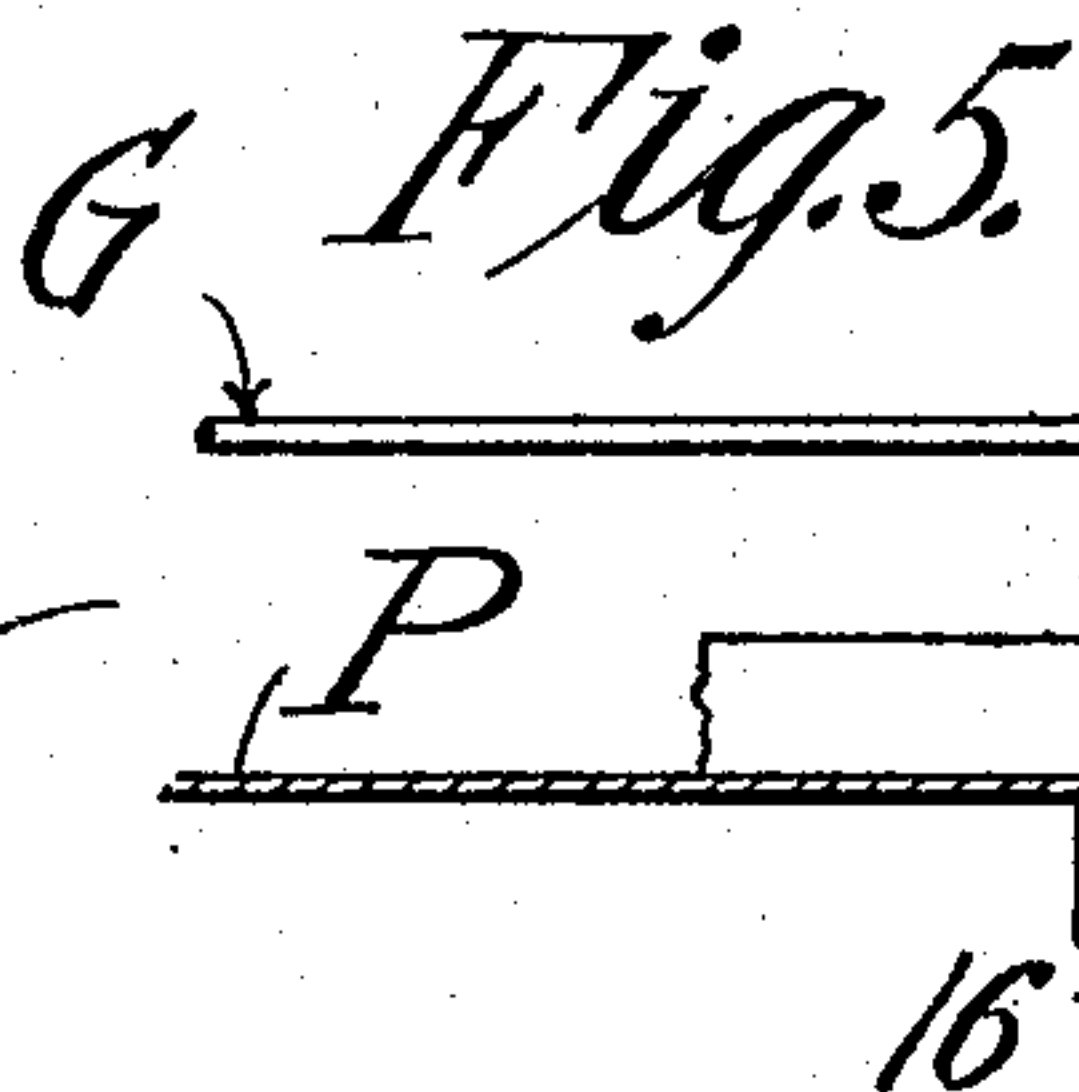
