Oct. 3, 1944. A. WEIL 2,359,341

RUN FOR VERMIN AND THE LIKE

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Fig. 1.

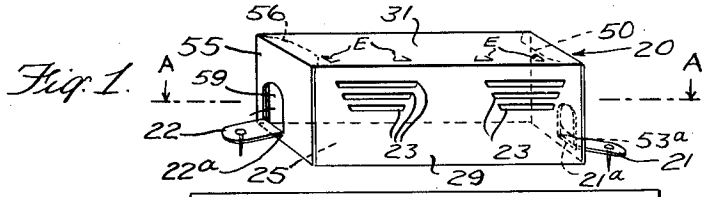


Fig. 2.

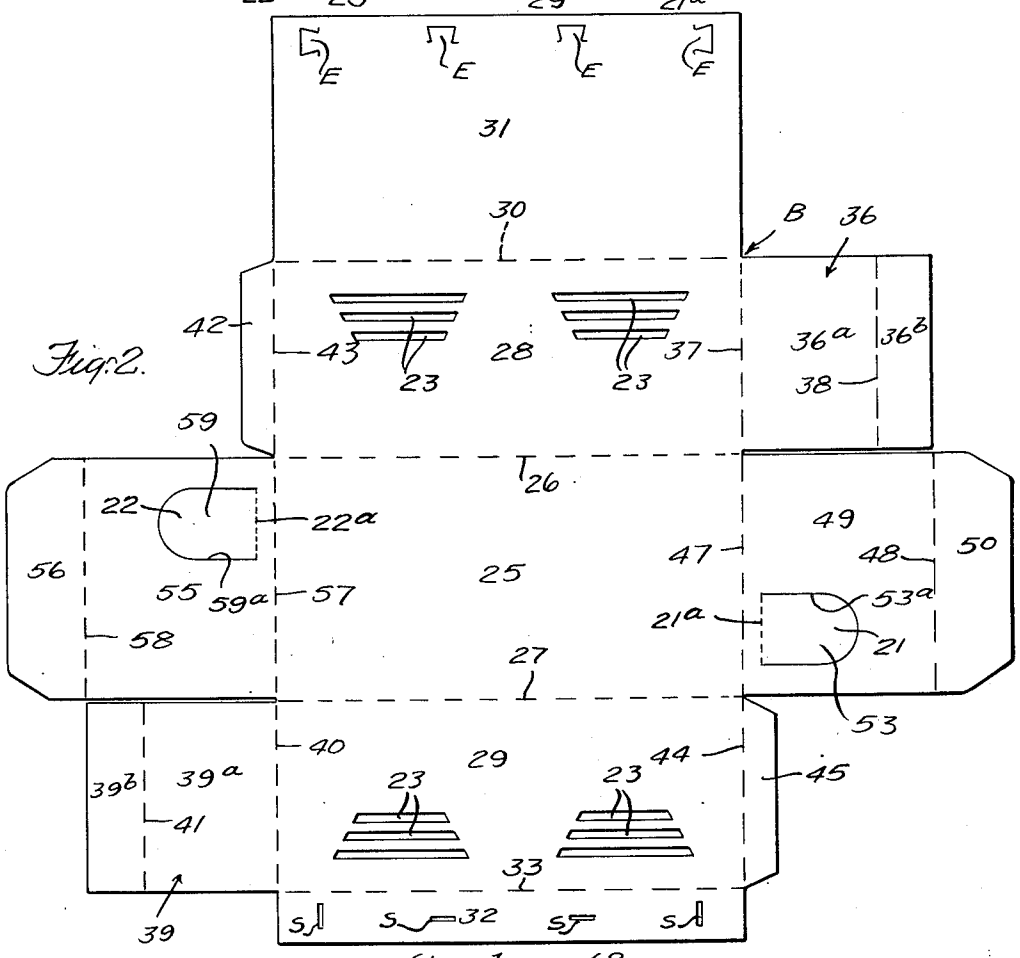
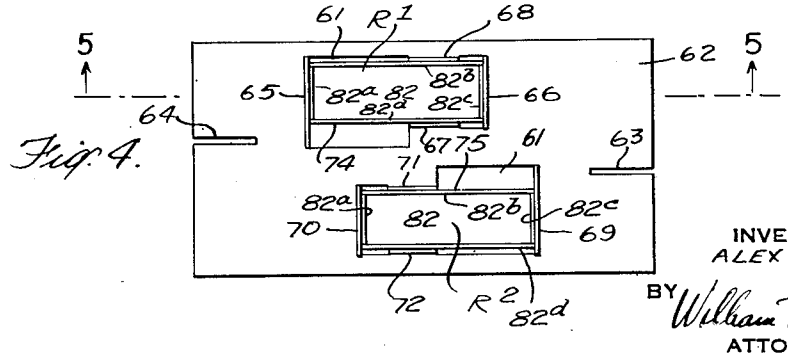


