

No. 617,384.

Patented Jan. 10, 1899.

J. N. WRIGHT.
APPARATUS FOR COVERING STRINGS WITH FLY PASTE.

(Application filed July 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

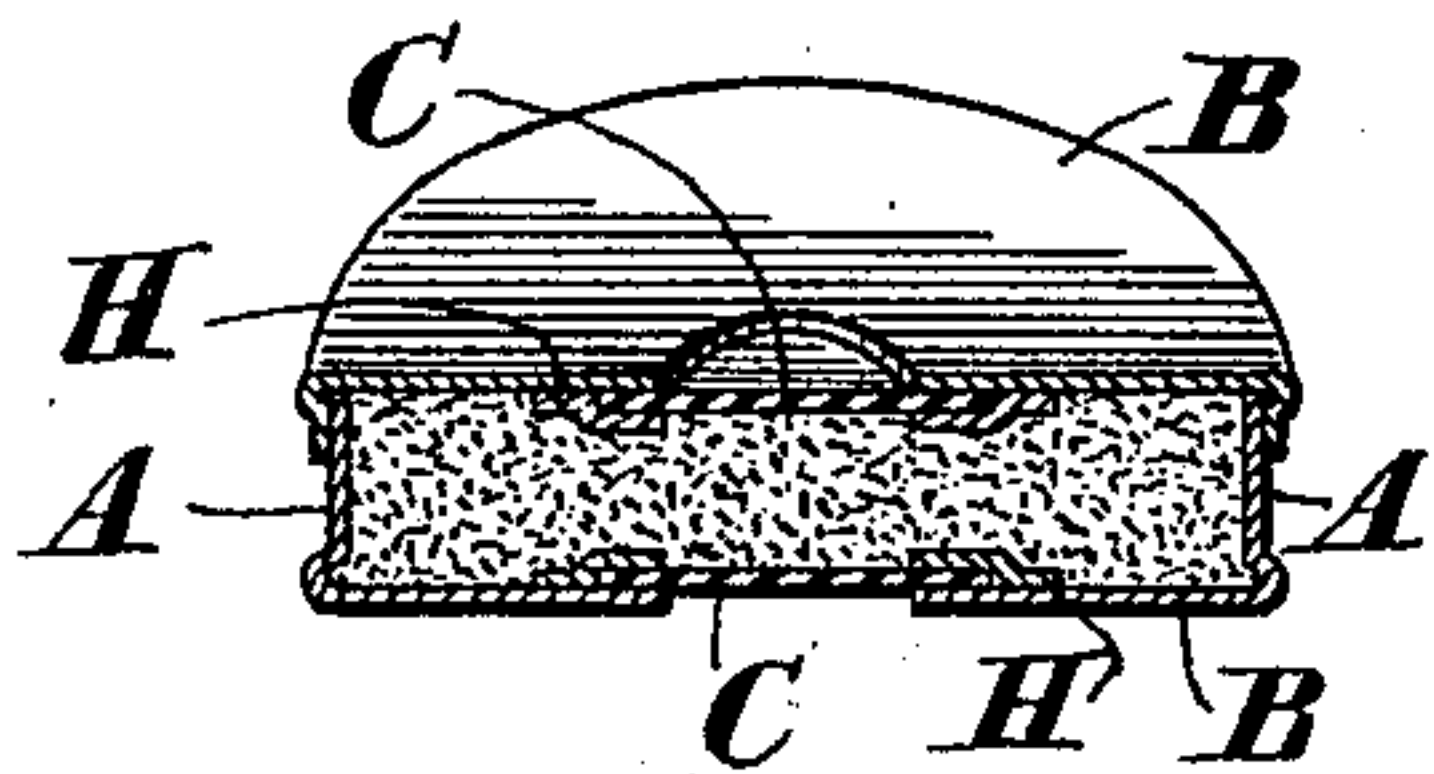


Fig. 2.

