

No. 763,823.

PATENTED JUNE 28, 1904.

F. M. WIESEN & J. S. CRISP.

INSECT DESTROYER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

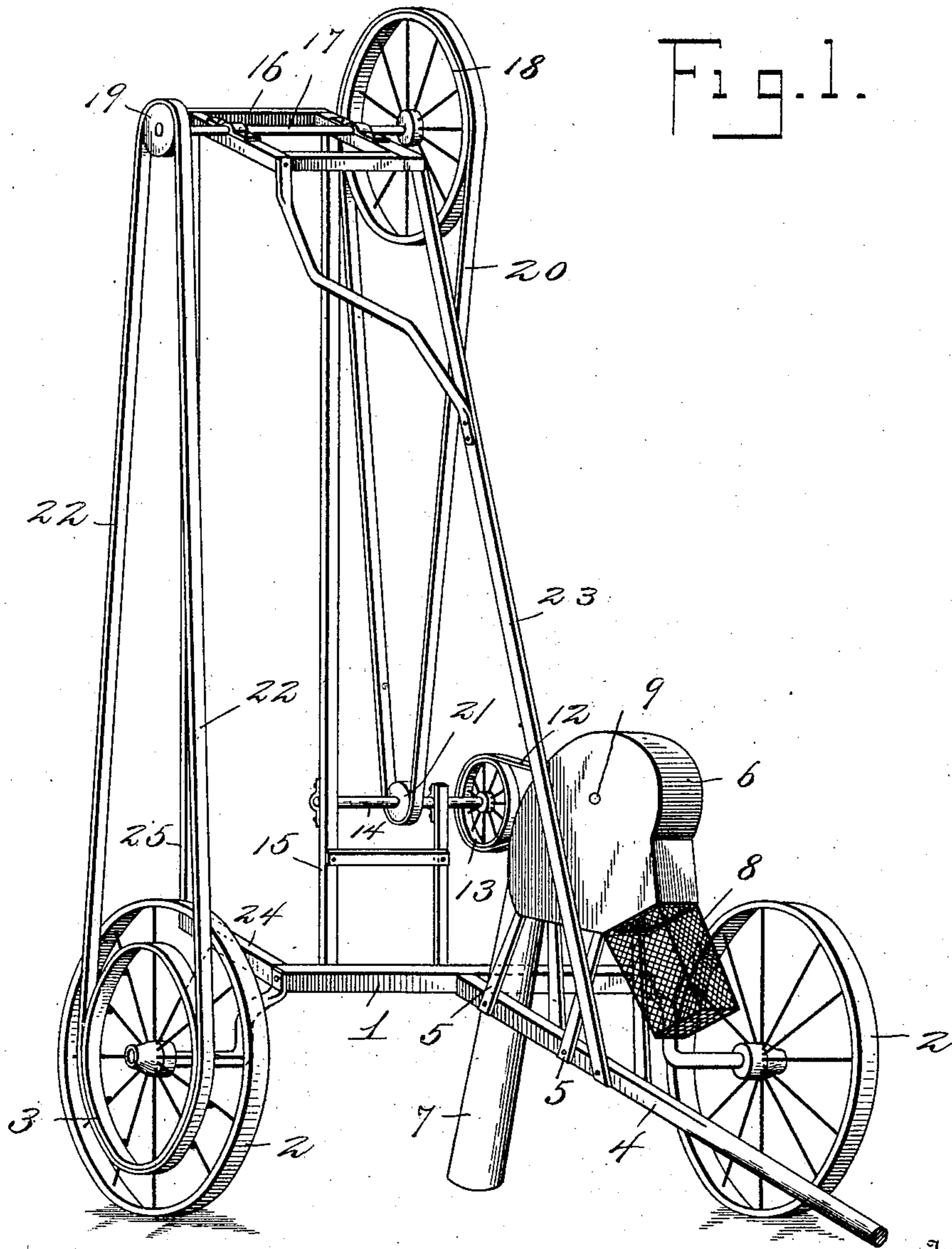


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

Harry L. Amer.  
Herbert D. Lawson

Inventors

Franc M. Wiesen  
James S. Crisp.

By

Victor J. Evans

Attorney

No. 763,823.