Fig. 4.



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RUN FOR VERMIN AND THE LIKE

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Fig. 3.

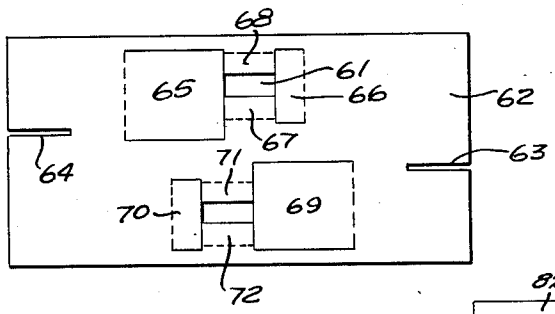


Fig. 3a.

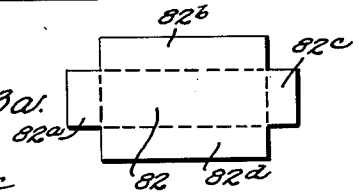


Fig. 5.

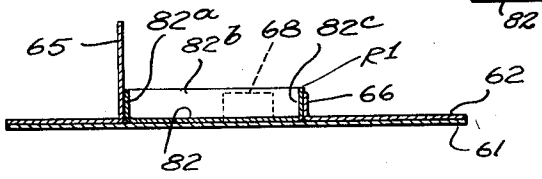


Fig. 6.

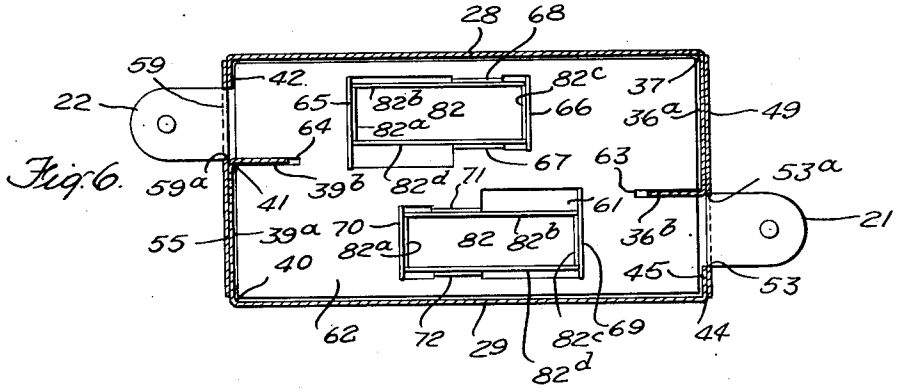
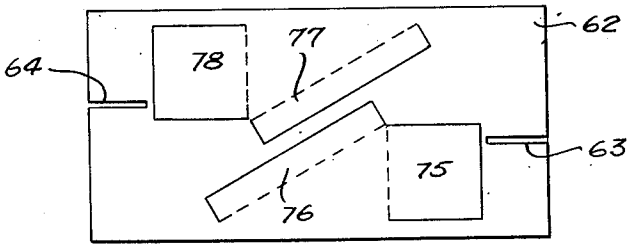


Fig. 7.



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Fig. 8.

