

No. 673,155.

Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

C. H. BLANCHARD.
INSECT TRAP.

(Application filed Jan. 31, 1901.)

(No Model.)

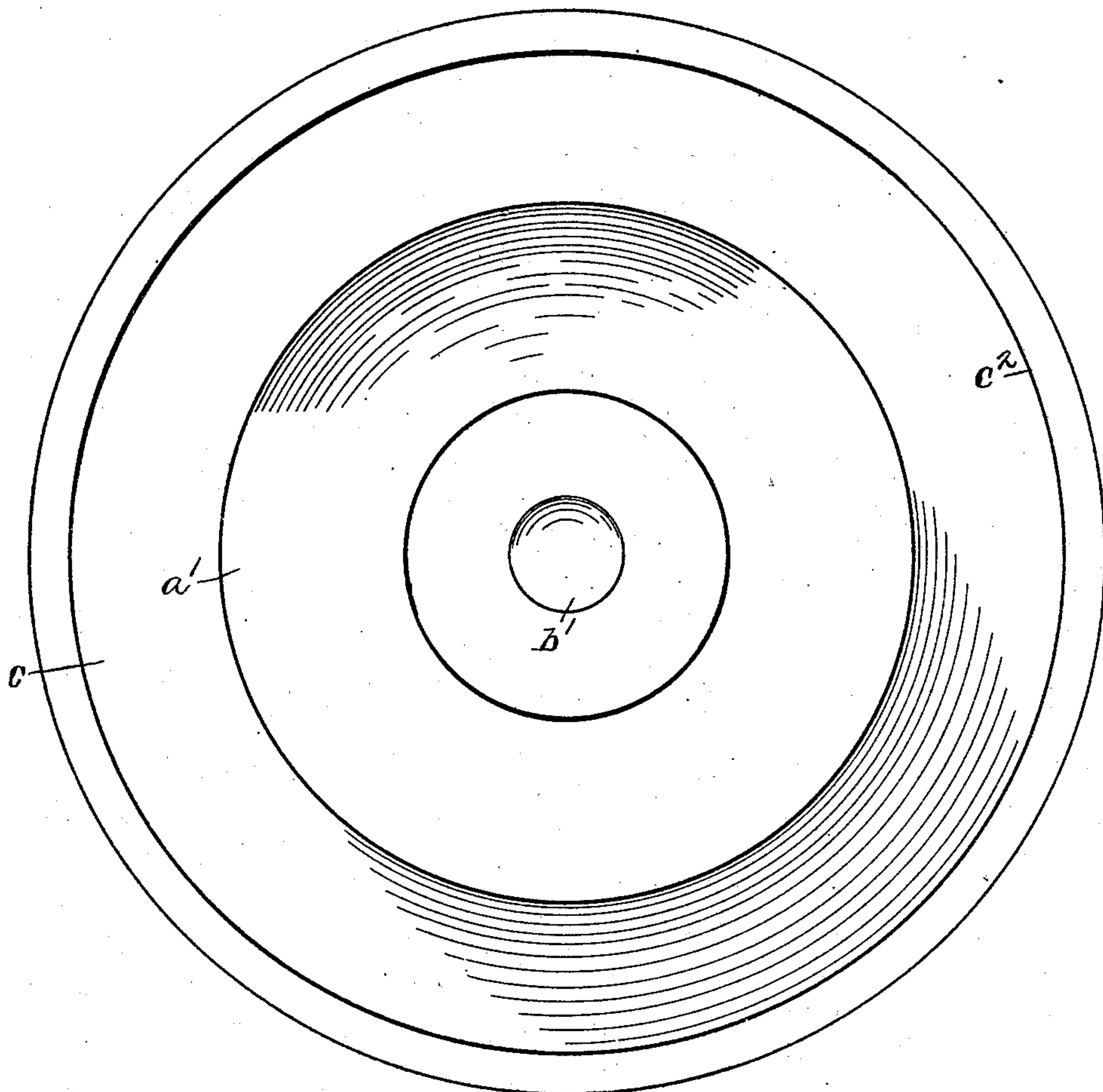


Fig 1

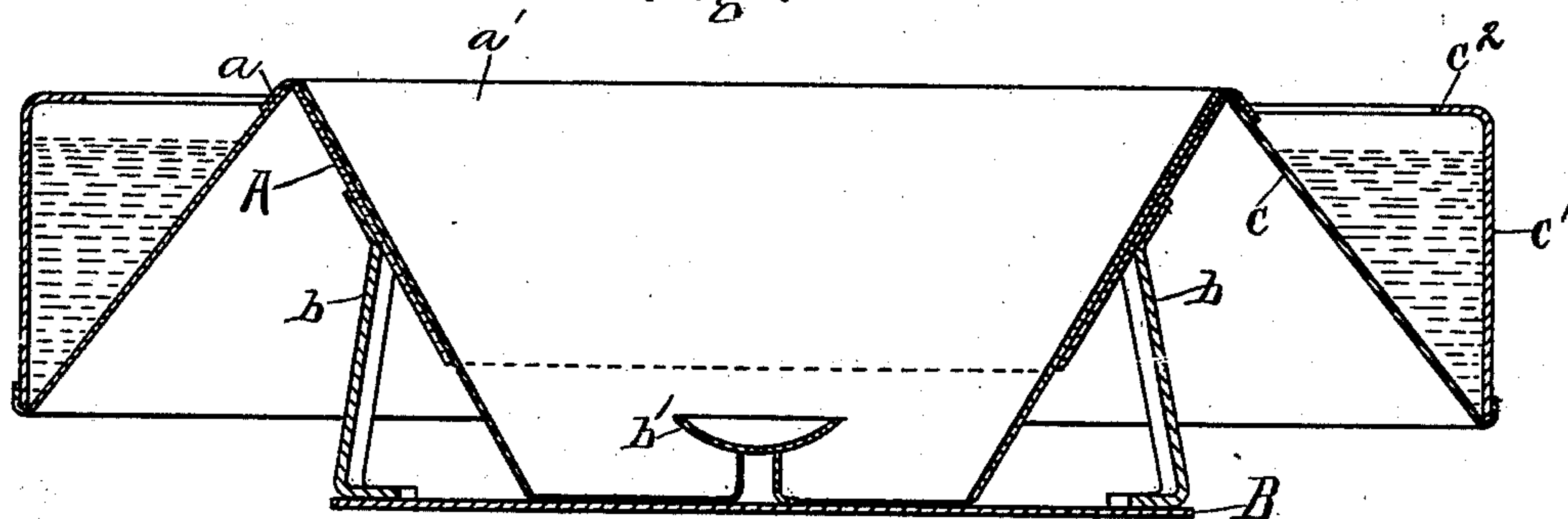


Fig 2

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INSECT-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,155, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed January 31, 1901. Serial No. 45,404. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. BLANCHARD, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Batavia, in the county of Clermont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insect-Traps, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is an insect-trap which will catch any-sized insect from the smallest to the largest, in which any number of them may be held at one time, and from which when entrapped an insect cannot escape. This object is attained by the means described in the annexed specification, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a trap embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a diametrical sectional view of the same, water being shown in the trough.

Referring to the parts, a central vessel A, whose shape is that of an inverted frustum of a cone, is supported by legs *b* at a distance above a base-plate B, centrally secured to which is a small receptacle *b'*. Around its upper edge vessel A is turned downward to form a flange *a*, to which is secured the upper edge of the inner wall *c*, likewise in the shape of a frustum of a cone, of a circular trough which is supported by vessel A and legs *b* at a short distance above the base. The outer wall *c'* of the trough is a circular vertical ring, which is turned inward at its upper edge to form a horizontal flange *c''*. A piece *a'* of light flexible material, preferably cloth, such as muslin, is cemented or otherwise secured to the inner face of vessel A, so as likewise to take the shape of an inverted frustum whose lower edge touches base B, forming a central chamber.