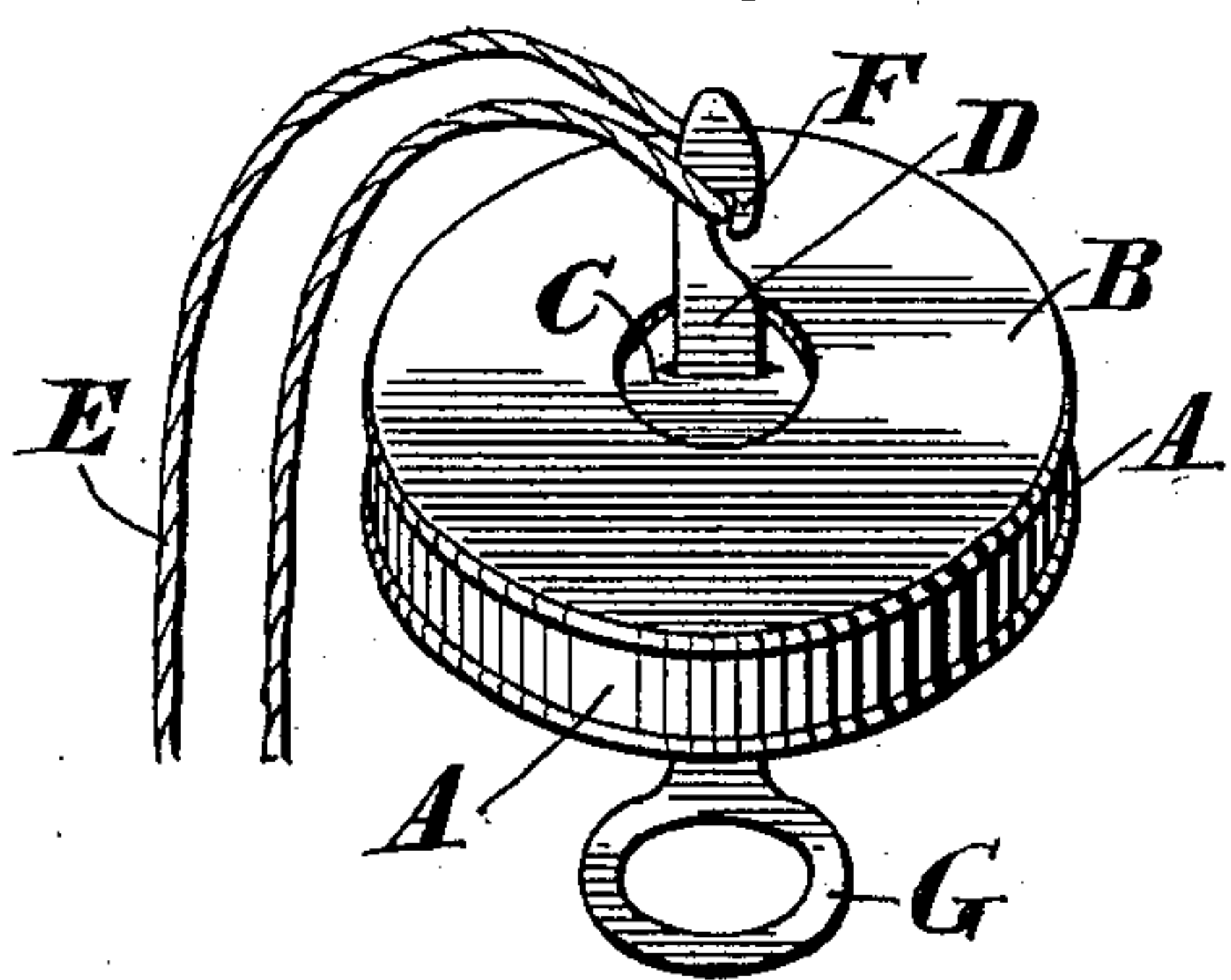


Fig. 3.