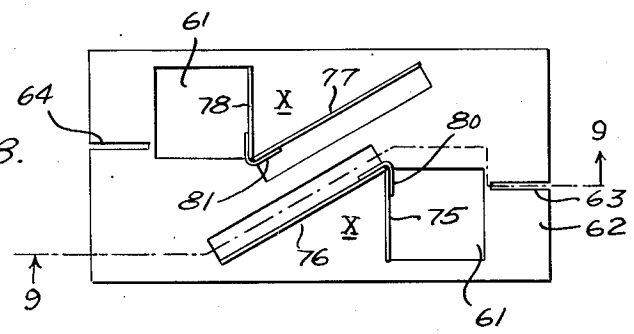


Fig. 8a.

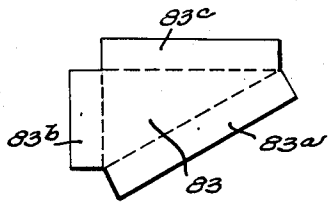


Fig. 9.

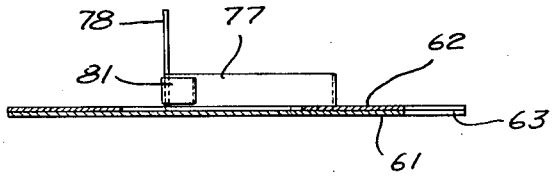
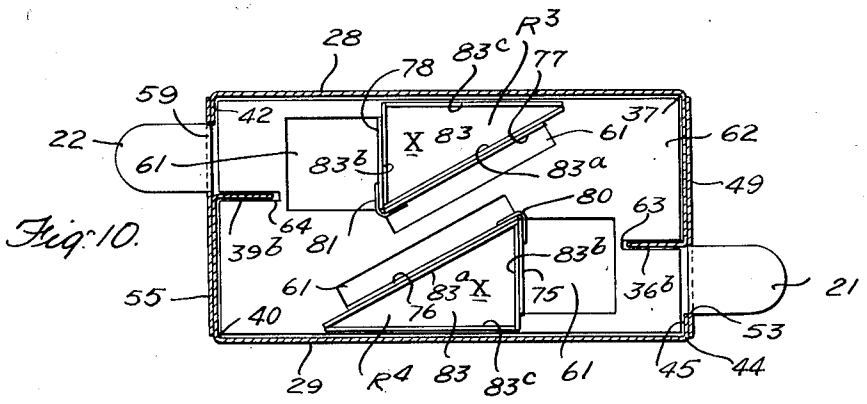


Fig. 10.



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2,359,341

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,359,341

RUN FOR VERMIN AND THE LIKE

Alex Weil, New York, N. Y.

Application December 23, 1942, Serial No. 469,921

20 Claims. (Cl. 43—131)

This invention relates to devices for exposing poisonous substances or poisoned foods or the like to vermin such as mice, rats and the like.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a device, which I hereinafter term a "mouse run," but without intending to limit its use or application to or for mice only, which will be simple and inexpensive to manufacture and set up and which will provide a good factor of safety as against access to the poisonous or poisoned material by humans or household pets or the like, and yet provide dependable access thereto to vermin. Another object is to provide a device of the above-mentioned character which will be capable of ready placement or location in, for example, places frequented by such vermin as mice or rats, places like narrow passageways along walls or between partitions, furniture and the like. Another object is to provide a device of the above-mentioned character which is easy and simple to use, easy and simple to keep clean or to have its lure or poison or poisonous material replenished. Another object is to provide a device of this character that will be neat and unobtrusive in appearance, thus also increasing its placement possibilities.

Another object is to provide a device of the above-mentioned character which is easy and inexpensive to fabricate, which can be made up of inexpensive materials, such as suitable compositions of cardboard or the like, and which will lend itself readily to quantity production. Another object is to provide a device of the above-mentioned character which can be fabricated and shipped in "knocked-down" form and that will be capable of being readily and without inconvenience or difficulty assembled and put into operation by the consumer or user.

Another object is to provide a device of the above-mentioned character that will be effective in contributing toward the destruction of vermin such as mice or rats and yet will not necessitate the handling or removal therefrom of carcasses of deceased vermin. Another object is to provide a device of the above-mentioned character in which such pests as mice or rats can and will have free or unobstructed entry and exit, thus to partake of the lure or poisoned or poisonous material and depart from the device. Another object is to carry out this last-mentioned object by structural and functional features which, while providing such freedom of access to and even enticement of such vermin, provide ample safeguards against access thereto by humans or household pets or the like.

