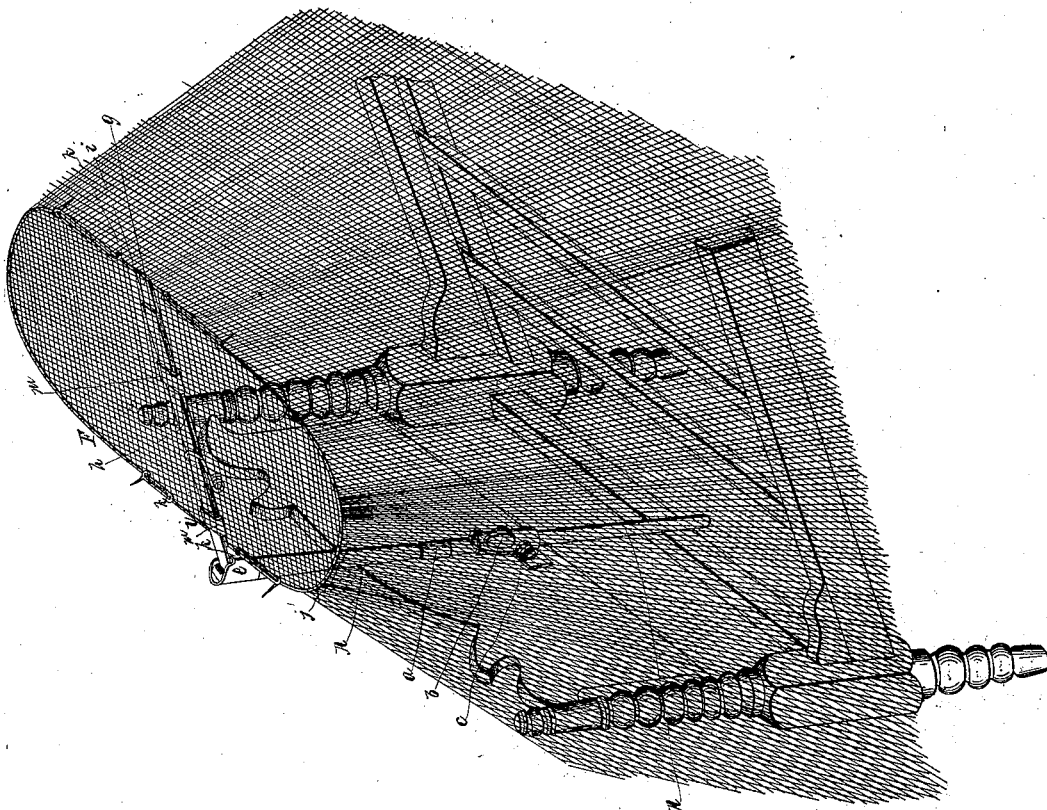


L. Sawyer,
Mosquito Net.

No 54,259.

Patented Apr. 24, 1866.



Witnesses
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LANGDON SAWYER, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR TO BENJAMIN F. SAWYER.

MOSQUITO-BAR.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 54,259, dated April 24, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LANGDON SAWYER, of Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mosquito-Bars, or apparatus for the protection of sick and other persons from the annoyance of mosquitoes, flies, and other insects; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of the specification, in which is represented my improvement or apparatus as in actual use, properly attached to a bedstead, with the extension-bar closed and but partially extended laterally, and covered with a screen for the exclusion of mosquitoes, flies, &c.

The purpose of my apparatus, which I call an "improved mosquito-bar," is obviously to protect persons from the annoyance of mosquitoes when sleeping, and from flies and other insects when suffering from sickness, saving the necessity in many cases of an attendant.

Its construction is as follows, viz: A A is the standard attached to the head-board of the bedstead by the socket *b*, and supports the frame F, over which the screen is spread, as seen in the drawing. The frame F is composed of the center-bar *g*, the transverse bars *i i*, and the semicircular arms *j j*, the ends of which are fastened to the bars *i i* by the loops or slots *k k k k*, the ends of the bars *i i* being also coiled around the ends of the arms *j j* in loops or slots, as seen at *l l l l*, in such a manner as to permit the extremities of the arms *j j* to slide upon the transverse bars *i i*, for the purpose of extending or contracting laterally the frame F.