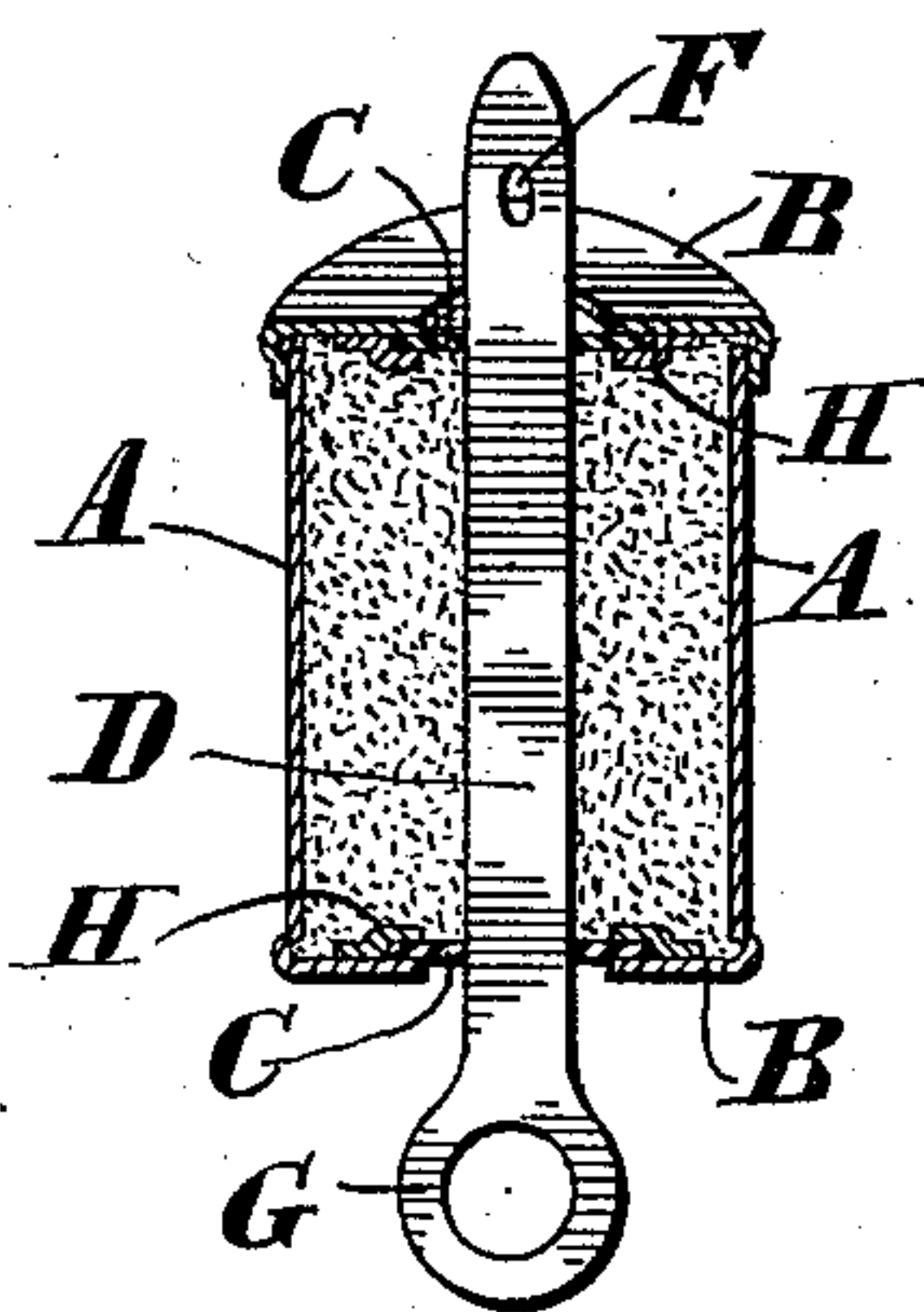
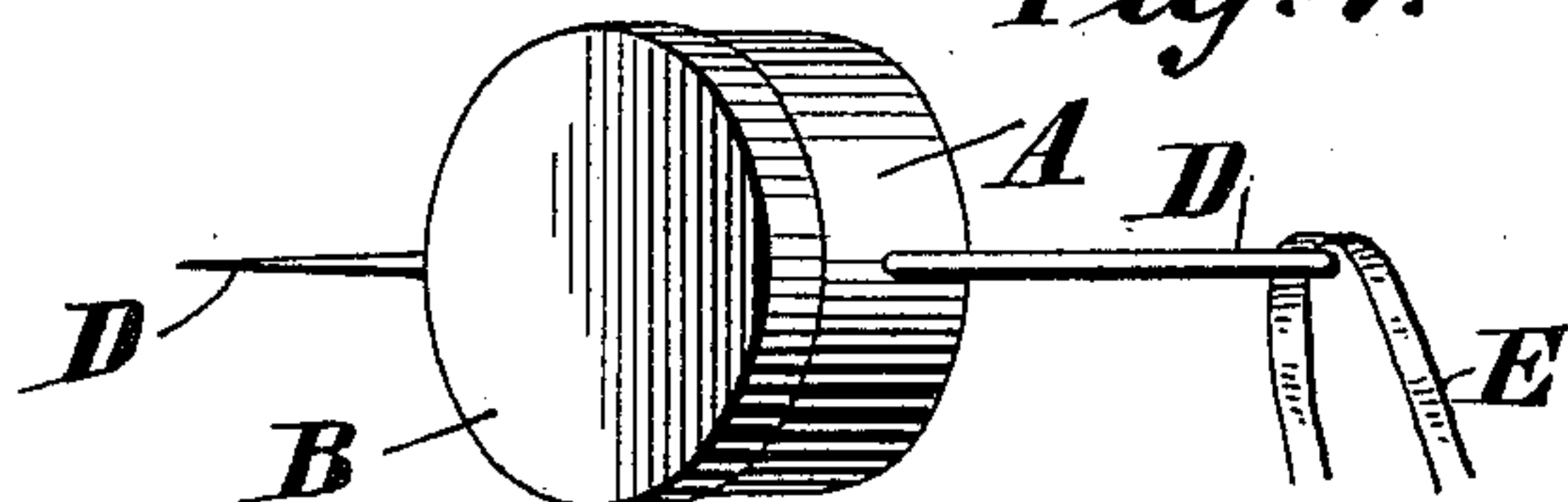


