

No. 649,448.

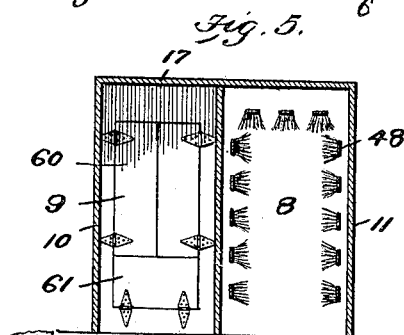
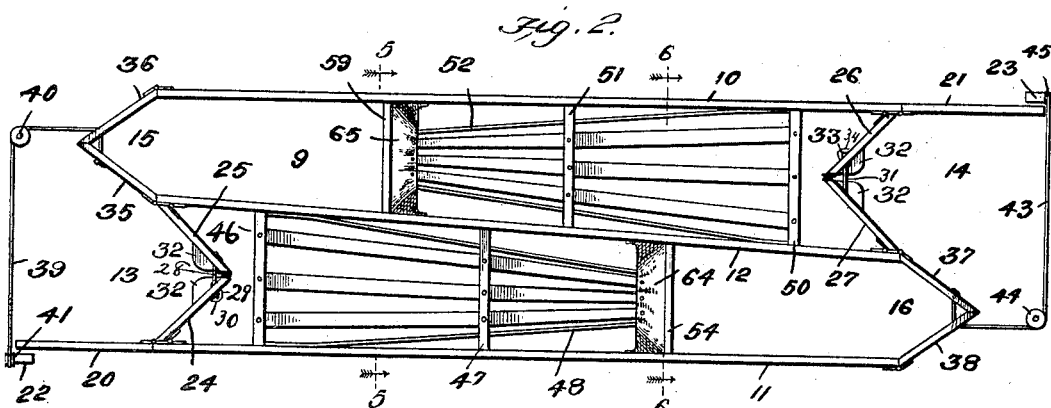
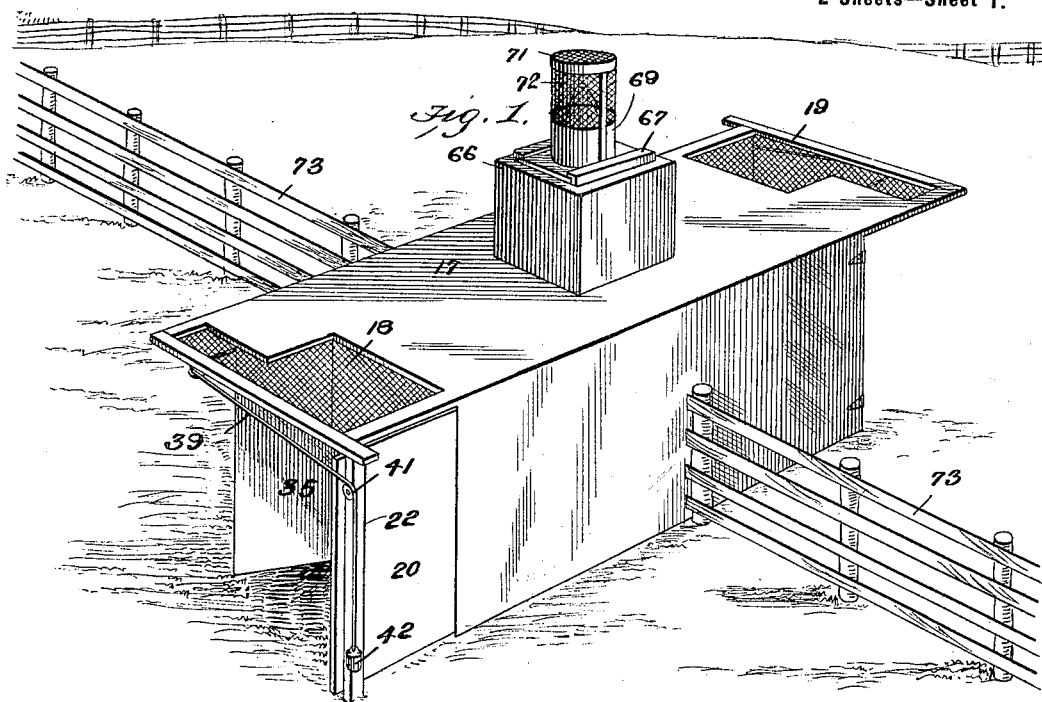
Patented May 15, 1900.