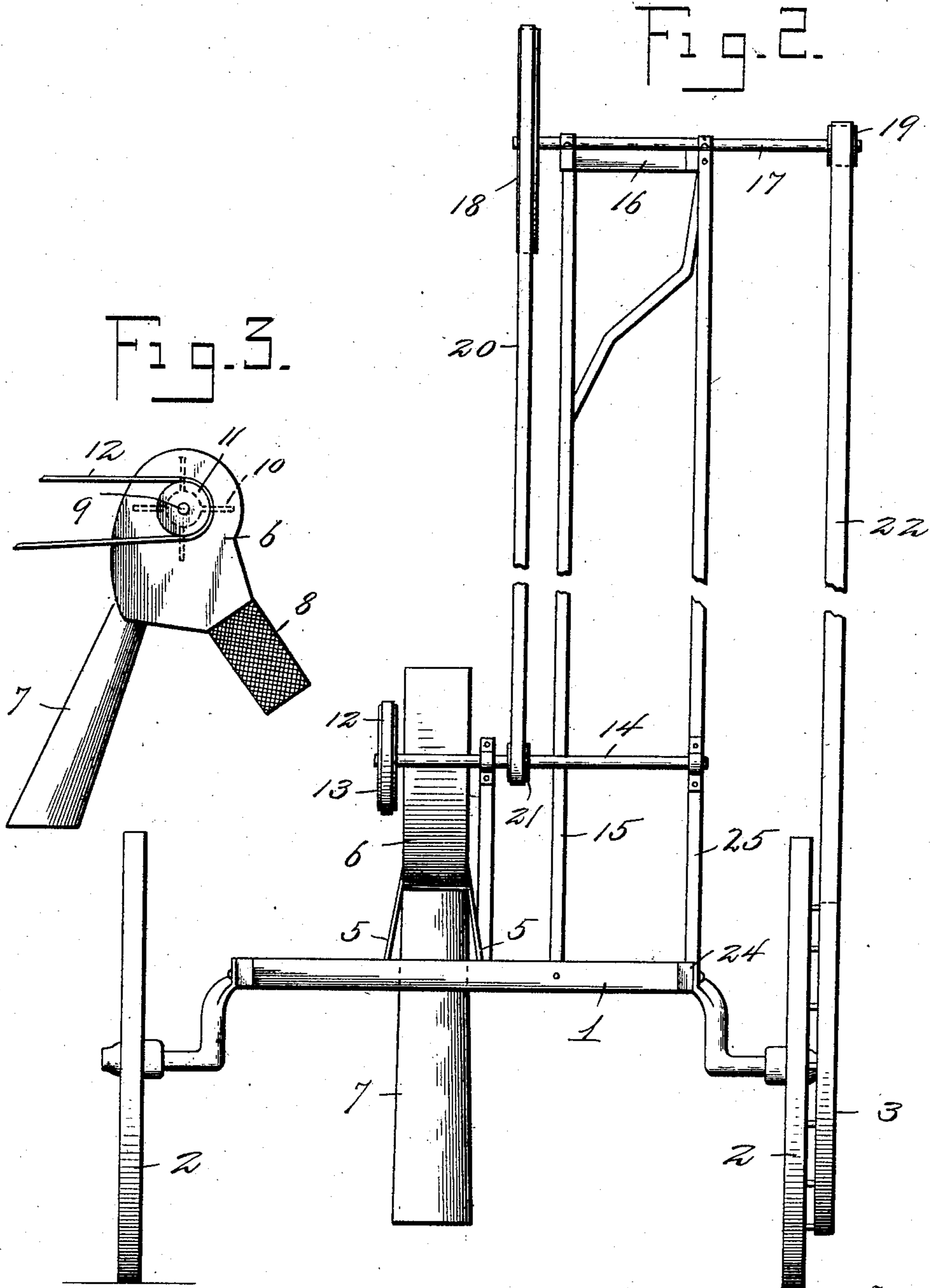
PATENTED JUNE 28, 1904.

F. M. WIESEN & J. S. CRISP.  
INSECT DESTROYER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

Harry L. Amer.  
Herbert Lawson

Inventors

Franc M. Wiesen  
James S. Crisp.