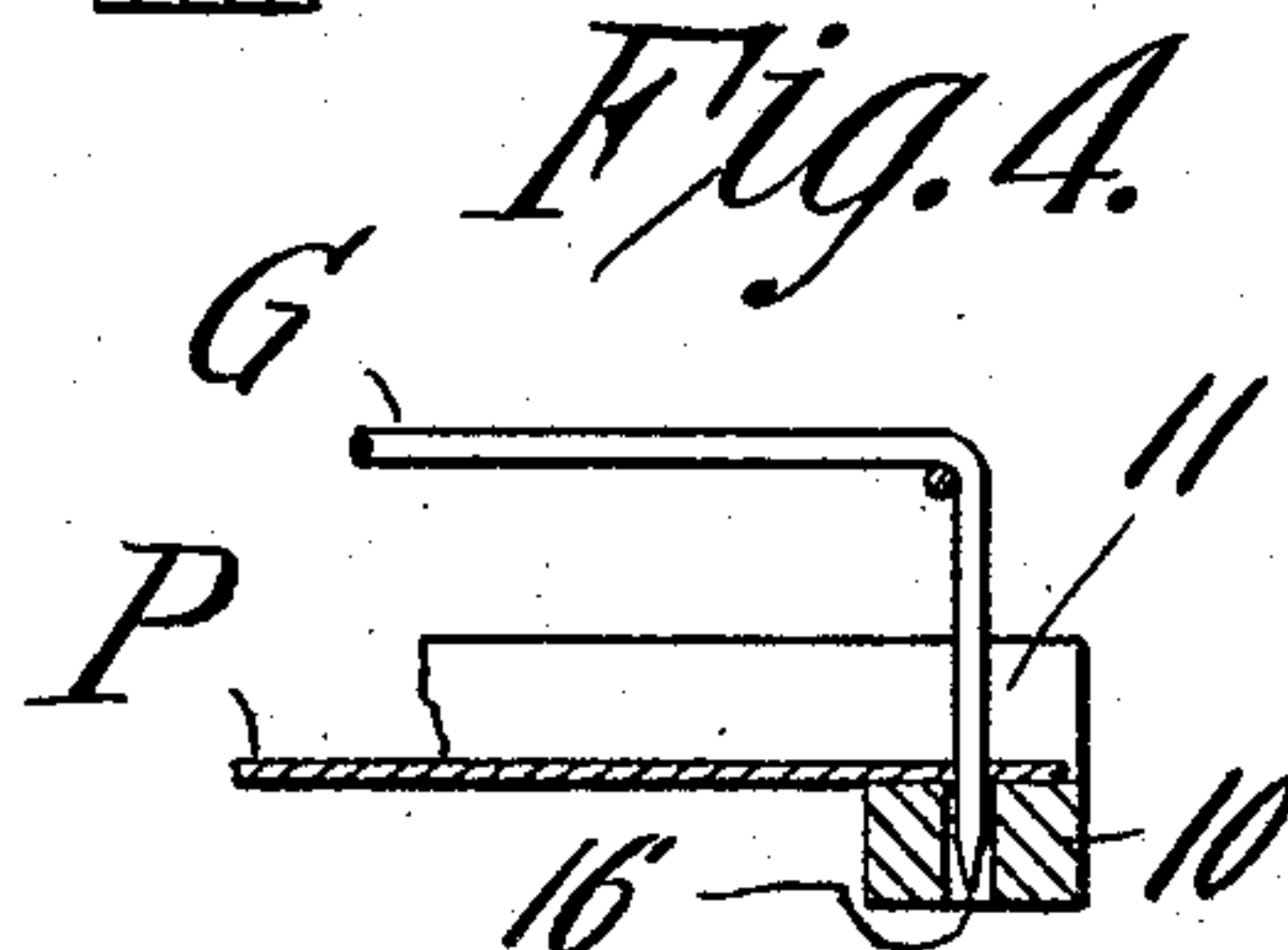