A. HAMMOND.  
FLY TRAP.

(Application filed Jan. 18, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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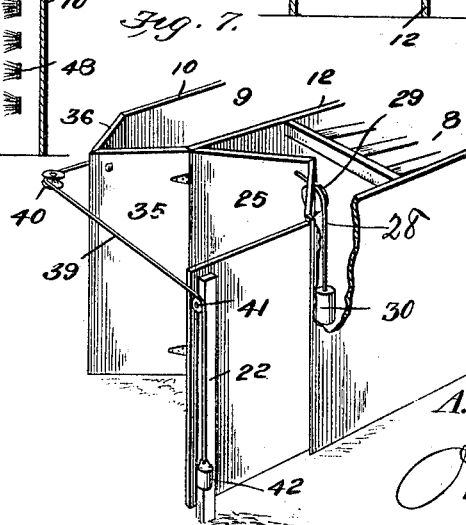
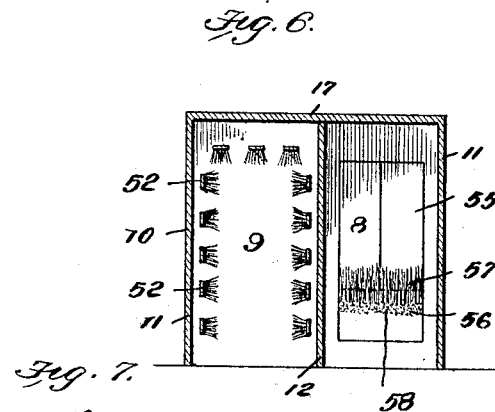
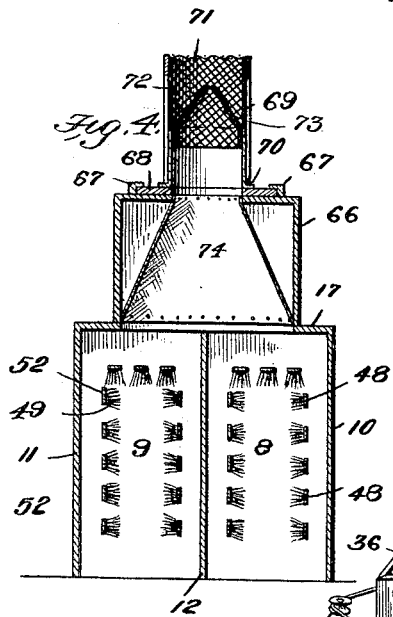
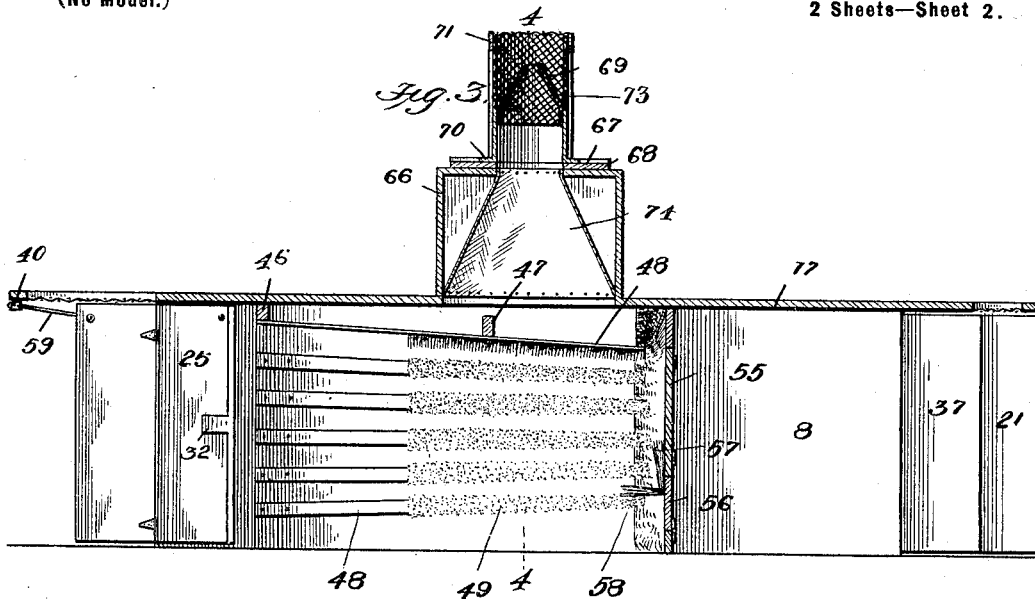
Patented May 15, 1900.

