

No. 679,946.

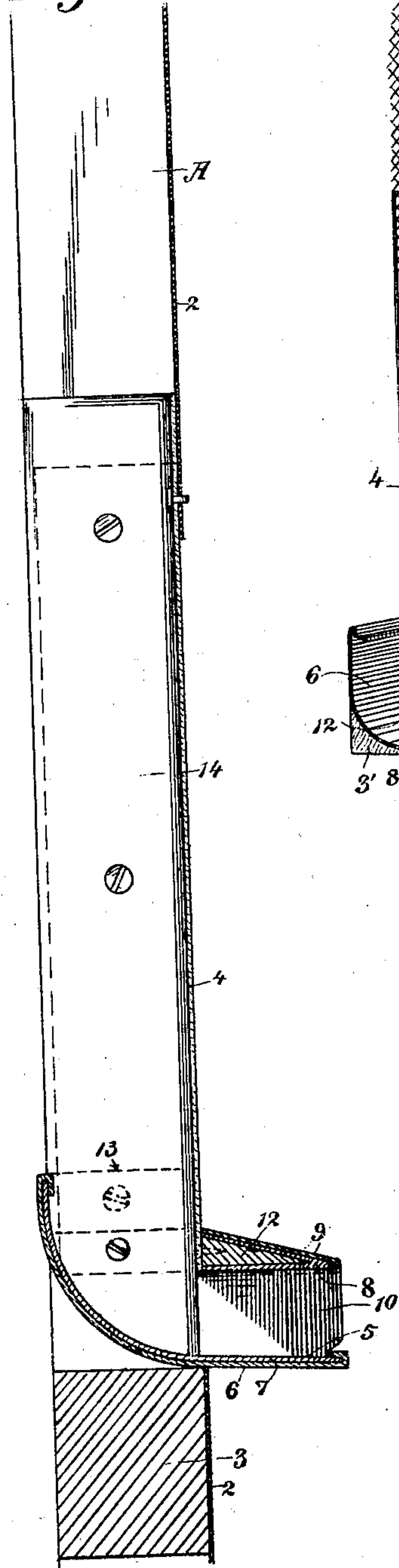
Patented Aug. 6, 1901.

A. J. COLLAR.
EXTENSIBLE FLY ESCAPE.

(Application filed Oct. 24, 1900.)

