

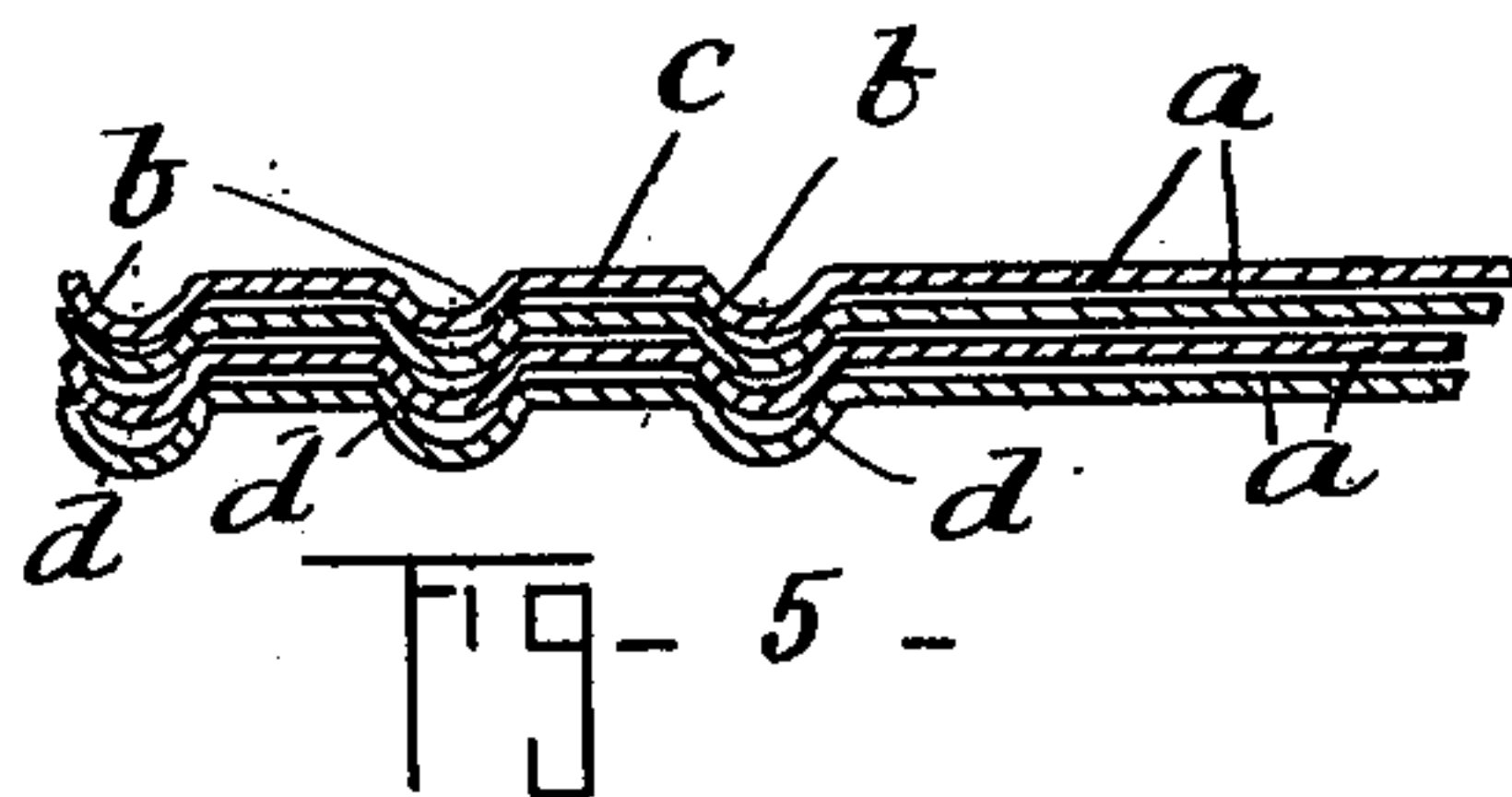
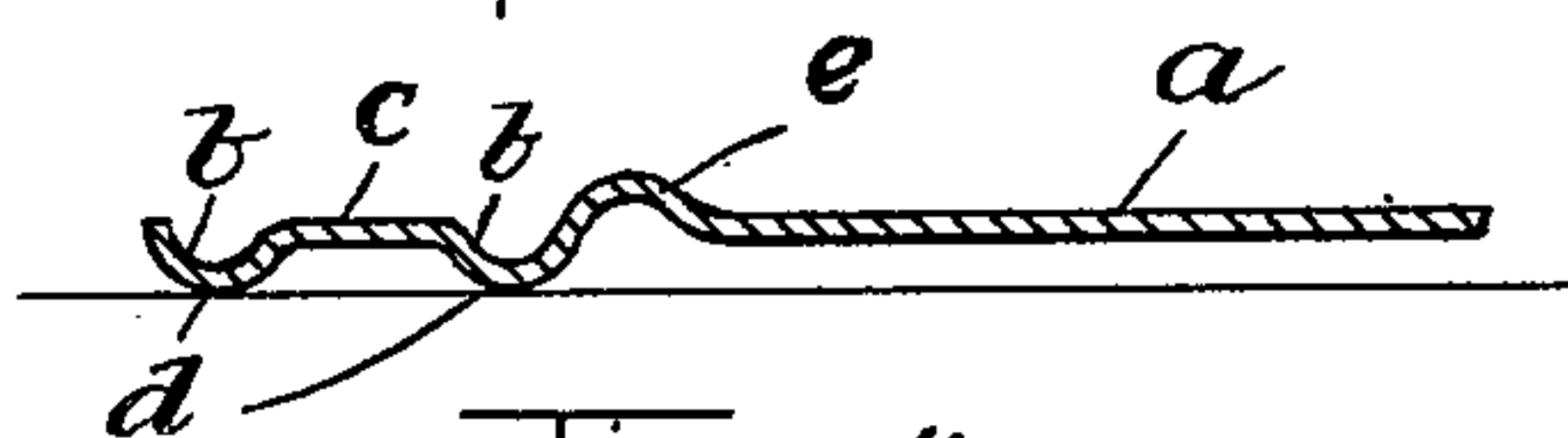