m m are loops upon the center-bar *g* by which the frame F is attached to the extension-bar *h*, and in which the latter slides easily, enabling the frame F to be moved from or toward the head-board of the bedstead, as the convenience and ease of the patient or person using the apparatus may require.

h is the extension-bar connected to the hinge *c*, and confined to the center-bar *g* by the loops *m m* and the spring *n*.

n is a coiled spring with a projecting lip by which the center-bar *g* is confined and kept in place on the extension-bar *h*.

b is a socket, attached to the head-board of the bedstead by screws or other obvious means, in which the standard A A is confined, and in which it is permitted to move easily upward or downward through the socket or to rotate laterally as it may be necessary to elevate or depress the frame F, bearing the screen, or to transfer it from one side of the bed to the other, or to keep it in a convenient position and in which it may be made stationary at any point of elevation or depression by the coiled spring *c*, formed, also, with a lip which firmly grasps the standard A A, thus performing the office of a thumb-screw, but in a better manner.

e is the joint by which the extension-bar *h* is attached to the standard A A, and is constructed in such a manner with shoulders or rests in front and rear as to enable it to hold the frame F at a right angle with the standard A A over the patient or person using it, as seen in the drawings, or to retain it in an inclined position over the head-board of the bedstead when out of use.

The standard A A may be made in two parts, united by a ferrule-joint *d*, as seen in the drawing.

The apparatus may be made of metal or wood, wire or flexible wood being best for the frame, and the latter may be made in form circular, elliptical, or square, as convenience or fancy may suggest.

Having described the construction of my improved mosquito-bar, I now proceed to set forth the mode or manner of its use or application.

In ordinary use, for the accommodation of a single person, the frame F may be contracted to nearly a circular form by pushing in the semicircular arms *j j* toward the center-bar *g*, the arms *j j* sliding upon the arms of the transverse bars *i i* through the instrumentality of the slots or loops *k k k k* and *l l l l*, as above described. The frame F being then in a circular form is sufficiently large for the accommodation of a single bed. If the person using the frame F requires a change of position, for instance, from one side of the bed to the other, which is frequently the case with persons suffering under disease, the frame F with the screen may be turned to the side of the bed required, the standard A A readily turning in

the socket *b* and being confined in any position by the spring *c*.

If it be necessary to elevate or depress the frame *F* it may be readily done by moving the standard *A A* upward or downward in and through the socket *b*, the spring *c* confining it in the desired position.

If it be desired to accommodate two persons, or to give more convenient room to one, the frame *F* may be extended laterally by drawing out the semicircular arms *j j* or the arms of the transverse bars *i i*.

The lightness of the frame *F*, the manner of its construction, and the easy movements of which it is susceptible enable invalids or sick persons not too weak to take care of themselves to dispense with the aid of an attendant, being able themselves to change the position of the frame from one side of the bed to the other, and to elevate and depress it as their convenience and comfort may require.

For the purpose of making the bed, or when not required for use, the frame *F* may be placed out of the way by being thrown to one side of the bed by extending the frame *F* on the extension-bar *h*, the standard *A A* being turned in the socket *b*, or by being thrown back over the head-board of the bedstead by the instrumentality of the joint *e*. Another of its obvious advantages is that from its peculiar construction, as hereinbefore described, it may be readily removed from its position upon the head-board by any person, and as readily re-

placed, and reduced to a form so compact as to admit of its being packed into an ordinary-sized trunk, and transported from place to place, thus making it useful and convenient for the traveler.

Having described my improved mosquito-bar, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The coiled spring *c*, in combination with the socket *b*, and the standard *A A*, combined and operating substantially as above described.

2. The frame *F*, constructed as above set forth, composed of the center-bar *g* with its loops *m m*, the transverse bars *i i*, with their loops or slots *l l l l*, the semicircular arms *j j*, with their loops or slots *k k k k*, and the spring *n*, combined with the extension-bar *h*, and operating substantially as above set forth.

3. The extension-bar *h*, in combination with the frame *F*, constructed as above described, and operating as above substantially set forth.

4. The combination of the standard *A A*, the extension-bar *h*, and the frame *F*, constructed substantially as above described, constituting a mosquito-bar, as hereinbefore described.

Dated at Springfield, Vermont, November 4, 1865.

LANGDON SAWYER.

Witnesses:

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FANNY E. LESTER.