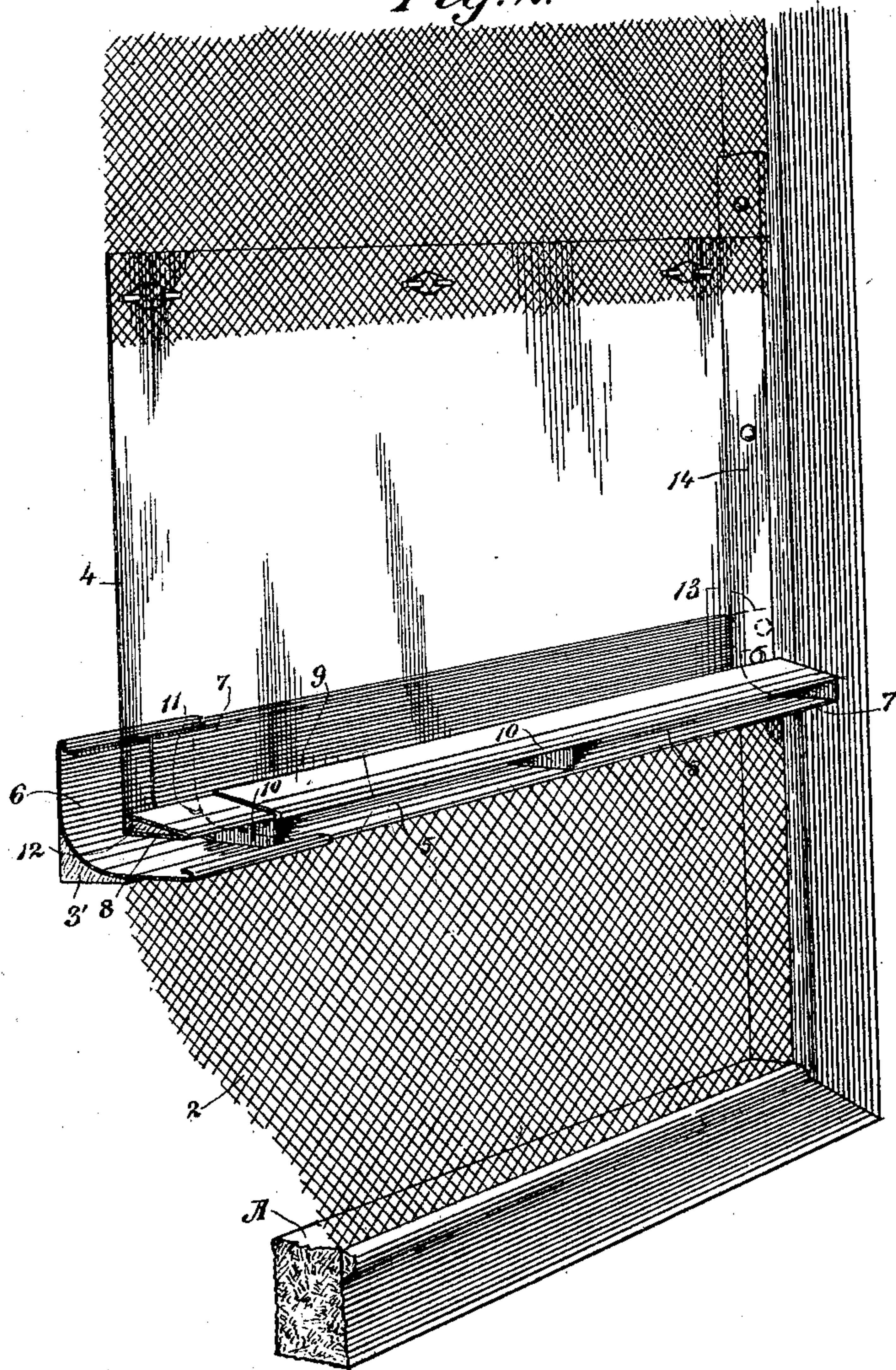
(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



Witnesses,
Attest
J. F. Aschbeck

Fig. 2.



Inventor,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADONIRAM J. COLLAR, OF YREKA, CALIFORNIA.

EXTENSIBLE FLY-ESCAPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,946, dated August 6, 1901.

Application filed October 24, 1900. Serial No. 34,174. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADONIRAM J. COLLAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yreka, county of Siskiyou, State of California, have
5 invented an Improvement in Extensible Fly-Escapes; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to an improved device
10 attachable to window or door screens and such light apertures, so that flies and other winged insects are given an egress-passage.

It consists of the parts and the constructions and combinations of parts hereinafter de-
15 scribed and claimed.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the escape through the telescoping ends. Fig. 2 is an outside view of the same.

The object of my invention is to provide an
20 inexpensive portable fly-escape that can be inserted in any screen-door or screened window-opening and requiring little or no mechanical skill to set it in position.

I have shown my invention as applied to an
25 ordinary screen-door.

A represents the frame, covered by a screening 2.

3 is a cross-bar upon which my escape rests. This cross bar or support may be the lower
30 sash of a door or of a window, or it may be a seat, as a piece of wood, as 3' in Fig. 2, to be inserted in the frame. A part of the screen is cut away above the cross-bar and on the inside of the screen, and to the lower edge of
35 this opening and covering it is attached some transparent substance 4, as a celluloid sheet, which latter forms part and is joined to the base of my escape device. This base when in position forms a trough on the inner side
40 of the screen, with channels 5 opening to the outer air and having its inner wall extending above these openings. As the screen tends to darken the room the cutting away of a part of the screen and the insertion on
45 this opening of a transparent substance, as celluloid, attracts or lures the flies as to a hole in the otherwise dark wall, and they shortly fall into the trough and pass out of doors. Thus is seen one purpose of my in-
50 vention. Another is to make the escape adaptable to varying sizes of screens. To