Other objects will be in part obvious or in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention, accordingly, consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangements of parts as will be exemplified in the structure to be hereinafter described and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawings, in which are shown several of the various possible embodiments of my invention, by way of illustration,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the complete device, in place or ready for placement;

Figure 2 is a plan view of a part of one form of device in one stage of construction, being, more specifically, a development of or plan view of a blank out of which the casing and certain related parts may be made when folded together;

Figure 3 is a plan view or development of an interior part or insert, showing it in one stage of manufacture;

Figure 3a is a plan view of a blank out of which is formed a tray;

Figure 4 is a plan view of the insert of Figure 3 conformed however to have, and having, assembled therewith certain other parts, ready for insertion into the casing;

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view as seen along the line 5—5 of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a horizontal sectional view as seen along the line A—A of Figure 1, showing the arrangement of parts of the completely assembled structure ready for placement or use;

Figure 7 is a plan view illustrating another possible form of insert, in one stage of its construction;

Figure 8 is a plan view of the insert of Figure 7 showing it in a succeeding stage of construction and ready for insertion into the casing of the device;

Figure 8a is a plan view of a blank out of which is formed a tray;

Figure 9 is a vertical sectional view as seen along the line 9—9 of Figure 8; and

Figure 10 is a horizontal sectional view as seen along the line A—A of Figure 1, showing the device with the modified form of insert of Figure 8 therein and with certain other parts assembled thereto, with the device ready for placement or use.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring first to Figure 1, I have there shown in perspective an illustrative or preferred form

of mouse run, comprising a casing generally indicated by the reference character **20** that is preferably of generally rectangular cross-section, having dimensions which, for purposes of illustration, may be as follows: length, about 10 inches; width, about 5 inches; and height, about 4 inches.

At preferably the opposite ends, the casing **20** is provided with entries to the interior as is later described, and with suitable means, such as tabs **21** and **22** for securing the device, as by tacks, to the floor or the like. If desired, various of the side walls may have slots or the like therein, as indicated at **23**, for ventilation and for entry into the interior of light.

Since, in the preferred construction or manufacture of the device, I am enabled to effect certain economies and to achieve certain advantages by bringing about certain structural interrelationships between the casing and certain interior parts of the device, a preferred form of casing construction may first be described and hence reference may now be made to Figure 2. In this preferred form I make the casing **20** of Figure 1 out of a sheet material like cardboard of suitable composition to give it the desired rigidity and tensile strength and preferably I cut the sheet material into a blank, shown in Figure 2 and there indicated by the reference character B.

The blank B is cut and scored (for ease of folding) to outline a series of panels and flaps, all preferably connected, so that the casing structure **20** of Figure 1 can be constructed out of a single blank if desired.

Thus the blank B has a bottom-forming panel **25** to the sides of which represented by the respective longitudinal score lines **26** and **27** are side-forming panels **28** and **29**, and from the outer score line **30** of panel **28** extends the top-forming panel **31**.

By folding along the above-mentioned score lines, these four panels are folded into a sleeve of square or rectangular cross-section, and any suitable means may be employed to hold the blank B in such sleeve form. For example, panel **29** may have a flap extension **32** marked off from it by fold line **33** and this flap extension **32** may be folded to underlie the top panel **31** to which it may be secured in any desired way as, for example, by a suitable adhesive.

The sleeve thus formed is closed off at its ends by suitable panels or flaps that are extensions of panels of the sleeve and they take a preferred form as shown in Figure 2. Thus the right-hand end of panel **28** is extended to form a panel **36** marked off from it by score line **37** and panel **36** is sub-divided into two panels **36^a** and **36^b** by a score line **38**. In similar manner, side panel **29** has at its left-hand end a panel **39** marked off from it by fold line **40** and panel **39** is sub-divided into two panels **39^a** and **39^b** by score line **41**.

