No. 806,184. PATENTED DEC. 5, 1905.

J. L. POWERS.

FLY ESCAPE FOR SCREENS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1905.

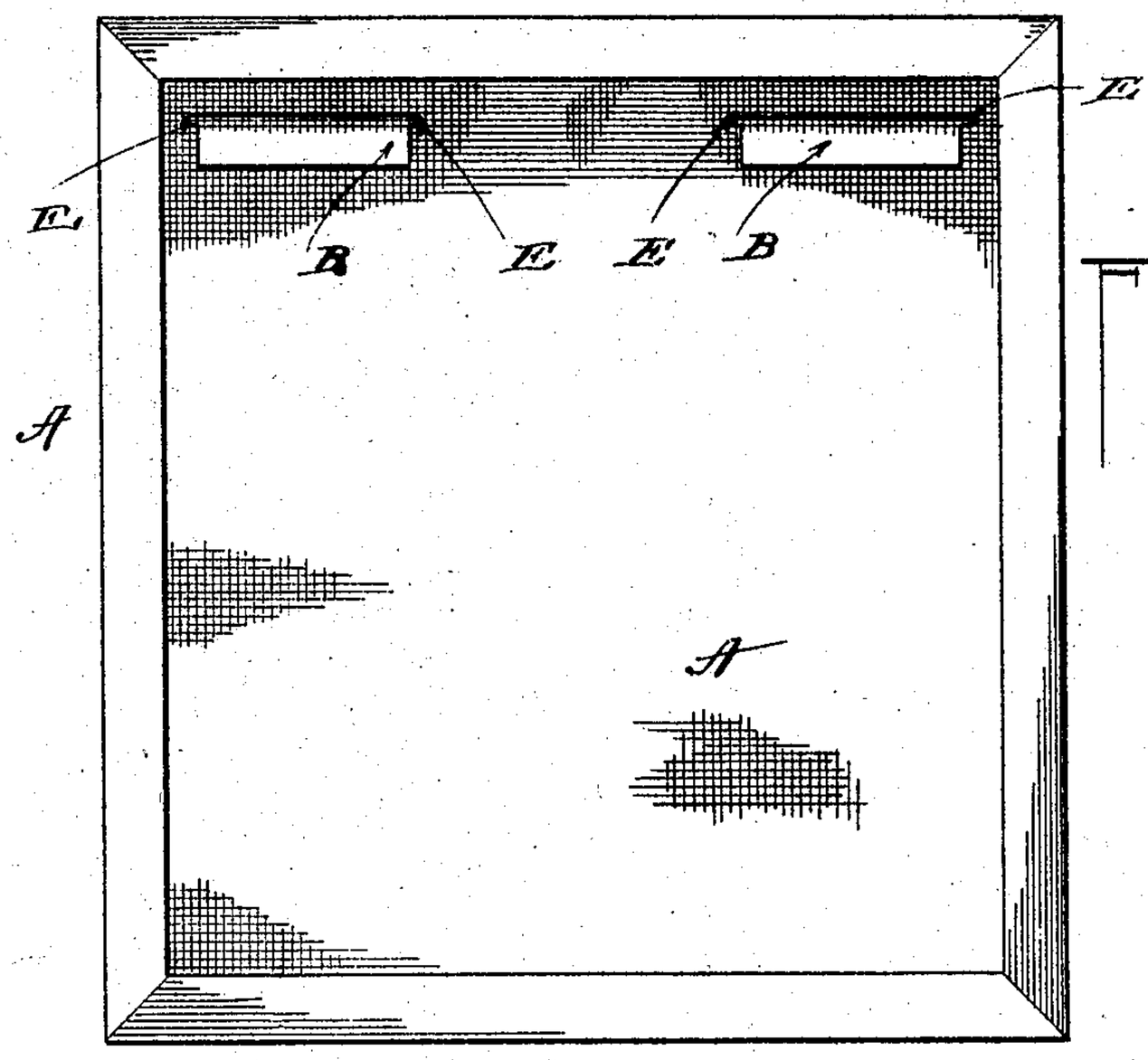

FIG. 1.

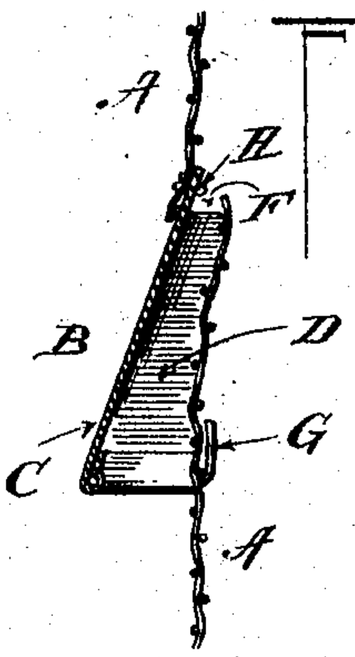

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

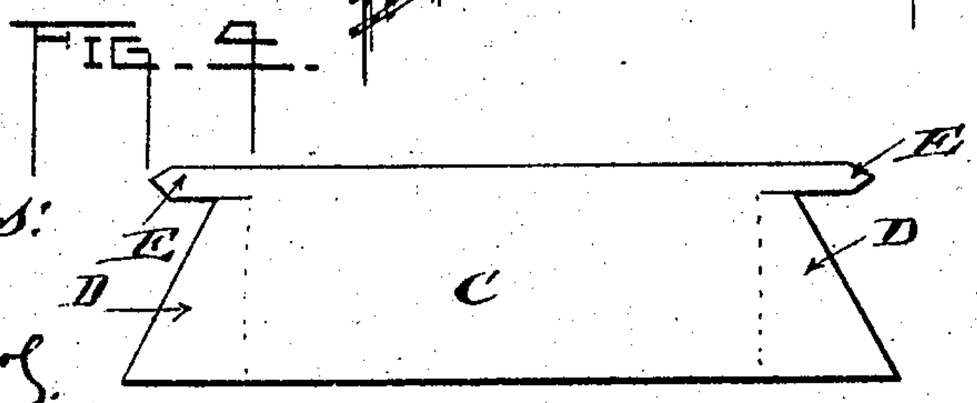

FIG. 4.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. POWERS, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

FLY-ESCAPE FOR SCREENS.

