

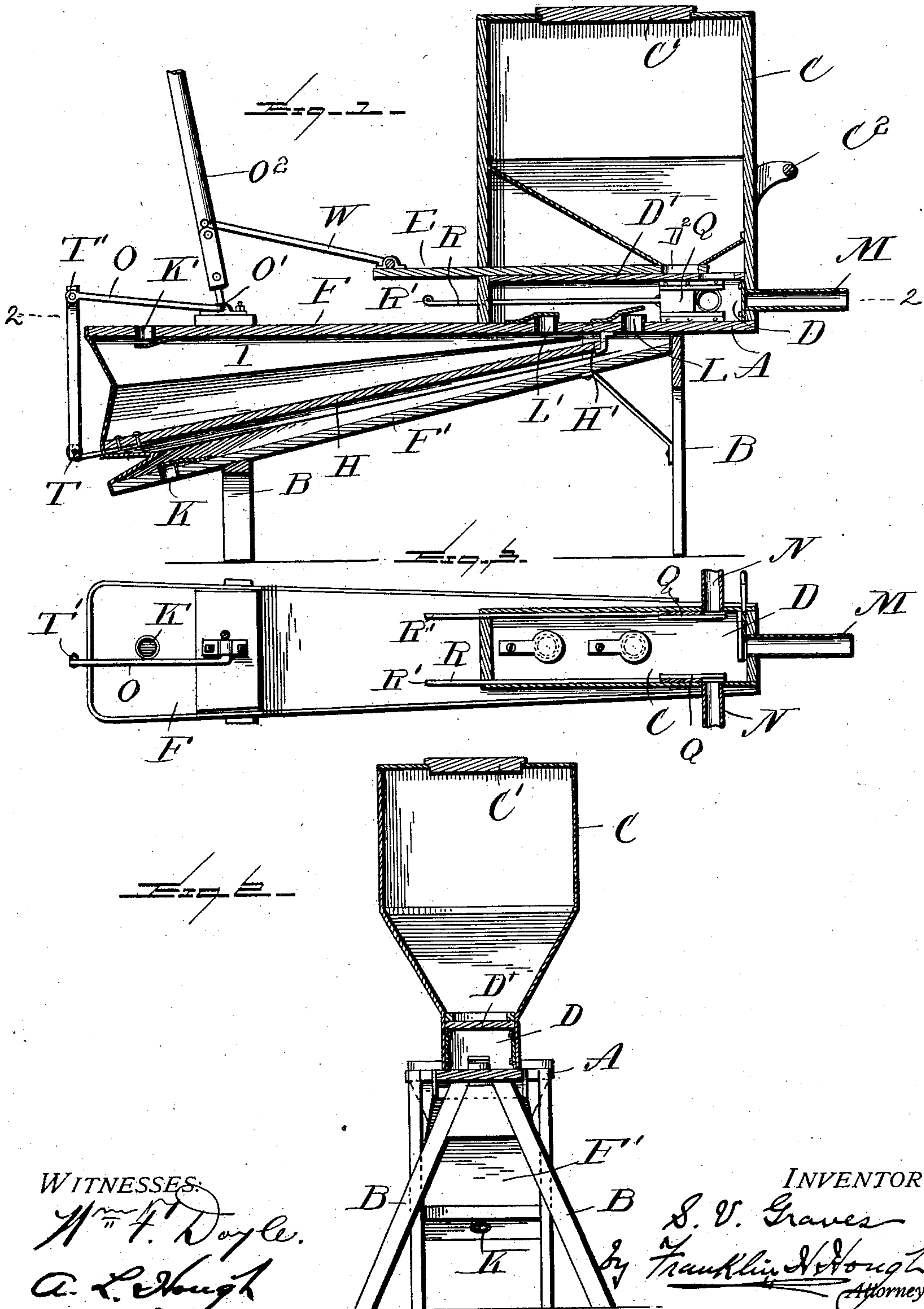
No. 701,560.

Patented June 3, 1902.