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES
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Fig. 4.

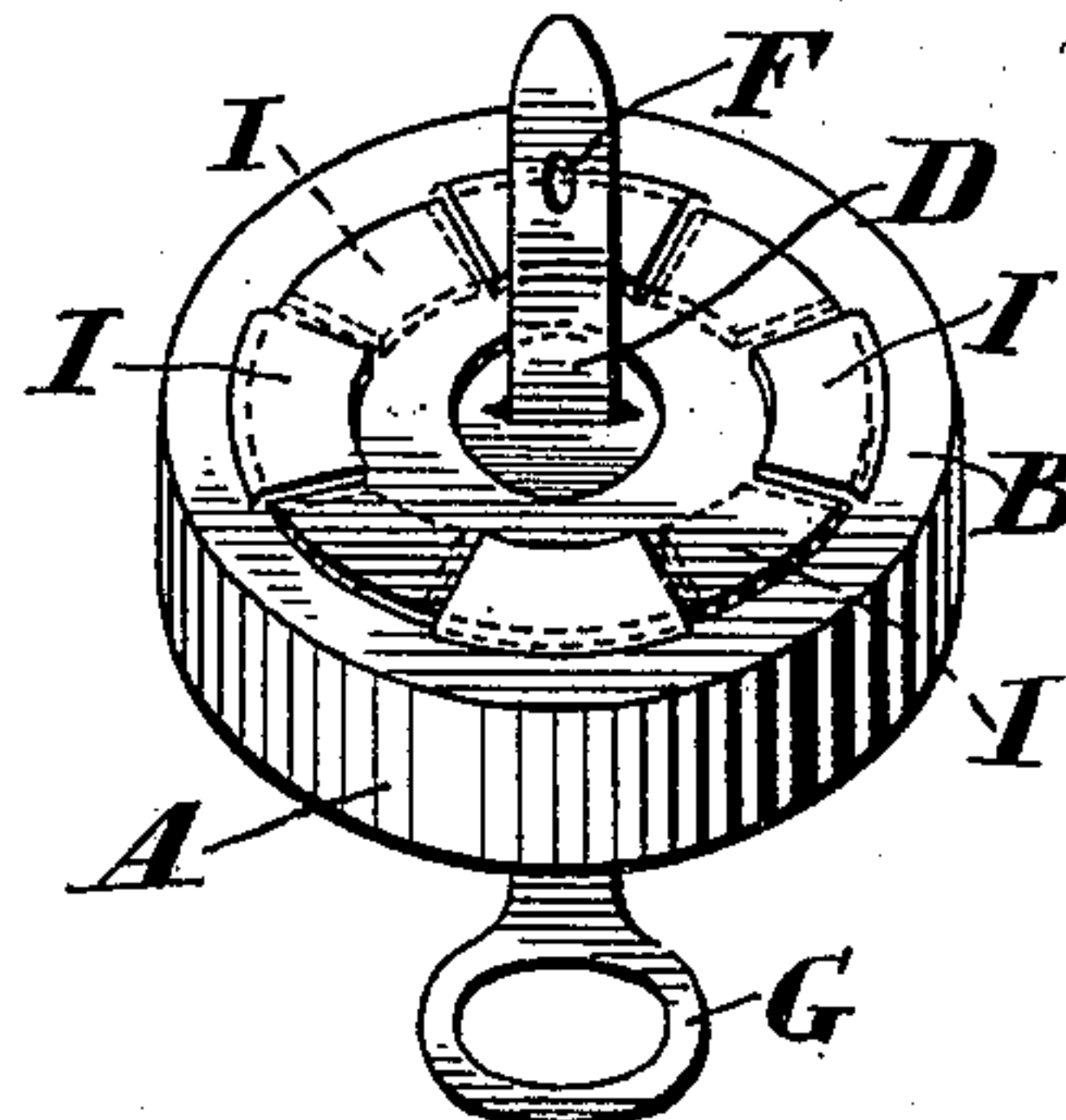


Fig. 5.

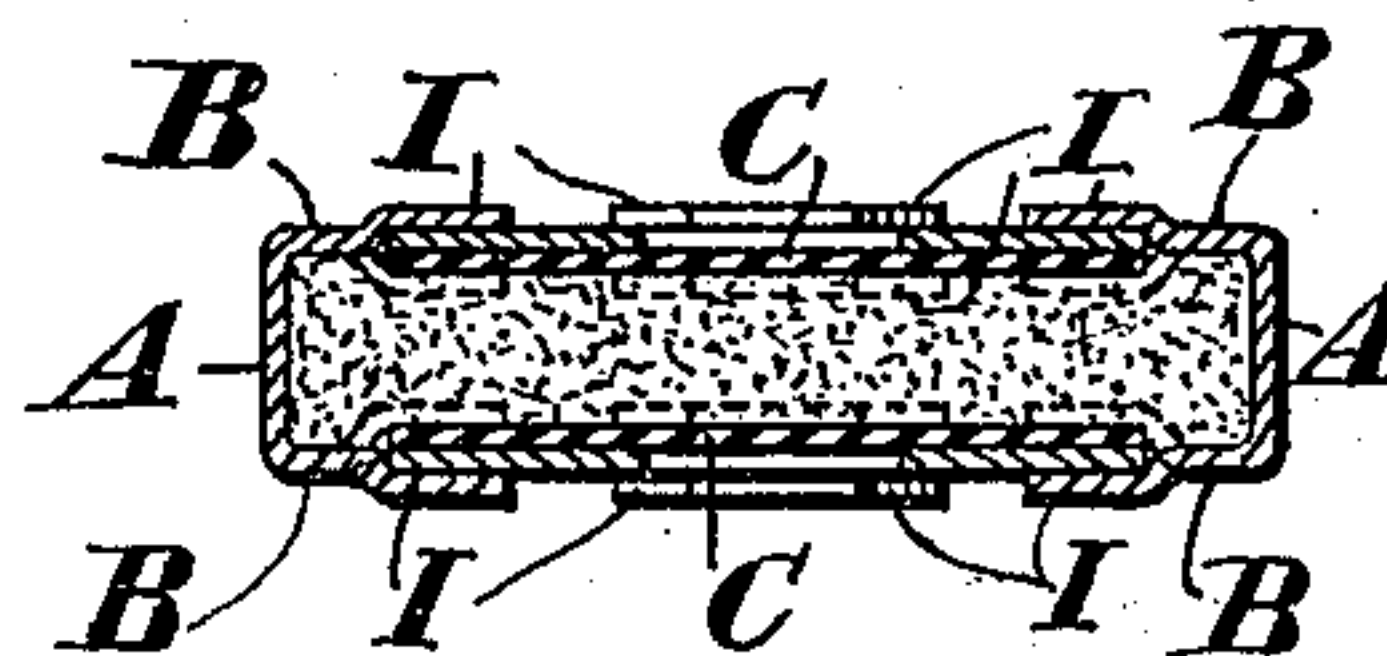


Fig. 6.

