

No. 675,338.

Patented May 28, 1901.

G. H. NOBBS.
INSECT TRAP.

(Application filed Feb. 20, 1901.)

(No Model.)

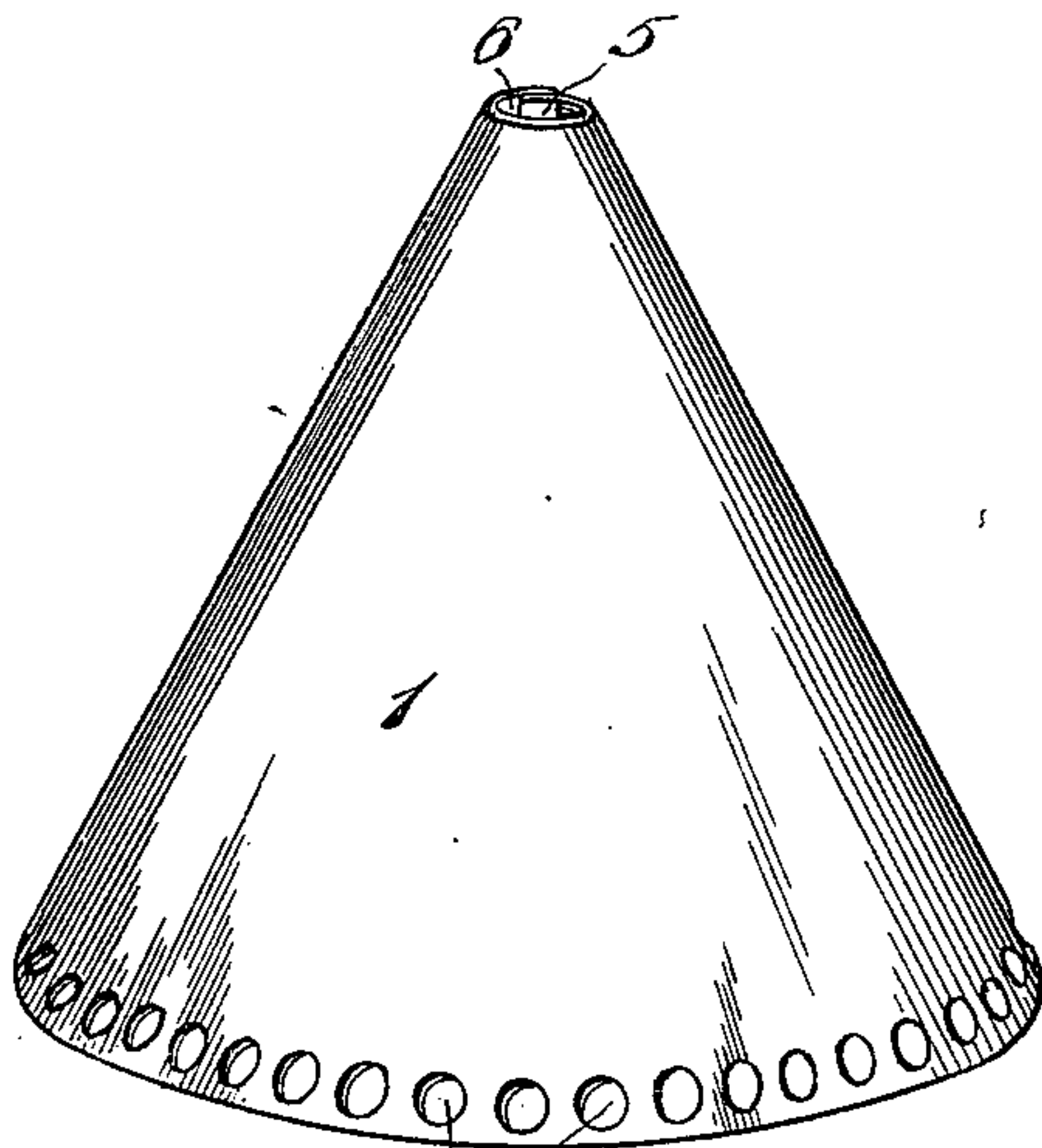


Fig. 1.

