

V. OBERTING.  
FLY AND OTHER INSECT ESCAPE.  
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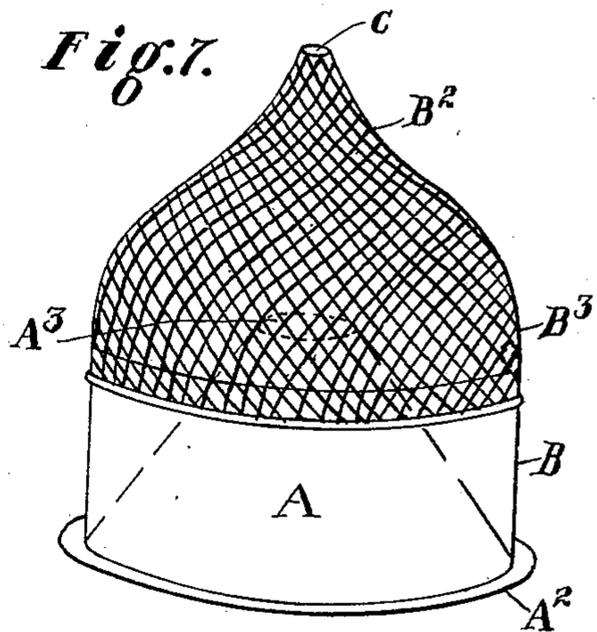
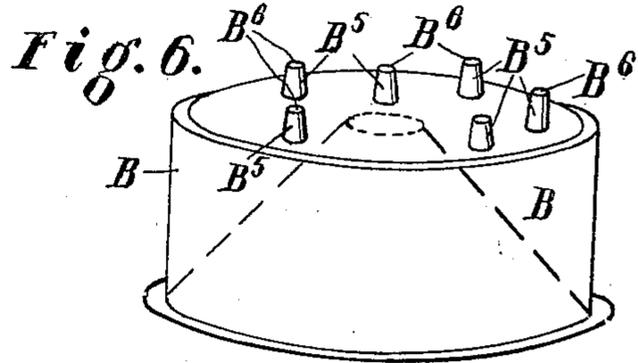
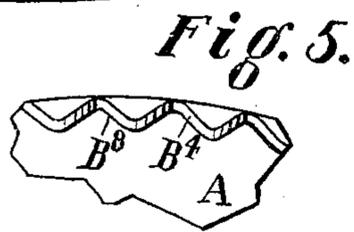
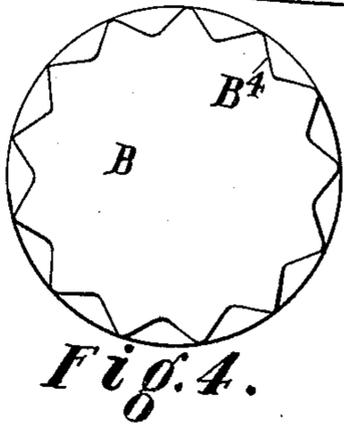
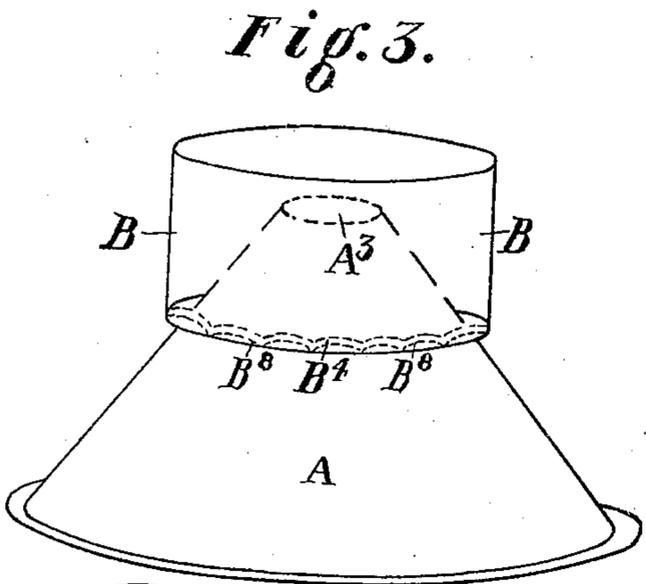
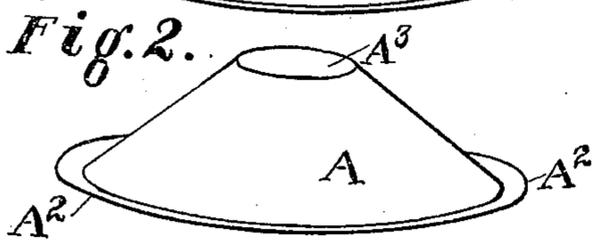
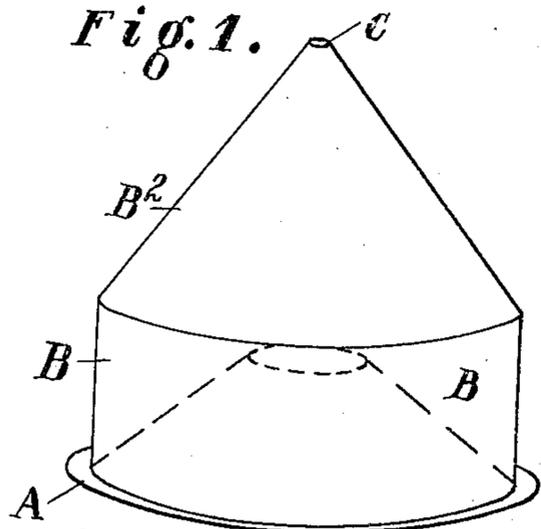
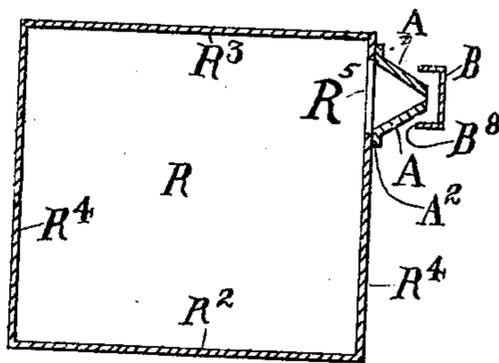