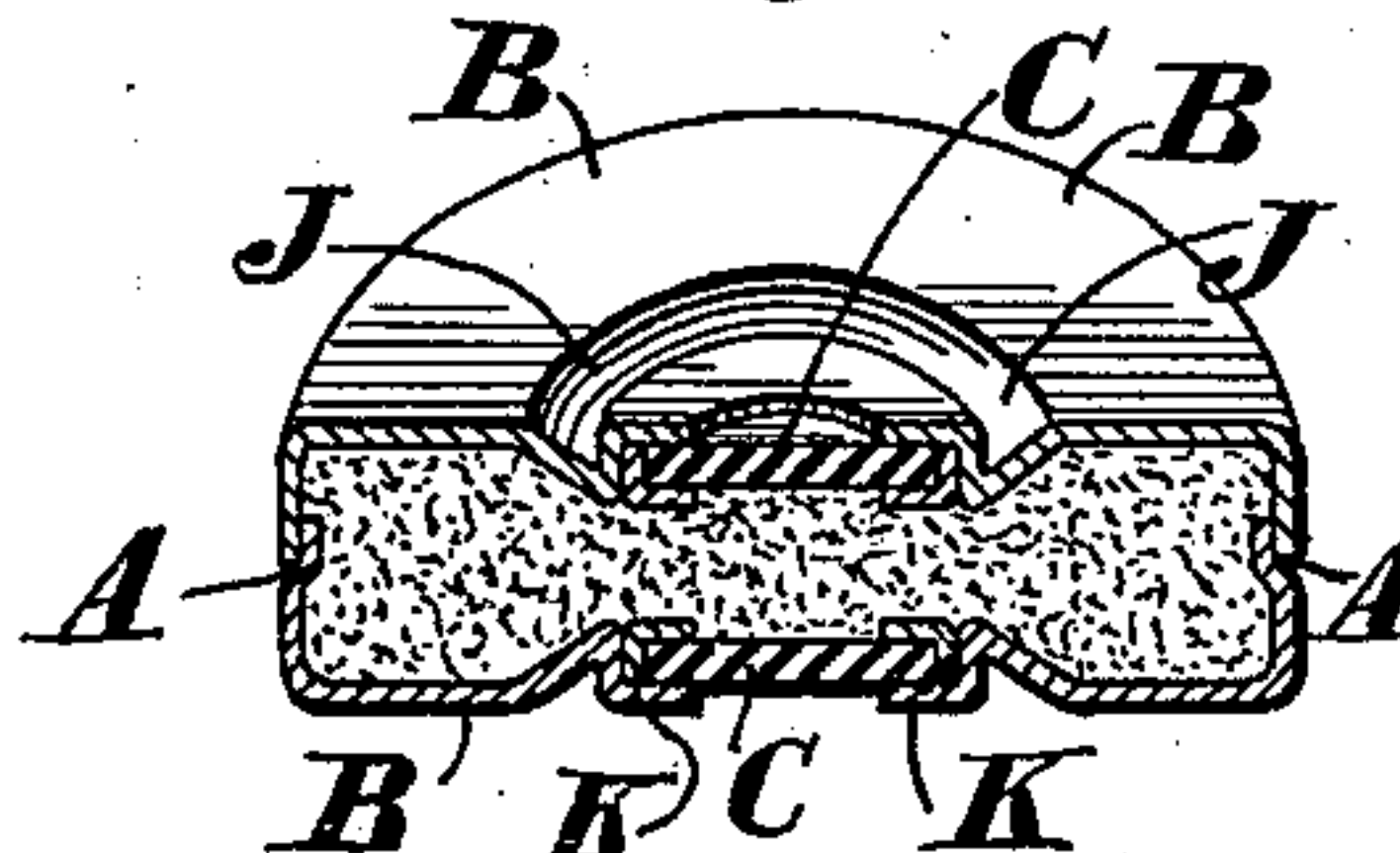