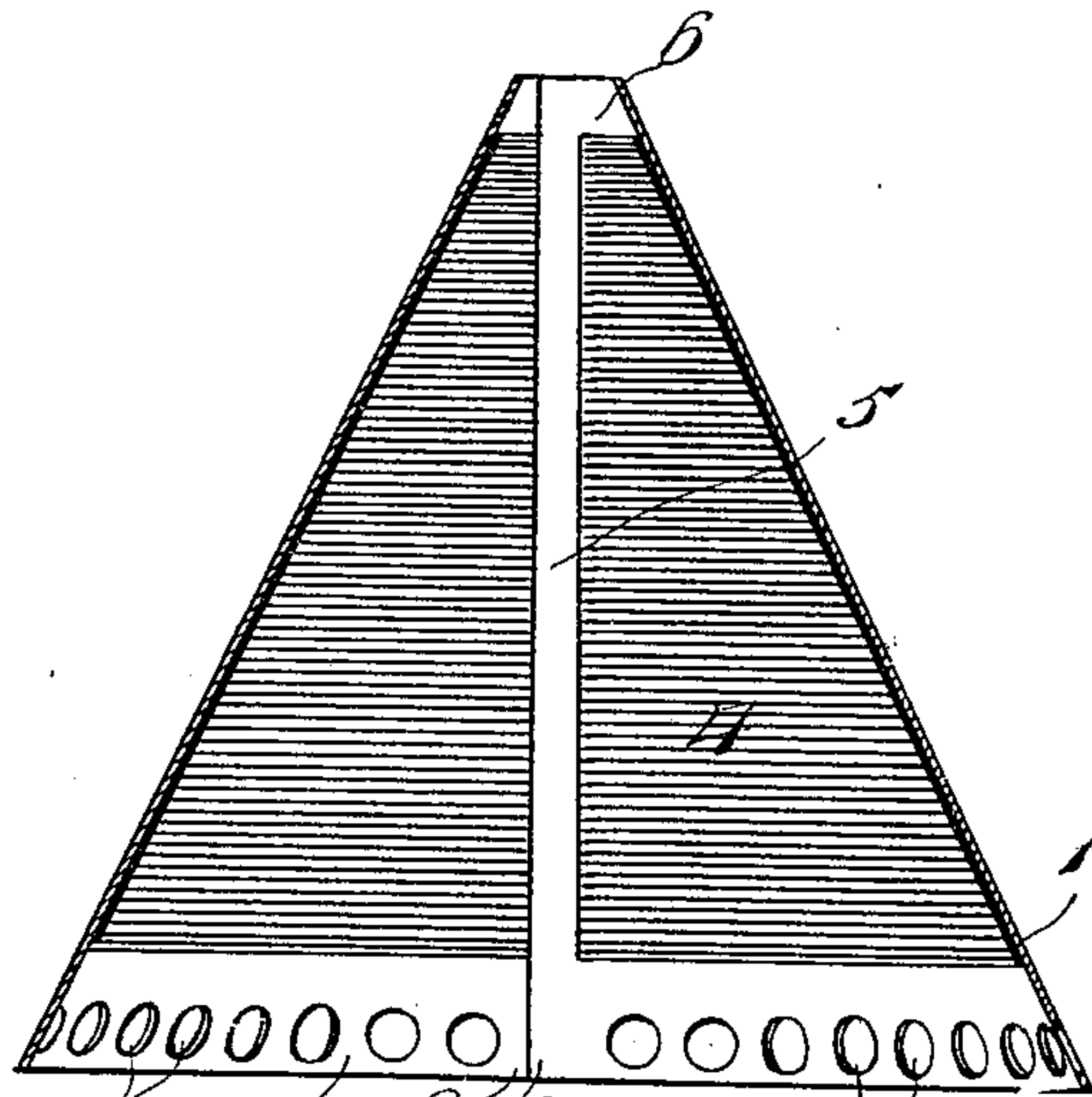


Fig. 2.

