(No Model.)

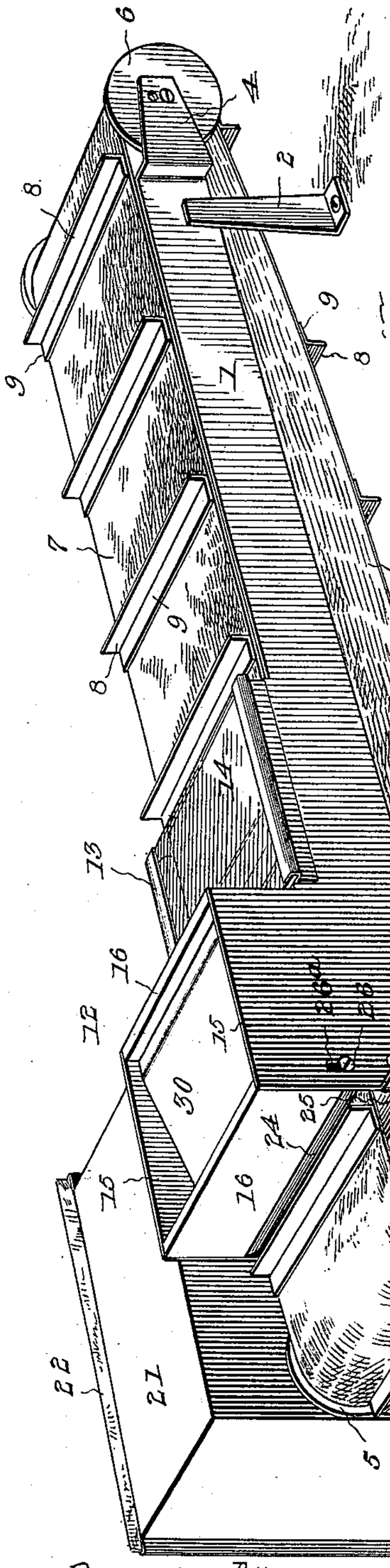
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. CLEMENT.

FLY TRAP.

No. 602,126. Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

E. F. Brown

J. F. J. Riley

Inventor

Trasimund Clement

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. CLEMENT.

FLY TRAP.

No. 602,126. Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

Fig. 1.

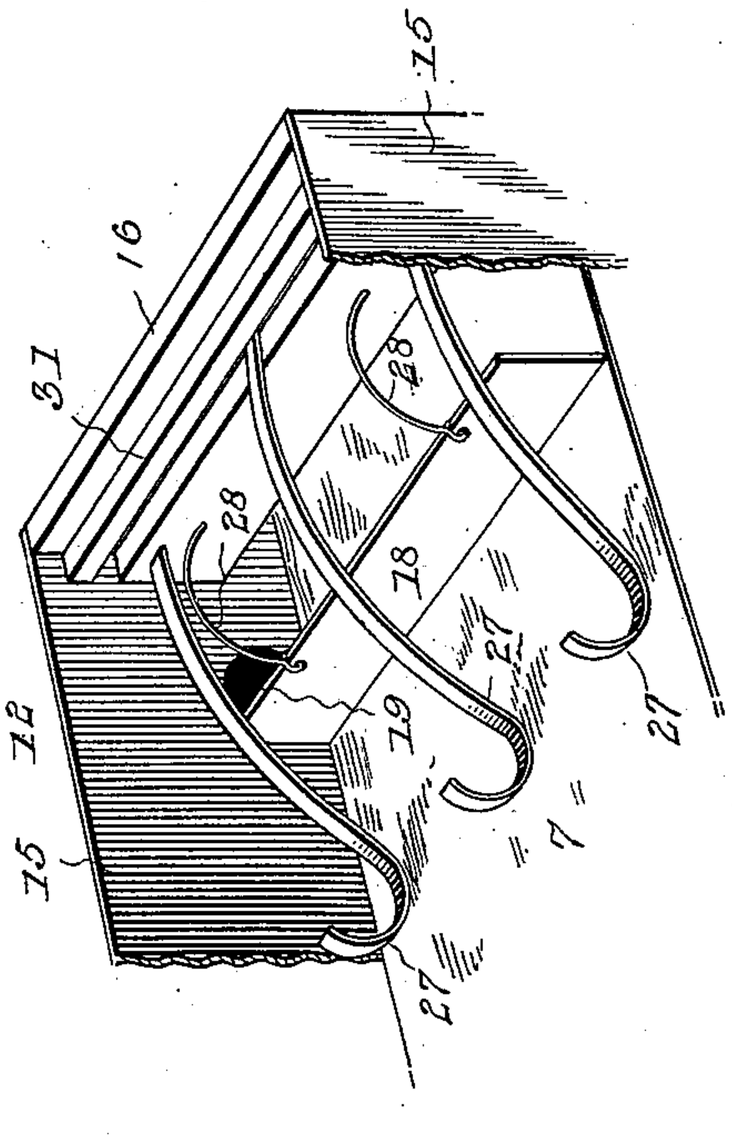


Fig. 2.