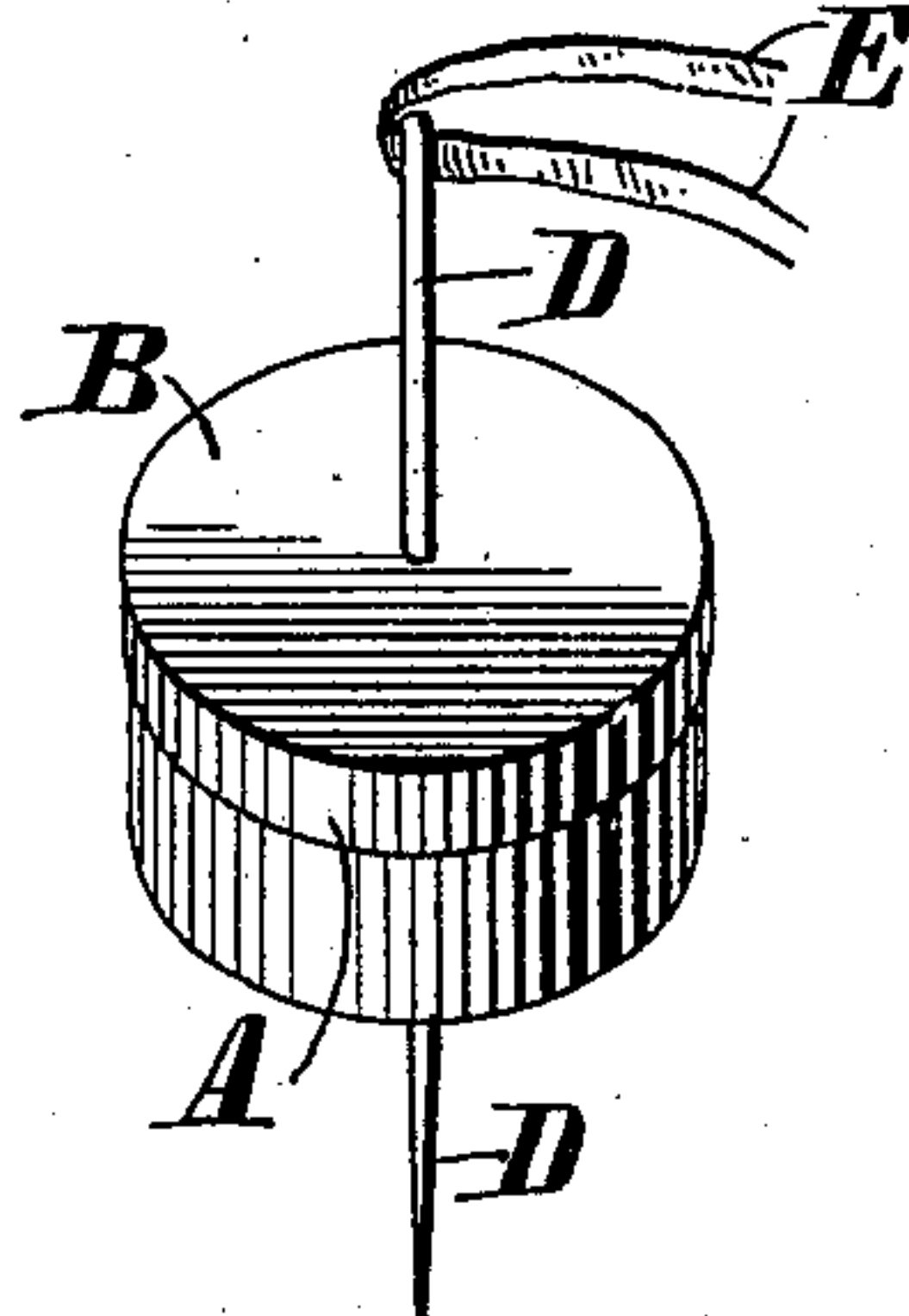