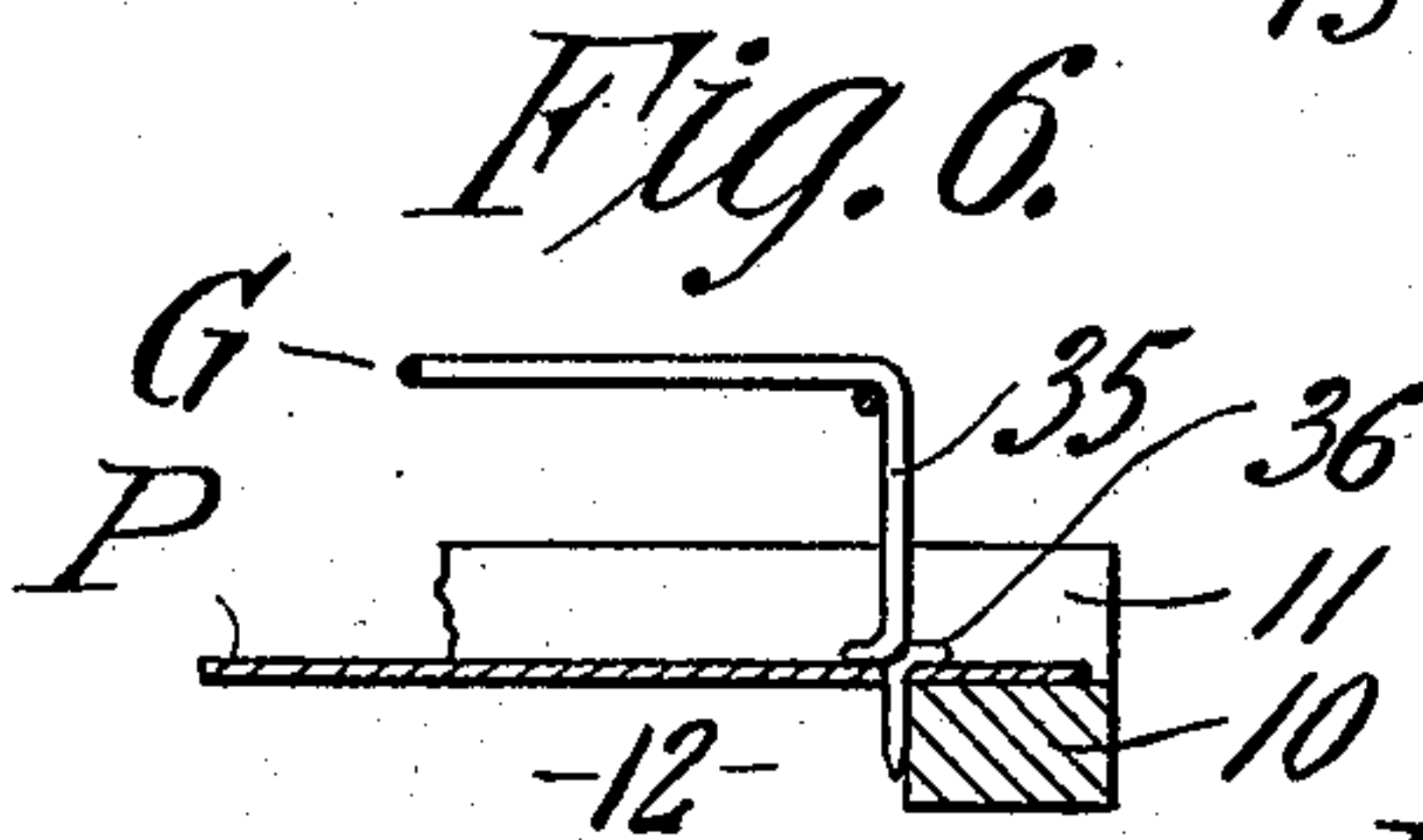
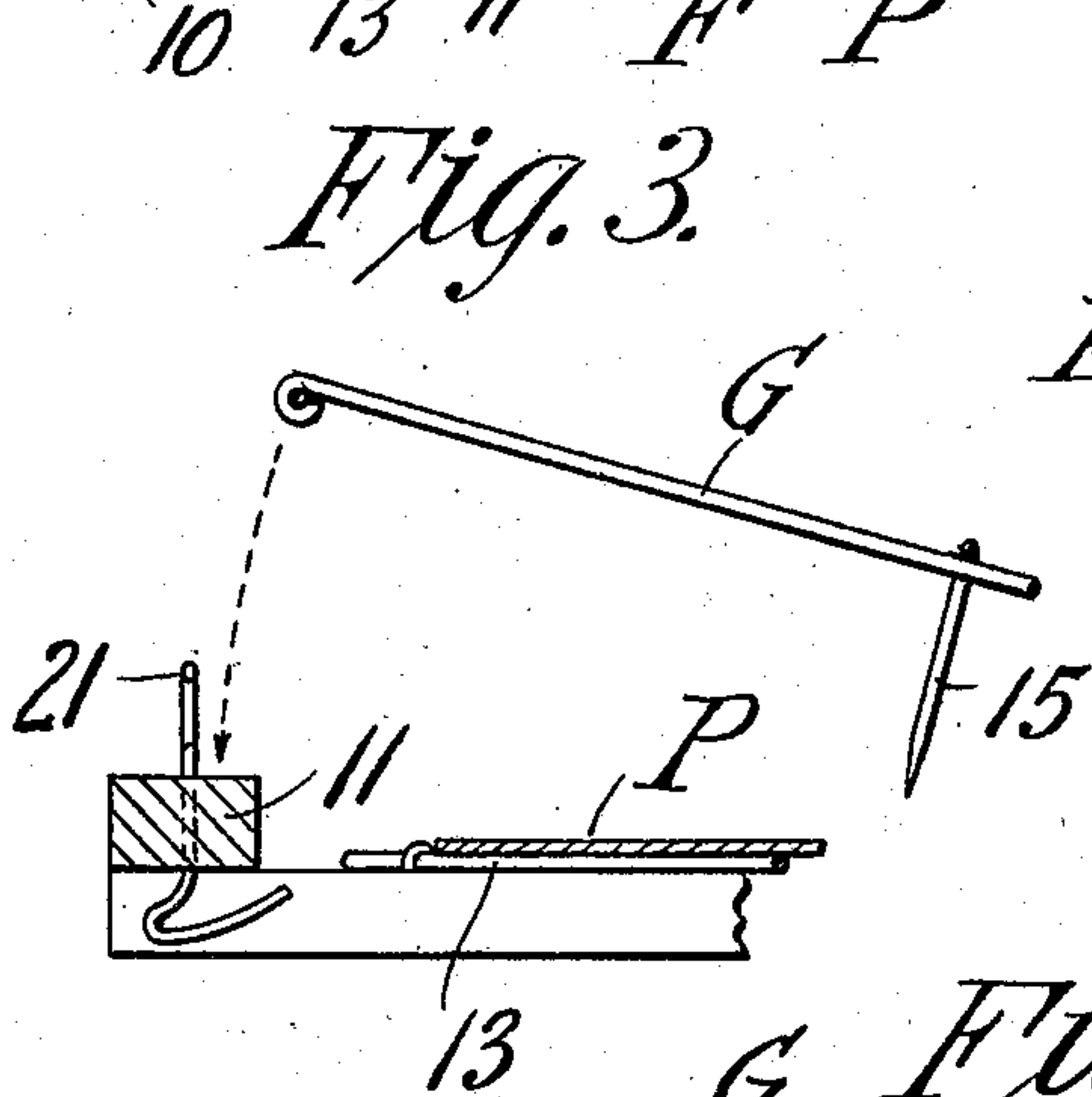