In use water is placed in the trough and sugar or some other substance which attracts insects is placed in receptacle *b'*. Insects attracted by the substance creep under the edge of cloth *a'*, which easily raises around them to allow them to pass into the inner chamber

and when they are in falls back to its normal position. Once within the central chamber the entrapped insect cannot get under the cloth again, for when it steps upon the cloth its own weight presses the cloth more firmly against the base, and if it creep up the inner chamber it will fall into the water in the trough. Flange *c''* keeps it from crawling out over the edge of the trough. It is readily seen that the largest as well as the smallest insect may creep under the cloth, and that no matter how small it be it cannot get under the cloth again when once within the central chamber.

What I claim is—

1. In an insect-trap, a base, a chamber formed by flexible material in the shape of an inverted frustum of a cone whose lower edge touches said base, substantially as shown and described.

2. In an insect-trap, a base, a central chamber formed by flexible matter in the shape of an inverted frustum of a cone whose lower edge touches said base, and a trough surrounding said central chamber and secured to the upper edge of the frustum substantially as shown and described.

3. In an insect-trap a base, a vessel in the shape of an inverted frustum of a cone supported by legs a distance above the base, said legs and a flexible material secured to said vessel so as to assume a similar shape and extending therefrom down to and touching the base substantially as shown and described.

4. In an insect-trap a base, a central chamber formed by flexible material in the shape of an inverted frustum of a cone whose lower edge touches said base, and a trough surrounding said central chamber and secured to the upper edge of the frustum and having at the upper edge of its outer wall an intumed horizontal flange substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES H. BLANCHARD.

Witnesses:

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