Fig. 8.



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APPARATUS FOR COVERING STRINGS WITH FLY-PASTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,384, dated January 10, 1899.

Application filed July 7, 1898. Serial No. 685,367. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH NEWTON WRIGHT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at High street, Ilford, London, in the county of Essex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Covering Strings with Fly-Paste, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention has for its object a fly-paste container or box in which rubber or like damp proof disks or diaphragms are arranged or secured in the top and bottom of the box, respectively. In connection with such a box I employ a stiletto or piercing appliance to which a length of raffia, of tape, or of string can be attached—such as inserted into a hole, slot, or notch of the stiletto—to enable it to be drawn through the paste and besmeared with the composition. The diaphragms—say of rubber—may be plain or slitted to be easily pierced and to reclose their slits as the stiletto and raffia are removed, the box being then kept intact for future use for the same purpose.

My invention will be understood by reference to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a fly-paste container of flat shallow-box shape, in which the rubber diaphragms are screwed to the inside of the container by a ring. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a fly-paste container of flat shallow-box shape with a hooked-nose stiletto in the position it occupies and with the string attached previous to being coated with fly-paste. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of a barrel shape of fly-paste container with a holed-end stiletto in place ready for receiving the string previous to being coated with fly-paste. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a fly-paste container with a holed stiletto in position previous to the attachment of the string, the rubber diaphragms being held by flanged wings formed by slitting the box-body. Fig. 5 is a section of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation of a fly-paste container with the rubber diaphragm held by a ring in a depressed portion of the box. Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views of an ordinary box or

fly-paste container having a stiletto or needle passed into same and carrying the string previous to being coated.

Fig. 1 represents in section a flat shallow box A with the ends B B holed and filled up by rubber disks C for holding paste in position; Fig. 2, a perspective elevation of such a box A with stiletto D passed into and projecting from the rubber disks C and with a short length of raffia or tape E in the crook or hook F of the stiletto D, ready to be drawn through the box A for the raffia or other material to be smeared by the paste, the handle G of the stiletto D being looped, so that it can be suspended from a nail or other appliance for the smeared raffia or tape to hang loosely in order that flies may be drawn to it to lodge and be thereby caught. In these views the rubber disks C are confined by flange-rings H, secured on the inner faces of the ends B B of the box, respectively, these having holes in them, so that the rubber disks C can be exposed. The paste is of a slimy clinging character and has no tendency to run or ooze through the slits of the rubber disks C after being once pierced.

Fig. 3 represents a narrow barrel shape of box A, with the stiletto D passed through, as at Fig. 1, the paste being shown by the etching.

Fig. 4 shows a box A similar to Fig. 1, except that the rubber disks C are larger and secured in position by flange-wings I I, formed by slitting the box ends B B from the central holes to near the peripheries, the wings I I being bent upward and downward alternately, and after the rubber disks C are inserted the wings I I are pressed into contact with the rubber C, as represented at Fig. 5.

Fig. 6 shows a cross-section of a fly-paste container or shallow box A, of which the ends B B are depressed at the portion J and then by a stamping operation brought up again and flattened next the central hole, so that an inner shoulder is formed on each for the reception of flanged ring-piece K, into which the rubber diaphragm or disk C fits, so that the flanged ring-piece when pushed in becomes fixed, the rubber being between said flange-piece and the end of the box.

I have in the foregoing referred to a stiletto being pushed through the rubber disks, that construction or arrangement being reliable if the boxes be of metal or of other comparatively hard material and prevents the fingers being smeared; but when sharp-pointed appliances, such as large thick needles with eyes and sharp points, are employed the boxes containing the fly-paste may be of cardboard or the like, which can be readily pierced—say a pill-box—around the meeting seam of body and lid of which a liner or other strong tape can be gummed to prevent the contents oozing out. This will be understood by reference to Figs. 7 and 8, one of which shows a needle passed through from the side of the box and the other with a needle passed downwardly through the ends B B. The disadvantage of this last method is, if a threaded needle be pushed through the box the needle, which becomes more or less smeared with the paste in the operation, tends to soil the fingers of the person, who must of necessity catch hold of the point portion of the needle to draw it and the raffia through, whereas by the first or stiletto method the fingers need not be brought into contact with the paste, the handle portion of stiletto being kept outside and provided with an eye or loop by which to hang it from a nail or from the crutch of a gas-tap, which in a private dwelling-house is generally in or near the center of

a room, a position where flies do mostly congregate.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An apparatus for covering strings with fly-paste consisting of a box having holes in opposite ends, a rubber diaphragm covering each hole and secured to the apparatus, substantially as specified.

2. An apparatus for covering strings with fly-paste consisting of box A having holed ends B, B, rubber disks C fitting said holes, in conjunction with stiletto or piercing appliance D having a crook or eye F into which raffia, tape or cord can be looped for drawing through and become smeared with the paste, as and for the purpose specified.

3. An apparatus for holding fly-catching paste which can be smeared on a material drawn through it, consisting of a box A, wings I I in holed ends B, B, for nipping rubber disks C C rigidly in place, in conjunction with a hooked or eyed stiletto on which raffia, tape or cord can be looped or threaded for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH NEWTON WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

PERCY E. MATTOCKS,
EDMUND S. SNEWIN.