Fig. 8.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR OBERTING, OF LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA.

## FLY AND OTHER INSECT ESCAPE.

No. 828,048.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 7, 1906.

Application filed January 25, 1906. Serial No. 297,892.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, VICTOR OBERTING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Lawrenceburg, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fly and other Insect Escapes, of which the following is a specification.

One of the primary features of my invention consists in the construction of a conical shell having an exit or exits at or near the smaller end of this shell, the wall or shell being transparent or translucent, so as to let the light through it for certain purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Another feature of my invention is the application and mode of this construction, hereinbefore mentioned, to a room or apartment which it is desired should be kept free from the presence of flies and other insects.

Another feature of my invention is the combination of that construction which I have in the first place mentioned as a feature of my invention with other constructions for in certain cases the more perfect carrying into effect of the objects of my invention.

Other features of my invention will be hereinafter apparent.

The several features of my invention and their several advantages when used conjointly or otherwise will be apparent from the following description and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, making a part of this application, and in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a structure, illustrating certain features of my invention. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of an inner cone, whose position in the structure shown in Fig. 1 is indicated by the dotted lines of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another structure, illustrating certain features of my invention. Fig. 4 is a view of the bottom of the upper receptacle or cap of the structure shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 illustrates the manner in which the corrugated or scalloped edge of this cap meets the outer surface of the conical part of the structure of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 represents in perspective a structure embodying certain of the features of my invention. Fig. 7 is a perspective illustration of a modified form of the structure shown in Figs. 1 to 3 and embodying certain features of my invention. Fig. 8

illustrates one mode of the application of my invention and its combination with a room, the parts being shown in section.

I will now proceed to describe my invention in detail.

A indicates a cone open at the base and having its apex cut off, so as to allow of the passage of flies through said apex. This conical structure is present in all of the structures illustrated—to wit, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7. This conical structure must be of a transparent or translucent material or texture. The preferred material is glass. The rim  $A^2$  of this structure is adapted to be connected by suitable means to the outer edge of an opening or to an edge portion outside of a series of openings, but preferably of one large opening leading into a room or the like. This conical structure A being transparent, it lets the light through it. The room being darker than the space in the outer air or in the space outside of the room, the flies or other insects naturally flying toward the light enter the lower or basal portion of the cone and then travel up or out toward the opening  $A^3$  of its apex. On reaching this apex they pass through the opening  $A^3$  and escape into the outer air. As the opening  $A^3$  is small and the opening of the room back of the cone A is relatively dark, the flies, &c., have no tendency to return through this opening  $A^3$ . Additional efficacy is conferred upon this conical structure by means of an added device, preferred forms of which are shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Thus in Fig. 1 this added device consists of a cylinder B, surmounted by a conical portion  $B^2$ . The part  $B^2$  has an opening C at its apex. In Fig. 7 the added device consists of cylinder B, surmounted by a conical and convex or dome-shaped portion  $B^2 B^3$ . In Fig. 3 the added device consists of a cylinder B, having its lower edge  $B^4$  scalloped and resting on the outer surface of the cone A. In Fig. 6 the cylinder B has a flat top provided with a series of small cones  $B^5 B^5$ , &c., the apex of each being open at  $B^6$ . This cylinder B is made so as to let the light through it, and to this end it is preferably made of glass. Thus lighted the device makes a very complete fly-escape.

The primary cone A being transparent and the cylinder B and its surmounting parts, if any, as  $B^2$  or  $B^2 B^3$ , also letting the light through, the cone A is very light and the in-

sects are attracted toward it. They travel along the inside of the cone A toward its apex and pass out of the opening A<sup>3</sup> and are then within the cylinder B. In the devices shown in Figs. 1 and 7 they go out by the opening C, and in Fig. 6, moving on through any one of the small cones, they go out by its exit-opening B<sup>6</sup>. In Fig. 3 they go out by the exit-opening B<sup>8</sup>, formed by the scalloped edge resting on the surface of dome A.