S. V. GRAVES.
INSECT DESTROYER.

(Application filed Mar. 18, 1902.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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SALATHIEL V. GRAVES, OF McFALL, MISSOURI.

INSECT-DESTROYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,560, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed March 18, 1902. Serial No. 98,797. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SALATHIEL V. GRAVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at McFall, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insect-Destroyers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in insect-destroyers or powder-dusters in which a continuous spray of dust is effected by means of a double bellows separated by a partition-wall and in the provision of means whereby a slide is actuated to allow the dust to fall into an air-chamber where it becomes mixed with the dust and operated by means of the lever which actuates the bellows.

The invention consists, further, in various details of construction, which will be herein-after fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

My invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through my improved insect-destroyer, parts being shown in elevation. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a bench mounted on legs B, suitably braced, and C designates a box or receptacle having a cap C' thereon, which receptacle is adapted to receive the poison to be blown from the air-chamber D, which is positioned at the lower end of said receptacle and divided therefrom by means of a partition D', having an aperture D², through which the poison is allowed to fall into the air-chamber D. A slide E rests upon said partition and is adapted to be reciprocated to cause the poison to be agitated and fall through the aperture into the chamber beneath.

F and F' designate the upper and lower walls of a bellows, intermediate which is

hinged a partition-wall H, pivoted at its forward end, as at H', and I designates the bellows-cloth, which is fastened about the edges of the frame of the bellows.

K and K' designate valve-regulated apertures, through which air is allowed to enter the two compartments of the bellows on either side of the hinged partition H. Leading from each bellows-chamber into the air-chamber D are ducts L and L', and leading from the air-chamber are pipes N and M, through which the powder is expelled by the blast of air which is driven into the air-chamber by means of the bellows.

Slides Q are provided which are adapted to close over the apertures leading to the pipes N, there being one of said pipes leading from the air-chamber on each side of the box as well as one from the end. These slides are provided with handles R, having operating-rings R'.

Pivoted to the outer end of the hinged partition of the bellows is an arm T, the upper end of which is pivoted at T' to a link O, which is fastened to one end of a shaft O', which is journaled on the upper wall of the bellows. Fastened to or integral with the shaft O' is an operating-handle O², and connecting said lever O² with the outer end of the slide E is a rod W. On the forward face of the box C is a handle C², whereby the apparatus may be held by one hand of an operator, while the bellows may be operated by means of the handle O², fastened to or integral with the rock-shaft O'.

In operation the handle O² is swung backward and forward and through its connection with the hinged partition of the bellows will cause alternate blasts of air to be driven from the two bellows-chambers into the air-chamber D, thus causing a continuous blast of air from the bellows-chambers into the chamber into which the poison is allowed to fall by gravity from the compartment C. As the handle O² is operated the slide E will be reciprocated, causing the poison to be fed through the aperture into the mixing-chamber beneath.

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

1. An insect-destroyer, comprising a bench, a receptacle mounted thereon, an air-cham-

ber underneath said receptacle and communicating therewith, a slide over an aperture in the bottom of said receptacle, a bellows having its outer walls stationary, a hinged
5 partition between said walls, and means for swinging said partition whereby a continuous blast may be maintained in said air-chamber, as set forth.

2. An insect-destroyer comprising a bench,
10 a receptacle mounted thereon, an air-chamber, a reciprocating slide positioned over a partition in said receptacle, an air-chamber underneath said receptacle, a bellows having stationary walls, a hinged partition intermediate said walls, a bellows-cloth fastened to
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said walls and partition, a rock-shaft journaled on the top wall of said bellows, pivotal link connection between said hinged partition and shaft, a handle for rocking said shaft, and a rod connecting said handle with
20 said slide, whereby as the bellows is worked a continuous blast of air is blown into the air-chamber, simultaneously with the feeding of the poison from the receptacle, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my
signature in presence of two witnesses.

SALATHIEL V. GRAVES.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL H. MCDANIEL,
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