

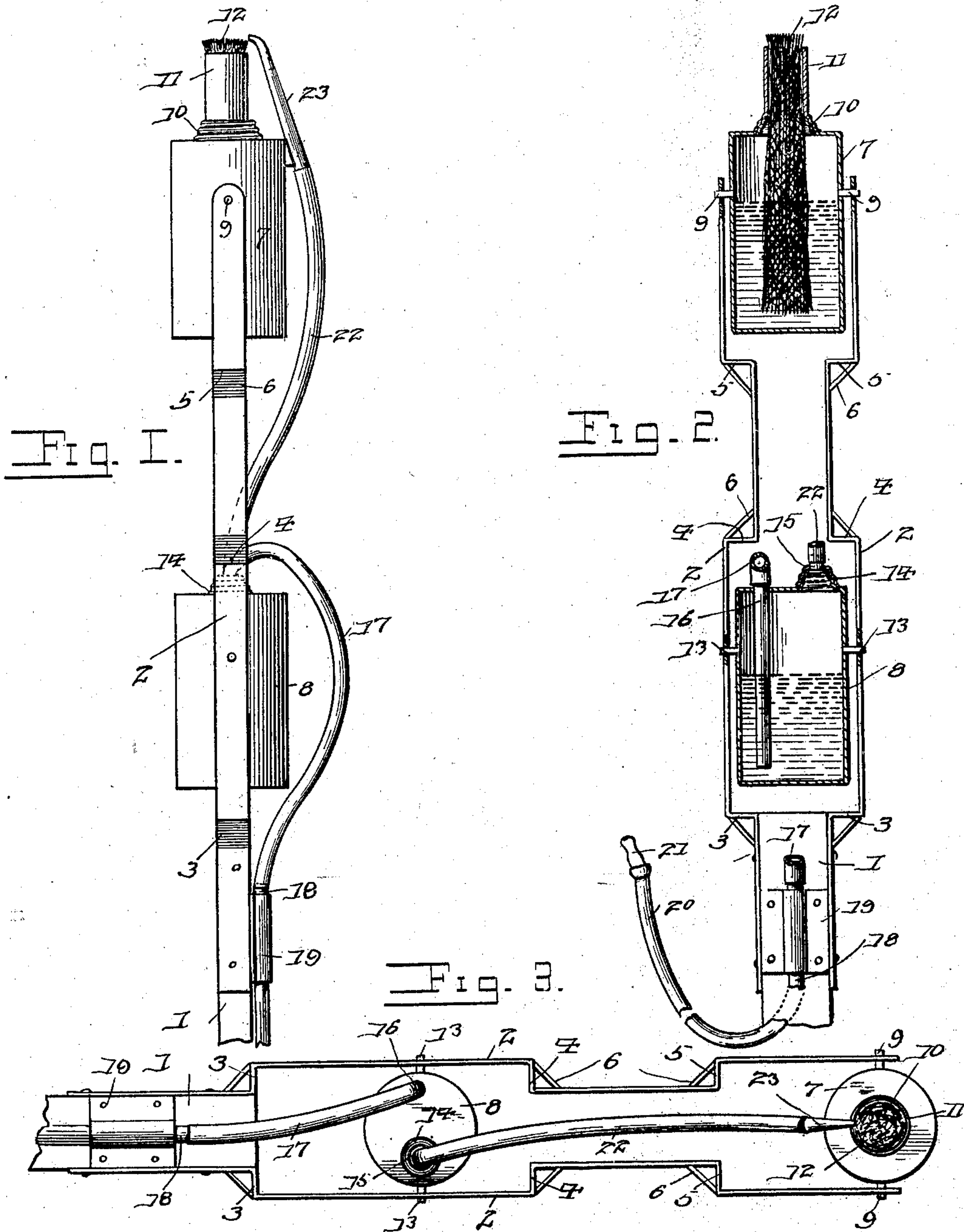
No. 654,591.

Patented July 31, 1900.

W. J. BARBER.
INSECT DESTROYER.

(Application filed May 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM JAY BARBER, OF HONEOYE FALLS, NEW YORK.

INSECT-DESTROYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,591, dated July 31, 1900.

Application filed May 28, 1900. Serial No. 18,297. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JAY BARBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Honeoye Falls, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Insect-Destroyer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to insect-destroyers, and has for one of its objects to provide an improved device of this character which employs a flame for burning the insects and their nests. It is furthermore designed to mount the lamp or torch which produces the flame in a manner for convenient manipulation and also to provide means for directing a blast of carbureted air across the flame, so as to increase the heat thereof and to spread the flame laterally at substantially right angles to the device in order that the flame may be directed into crotches of the limbs of trees and other comparatively-inaccessible places.

Another object resides in the mounting of the lamp or torch and the carbureting device so that the same may always maintain a proper vertical position for the effective operation thereof, no matter in what position the destroyer may be placed in the manipulation thereof.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved insect-destroyer. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view taken at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the device in a horizontal position.

Corresponding parts are designated by like characters of reference in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the forward end of a pole or handle by which the present device is to be manipulated. Secured to opposite sides of the handle and project-

ing longitudinally outward therefrom are the opposite metallic fork members 2, which are duplicates. Each member is formed from a single flat metallic strap, which has its inner end bolted or otherwise secured to the handle, the same fastenings serving for both straps. At the adjacent end of the handle each strap is bent laterally outward to form a shoulder 3, and at a suitable distance therefrom the strap is bent laterally inward, as at 4, and beyond this latter shoulder is another outwardly-directed shoulder 5. These shoulders are braced by outer inclined braces 6. By this formation of the forks the opposite outer portions and the opposite inner portions are separated at a greater distance than the intermediate portions thereof, so as to provide interspaces for the reception of the body of the lamp or torch 7 and the carbureter 8.