By

Victor J. Evans

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANC M. WIESEN AND JAMES S. CRISP, OF CRYERCREEK, TEXAS.

## INSECT-DESTROYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,823, dated June 28, 1904.

Application filed April 22, 1903. Serial No. 153,831. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FRANC M. WIESEN and JAMES S. CRISP, citizens of the United States, residing at Cryercreek, in the county of Navarro and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Insect-Destroyers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to new and useful improvements in insect-destroyers, and is more especially a device for collecting boll-weevils and other similar insects.

The object of the invention is to provide a machine which can be readily drawn over a field and which is provided with mechanism whereby objectionable insects may be removed by suction from the plants over which the machine is drawn.

The invention consists in mounting a suction-fan upon an axle and extending a tube from the fan-casing downward to a point adjacent to the ground. A suitable receptacle is arranged at the discharge end of the casing for the reception of the insects after the same have been drawn upward through the tube. Mechanism is employed for transmitting rotary motion from one of the traction-wheels of the machine to the shaft of the fan.

The invention also consists in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the outer side of the fan-casing.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference, 1 is an axle mounted upon suitable traction-wheels 2, one of which has a concentric flange 3 upon its outer face. A tongue 4 extends from the axle, and arranged thereon upon suitable standards 5 is a fan-casing 6, having a suction-tube 7 secured to the inlet thereof and extending downward to a point adjacent to the ground. A receptacle 8, preferably formed of wire fabric, is secured in any suitable manner to the casing, at the outlet thereof. The shaft 9 of the fan 10 within casing 6 has a pulley 11 thereon, upon which is mounted a belt 12, which is arranged on a pul-

ley 13, secured at one end of the shaft 14. This shaft is journaled in standards 15, extending upward from axle 1, and one of these standards also serves to support a preferably horizontal frame 16, upon which is journaled a shaft 17. Pulleys 18 and 19 are secured to opposite ends of this shaft, and a belt 20 is mounted upon pulley 18 and a smaller pulley 21 on shaft 14. Another belt 22 is arranged on the pulley 19 and the concentric flange 3 on the traction-wheel 2. Brace-beams 23 are preferably secured to tongue 4 and frame 16, so as to hold said frame rigidly in position above axle 1. As an additional brace we preferably employ a rearwardly-extending arm 24, having a standard 25 at its rear end which projects upward and is secured to the rear end of frame 16. It will be understood that when this machine is drawn forward rotary motion will be transmitted from the traction-wheels to shaft 17 through belt 22. Belt 20 will transmit this rotary motion from this shaft to the shaft 14, and belt 12 will transmit the motion from shaft 14 to the fan 10. It will be seen that by arranging the pulleys and belts in the manner described and shown fan 10 will be rapidly rotated and will suck air upward through the tube 7 and discharge it from the outlet in the casing 6 and through the receptacle 8. When the tube is brought over a plant having insects thereon, the suction will draw the insects upward into the tube, and they will be thrown violently into the receptacle 8. The mesh of the wire fabric of which this receptacle is formed is such as to prevent the insects from passing therethrough, although the air will be free to escape through the outlet. It will be seen that the device is extremely simple in construction and will effectually remove the insects from all plants arranged beneath the tube 7.

In the foregoing description we have shown the preferred form of our invention; but we do not desire to limit ourselves thereto, as we are aware that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and we therefore reserve the right to make such changes as fairly fall within the scope of our invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

5 The combination with an axle having traction-wheels thereon, and a concentric flange on one of said wheels; of standards upon the axle, a tongue projecting from the axle, a fan-casing supported upon the tongue, an inlet-tube opening into the fan-casing and projecting downward to a point below the axle, a re-  
10 ceptacle formed of netting and secured over the outlet of the fan-casing and suspended therefrom, shafts mounted upon the standards, pulleys thereon, belts connecting the

pulleys, a revoluble fan within the fan-casing, a pulley revoluble therewith, a belt for transmitting motion to said pulley from the first-mentioned pulleys, and a belt mounted upon the concentric flange for transmitting motion to the pulleys and shafts. 15

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses. 20

FRANC M. WIESEN.  
JAMES S. CRISP.

Witnesses:

PERCY WILLIAMS,  
ALICE WILLIAMS.