After the blank B has been given the above-mentioned sleeve form, panels **36** and **39** are folded about their fold lines **37** and **40**, respectively, into the respective planes of the ends of the sleeve, as appears better in Figure 6, but the presence of score lines **38** and **41**, in turn, permits the end panels or portions **36^b** and **39^b** to be folded at preferably 90° in a direction inwardly of the sleeve, for a purpose later to be described and, of course, and as will later be seen, after certain other part or parts have been inserted into the sleeve.

The left-hand end of panel **28** of blank B in Figure 2 has a relatively short panel extension **42** marked off from it by a fold line **43** and the right-hand end of front panel **29** has a similar panel extension **45** marked off from it by fold or score line **44**, and these are next folded at preferably 90° into the respective planes of the ends of the sleeve, as better shown in Figure 6.

The right-hand end of the bottom-forming panel **25** has a rather long panel extension marked off from it by score line **47** and itself divided by score line **48** into panels **49** and **50** and may now be folded at 90° about the score line **47** to bring the panel **49** neatly across the right-hand end of the sleeve part as viewed in Figures 1 and 6 which it is dimensioned neatly to match and hence close off, overlying the panels **36^a** and **45** (see Figure 6) whence the shorter panel **50** thereof is tucked in above the top edges, as viewed in Figure 1, of the panels **36^a** and **45** and underneath the top wall panel **31**, being sufficiently gripped or wedged to hold these parts in position as described.

End closure panel **49** has a cut-out therein to form an aperture **53** which, as seen in Figure 2, is preferably off center, has one edge rather close to the score line **47**, and is otherwise dimensioned for suitable ease of passage therethrough of a mouse, or a rat, as the case may be; this bottom edge being preferably formed by a score line **21^a** about which the tab **21** (Figure 1) may be folded outwardly and fastened ultimately to the floor or other surface. Before folding the panel **49** as above described, tab **21** is folded outwardly to expose the aperture, and with panel **49** then put in closing position, the aperture **53** becomes positioned as a sort of doorway to the interior of the sleeve or casing **20**, and being, in the preferred form, off center, it becomes thereby positioned to one side of the central longitudinal plane of the casing structure.

Moreover, one of its vertical edges indicated at **53^a**, will be seen to be brought into substantial alignment with the inwardly directed panel part **36^b** which extends parallel to the front wall **29**, the two together forming a guiding alleyway for an entering mouse or the like.

In a similar but preferably symmetrical way, the left-hand end of panel **25** has a composite panel **55—56** with respectively intervening score lines **57** and **58** and with a cutout in panel **55** forming an aperture **59** exposed by the tab-portion **22** when the latter is folded about score line **22^a** and shaped like the aperture **53** above described, but off-centered on the other side of the center line of panel **25**.

In closed position, the panel **55** overlies the panels **39^a** and **42** (see Figure 6) and has its panel extension **56** tucked in over the top edges thereof and in under the top wall **31**, entry aperture **59** becoming aligned at its one vertical edge **59^a** with the inwardly folded panel **39^b** and becoming positioned on the other side of the central vertical longitudinal plane of the casing structure.

Considering now, certain other interior parts of the casing **20** and how, in this preferred casing structure, certain parts of both are made to coact, I provide preferably an insertible structure which in one form comprises a flat base structure, preferably made also of cardboard or the like, dimensioned to rest snugly upon the bottom **25** of the casing **20** and comprising preferably two superimposed sheets of cardboard **61** and **62** (Figures 3 and 5) secured together in any suitable way, as by an adhesive; in length and breadth, the parts **61—62** just fit into the bottom

25 of the casing 20 and within the four side walls thereof and extending inwardly from their respective ends they are slotted as at 63 and 64, the length of the slots being equal to the lengths of the inwardly extending panels 36^b and 39^b (see Figure 6) and the slots being of a thickness snugly to receive therein the lower end portions, respectively, of these two inwardly folded and extending panels, as will be later described in greater detail.

The uppermost sheet 62 of the two-ply bottom insert 61—62 has lines of cutting, as shown by the full lines in Figure 3, and lines of scoring as shown by the broken lines in Figure 3, thus to provide and outline two sets of flaps, symmetrically placed with respect to the longitudinal center line and hence with respect to the central vertical longitudinal plane of the casing 20 when assembled thereto.