The body of the torch or lamp is in the form of a cylindrical can, which is provided with diametrically-opposite pivot-pins 9, which are located adjacent to the upper end of the can and are received within corresponding perforations in the opposite members of the fork, so that the lamp may always assume a vertical position. A filling-opening is formed centrally through the top of the can and is provided with a screw-cap 10, which carries a wick-tube 11 for the reception of the wick 12. By this arrangement the wick-tube may be removed to fill the can with kerosene-oil or inflammable liquid and the wick may be conveniently applied to the lamp.

Located in the interspace between the shoulders 3 and 4 is the carbureter 8, which also is in the form of a cylindrical can, having the opposite pivot-pins 13, which are received within corresponding perforations formed in the fork members. In the top of the can and at one side thereof there is provided a filling-opening for the introduction of gasoline, and this opening has a screw-cap 14, which is provided with a nipple 15. Diametrically opposite the filling-opening is another opening for the reception of a tube 16, which is rigidly secured to the top of the can and extends nearly to the bottom thereof. A flexible tube 17 has its outer end fitted to the outer end of the tube 16, and its opposite rear end is connected to the forward end of a rigid tube 18, which extends longitudinally of the handle

and is held in place by means of one or more clips 19. To the rear end of the rigid tube there is connected a flexible tube 20, having a suitable mouthpiece whereby the operator 5 may blow into the interior of the carbureter.

Connected to the nipple of the carbureter is a flexible tube 22, which has its outer end connected to a nozzle 23, which is fixedly connected to the outer end of the body of the 10 lamp or torch and has its outer end tapered and bent or deflected inwardly, so as to direct a blast of carbureted air transversely across the wick to mingle with the flame and increase the heat thereof.

15 In the operation of the device the handle is manipulated to bring the torch or lamp as close to the insects as possible, the lamp or torch having been previously lighted, after which the operator takes the mouthpiece 21 20 into his mouth and blows into the carbureter.

As the lower open end of the tube 16 is submerged within the gasoline in the can 8, the air will be forced to pass through the liquid, and thereby become carbureted, and as the 25 air is further compressed within the can it escapes through the tube 22 and finally escapes through the nozzle 23 in the form of a spray transversely across the wick, so as to mingle the carbureted air with the flame to 30 increase the heat thereof and to direct the same in a stream transversely from the device and in contact with the insects and their nests. It will be understood that the blast of carbureted air is employed only when the device 35 has been placed in position to attack the insects or their nests, and during the interval between blasts the torch merely burns in the ordinary manner, so as not to destroy the trees or other vegetation.

40 It will now be understood that the carbureter and the lamp or torch are pivotally swung so that they may always assume a vertical position at whatever inclination the instrument may be used, and the flexible pipes 45 are designed to permit of the relative movements of the torch and the carbureter.

What is claimed is—

1. An insect-destroyer, comprising a handle, a swinging lamp or torch mounted there- 50 on, a carbureter pivotally supported upon the handle, and a flexible connection between the carbureter and the lamp or torch.

2. An insect-destroyer, comprising a handle, a swinging lamp or torch mounted there- 55 on, and provided with a nozzle discharging

laterally across the wick of the lamp or torch, a swinging carbureter also mounted upon the handle, a flexible connection between the carbureter and the lamp or torch, a flexible tube connected to the carbureter, and a mouth- 60 piece for the flexible tube.

3. An insect-destroyer, comprising a handle, a swinging lamp or torch mounted there- on, and provided with a nozzle discharging 65 across the wick of the lamp or torch, a swinging carbureter, having a filling-opening, a screw-cap therefor, provided with a nipple, a flexible tube connecting the nipple to the nozzle, an internal tube within the carbureter and also projecting through the top thereof, 70 a flexible tube connected to the outer end of the internal tube, and a mouthpiece for the flexible tube.

4. An insect-destroyer, comprising a handle, having a fork projecting longitudinally 75 at one end thereof, a lamp or torch swung between the outer ends of the members of the fork, a carbureter also swung upon the fork and between the end of the handle and the 80 lamp or torch, a nozzle carried by the lamp or torch and discharging across the wick thereof, and a flexible tube connecting the carbureter with the nozzle.

5. An insect-destroyer, comprising a handle, having a fork projecting longitudinally 85 at one end thereof, a lamp or torch, having opposite pivot-pins received within corresponding perforations in the members of the fork and located adjacent to the outer ends thereof, a nozzle mounted upon the lamp or torch and 90 discharging across the wick thereof, a carbureter located between the lamp and the adjacent end of the handle, and provided with opposite pivot-pins received within corresponding perforations in the fork members, 95 a flexible tube connecting the carbureter with the nozzle, a longitudinally-disposed tube fixedly connected to the handle, a flexible tube between the rigid tube and the carbureter, and a flexible tube connected to the op- 100 posite end of the rigid tube and provided with a mouthpiece.

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

WILLIAM JAY BARBER.

Witnesses:

C. R. PIERCE,

GEO. W. SHERMAN.