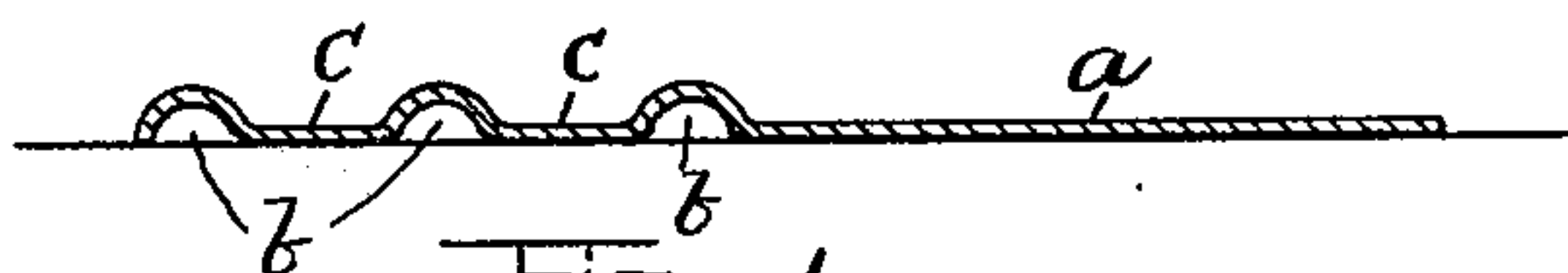