A. HAMMOND.  
FLY TRAP.

(Application filed Jan. 16, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON HAMMOND, OF MERCER COUNTY, MISSOURI.

## FLY-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,448, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed January 16, 1900. Serial No. 1,676. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AARON HAMMOND, a resident of Mercer county, in the State of Missouri, (whose post-office address is Harris, in the county of Sullivan and State of Missouri,) have invented a new and useful Fly-Trap, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates generally to fly-traps, and more particularly to fly-traps arranged in passage-ways into barns or stables or between fields or pastures, whereby the flies will be brushed off cattle passing through said passage-ways into the barns or stables or from one pasture or field to another, &c., the flies being retained in the traps until opportunity offers to destroy them.

With the object of providing a simple, cheap, and effective device of this description my invention consists in the improved construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and afterward specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention most nearly appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a trap and passage-way constructed in accordance with my invention in a line of fence separating two fields or pasture-lots. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof, with the top or roof removed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical sectional view on the plane indicated by the dotted line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a similar sectional view on the plane indicated by the dotted line 5 5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a similar sectional view on the plane indicated by the dotted line 6 6 of Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary detail perspective view of one end of the passage-way with the top removed.

Like numerals mark the same parts wherever they appear in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 8 and 9 indicate a double way inclosed between side walls 10 11 and separated by partition 12, which forms the inner wall of both ways.

The ways 8 and 9 are tapered, narrowing from their entrance ends 13 14 to their exit ends 15 16, and are covered by a common top or roof 17, which is cut away at each end and provided with wire-nettings 18 19 to cover the spaces thus formed. The walls, partition, cover, and all other parts of the device may be made of any suitable material and the length and height may be regulated to suit each particular construction. At the entrance end of each way is hinged a door, as at 20 and 21, wide enough to close that end, but which when the passage is ready for operation will be fastened to posts 22 23, planted in the ground about in line with side walls 10 and 11, which posts also serve to support overhanging ends of the top or roof 17.

24 25 and 26 27 indicate ingress-doors hinged to opposite sides of the entrance ends of the ways to open inward and arranged to meet each other in closing at about a right angle from each other, as shown.

32 33 indicate small pieces of material secured to the edges of doors 24 and 25 and to 26 and 27 to rub against the sides of the cattle and hold the edges of the doors so far away that they will not scare off the flies as the cattle enters the way.

A cord 28, secured to the door 25, passes through door 24, around a pulley 29, and carries a weight 30 with a tendency to keep the doors closed, as shown in Fig. 2, doors 26 27 being held normally closed by means of a cord 31, passing over pulley 33 and carrying a weight 34. Egress-doors 35 36 and 37 38 at the exit ends of the ways, hinged to open outward and arranged to stand when closed at an angle to each other, as shown in Fig. 2, are kept normally closed by a cord 39, secured to door 35, through door 36, around pulley 40, and over pulley 41, carrying a weight 42, and a cord 43, secured to door 37, passing through door 38, around pulley 44, and over pulley 45 and carrying a weight.