Thus, in one set, there are two longitudinally spaced flaps 65 and 66 whose score lines are substantially parallel, whereby the flaps 65 and 66 may be folded upwardly into substantial parallelism as appears better in Figures 4 and 5. The various lines also provide two transversely spaced flaps 67 and 68 whose score lines are preferably parallel and hence when they are folded upwardly from the plane of member 62, they extend substantially parallel to each other, as appears better from Figure 4. Of the four flaps of the set, flaps 68, 66 and 67 may be relatively small, but flap 65 is preferably of substantial dimension, both transversely of the member 62 and in height when folded upwardly as above described (see also Figure 5).

The other set of flaps are symmetrically located with respect to the just-described flaps, and comprises opposed pairs of end flaps 69—70 and 71—72, respectively, similar to the pairs of flaps 65—66 and 67—68 above described, and in Figure 4 they are also shown in upstanding position.

These two sets of flaps, when thus folded upwardly, form, in this illustrative embodiment, upstanding lugs or ears aligned with the respective sides of an imaginary rectangle, so as to receive therebetween and therein, and with its bottom resting against the lowermost sheet member 61 (see Figures 4 and 5) a rectangular receptacle, one for each set, and in Figure 4 the two receptacles are indicated by the reference characters R^1 and R^2.

These receptacles may be made of any suitable material, for example, cardboard. They are of sufficient size to receive therein an appropriate quantity of the poisonous or poisoned material or lure and they are snugly held in place, preferably by a snug friction fit thereof, into the aperture (see Figure 5) which the upstanding flaps bound in the upper member 62 of the bottom insert, but also they may be held in place by the gripping action of the flaps of opposed pairs, the flaps being folded out of the plane of member 62 in such a direction that their strong tendency to move back into the plane effects suitable gripping of the receptacle therebetween.

With the receptacles R^1 and R^2 suitably charged and assembled to the insert structure 61—62, the resultant sub-assembly may be slid endwise into the casing 20 while the latter is in open-ended tube-like form, the plate-like elements 61—62 resting upon the bottom 25 and being dimensioned to fall within the area of the latter; then the panel elements 36 and 39 are folded into position as above described, with the panel portions 36^b and 39^b thereof, respectively, folded inwardly and entered at their lower edge portions into the slots 63—64 by which they are snugly held frictionally, the assemblage being moreover an interlocking one, as viewed in Figure 6, so as to preclude shifting of the sub-assemblage 61—62 and the parts carried by it lengthwise of the casing 20, as viewed in Figure 6. The remaining flap panels 45 and 42 are then folded crosswise of the ends of the sleeve-like casing and then the closure panels 49 and 55 are folded into position and locked closed by the locking flaps 50 and 56 thereof, respectively, whence the device may be put to use.

In handling it as charged with the poisonous material or lure, or the like, access through the entry apertures to the charge is substantially prevented, for a finger entered through either opening is barred by the upstanding large-sized element 65 or 69 which extends transversely of the passageway; this element, moreover, cannot be pushed over (clockwise, as seen in Figure 5) because it is supported against that kind of action by the receptacle and by the manner in which the receptacle is held against displacement, while pulling such element toward the opening (counterclockwise, as in Figure 5) is limited by the upstanding panel element 39^b or 36^b as the case might be. The elements 65 and 69 are preferably of a height on the order of the height of the entry apertures 53 and 59.

Likewise a finger, for example, is barred from access to the charge if it is attempted to get the finger around the upstanding element 65 or 69. Here there is insufficient space between that element and the adjacent upstanding side wall to get around that way, while the alignment of the upstanding inwardly directed panel element 36^b or 39^b with respect to the upstanding transverse element 65 or 69 is such that a finger is insufficiently long and would require impossible flexing to get around to the poisonous charge.

However, a mouse or the like entering either opening is guided or shunted by the passageway formed by the inwardly extending panel element 36^b or 39^b and the adjacent side wall directly toward the transverse upstanding element 69 or 65 and from that space it then turns to the right moving into the larger interior space through the passage or doorway between the element 36^b and 69 or 39^b and 65, whence it finds easily and readily accessible to it two poisonous charges, it being noted that the height of the receptacle walls and the height of the upstanding holding flaps are materially less than the height of the upstanding transverse members 65 or 69 (see Figure 5).