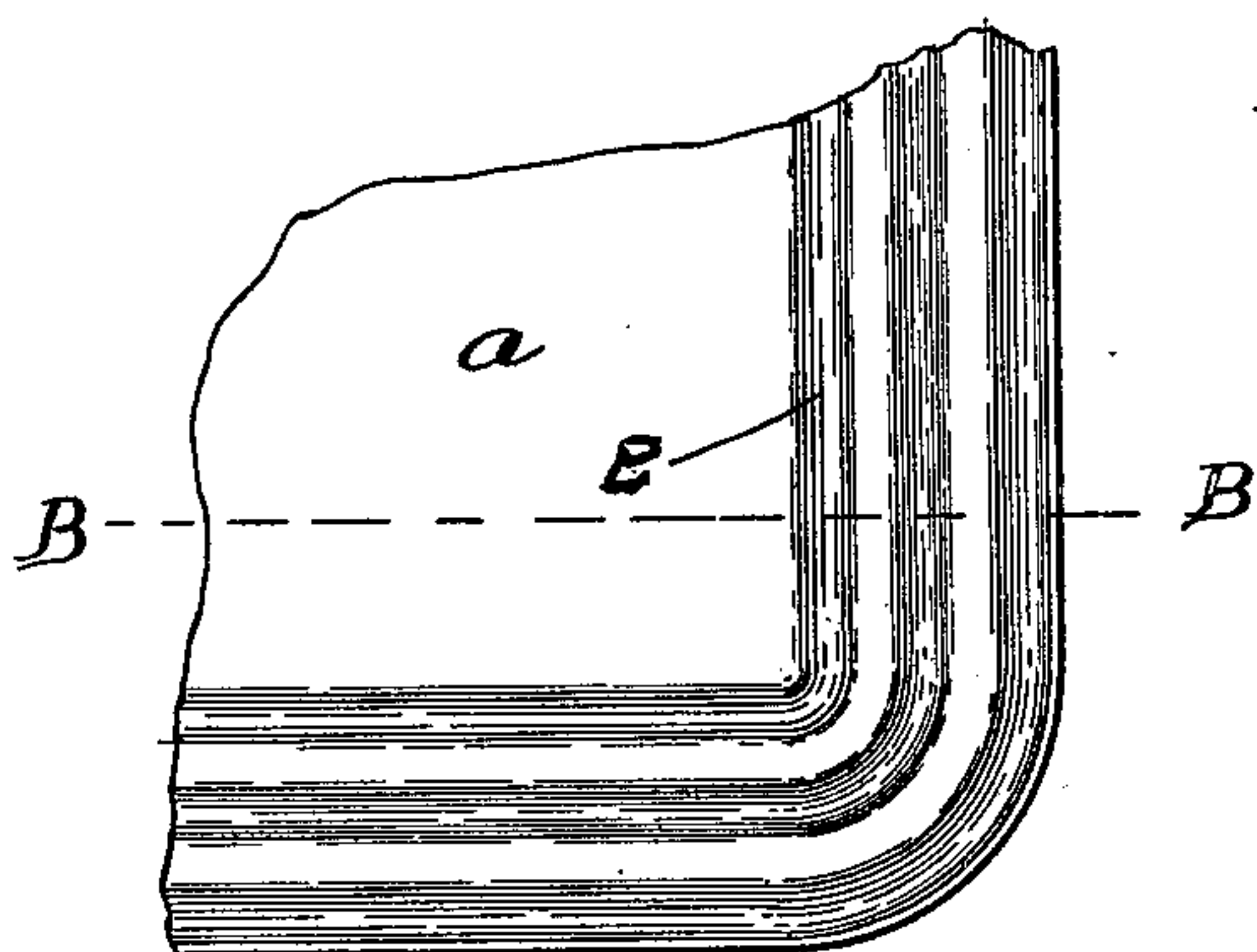
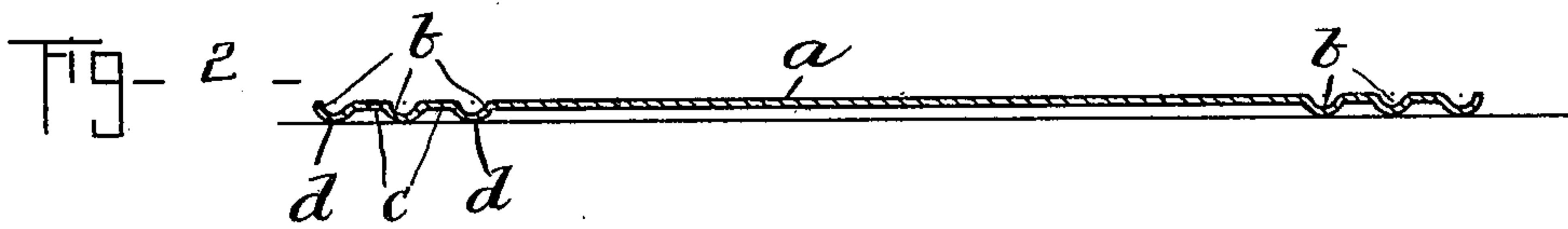