this end I prefer, first, the use of a flexible transparent substance, as celluloid, and, second, make the trough or base in the following manner: This base, which is of metal, as tin, 55 is composed of two parts slidable one within the other and each having similarly-concaved bottom pieces. The edges of one piece, as 6, are turned to form a groove in which the edges of the other, 7, are slidable. Upon 60 the flatter bottom part of 6 and 7 are supported by cross-pieces 10 bridges or sheaths 8 and 9, respectively, which are also adapted to slide one within the other. In other words, each of these parts of the base is composed of 65 a bottom piece and a sheath forming a channel between the base and sheath and the two parts adapted to being "telescoped." A stick 12 is held securely, as by a dent 11, in the sheaths, as 8, and it, with its sheath, is 70 slidable in the other sheath 9. Between the sheaths and the bottom of the trough are left the passages or channels 5. To the inner or exposed edge of the stick 12 is attached the transparent sheet 4. 75

Lugs 13 are provided upon the parts 6 and 7, by which the base may be secured to the screen-frame. In the drawings, Fig. 2, the left-hand end of the part 6 is broken away and the lug 13 of this part does not show; 80 but one of said lugs is shown in said figure by dotted lines at the right-hand end of the part 7, and the application of a similar lug to the outer end of part 6 will be readily understood. The vertical edges of the celluloid 85 may be fastened to the sides of the frame in various ways, as by strips 14, having their lower ends convexed to fit the concavity of the bottom of the trough, or by nailing directly to the frame and securing the screen 90 over the edges. The vertical thickness of the sheaths being but trifling, the transparent sheet comes down practically to the edge of the openings 5. A fly once in the trough will not return, but pass out through these light 95 channels. The protrusion of the bottom of the base and of the acutely-angled sheaths above and of the end vertical walls 14 connecting them a short distance outwardly beyond the frame prevents any return or en- 100 trance from without.

These escapes have a horizontal extendable

movement of several inches. It is only necessary in order to fit it to a screen to telescope the base to the width of the screen, cut off the protruding end of the stick 12, and trim and attach in position, as shown. This feature of a portable adjustable escape is the essence of my invention, or where it is not desired to cut the screen, or the screen is vertically slidable, or the escape is to be attached to a window the upper edge of the celluloid may be fastened to the lower part of the screen-frame or to the window-sash, as the case may be, and the base secured to the sill, the sides of the celluloid being fastened as before or in any other desired manner.

That a proper seat may be always had for the base of the escape, I provide a piece of wood similarly concaved, as 3', Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A fly-escape including a horizontal base portion having transverse openings or channels, a screen-surface and a section of transparent material constituting a part of the escape and forming a continuation of the same, and means for attaching the escape to a light-aperture.

2. A fly-escape including a horizontally-extensible concaved base having transverse openings or outlets, a screen-surface and a transparent section or continuation of said screen-surface, constituting a portion of the escape and means for attaching the escape to an opening or light-aperture.

3. A fly-escape including a transversely-channeled, concaved base, a screen-section and a transparent section forming a continuation of the screen-section, means for the attachment of the transparent section, and

means whereby the escape may be secured in a light-aperture.

4. A fly-escape comprising a seat having a concaved upper surface, and adapted to fit upon the lower rail of the screen-frame, and between the sides of the frame, a similarly-concaved base fitting in this seat, said base composed of parts slidable upon and within each other, and having transverse channels, an extension of flexible transparent material attached to the upper inner edge of the channeled portion of the base, and means for attaching the escape to the screen-frame.

5. A portable fly-escape consisting of a base made in two parts, each part having a similarly-concaved bottom, and a sheath supported upon and parallel to this bottom portion, leaving transverse channels between, the other edge of the bottom portion extending upwardly and above the top of these channels to form a trough with the edge of the sheath and into which trough these channels open, the edges of one bottom piece being turned to form grooves in which the other bottom piece is slidable, and the sheath of one part slidable within the sheath of the other part, so that the two base parts are capable of being longitudinally extended or contracted, a stick fastened in one sheath and sliding in the other and of a length approximately that of the base, and a flexible transparent sheet or extension upon the edge of this stick and extending upwardly from the edge of the trough.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ADONIRAM J. COLLAR.

Witnesses:

ALICE TOWNSEND,
J. M. O'NEILL.