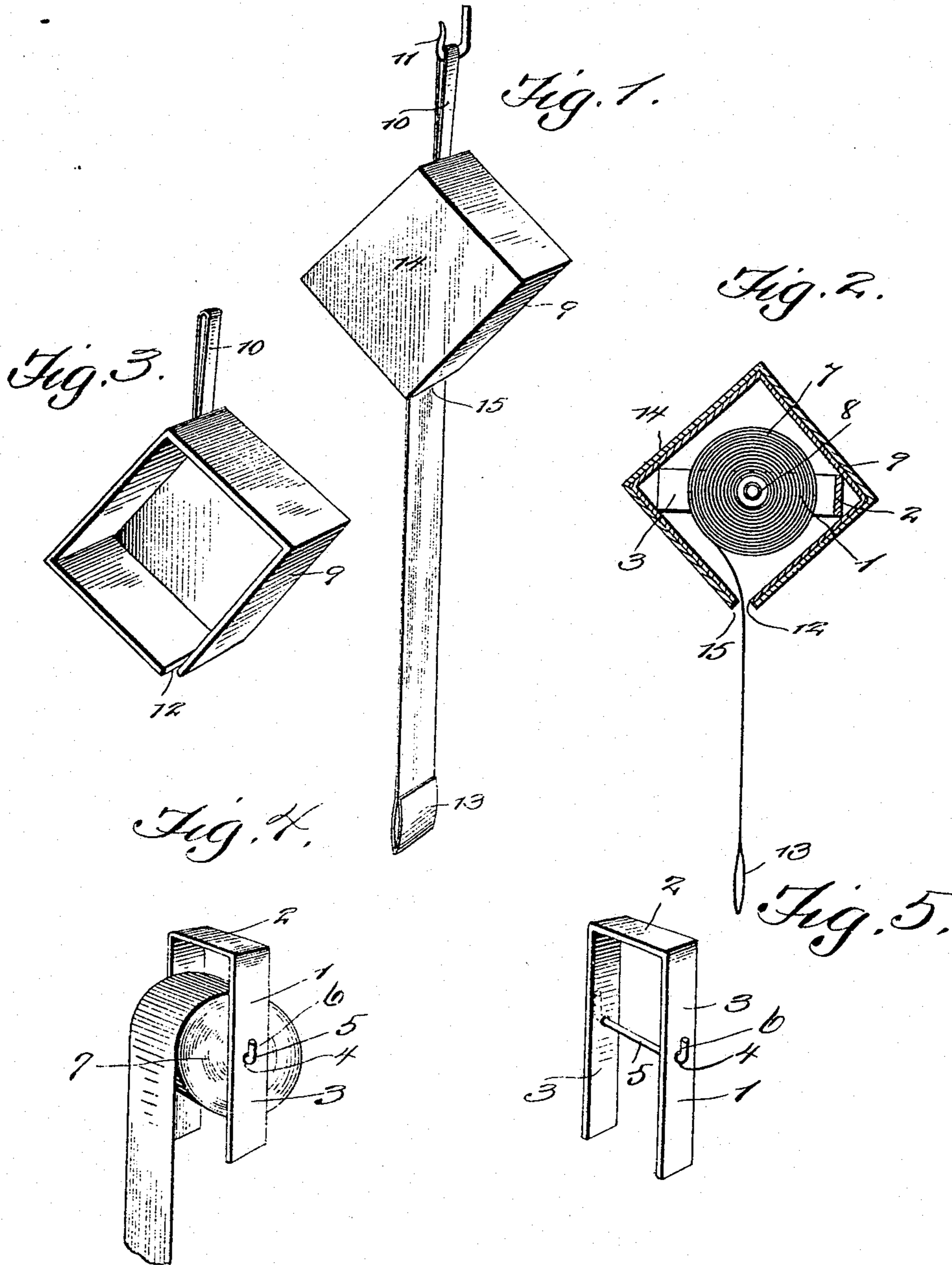


No. 835,239.

PATENTED NOV. 6, 1906.

A. EPPLE.
HOLDER FOR FLY PAPER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALOIS EPPLE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

HOLDER FOR FLY-PAPER.

No. 835,239.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 6, 1906.

Application filed August 31, 1906. Serial No. 332,820.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALOIS EPPLE, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Holders for Fly-Paper, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in sticky-fly-paper packages of that class designed to be suspended and as the paper exposed has caught enough flies it is torn off and another portion
15 brought into position for use.