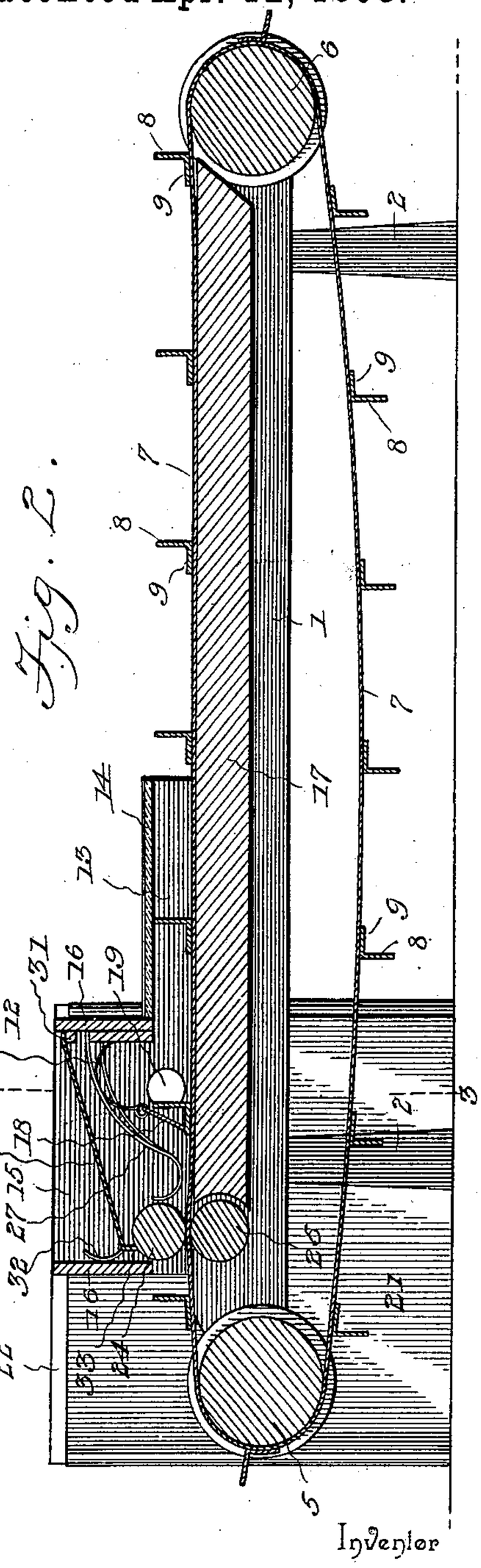
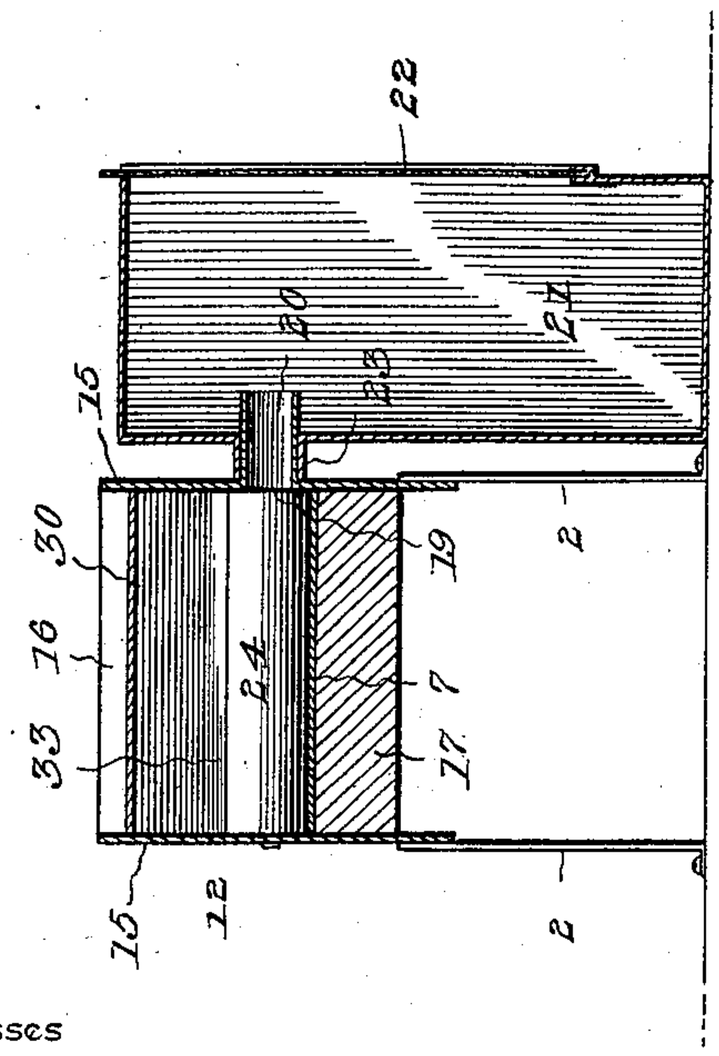