In effect, the walls of the two receptacles R^1 and R^2 are elements upstanding from the plane of the bottom insert to confine the charge against shifting around and the adjacent walls 74 and 75 thereof, with the adjacent upstanding flap elements 67 and 71, form a passageway extending substantially along the middle, and from either side of this passageway, the mouse or the like may partake of the poisonous material. This passageway also in effect provides a runway permitting longitudinal traverse of the interior from one end to the other, and the mouse may exit through either entry opening, thus to die from the effects of the life-killing ingredients, elsewhere.

In Figures 6–10, I have shown a possible variation of certain features of the construction, and I again and preferably provide the two joined-

together base elements 61—62 for the insert, again slotted as at 63 and 64 (see Figures 7, 8 and 9) and by lines of cutting and scoring, as is better shown in Figure 7, I provide in the upper element 62 foldable panel or flap elements 75, 76, 77 and 78 arranged and dimensioned preferably as appears from Figure 7, and these elements, when effecting assembly, are folded upwardly or into upstanding position relative to the bottom insert part 61—62, in pairs; thus parts 75 and 76 are so outlined that their score lines form two sides of an angle and hence when stood up, as shown in Figure 8, their adjacent vertical edges come together, whence they are fastened together in any suitable way, as by a length of adhesive tape material, such as Scotch tape, indicated at 80 in Figure 8, and in a similar manner the pair of panel elements 77 and 78 are stood up and fastened together as at 81. This fastening holds them securely in upstanding position; together they form a strong structure, and with the angles that they make with the element 62 out of which they are cut, they give the insert structure good strength and rigidity.

The parts 75 and 78 are preferably of greater height than the parts 76 and 77, corresponding in dimensions and function to the elements 69 and 65 described above in connection with Figures 4 and 6.

Into the angular space formed by these pairs of upstanding elements (Figure 8), as indicated at x, the poisonous material or lure is placed and then the insert is slid into the open-ended sleeve form of casing 20 (Figure 1) whose end closure panels and flaps are then put into position as above described, the panels 36^b and 39^b being at their lower edge portions again entered into the slots 63 and 64, respectively, to effect interlocking and other arrangements as described above in connection with Figures 1–6.

Referring now to Figure 10, entry of the mouse or the like again proceeds through either entry aperture as earlier above described, upstanding transverse panels 75 and 78 again blocking direct access to the material accommodated in back of them, as they are rigidly and strongly held in upstanding position and cannot be swung in either direction, being strongly supported by the mechanical interrelationship with the upstanding elements 76 and 77, respectively.

Elements 76 and 77 form a guiding passageway down or along the middle of the interior, for ease of passage from one end portion of the interior to the other, and to either side thereof (the parts 76 and 77 being of adequately short height, as shown in Figure 9) the mouse has easy access to the poisonous material, and it may exit from the device through either of the entry openings, to die elsewhere.

In both of the illustrative forms (Figures 6 and 10) the upstanding transverse elements 69 and 65 (see Figure 6) and 75 and 78 (Figure 10) preferably have their vertical edges that are adjacent the respective side walls of the casing 20 closely spaced to these side walls, thereby better to bar access to the poisonous material through any passageway that is formed therebetween.

In stating that the poisonous material may be accommodated at the points x in Figures 8 and 10, it may be placed there in suitable receptacles like the receptacles R^1 and R^2 above described, and suitably shaped, if desired, to fit into the spaces, as will now be clear, or the material, depending upon its character (for example, it may be in the form of a paste that can be made to adhere to a wall or walls of the space marked x), may be directly placed in that space without using a receptacle.