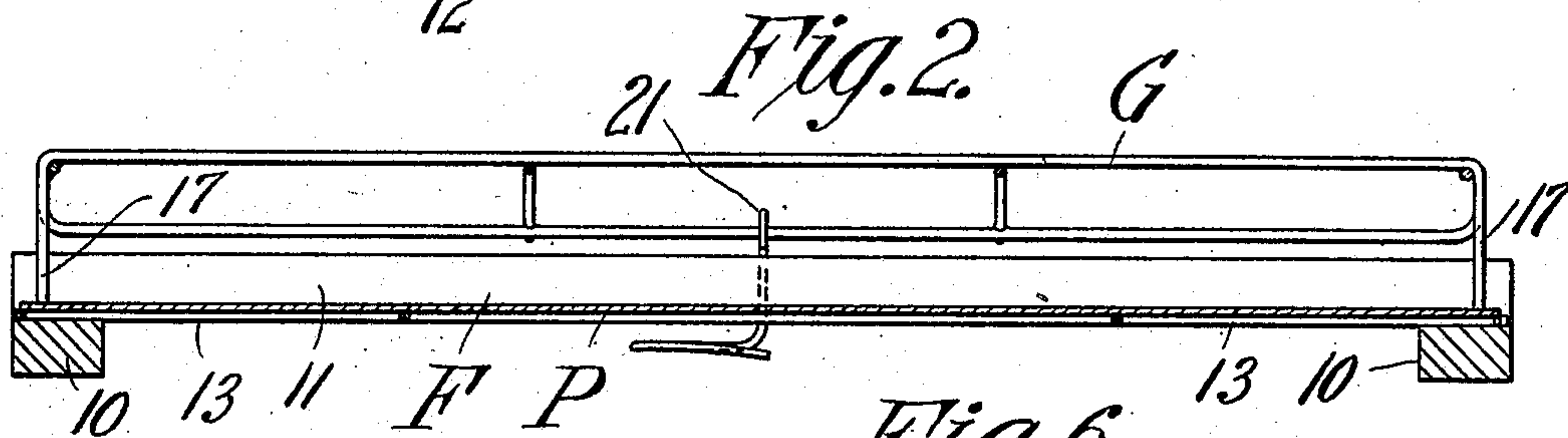