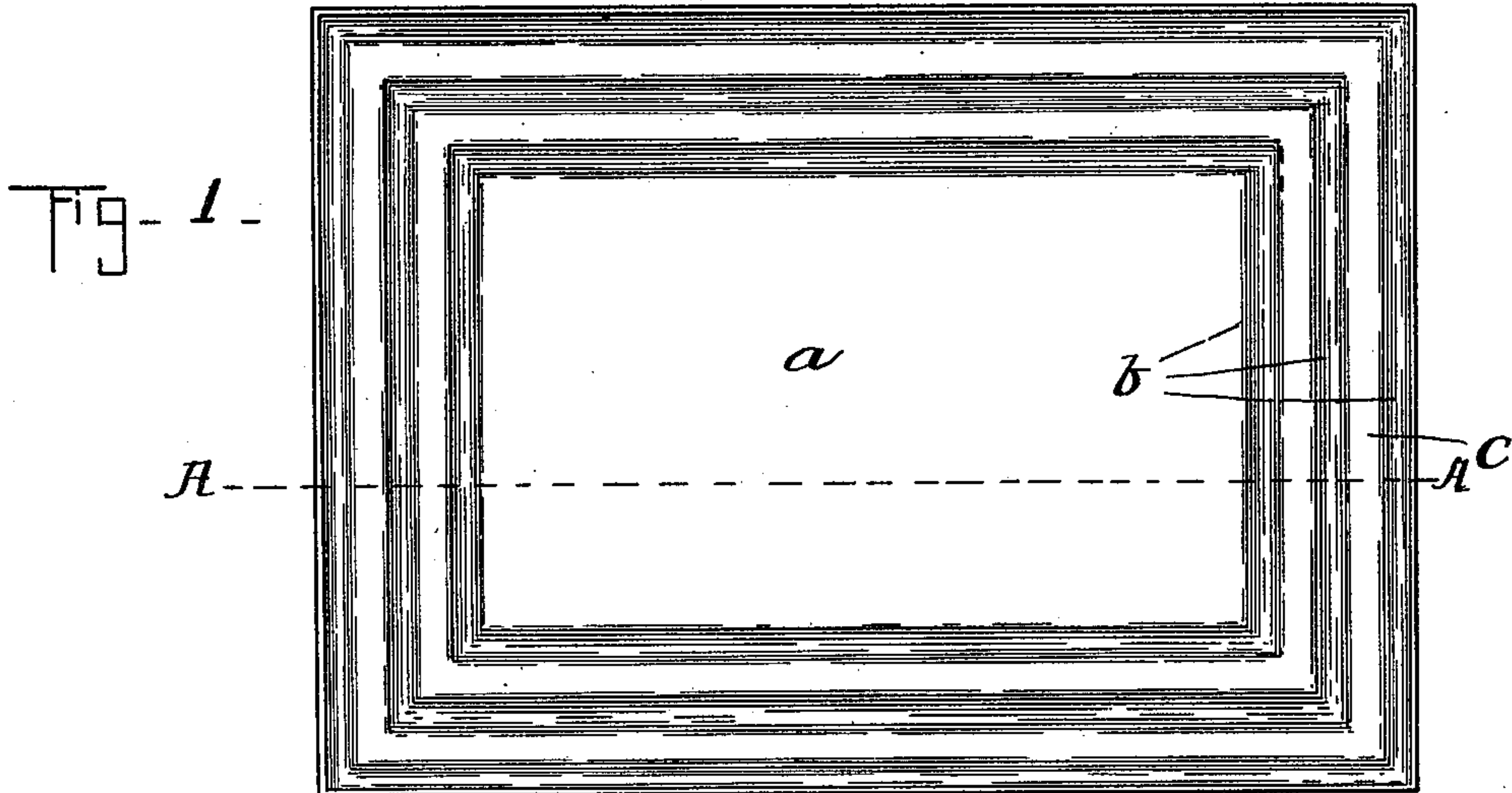
No. 671,961.