Fig. 3.



Inventor

Trusimond Clement

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TRASIMOND CLEMENT, OF THIBODEAUX, LOUISIANA.

FLY-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,126, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed October 12, 1897. Serial No. 654,957. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TRASIMOND CLEMENT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Thibodeaux, in the parish of Lafourche and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Fly-Trap, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in fly-traps.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of fly-traps and to provide a simple and effective one which will be capable of catching flies and of directing the same into a receptacle, so that the captured insects can be conveniently disposed of.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fly-trap constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the casing of the supporting-frame, illustrating the manner of mounting the brush or scraper.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 1 designate horizontal side pieces of a supporting-frame, which is provided with legs 2 and which has bearings 3 and 4 at the terminals of the sides for the reception of journals of transverse rolls 5 and 6. The rolls 5 and 6, which are horizontal, receive an endless belt or carrier 7, which is provided at intervals with flexible transverse strips 8, constructed of rubber or other suitable material and dividing the endless carrier into a series of fly-receiving spaces. The projecting portions of the strips are arranged at right angles to the belt of the carrier, the strips being provided with attachment portions 9, suitably secured to the outer face of the belt of the carrier, as clearly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings.

The roll 5 is provided at its outer end with a pulley 10, adapted to receive a belt 11 of any suitable motor for actuating the endless carrier. The endless carrier is designed to be provided with a suitable bait, such as honey or syrup, which is placed on the carrier in very small quantities, and during the operation of the endless carrier the spaces between the transverse strips are carried successively beneath a casing 12, which is provided with a horizontal extension 13, having a transparent top wall 14, in order that any flies on the endless carrier may be conveyed beneath the extension of the casing imperceptibly. The movement of the carrier is slow, and as the light penetrates the transparent walls of the extension 13 of the casing flies will remain on the endless carrier and be conveyed by the same within the casing.

The casing 12, which may be constructed of any suitable material, is located above the upper flight of the endless carrier and preferably consists of extensions 15 of the sides 1 of the supporting-frame and connecting-walls 16, which form, with the extensions 15, a rectangular compartment. The distance between the top wall 14 of the extension 13 of the casing and the belt of the endless carrier is just sufficient to permit the flexible strips to pass beneath the same, and when a flexible strip arrives at the mouth or entrance of the extension 13 the space or portion of the carrier in advance of it is wholly within the casing, and the retreat of any flies is cut off. The upper flight of the endless carrier is maintained in a horizontal position by a horizontal supporting-board 17, forming the top of the supporting-frame and connecting the sides thereof.

The flies are carried from the extension of the casing 12 into the main portion of the same by the onward movement of the endless carrier, from which they are removed by a yieldingly-mounted scraper or brush 18, which permits the flexible strip to pass beneath it, but prevents the flies from following the endless carrier.

One of the walls of the casing is provided with a fly-exit opening 19, which communicates through a tube 20 with a removable fly receptacle or cage 21, arranged at one side of the device, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the the drawings. The removable casing or cage

21, which is provided with a sliding transparent door 22, has a short tube 23, extending rearward from it and telescoping on the tube 20. When a sufficient quantity of flies have been caught, the casing or cage 21 may be removed and the flies destroyed.

