

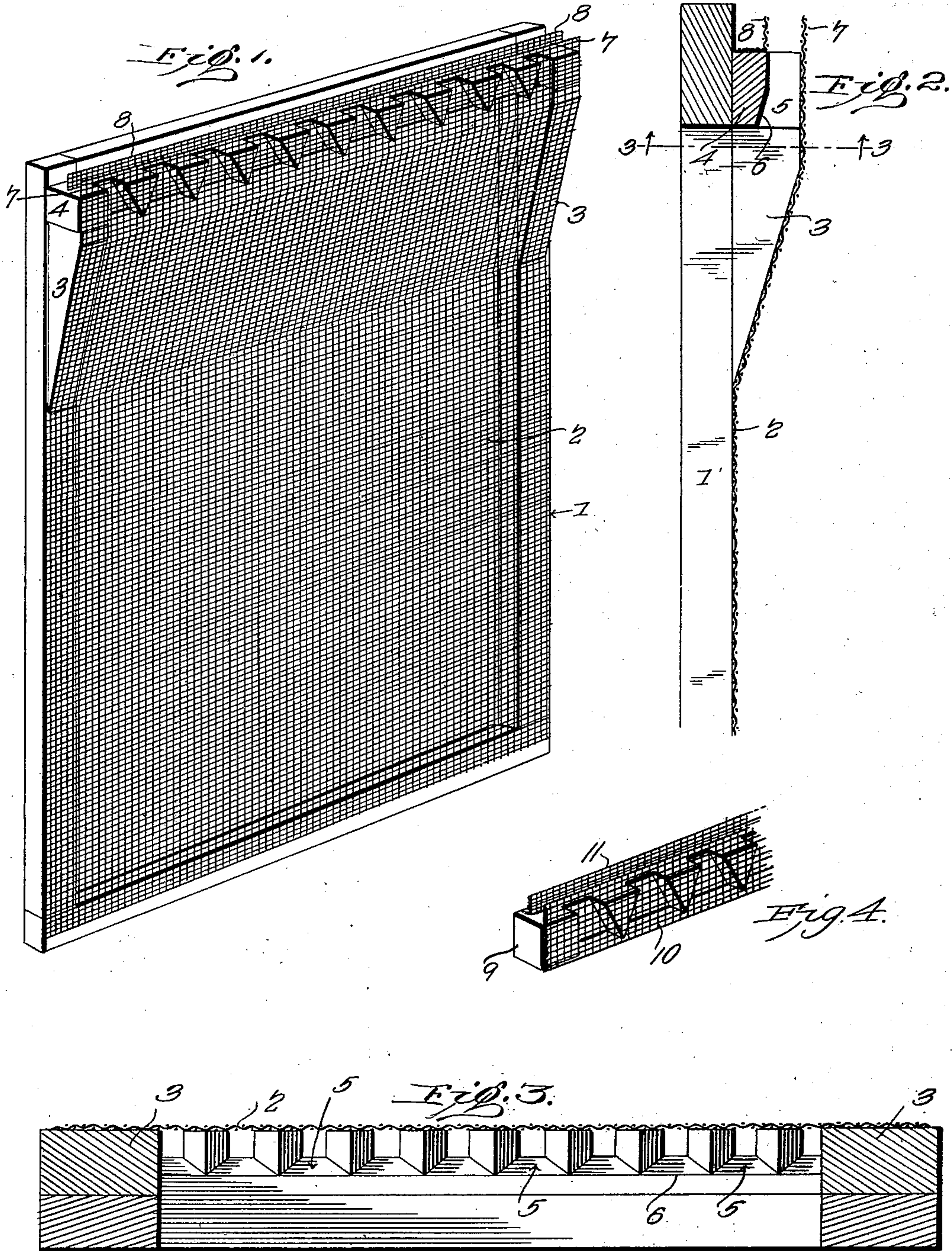
No. 698,756.

Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

A. L. STOKESBERRY.
FLY SCREEN.

(Application filed Nov. 22, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR L. STOKESBERRY, OF RUSH SPRINGS, INDIAN TERRITORY.