No. 806,184. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 5, 1905.

Application filed May 27, 1905. Serial No. 262,574.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. POWERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peoria, in the county of Peoria and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fly-Escapes for Screens; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to fly-escapes for screens.

The object of the invention is to provide screens with a device or devices that will permit insects to pass from a room into the open air.

A further object is to provide a device for permitting insects to gain the open air without fear of others entering from the outside.

A still further object is to make an attachment for screens that can be put in place in a few seconds time.

Another object is to provide an escape with a bright surface, so as to attract the insects to it, and thus lead them to the escape-opening.

Another object is to provide a device for the purposes described that can be placed upon a screen without rendering the said screen weak at the point of attachment.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a window-screen, showing two of my improved devices attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional edge view of the screen, showing manner of attachment of the device and its relation to said screen. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the device, showing manner of attachment to the wire screen. Fig. 4 is a view of the form of the device forming part of my invention before being formed.

The screen is represented by A, having in its two upper corners two hoods B, preferably of sheet metal. These hoods are formed as shown in Fig. 3, having an outwardly and downwardly extending body C and end wing portions D, whose rear edges rest against the screen and serve to hold the body C in the position shown, it being seen that when placed upon said screen there is greater space between the lower edge of the body and the screen than at the top. The said body extends somewhat above the top of the end portions D and has a lateral extension E, adapted to engage the screen for securing purposes, as will now be described. In placing the device in position for service on the screen a horizontal slit is made in the latter where it is desired to locate the exit. The slit is preferably made of a length equal to the length of the body C, the extensions E of said body being in addition. One of said ends is now bent back upon the body and the remaining one pushed through the slit behind the screen-wire, so that the end D adjacent thereto bears against the end of the slit. Then the other end of the device is raised and pushed through the slit, after which the folded-over extension E is straightened out, the device then appearing as shown in Fig. 3. In inserting the device it is to be observed that the upper edge of the wire extends slightly down outside of the body C, as in Fig. 2, pushing that edge outward and away from the adjacent edge. It is seen also that in pushing the device into place the said adjacent or lower edge is pushed in the opposite direction by the ends D leaving the slot or opening F, the screen-wires being stretched, as indicated in Fig. 3, in so doing.

Preferably, though not necessarily, a wire G is secured in the lower edge of the device to strengthen the metal and also for aiding in securing it in place, the projecting ends thereof being pushed through the screen and turned up, as shown. Furthermore, if desired, a wire H is passed through the middle of the body C near the top, which engages several meshes of the screen-wire. This holds the screen close to the body and aids in maintaining the position of the device; but as a matter of fact neither the wire G nor the wire H is necessary to hold the device, the extensions E being sufficient for all purposes. By making the slit in the screen slightly shorter than the length of the body C the latter may be forced therein, so that the stretching of the screen will serve to clamp the device, it being clear, of course, that the said extension prevents the said device from leaving its position within the said slit.

Fig. 4 shows how the arrangement is formed from a piece of sheet metal, it being afterward bent into the desired form. I employ bright "tin" for the purpose, by which the inner side thereof next the screen will reflect light. Since insects will approach a window because of the light, they will for the same reason be attracted to the bright surface of the tin, and thus be guided to the outlet. The opening of said outlet is upward and outward, since it is the habit of insects to move upward,

rather than downward. In passing out they will either move up the bright tin or on the screen itself. When once outside, there is no fear of return, as they will not move downward outside the screen nor will they again pass over the rough edge of the screen where it is cut. The surface of the tin within the room is to be painted the same color as the screen, so as to be inconspicuous.

I am aware that fly-escapes of this class are not new; but there are none, in so far as I have been apprised, that are constructed as mine is with the bright surface for attracting the flies and the raw edges of the screen caused by the ends of the cut wires.

I claim—

1. In combination with a window-screen, a fly-escape device comprising a hood secured to the inside of the screen, there being a slit in the latter to create an outwardly and upwardly positioned opening for admitting the top edge of the hood said hood forming one side of the opening and the rough-cut edge of the screen forming the other side of the opening as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In combination with a window-screen, a fly-exit device comprising a hood secured to the inside of the same, there being a slit in the latter to create an outwardly and upwardly extending opening to admit the top edge of the hood, said hood forming one side of the opening and the rough-cut edge of the screen forming the other side of the opening, said hood having end extensions for holding it away from the screen at the bottom and also to close the space between the ends of the hood and the screen substantially as shown.

3. In combination with a window-screen, a hood having its upper edge inserted through the screen, there being a slit in the latter for the passage of said edge as shown, one of the rough-cut edges of the slit forming one side of the opening for exit of the flies, projections on the hood at the top for engaging the screen, and members at the bottom thereof for engaging the screen, the hood having end portions to close the spaces between the ends of the hood and the screen as shown and described.

4. In a fly-escape, the hood B having the ends D D at right angles thereto, the screen to which the hood is attached, there being a slit in said screen for receiving the top of the hood, end projections E E at the top of the hood for engaging the screen as described and shown, the ends D D serving to open the said slit in the screen to constitute an opening for the exit of insects, and the wires G for assisting in securing the hood in place.

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

JOHN L. POWERS.

Witnesses:

E. J. ABERSOL,

L. M. THURLOW.