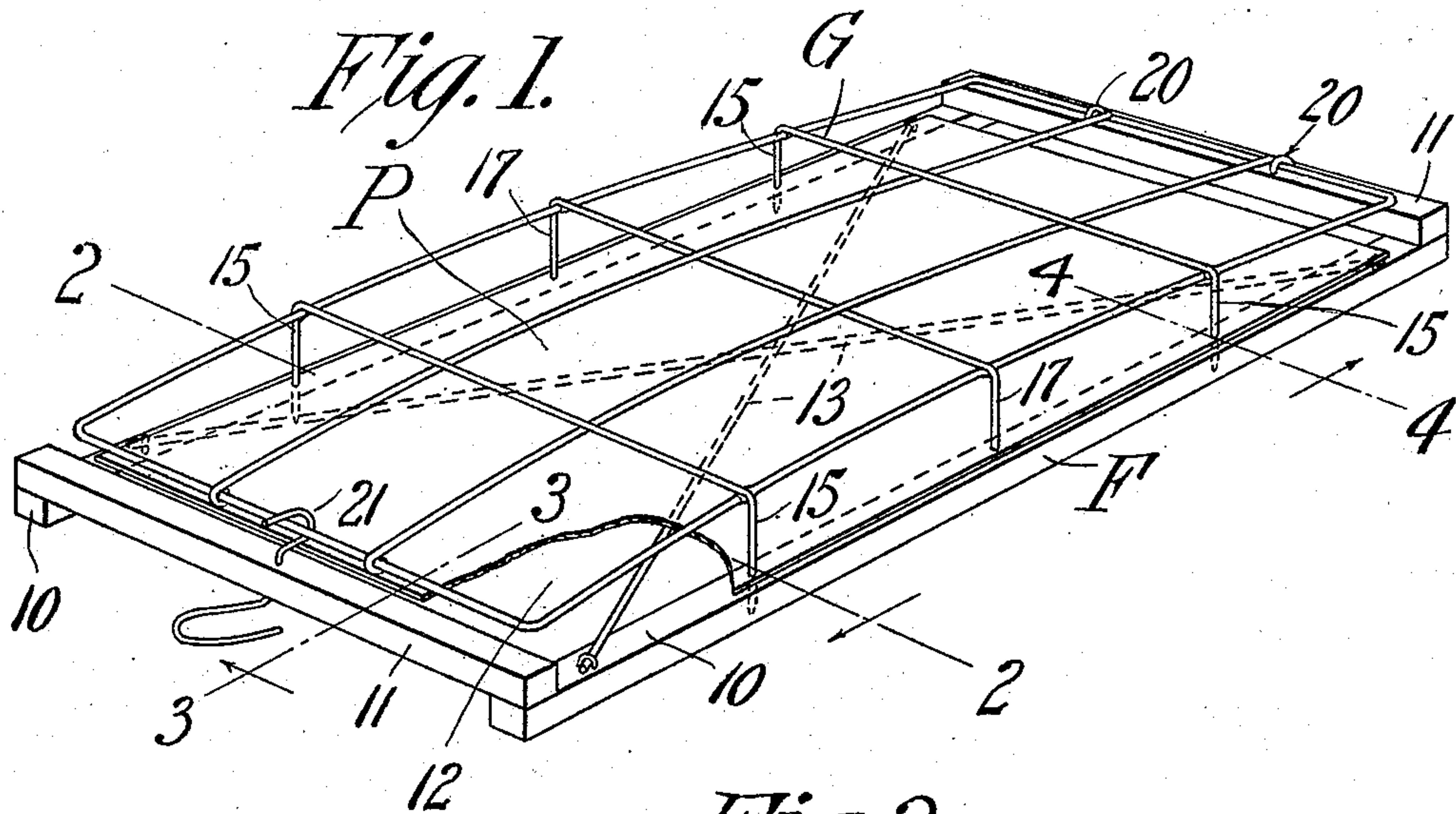