The present invention has for its objects, among others, to provide a simple and inexpensive package of this nature in the form of a complete package comprising an inclosing
20 casing within which is a light cheap frame held in position therein frictionally and carrying the sticky paper or tape. The arrangement of the paper-carrying frame is such that in unwinding the tape the pull is at
25 an angle to the roll, so that it is not a sliding or a slipping pull, and hence the part moving away from the roll will readily break away from the roll and the paper will not stick, and even should it primarily stick it will readily
30 pull away by a slight pull upon the exposed end.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

35 The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

40 Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the package hung up ready for use. Fig. 2 is a substantially central section through the package. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the case with the frame and roll removed. Fig.
45 4 is a perspective view of the frame and its roll removed from the casing. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the frame.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

50 Referring now to the details of the drawings, 1 designates a light, preferably sheet-metal, frame, as of tin, having the cross portion 2 and the parallel leg portions 3. These leg portions are provided with openings 4 to
55 receive the rod or wire 5, the ends of which

are bent at an angle, as seen at 6, after having been passed through the said holes, so as to prevent accidental removal of the rod. On this rod is mounted a roll 7 of fly-paper of the variety that is made sticky and requiring no
60 semiliquid or adhesive substance to be applied thereto as it is brought into position for use. The roll may contain any desired number of yards and the paper be of any required width. It is by preference wound upon a
65 light hollow tube or core 8, as seen in Fig. 2, through which the rod 5 passes.

9 is the casing. It is preferably formed of cardboard or similar cheap material and is substantially square in its outline. It is provided at one corner with suitable means, as a
70 tape or ribbon 10, by which it may be suspended in any desired position, as upon a hook 11, as seen in Fig. 1. This box or casing has the corner opposite the ribbon 10
75 open, as seen at 12, and through this slit or opening the fly-paper is designed to be drawn.

The paper is preferably coated upon both sides, it being understood that this coating is
80 applied before the roll is placed in the casing, and it is of such a nature that the strip will not stick where contacting so it cannot be unwound by a pull upon the strip.

In practice the frame supplied with its roll
85 of fly-paper is placed in the casing or box and the latter suspended by its ribbon so as to depend diagonally, and in this position the frame occupies a horizontal position, resting at its ends against the two lower inclined
90 sides of the box or casing, where it cannot be displaced by a pull upon the fly-paper strip. The device complete is put up ready for use and placed on the market to be sold as an article of commerce.

95 In use the end of the strip of fly-paper, which is preferably provided with a stiff paper end, as seen at 13, to serve as a hand-pull and also to prevent the end from being rolled within the casing, is pulled out for,
100 say, a few feet and there allowed to hang till it has caught all the flies it will hold, when the projecting portion may be torn or cut off and another length pulled out, and this continued till all the paper has been used up. It
105 is to be understood that the box or casing is provided with a cover, as at 14, having a slit 15 coincident with the slit or opening in the corner of the box and through which the projecting end of the fly-paper protrudes.
110

The simplicity and cheapness of the article places it within the means of all, and the advantages thereof will be apparent to all having occasion to use this character of fly-catching material.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A rectangular casing with means for suspending it from one corner, the opposite corner having a slit for the passage of the tape, a frame held horizontally within the casing with ends resting against the opposite inclined sides of opposite corners of the casing, and a roll of sticky fly-paper wound and supported within the frame with its end extended through said slit.

2. A rectangular casing, means for suspending the same from one corner with its sides inclined from a perpendicular, a frame within the casing and held horizontally with its ends against the lower inclined sides of the casing, and a roll of sticky fly-paper carried by said frame with its end at an angle

and extended through an opening in the lower corner of the said casing.

3. A rectangular casing, a cover therefor said casing and cover being provided with coincident slits at the corners, means for suspending the casing from the corner opposite said slits, a sheet-metal frame having parallel side bars within the casing and disposed at right angles to a line through the upper and lower corners and frictionally held within the casing against the inclined sides of opposite horizontally-disposed corners, a rod held in the side bars of said frame, and a roll of sticky fly-paper wound upon said rod and having one end depending through said slits.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 29th day of August, 1906, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALOIS EPPLER.

Witnesses:

ENOS B. WHITMORE,
A. M. WHITMORE.