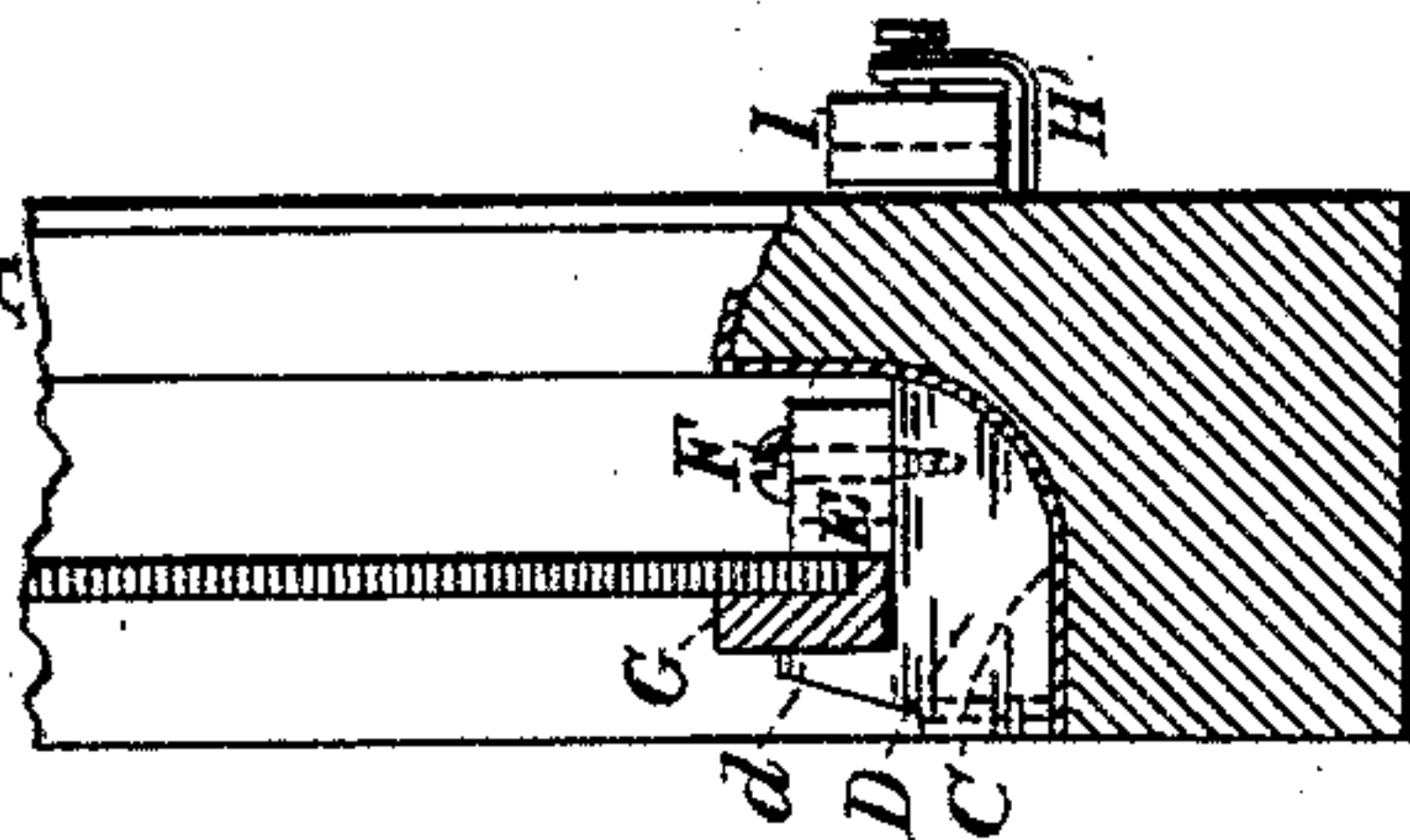


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADONIRAM J. COLLAR, OF YREKA, CALIFORNIA.

WINDOW FLY-ESCAPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 596,805, dated January 4, 1898.

Application filed June 4, 1897. Serial No. 639,438. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADONIRAM J. COLLAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yreka, county of Siskiyou, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Window Fly-Escapes; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to that class of inventions known as "insect-guards;" and its object is to provide a cheap and effectual means for reducing the number of common house-flies and other insects which congregate in rooms in the summer season. I accomplish this object by providing a means of exit for such insects at or near the bottom of the window-panes.