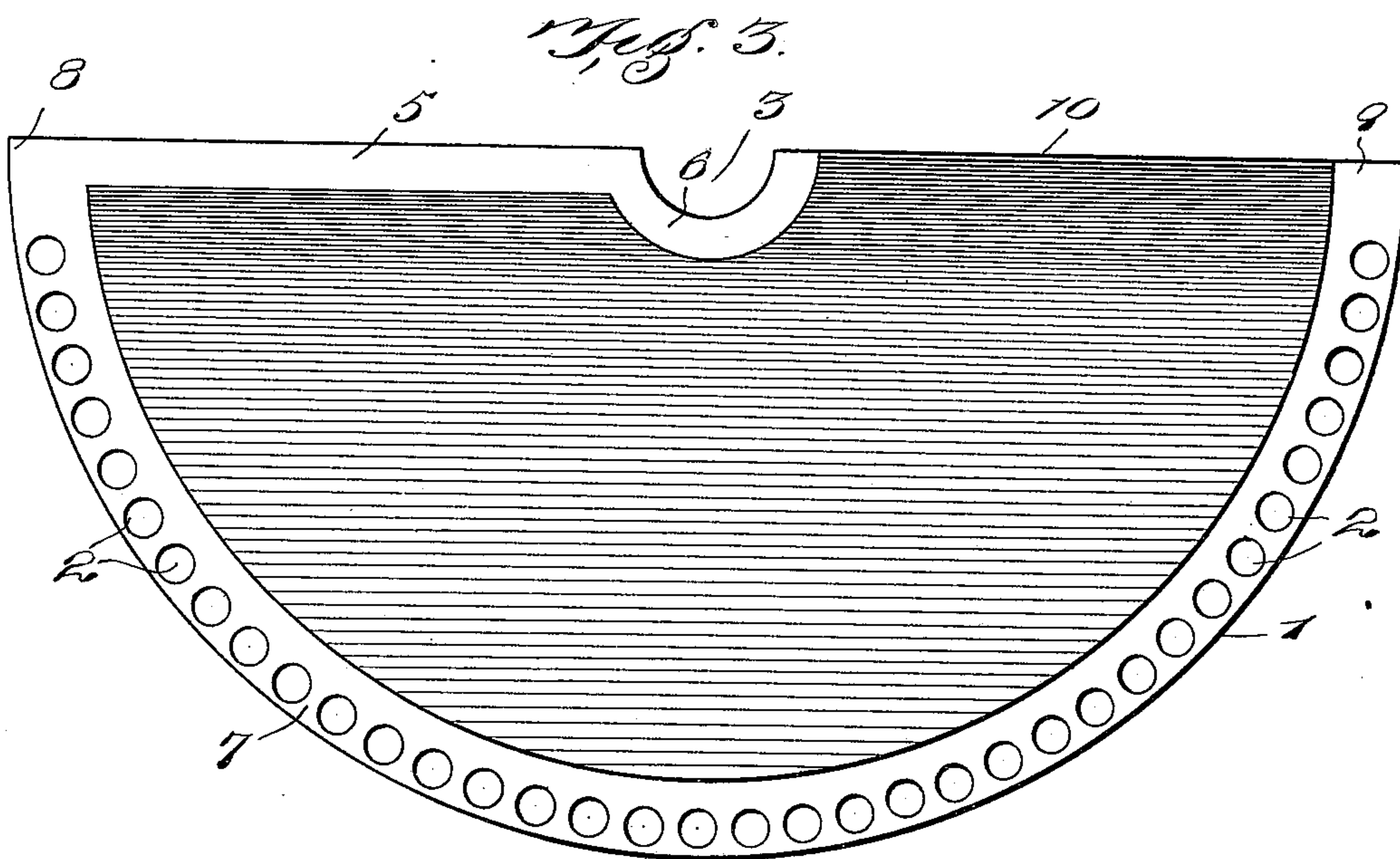


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
Olive M. Simpson
H. J. Shepard.

G. H. Nobbs Inventor
By C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HAYNES NOBBS, OF STANDISH, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. EVELETH GRIFFITH, OF HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.

INSECT-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,338, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed February 20, 1901. Serial No. 48,158. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HAYNES NOBBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Standish, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Insect-Trap, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to insect-traps of that class which employ an adhesive or sticky material to catch and hold flies and other insects, and has for its object to arrange such sticky material so as to be protected against contact with surrounding objects, and at the same time located for effectively catching the flies and retaining the latter out of sight, so as to obviate the usual unsightly appearance of the common or ordinary sheet of "sticky fly-paper" covered with dead and dying flies. It is furthermore designed to prepare each device originally in a flat sheet, so as to facilitate transportation and storage, and to have the sheet arranged to be folded or set up in the form of a trap by a purchaser whenever a trap is required.

A further and important object is to arrange for setting up the trap without exposing the sticky material thereof to contact with the hands and at the same time to have the sticky material arranged to form a connection or seal for the overlapped or jointed edges of the sheet, thereby to facilitate the conversion of the sheet into a complete and useful trap.