The cylinder B very perfectly supplements the fly-escape, because it incloses the opening in the apex of the conical portion and prevents the wind or cold air from reaching the said opening in the apex of the cone. The nature of the fly is such that when there is a wind or cold air impinging on the said apex-opening the fly will not venture out. The cylinder B obviates this disadvantage, and when present the flies will at all times of day pass out of the apex-opening. The cylinder B of Fig. 3 is therefore applicable upon the cone B<sup>2</sup> of Fig. 1, and when so located performs a service similar to that which it performs in the device shown in Fig. 3.

My device might obviously be considerably modified in many variable particulars and yet retain one or more of the features of my invention.

The invention very perfectly accomplishes the purposes of its construction. If the room be a very light one, a temporary darkening of it somewhat will quite fully avail to cause the insects to enter the fly-escapes and go directly into the outer air. In many rooms not extraordinary light no darkening of the room need be made. The insects will avail themselves of the fly-escapes to go out into the light space out of doors.

In Fig. 8 the fly-escape is shown applied to a room at a preferred place—viz., one near the ceiling. R indicates a room, of which R<sup>2</sup> is the floor, R<sup>3</sup> the ceiling. R<sup>4</sup> R<sup>4</sup>, respectively, indicate two opposite walls. In one of these walls there is an opening R<sup>5</sup>, and in front of this is located the fly-escape. The latter is of the particular construction illustrated in Fig. 3; but the invention in its broad features, as heretofore specified, is not confined to the application of this single construction.

Among the many advantages of my invention may be noted: It will be observed that the cylinder is extended up or out in one shape or another, so as to cover the apex portion of the conical shell. The apex or small portion of the conical shell is preferably provided with one hole or opening only, but several openings judiciously made at or near the said apex and in accordance with the spirit of my invention may be present. The shape of the conical shell may be somewhat varied and more of a dome or rounded shape may be conferred upon it. No bait is necessary. Therefore all sticky fly-papers, all molasses

or sugar, &c., within the cone A or cylinder B are dispensed with. There are no dead flies or other insects to pick up or remove. The absence of bait prevents the insects from remaining in the fly-escape to feed. They go directly out into the outer air.

What I claim as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fly-escape, a conical shell adapted to be connected to the opening of a room, the axis of the shell being at substantially right angles to the part of the room whereto it is connected and having an opening for the escape of the insects, the shell being made of glass, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. In a fly-escape, a conical shell adapted to be connected to the opening of a room, and having a basal flange, adapted to be connected by suitable means to the opening of a room, and having an opening for the escape of the insects from it, the axis of the shell being at right angles to the plane of that wall or part of the room to which it is attached, the shell being made of glass, so that light shall shine along through the shell and into the room along the axis of the shell, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. In a fly-escape, a conical shell, made of glass, adapted to be connected to the opening of a room, and having an opening in its apex, and a basal flange, the axis of the shell being at right angles to the plane of that wall or part of the room to which it is attached, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

4. In a fly-escape, a conical shell made of glass, having an opening in it, at or near the apex, and a glass cylinder, fitting over the apex of the shell, and means for the escape of the insects from this glass cylinder, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

5. In a fly-escape, a conical glass shell, having an apical opening, and a cylinder of glass, over and around the apical portion of the shell, said cylinder being extended beyond the said apex of the shell, and provided with one or more openings for the escape of the insects from the cylindrical apartment, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

6. In a fly-escape, a conical shell made of glass, having an apical opening, and a cylindrical compartment of glass extended above the apex of the shell and provided at its lower portion with openings between this cylinder and the shell, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

7. In a fly-escape, a conical shell, made of glass, having an apical opening, and a cylindrical compartment closed at one end, and having a scalloped lower edge, which in connection with the surface of the shell forms openings for the escape of the insects, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

8. In a fly-escape, a conical shell, made of

glass, having an apical opening, and a translucent cylindrical compartment closed at one end, and having a scalloped lower edge, which in connection with the surface of the shell forms openings for the escape of the insects, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

9. In a fly-escape, a conical shell, of translucent material, and having an apical opening, and a cylinder, also translucent, surrounding the conical shell, the cylinder having an extension beyond the apex of the shell, and provided with openings for the escape of the insects from it, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

10. The combination of an inclosure, having an opening thereout, and a fly-escape in which there are present a translucent conical shell, having an apical opening, and a translucent cylinder surrounding the shell and provided with openings through which the in-

sects can escape, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

11. In a fly-escape, a conical glass shell adapted to be connected to the opening of a room, and having an apical opening for the escape of insects, and a second glass shell embracing the first-named conical glass shell, and arranged and located to shield the apical opening of the first-named shell, this second shell provided with an opening for the escape of the insects coming through the apical opening of the first-named shell, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In witness whereof I have set my hand to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

VICTOR OBERTING.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. FITZPATRICK,  
K. SMITH.