My invention consists of a horizontal aperture or slot between the window-sash and the pane and means whereby such aperture is made effectual for the purpose required.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my device. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section. Fig. 3 is a plan view. A is a front elevation of the inside of an ordinary window-sash. B is the bottom bar thereof, which is cut away to receive a curved metal plate C, adapted to rest on the bar and form a narrow channel between the glass and the bottom of the channel thus formed, so that flies may pass under the lower edge of the glass and escape without obstruction such as the sash itself would present. If preferred, the lower edge of the glass may be cut off instead of cutting the sash.

D are blocks rounded at their inner ends so as to fit the curve of the plate C and having the vertical projections *d* at their outer ends and the threaded screw-holes in the ends. Each of these blocks is provided with a slotted piece E, fitting on the top and interior to the glass and slotted to receive a set-screw F, so that it may be adjusted to clamp any thickness of glass between itself and the exterior lug *d*.

G is a bar cemented across the lower edge and the exterior side of the glass to serve as a supporting strip and stop projecting exterior to the glass and supported at either end.

Any number of blocks D necessary to properly support and steady the glass may be used. The upper portion of one side of the

bar G is cut away, so as to form a rest for the window-pane, which is secured to it. On the inside of the lower sash-bar, at a convenient distance from its top, hooks or rests H are fixed, adapted to hold the bar I, which may be placed in the aperture between the plate C and the bar G when for any purpose it is desired to close that aperture.

My invention operates as follows: House-flies and other flying insects while flying up and down against a window-pane arrive sooner or later at the bottom of the pane and, there being no means of escape, die there in large numbers and also soil the pane to a considerable extent.

When a window-sash is provided with my invention, a ready means of escape is furnished for the insects, and on reaching the bottom of the pane they fall, fly, or crawl through the aperture into the open air. It is the habit of house-flies and many other insects in early morning in warm summer weather to seek to leave the cooler atmosphere of a room for the sunshine outside; but they are prevented from doing so by reason of the windows being closed, and, finding no means of escape, they remain in the room to the annoyance of its occupants and injury to the cleanliness of the windows and the paint and varnish of the furniture. By opening the window slightly this nuisance may be somewhat modified; but the projection of the lower bar of the sash from the pane, as in ordinary windows, hinders the insects in their efforts to escape to the outer air, while my invention obviates this difficulty and provides an unobstructed means of egress. It is true that so long as the aperture remains open the insects may return through it into the room; but they are less liable to do so where a ridge, as formed by the bar G, impedes their progress, and, moreover, their tendency is not to do so until the air of the room has become heated or the outside temperature lowered, when the bar I can be placed in the aperture and the means of ingress stopped.

The device is especially useful for the large exhibition or show windows of stores.

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

1. The combination with a window-sash of

means whereby an aperture is created between the bottom bar of the sash and the window-pane, such means consisting of a channel cut in the upper exterior edge of said bar, 5 a curved plate coinciding with said channel, blocks secured to said plate and sash-bar, a bar extending across the lower edge of the glass, resting on said blocks, and supporting the window-pane, and means whereby said 10 blocks may be adjusted to carry bars and panes of different thickness.

2. A window-sash having a channeled bottom bar, a curved plate coinciding with said channeled bar, blocks secured to said plate 15 and bar and having vertically-extended projections at their rear ends, a bar extending transversely across the window and adapted to carry the window-pane, and slotted guide-pieces movably attached to the tops of said 20 blocks by means of set-screws.

3. In a window, a channel extending across between the upper edge of the lower sash-bar and the bottom of the glass which is fixed in

the sash, a bar fixed to the exterior of the bottom of the glass to form a support with an 25 outwardly-projecting ledge and without obstruction along the inner lower edge of the glass, and supporting-blocks interposed between the bottom of the channel and the glass. 30 with lugs so adjustable as to clamp the glass between them.

4. A window having the exterior portion of the lower sash-bar cut away below the glass to form a concave outwardly-facing channel 35 from end to end, a smooth lining for said channel, a bar fixed to the lower edge and exterior face of the glass, supporting-blocks fitting and secured in the channel to support the edge of the glass, and adjustable clamping-lugs between which the edge of the glass is retained. 40

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ADONIRAM J. COLLAR.

Witnesses:

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