At the inner end of the horizontal table or supporting portion 17 of the frame are arranged horizontal rolls 24 and 25, located, respectively, above and below the upper flight of the endless carrier, and the upper roll 24 has its journals 26 arranged in vertical slots 26^a of the sides of the casing 12 to permit the rolls 24 and 25 to separate when a flexible strip 8 passes between them. Previous to passing between the rolls 24 and 25 the flexible strips are depressed by curved springs 27, extending downward at an inclination from the front wall 16 of the casing 12 and having their terminals curved, as shown, to present convex edges to the strips.

The yieldingly-mounted scraper or brush 18 consists of an oblong strip provided at its upper edges with perforations and hinged to curved supporting-arms 28, constructed of resilient material and extending rearward from the front wall of the casing 12 and forming springs. The curved arms 28 are provided at their rear ends with eyes which are linked into the perforations of the scraper or brush.

Within the casing 12 is arranged a removable top or plate 30, disposed at a slight inclination and having its upper edge supported by a cleat 31 of the front wall 16 and its lower edge resting upon the upper roll 24. The rear portion of the inclined plate or top 30 is adapted to rise and fall with the upper roll 24 to prevent the escape of flies at that point, and it is provided at its rear edge with upwardly-extending resilient fingers 32, which are curved and bear against the rear wall 16 of the casing 12. The rear edge of the inclined plate or top 30 is bent downward to form a flange 33.

The invention has the following advantages: The fly-trap is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, and it is adapted to convey flies imperceptibly within a casing and direct them into a removable cage or casing, so that they can be conveniently disposed of when a sufficient number has been captured. The upper flight of the endless carrier is supported in a horizontal position and flies entering the casing 12 or the extension thereof cannot possibly escape.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a fly-trap, the combination of a supporting-frame, a casing provided with an extension having a transparent top wall, an endless carrier having one of its flights passing beneath the casing, said endless carrier being provided at intervals with flexible transverse strips, and a yieldingly-mounted brush or scraper arranged within the casing and adapted to remove flies from the carrier, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a fly-trap, the combination of a casing having a transparent portion, an endless carrier having one of its flights passing beneath the transverse portion of the casing, said endless carrier being provided at intervals with flexible transverse strips, and a transverse roll loosely resting upon the upper face of the upper flight of the endless carrier to remove flies from the same, substantially as described.

3. In a fly-trap, the combination of a frame or support, an endless carrier mounted thereon, a superimposed casing arranged over a portion of the endless carrier, spring-arms mounted within the casing, and a brush or scraper-blade hinged to the spring-arms and engaging the endless carrier, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In a fly-trap, the combination of a frame or support, an endless carrier, a casing located above the portion of the endless carrier, rolls located above and below the endless carrier and engaging the same, the upper roll being capable of a limited vertical movement, and a movable top or plate arranged within the casing and resting upon the upper roll, substantially as described.

5. In a fly-trap, the combination of a frame or support, an endless carrier, a casing located over a portion of the endless carrier, rolls located above and below the endless carrier and arranged at the back of the casing, the upper roll being capable of a limited vertical movement, a movable top or plate arranged within the casing, supported at its front edge by the same and having its rear portion resting upon the upper roll, and spring-fingers extending upward from the rear portion of the top or plate and engaging the adjacent wall of the casing, substantially as described.

6. In a fly-trap, the combination of a frame or support, an endless carrier, a casing disposed over a portion of the same, upper and lower rolls engaging the endless carrier at the back of the casing, and curved springs mounted within the casing and engaging the endless carrier in advance of the rolls, substantially as described.

7. In a fly-trap, the combination of a casing, an endless carrier arranged beneath the same and provided with flexible transverse strips, upper and lower rolls engaging the carrier at the back of the casing, springs extending from the casing and engaging the carrier in advance of the rolls, and a yieldingly-mounted brush or scraper arranged within the casing, substantially as described.

8. In a fly-trap, the combination of an endless carrier, a casing disposed over a portion of the same, a cage communicating with the casing, upper and lower rolls engaging the endless carrier at the back of the casing, the

upper roll being capable of a limited vertical movement, a top or plate loosely resting upon the upper roll and moving with the same, springs engaging the endless carrier in advance of the rolls, and a yieldingly-mounted scraper or brush arranged within the casing adjacent to the communication between the same and the cage, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

TRASIMOND CLEMENT.

Witnesses:
C. J. GUEDSY,
CHAS. J. COULON.