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 perspective view of an insect-trap constructed and set up in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of an original sheet which is constructed and arranged to be folded or set up into a trap.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

In describing the present invention reference is first had to Fig. 3 of the drawings, wherein has been shown a semicircular sheet or blank 1, preferably of fairly stiff paper, which has its arcuate marginal edge provided with a marginal series of perforations 2, the opposite ends of said series terminating at a predetermined distance from the straight edge of the sheet. At a point midway of the straight edge of the sheet or blank there is provided a semicircular notch or recess 3. The central and greater portion of one side of the sheet or blank is provided with a coat or layer of sticky material 4, which forms a broad intermediate belt extending from one straight edge portion of the blank to a predetermined distance from the opposite straight edge portion, thereby forming a smooth untreated marginal flap portion 5 at one side of the intermediate semicircular notch 3, there also being a similar marginal flap portion 6 about the notch and free from the sticky or adhesive material. The sticky belt also terminates short of the arcuate marginal edge, so that the perforations lie in a smooth untreated marginal flap or band 7. To fold or set up this blank in the form of a cone, the opposite corner portions 8 and 9 of the blank, which are free from the sticky material, are taken in the respective hands, with the arcuate edge of the blank next to the person and the thumbs upon the inner side of the blank or that side which has the sticky material. The straight edges of the blank are then folded over toward each other, with the sticky edge 10 applied to the outer side of the unsticky flap portion 5, and then one finger is inserted through the opening in the apex of the cone formed by the semicircular notch 3, so as to press together the overlapped edges of the sheet between the finger and the thumb for the purpose of connecting the adjacent end portions of said edges, the opposite end portions being connected in a similar manner. The cone is then placed upon a suitable support—as, for instance, a table—with the overlapped edges of the sheet next to the table, and then one of the fingers is run back

and forth upon the unsticky flap portion 5 upon the inner side of the conical trap, thereby effectually sealing the overlapped straight edge portions of the blank and completing the cone, which is open at opposite ends. 5 When the blank has thus been folded or set up into the form of a conical trap, the sticky material is entirely upon the interior thereof, and thereby is not exposed to contact nor to 10 view, the flies having access to the interior of the cone through the marginal series of perforations at the base of the trap and also through the open top thereof. When the flies have entered the trap, they come in contact with the sticky interior walls thereof and 15 become stuck thereto, and as the sheet of material from which the trap is formed is opaque the flies are concealed from view, whereby the device is rendered particularly useful for dining-tables and other places where it is desirable to conceal the flies. 20

It will of course be understood that the trap may have other shapes—as, for instance, that of a pyramid; but in any event the general 25 shape will be tubular.

In putting up the original sheets or blanks for market it is designed to have two sheets placed with their sticky sides in mutual contact, so as to present an unsticky exterior, 30 the untreated marginal edge portions facilitating the separation of the sheets when required to form traps.

What is claimed is—

1. A hollow insect-trap, formed from a blank 35 or sheet of bendable material, which is provided upon one side with sticky or adhesive material, and is bent or folded to form the body of the trap, some of the edges of the blank or sheet being overlapped and sealed 40 by the sticky material, the latter also being located upon the interior of the body, and the latter being provided with an entrance-opening.

2. A hollow insect-trap formed from a blank 45 or sheet of bendable material, which is provided with sticky or adhesive material upon one side thereof, said material extending to one edge of the blank and terminating short of the opposite edge thereof, whereby a smooth 50 unsticky sealing-flap is provided, the sheet or blank being folded to form the trap, with the opposite edges overlapped and sealed by the sticky material at the said one edge of the

blank, the unsticky edge or flap forming a space for the application of pressure to seal 55 the overlapped edges.

3. A hollow insect-trap, having its interior provided with sticky or adhesive material which terminates short of the bottom edge of the trap, and there being a marginal series of 60 perforations formed around the base of the trap and in the zone or belt which is free from the sticky or adhesive material.

4. An open-ended tubular insect-trap, having its interior provided with sticky or adhesive material which terminates short of the 65 opposite open ends thereof, there being a marginal series of perforations formed around the base of the trap and in the zone or belt which is free from the sticky or adhesive material. 70

5. A hollow conical insect-trap, having an open base, and an open top, and sticky or adhesive material provided upon the interior of the body and terminated short of the top and 75 bottom edges thereof, there being a marginal series of perforations formed around the base of the body and located in the zone or belt which is free from the sticky or adhesive material.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a semi- 80 circular blank or sheet of bendable material adapted to be formed into a hollow cone, and provided with a semicircular notch in the straight edge thereof and midway between the opposite ends of said straight edge, and 85 an intermediate belt of sticky or adhesive material applied to one side only of the blank, said sticky material being flush with the straight edge of the blank at one side of the notch therein and terminated short of the 90 notch, the opposite portion of the straight edge, and the arcuate marginal edge, thereby forming marginal zones which are free from the sticky or adhesive material, there being a marginal series of perforations formed in 95 the arcuate marginal zone, said series being terminated short of the straight edge portions of the blank.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 100 the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE HAYNES NOBBS.

Witnesses:

HERBERT LEE PRATT,
HYLMA W. COBBETT.