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 FLY PAPER HOLDER,
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1908.

915,822.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLY-PAPER HOLDER.

No. 915,822.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed June 8, 1908. Serial No. 437,315.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALFRED O. BONIN and HARRY MASON, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Holyoke, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fly-Paper Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to holders for fly paper, etc., and it has for one of its objects the provision of a portable frame on which the fly paper may be removably held.

Our invention has, furthermore, for its object the combination with the supporting frame, of a screen or guard disposed above the surface of the paper at a distance sufficient to prevent accidental contact between larger objects and the paper, so as to avoid troubles caused by careless manipulation or by the unintentional placing of books, hats, and the many various articles generally found in the homes of people, on the paper, the top of which may either be impregnated with a poisonous material, or may have a coating of an adhesive adapted to hold the flies against escaping.

The invention has been clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which similar characters denote similar parts, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved device; Fig. 2 is a cross section thereof on line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section through the end frame on line 3—3, Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a fractional section of the frame on line 4—4, Fig. 1, and Figs. 5 and 6 are modifications of the holding means.

Referring to the drawings, F denotes a frame preferably made of wood and rectangular in form to receive on its upper face a sheet of fly paper P of common size. The frame consists preferably of a pair of side strips 10 and a pair of end strips 11, inclosing a rectangular opening 12 to reduce the weight of the frame, and, in order to afford a central support for the paper sheet, said frame is provided with cross-wires 13 which also serve as braces to stiffen the frame structure as a whole.

The paper is attached to the frame by means of a guard G which is preferably made of wire and serves at the same time as a protector to prevent articles from coming into accidental contact with the surface of the

paper. The particular means for holding the paper on the frame consist of prongs 15 formed on the guard G and adapted to enter apertures 16 in the side strips 10, it being understood, of course, that the side edges of the paper P are punctured by said prongs in the manner shown in Fig. 4. In addition to the piercing prongs 15, the guard G is also provided with butt-end projections or posts 17 which are adapted to rest upon the tops of the paper F, and thus impinge the latter against the upper face of the side strips 10 without, however, puncturing the same, this feature being taken advantage of in frictionally holding the paper at these points inasmuch as the posts 17 serve to maintain the central portion of the guard G distant from the paper G, and at the same time act as supports over which the guard G may be "sprung" in order to permit the ends thereof to be attached to the end strips 11 of the frame F. It is, of course, understood that the guard G is, by virtue of its being made of wire, resilient in its nature, and, in order to position and hold the latter in a fixed position relative to the frame F, the guard is hinged on one of the frame pieces 11 by means of staples 20, while the opposite end-strip carries a hook member 21 whereby the free end of the guard F may be held down, and which, on the other hand, may be operated to release the guard G to permit a new paper to be inserted. If desired, the piercing-prongs may be provided with stop-collars 30 indicated in Fig. 5, so as to limit the entrance of the prongs into the frame F and, therefore, cause said prongs to act in the capacity of posts for "springing" the guard at those points.

In Fig. 6 we have illustrated a modification in the manner in which the guard posts 15 may engage the frame which, in the present instance, has the side strips thereof solid and without the perforations or apertures 16 previously described. In this instance the posts 35 are arranged to pass inside of said side strips and are, therefore, located within the central opening 12 of the frame, and they are also preferably provided with collars 36 formed by coiling the wire strand of which the post is formed. It will, therefore, be evident that when an article is placed upon the guard the tendency will be to force the posts bodily outward and against the inner side of the side strips which, con-

sequently, will constitute a stop for the outward movement of said posts and, as a matter of fact, serve to locate and hold the guard in its position relative to the frame.

Many changes may be made in the particular construction of this device without departing from the spirit of the invention, especially in the manner in which the entrance of the posts into the side strips will be limited, it being evident that when the collars on the posts are dispensed with, the frame sections engaged thereby may be drilled to receive the posts for a certain predetermined depth; in other words, the organization in this instance would be such as to have the lower end of each post bottom in the bottom of the recess provided therefor.

We claim:—

1. The combination with a frame, a resilient guard having prongs adapted to engage the upper face of said frame, means carried by the frame for holding a pair of opposite edges of said guard thereon, and posts carried by said guard and adapted to rest thereon to distance the center portion of the guard from the frame.

2. The combination with a frame having apertures, of a resilient guard made of wire and having prongs adapted to enter said apertures, means carried by the prongs for limiting the entrance of said prongs into

said apertures, and means for securing said guard on the frame.

3. The combination with a frame having apertures, of a resilient guard pivoted at one end thereof to the frame, prongs carried by the guard and adapted to enter said apertures, collars on the prongs for limiting the entrance of the latter into said apertures, posts on the guard for distancing the central portion of said guard from the frame, and means for securing the guard to the frame.

4. The combination with a frame comprising a pair of side strips and a pair of end strips, of a guard frame shaped to correspond to said frame and having prongs adapted to engage the upper face of said frame, staples entering one of said strips for hinging the guard thereto, a hook member carried by the opposite strip for holding said guard against the frame, and posts carried by the guard and resting on said frame for distancing the central portion of said guard from the frame.

Signed by us at Springfield, Mass., in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED O. BONIN.
HARRY MASON.

Witnesses:

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