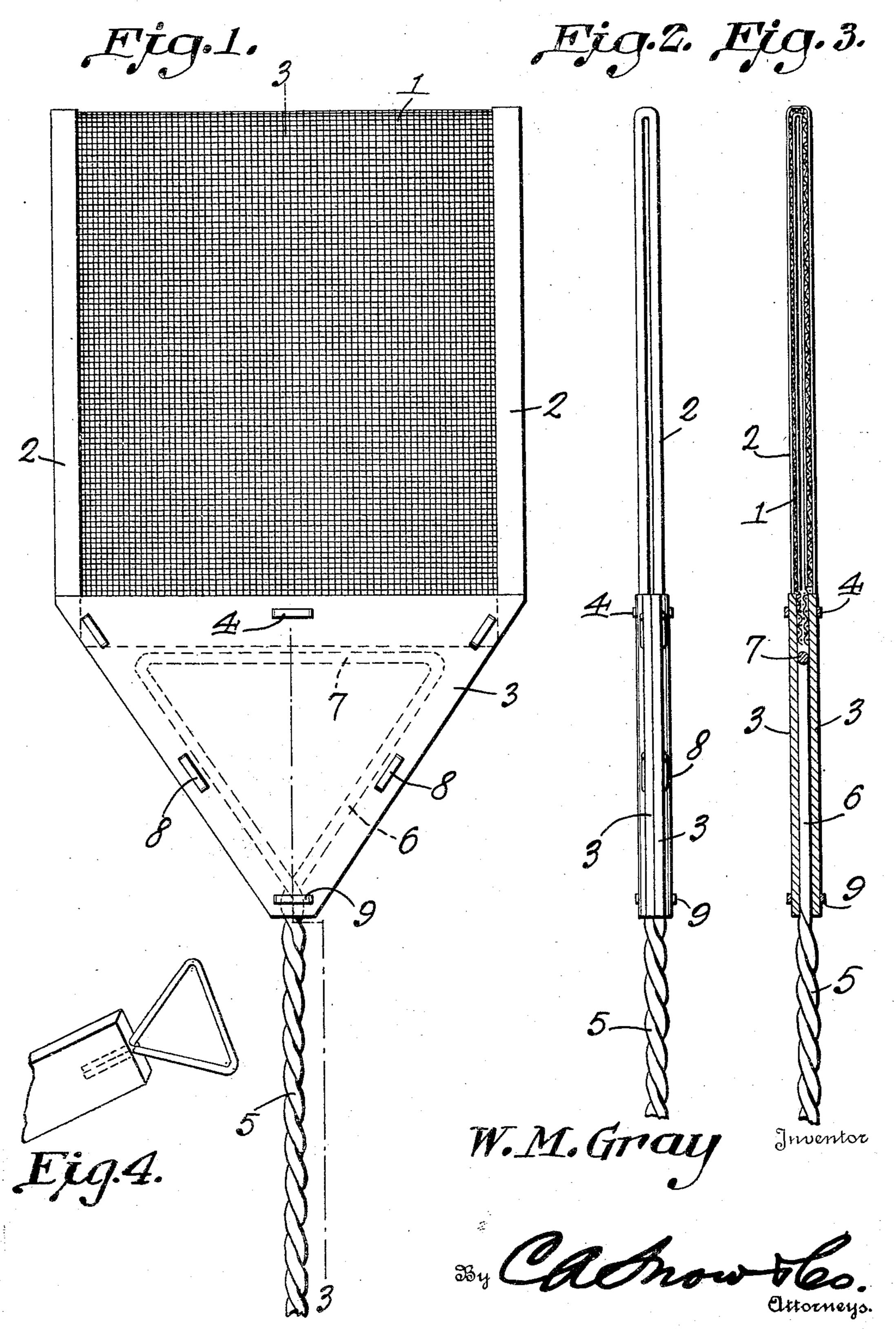
FLY SWATTER

Filed April 11, 1931



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## FLY SWATTER

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This invention relates to a fly swatter, one of the objects being to provide a device of this character which is strong, can be manufactured at low cost, and will not scar sur-

5 faces struck by it.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the 10 details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing 15 from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing the preferred form of the invention has been shown. fabric and the handle.

In said drawing:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device.

Figure 2 is a side view thereof.

Figure 3 is a section on 3—3, Figure 1. Figure 4 is a detail view of a portion of a modified structure.

reference 1 designates an elongated strip of throughout the width of the fabric, all por- 75 <sup>30</sup> and also forms cushions for preventing the tecting thicknesses of material and provided <sup>80</sup>

ends of the strip are held by triangular layers ing said thicknesses and straddling the 85 material. These layers are fastened to the hold the triangular structure against move-

The handle of the fly swatter consists of 40 two strands of relatively stiff wire twisted as shown at 5 and forming diverging arms 6 at one end terminating in fingers 7 which aline and extend toward each other. These arms and fingers thus form a triangular. structure adapted to be seated between layers 3. The several parts are held assembled by means of additional staples 8 which extend through the layers 3 near their edges and close to arms 6. One staple 9, can also straddle the handle close to the arms 6.

It will be noted that this structure can be assembled readily and at low cost. It is advantageous because the parts 2 and 3 form protecting means to prevent scarring and because the thicknesses 3 provide efficient 55 means for joining the wire fabric to the handle.

If desired the parts can be joined by sewing instead of using staples, the stitches being used to hold the flexible material to the wire 60 fabric and to the triangular structure.

If desired, as shown in Figure 4, a wooden handle having a triangular structure at one end can be substituted for the wire handle.

The device is rendered very durable by 65 having the flexible material between the wire

What is claimed is:

A fly swatter including a length of wire fabric, a protecting tape on each side edge 70 of the fabric, said fabric having a single fold which is transversely thereof and provides a double thickness, separate thicknesses Referring to the figures by characters of of flexible protecting material, extending wire fabric the side edges of which are tions of the transverse end edges of the fabbound with suitable tape 2 which is fastened ric being extended between and concealed by by sewing or in any other way desired. This said thicknesses, a handle having a triangular tape protects the edges of the wire fabric structure at one end seated between the proedges from scarring surfaces struck thereby. with a portion close to and parallel with the The wire fabric strip is folded transverse- transverse ends of the fabric, staples joining ly at its center so as to provide two thick- said thicknesses at their edges to each other nesses as shown in Figures 2 and 3. The and to the wire fabric, and a staple connect-3 of leather, fabric or other strong flexible handle, the staples and fabric cooperating to fabric strip by means of staples 4 or the like. ment relative to the wire fabric.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature. 90 WORTH M. GRAY.