46 47 indicate transverse supports in way 8, to which are secured longitudinal tapering springy or elastic strips 48, which project for near half their lengths inward beyond support 47 and are brought nearer to each other at their inner ends, forming a tapering passage at the sides and top, as particularly

shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and lines with brushes 49, as clearly shown. 50 and 51 indicate similar transverse supports in way 9, to which are similarly secured like strips 52 lines with brushes 53.

54 indicates a partition in way 8 in advance of strips 48, in which are hung two doors 55 to swing outwardly and laterally and a door 56 to swing outwardly and downwardly, all mounted on spring-hinges to hold them normally closed and severally provided with horizontal and vertical brushes 57 58. A similar partition 59 in way 9 has similar doors 60 61, provided with like brushes.

The inner ends of the strips 48 and 52 enter central openings in diagrams of muslin or other textile materials, as at 64 65.

Upon the top of the double ways 8 9 and over an opening on the top is mounted a cupola 66, having an opening in its top, and slides 67, in which fit the edges of a board or plate 68, having a central opening.

69 indicates a cylinder mounted vertically upon board 68 and around its opening and secured thereto by means of an annular flange 70. A cap 71, of wire net or sieve work, covers the cylinder. The lower portion of the cylinder is preferably formed from galvanized sheet-iron or other suitable material, and the upper portion is formed from fine wire. A number of metallic posts 72 are secured at their lower ends to the metallic portion of the cylinder and extend to the top of the wire top to support the same. Projecting upward within the cylinder is a wire cone 73, the lower end of which is secured to the inner surface of the cylinder and the apex terminated below the wire cap.

74 indicates a lining of muslin in the cupola arranged in the form of a conic frustum, as shown, the bottom being of the diameter of the cupola and the top of the cylinder.

In practical operation the double way 8 9, constructed as described, may be erected in a line of fence, as at 73 in Fig. 1, the passage-ways leading in opposite directions, so that cattle may pass through in either direction, or the ways may be arranged as entrance and exit to a barn or stable or to a watering place. As the cattle pass through the doors open in the direction of their movement and the brushes sweep all flies off the cattle. There being no light in the passage-ways, except from the cupola and cylinder, the flies will naturally fly in the cupola, and thence upward into the cylinder, where their escape will be prevented by the net cap at the top. The light being from above, the flies will not return downward, but will remain in the cyl-

inder until at desired intervals it is removed and the flies destroyed.

Flies scared off the cattle at the entrances of the ways will naturally fly upward and lodge on the under surfaces of the network at each end of the way, where they may be destroyed.

As cattle pass through all parts of their bodies will be reached by the various brushes, so that by the construction described I provide effectual means for brushing off and tapping the flies to the great relief of the cattle and the profit of the owner.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a device of the kind described, a passage-way provided with normally-closed entrance and exit doors and an elevated central, lighted trap, of an interior passage-way formed of spring-strips secured for about half their length but free for the balance of their lengths and at their inner ends, and brushes on the inside of said strips, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the kind described, a passage-way, provided with a transverse partition with an opening therein, double vertical doors, and a single horizontal door hung in said opening on spring-hinges having a normal tendency to close the doors, brushes on the vertical doors pointing inward and brushes on the horizontal door pointing upward, the parts being combined, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the kind described, a passage-way inclosed to exclude the light except through an opening on the top thereof, a cupola mounted on the top over that opening, a conical muslin lining in the cupola, and a cylinder mounted on the top of the cupola and provided with a net cover, all combined substantially as described.

4. In a device of the kind described, a passage-way inclosed to exclude the light except through an opening on the top thereof, a cupola mounted on the top over that opening, a conical muslin lining in the cupola, slide-ways on top of the cupola, a board or plate mounted in said slideways and adapted to close an opening in the top of the cupola, a vertical cylinder secured on the board around an opening therein, and a wire-netting cover for said cylinder, all combined substantially as described.

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