Patented Apr. 16, 1901.

L. G. HEINRITZ.
STICKY FLY PAPER.

(Application filed July 25, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEBRECHT G. HEINRITZ, OF HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.

STICKY FLY-PAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,961, dated April 16, 1901.

Application filed July 25, 1900. Serial No. 24,789. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEBRECHT G. HEINRITZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holyoke, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sticky Fly-Paper, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a plan view of one of the sheets which make up my new package of fly-paper. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line A A, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a modified form of one of the sheets which make up my new package of fly-paper. 15 Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line B B, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of two of my new packages of fly-paper, showing the mode in which the sheets fit together to form the package and in which the packages fit together 20 for transportation. Fig. 6 shows in sectional view the sheet which coöperates with the sheet shown in Fig. 2 to form my new package, but on a larger scale than is Fig. 2.

My invention relates to improvements in 25 packages of fly-paper made up of sheets of sticky fly-paper; and the object of my invention is to provide a package in which the individual sheets interlock one with another in their flat state unfolded, and thereby seal the 30 package.

Much fly-paper is rendered worthless by the sticky composition with which it is covered becoming too fluid during transportation or storage and overflowing the edges, thereby 35 sticking together the sheets at that point and also those in the pile beneath. Heretofore, so far as known to me, sealing material has been employed around the edges of the sticky composition to inclose it and to act as a barrier to prevent the composition from overflowing 40 the edges of the paper, and another method is to provide the sheet with channels along its sides, but non-continuous from side to side, or around the edges and folding the sheet.

45 My new package is made up of two sheets complementary one with the other—that is, the sheets are formed with continuous channels extending around their sides and ends; but where the channels are in one of the 50 sheets there are raised portions in the other

sheet—that is, when the upper sheet of Fig. 5 is separated for use and laid upon a table it will have the appearance shown in Fig. 6, where a raised portion borders the inner field *a*. The second sheet (the one next to the top) 55 in Fig. 5 when separated for use will have the appearance shown in Fig. 2, where a channel borders the inner field *a*. The result is that the raised portions of one sheet fit into the channels of the other, and the channels being continuous around the sheet the seal obtained is perfect. This will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 2, 6, 5, and 1. Moreover, when the sheets are separated for use they are devoid of folds and lie flat when 65 in use.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, *a* is the inner flat surface over which the sticky composition is spread. Outside of the portion *a* 70 are a series of channels *b*, continuous around the sheet, with raised portions *c* separating them.

My new package is formed of two sheets, 75 the order of the channels and of the raised portions in one sheet being the reverse of what it is in the other or complementary sheet. This will be readily understood by comparing Figs. 2 and 6 and referring to Fig. 5, remembering that Fig. 2 is on a smaller scale than 80 Figs. 5 and 6. The raised portions of one sheet are adapted by position and shape to fit snugly in the channels of the other. This construction has the following advantages: 85 First, the channels being continuous the seal is continuous all around the package; second, the sheets when separated for use have not an objectionable fold in the middle and lie flat, and, third, in storage there is no compression of the composition in a fold, and so 90 no consequent tendency of the composition to exude.

In the modified form shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the raised portion *e*, surrounding the inner 95 field *a*, is higher from the support than in the form shown in Fig. 6. The complementary sheet to that shown in Fig. 4—the sheet which with the latter goes to make up a package—is not shown in a separate figure; but its gen- 100

real configuration when separated for use will be readily understood by those skilled in the art by looking at Fig. 4 with the drawing held upside down.

5 What I claim is—

A package of fly-paper made up of two co-operating sheets; said sheets having each an inner field over which the sticky composition is spread; and surrounding this inner field
10 an outer border formed with alternate raised portions and channels continuous around the edge of the sheet; the sheets being placed

with their sticky faces together and the raised portions of one sheet being adapted by position and shape to fit snugly into the channels of the other sheet throughout their peripheries.

In testimony whereof I hereby set my hand, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1900, in the presence of two witnesses.

LEBRECHT G. HEINRITZ.

Witnesses:

H. M. KELSO,

JAMES HAMILTON.