

S. FRIEND.

Fly-Traps.

No. 133,579.

Patented Dec. 3, 1872.

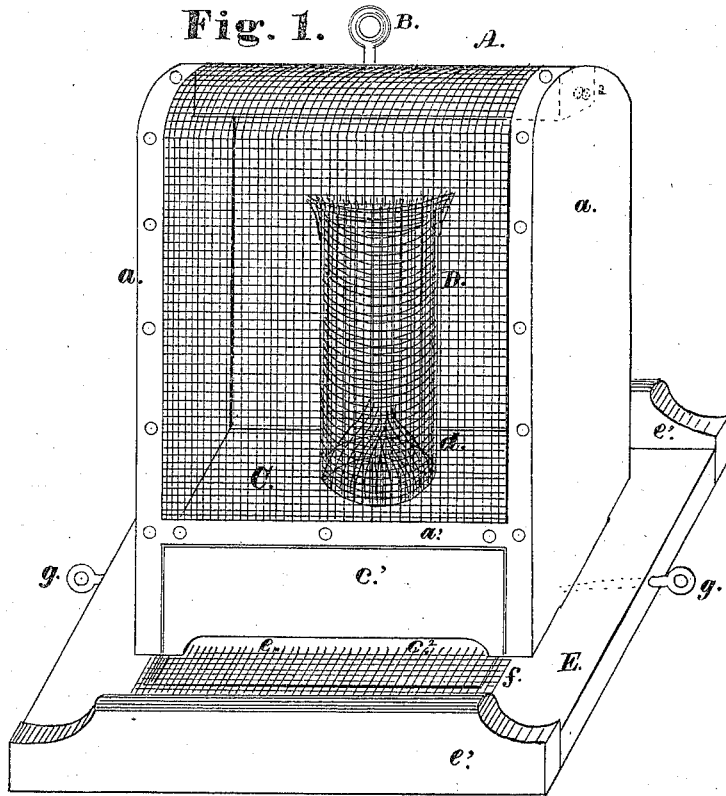
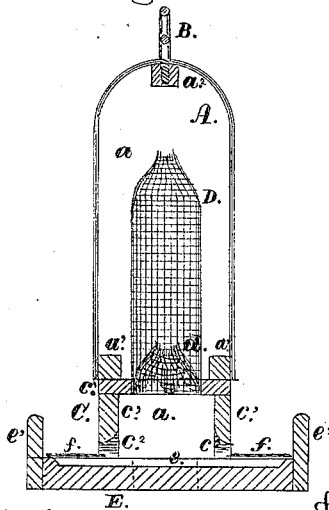


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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SAMUEL FRIEND, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLY-TRAPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 133,579, dated December 3, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL FRIEND, of Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Fly-Traps, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an improvement in fly-traps; and consists of a combination of devices which form, when complete, a trap for the purpose of catching flies and other insects.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fly-trap embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section.

A represents the receiving-chamber, which is constructed of the side pieces *a a* and the cross-pieces *a¹ a¹*, and to which pieces is fastened fine-wire gauze. B is an eye, fastened to the cross-piece *a²*, to hang up or carry the trap by. C is a removable or false bottom to the receiving-chamber, and consists of the bottom *c* with the two cross-pieces *c¹ c¹*. The bottoms of these pieces are cut out, as shown at *c²*, as a passage for the flies into the trap. An opening is made in the bottom *c*, in which is fastened the wire-gauze tubes D and *d*, flattened at the top ends but with sufficient openings for the flies to pass through. E is the bottom to the trap, hollowed out, as shown at *e*, as a receptacle for the bait. Pieces of wire-gauze *f f* are fastened over the edges of the bait-receptacle. Strips *e¹ e¹* are fastened to the

side of the bottom of the trap to darken the openings *e² e²*. The side pieces *a a* are tenoned, and a mortise cut in the bottom B, they being secured together with the pins *g g*. The false bottom is held between these two parts of the trap.

The trap is operated as follows, viz: The flies, being attracted by a suitable bait, pass in through the openings *c² c²*, and, in attempting to return, they will pass under the wire-gauze *f f*, and failing to get out will pass up through the tubes *d* and D into the receiving-chamber, where they are secured. The tube D should be so that it reaches nearly to the top of the receiving-chamber, for as the flies die and drop down it will give more room and not require cleaning so often, as burning or scalding to kill the flies injures the trap.

I claim as my invention—

A fly-trap consisting of the receiving-chamber A, false bottom C with the tubes D and *d* and openings *c² c²*, the bottom E with the pieces of wire-gauze *f f*, the receiving-chamber A and bottom E secured with the pins *g g*, the whole combined and constructed substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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