FLY-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,756, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed November 22, 1901. Serial No. 83,321. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR L. STOKESBERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rush Springs, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, have invented a new and useful Fly-Screen, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in fly-screens.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of fly-screens and to provide a simple and comparatively inexpensive one designed for use on windows, doors, and the like and capable of directing flies from the interior to the exterior and of effectually preventing their return.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction of this character which will be adapted to be readily applied to screens in use.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a screen constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the upper portion of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a portion of the transverse bar, showing the same arranged to be applied to an ordinary screen after the latter has been constructed and is in use.

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

1 designates a rectangular screen-frame composed of top and side bars and having secured to it a sheet 2 of screen material, such as wire-gauze, and the upper portion of the wire-gauze or other screen material employed is spaced from the upper portion of the screen-frame by approximately triangular blocks 3 and by a transverse bar 4. The triangular blocks 3 are suitably secured to the side bars of the screen at the upper portions thereof and present inclined outer faces, to which the side edges of the wire-gauze are secured.

The transverse bar, which is arranged across the top of the screen-frame, is located at the

exterior thereof, and it is provided with upwardly-tapered recesses 5, forming converging fly-escape openings, and the inner or rear walls 6 of the same are also beveled or inclined, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The upwardly-tapered recesses, which form the fly-escape openings, permit flies to pass upward readily through them to the exterior of the screen and the contracted upper ends reduce to a minimum the chance of flies reëntering the openings. The ends of the transverse bar are suitably secured to the side bars of the screen-frame and are fitted against the upper ends of the tapered blocks. In applying these parts to a screen already in use it is only necessary to separate the upper portion of the wire gauze or netting from the screen-frame and the blocks and the transverse bar may then be readily secured in position.

In order to effectually prevent the return of the flies, the screen is provided at the upper ends of the fly-escape recesses or openings with vertical flanges 7 and 8, consisting of wire-gauze or other screen material. The sheet 2 of screen material is extended beyond the upper face of the transverse bar to form the vertical flange 7, and a strip of wire-gauze is secured to the transverse bar to form the vertical flange 8. These flanges are adapted to be arranged sufficiently close together to prevent the return of the flies, and they extend beyond the upper surface of the transverse bars, so that there is no liability of flies accidentally crawling between them. The sheet 2 of wire-gauze covers the outer face of the transverse bar and forms the outer walls of the tapering recesses.

It will be seen that the screen is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that flies crawling up it are directed to the exterior, and that their return is effectually prevented. It will also be apparent that the improvement is adapted to be readily applied to screens already in use, as well as those in course of construction.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings is illustrated a portion of a transverse bar 9, provided with a front strip 10 and an inner or rear strip 11. The front strip covers the recesses and forms the outer vertical flange, and the rear strip forms the inner flange. The transverse strip

9 is adapted to be secured to a screen-frame, as before explained, and the screen material will be supported by blocks.

What I claim is—

5 1. In a screen, the combination with a screen-frame, and a sheet of screen material, of triangular blocks interposed between the frame and the screen material, and a horizontal bar arranged above the blocks and provided along
10 its front face with transverse recesses forming fly-escapes, the front of said recesses being covered with screen material, substantially as described.

15 2. In a screen, the combination with a screen-frame, and a sheet of screen material, of triangular blocks interposed between the screen material and the frame, a horizontal bar arranged above the blocks and provided along
20 its front face with transverse recesses forming fly-escapes and covered at the front with the wire-gauze, and the flanges arranged at the upper ends of the recesses and adapted to prevent the return of flies, substantially as described.

25 3. In a screen, the combination with a screen-frame, and a sheet of screen material, of blocks interposed between the screen material and

the frame, a horizontal bar arranged above the blocks and provided along its front face with transverse recesses forming fly-escapes, 30 said recesses being covered at the front by screen material, and the latter being extended above the transverse bar to form a flange, and a strip of screen material extending upward from the bar at the inner sides of the
35 recesses, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the class described, a horizontal bar designed to be applied to an ordinary window-screen and provided at its front face with transverse tapering recesses forming fly-escapes, said recesses being covered 40 at the front by the screen material when the bar is in position, and an inner strip secured to the outer edge of the horizontal bar and forming a projecting flange to cooperate with
45 the screen material of a screen, substantially as described.

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

ARTHUR L. STOKESBERRY.

Witnesses:

ED. R. BRUCE,
R. F. LINDSEY.