The construction is, as illustrated by both forms above described, easy and simple to manufacture and also to assemble. For example, the consumer may receive the devices in knocked-down form, the blank B of Figure 2 being secured preferably at the factory in sleeve-like form, but being nevertheless, as is clear, collapsible in such sleeve form and capable of shipment flat; the two-ply insert structure can likewise be shipped flat, the various flap or panel elements thereof being readily folded into upstanding position, and if desired, the receptacles R^1, R^2, though small, may be made of cardboard in any suitable way, also to be capable of shipment flat and easily folded into box-like form. In this latter instance, the receptacles need be no more than a scored and cut blank (as shown in Figure 3^a) providing a bottom 82 with four flap extensions 82^a, 82^b, 82^c and 82^d corresponding to the two end and two side walls which can be folded upwardly from the bottom 82, being held against unfolding when inserted into position as in Figures 4, 5 and 6, by the upstanding panel or flap elements of the element 62.

In like manner, in the other illustrative form of construction, receptacles, if employed, as indicated at R^3 and R^4 may also be of cardboard capable of shipment flat and easily folded into box-like form; thus each may comprise a scored and cut blank (as shown in Figure 8^a) providing a bottom 83 (see Figures 8 and 10) preferably substantially triangular to fit into the space x and provided with three flap extensions 83^a, 83^b and 83^c, which can be folded upwardly from the bottom 83, being held against unfolding when inserted into position as in Figure 10 by the upstanding parts 75 and 76 and the adjacent side wall, in the one case, and by the upstanding parts 77 and 78 and the adjacent casing side wall, in the other case.

The insertible sub-assembly is in effect a removable or insertible tray which can be easily charged with the desired ingredient and slid into the casing and interlocked and fastened therewith as above described. It is just as easily removable for cleaning or for replenishment of the poisonous material. It thus provides a suitably strong and easily handled structure, ultimately forming part of the device itself, by which poisonous ingredients or substances may be handled more easily and with lessened risk, to prepare the device for functioning.

Moreover, these insertible tray sub-assemblies permit of a substantial range of flexibility in the use, or in adaptation to the use, of poisonous or lure substances. Thus in either form, the receptacles may be dispensed with, particularly where the substance or material employed has appropriate bulk or consistency to be accommodated in the spaces otherwise occupied by the receptacles, and in such case the upstanding parts bounding the respective spaces can function adequately to retain it against shifting or becoming displaced out of the spaces. For household use, for example, discarded foods may be treated with a suitable poisonous material and thus put in position with or without the receptacles. In many instances, however, the use of receptacles will be seen to be preferable and, as above indicated, they may be made up in inexpensive form and for that matter a suitable supply of receptacle

blanks, for replacement purposes, may be furnished with each device.

It will thus be seen that there has been provided in this invention a device in which the various objects above noted together with many thoroughly practical advantages are successfully achieved. The device, moreover, has many practical advantages from the viewpoint of manufacture and lends itself to a desirable range of flexibility or variation without departing from the scope or spirit of my invention. For example, if desired, the casing structure need not be secured at the factory in sleeve-like form as by fixedly or permanently securing the overlapping panels 31 and 32 together, but if desired, these may be shaped or constructed in any suitable way, as by locking flaps and slots, to permit the consumer to fasten the blank B into sleeve-like form and then complete the assembly as earlier above described. Thus panel 32 may be provided with suitably positioned and shaped slits or slots S and panel 31 may have lines of cutting as is better shown in Figure 2 to outline locking ears E which may be forced out of the plane of the panel 31 and pressed or snapped into the slots S of the underlying panel 32, the ears and slots being suitably and relatively proportioned and shaped to achieve a good interlocking action therebetween. In such case manufacture is facilitated and there may also be advantages in effecting folding up of the blank B for packaging or shipment purposes.

As many possible embodiments may be made of the above invention and as many changes might be made in the embodiment above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter hereinbefore set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. A device of the character described comprising a casing having at each of its opposite ends closure flap panels foldable into overlapping relation to close the end of the container, the inner of said panels at each end being sub-divided to provide a sub-panel foldable away from the overlying outer panel and inwardly into the casing, the overlapping panel having an entry aperture therein, and a tray-like member insertible into said casing and having means at each end for inter-engagement with the respective sub-panels folded inwardly as aforesaid, said tray-like member having means for supporting or exposing a poisonous or lure substance.

2. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which the means for respectively inter-engaging said inwardly folded sub-panels comprises slot means at the respective ends of said tray-like member, whereby to hold said sub-panels in inwardly folded position.

3. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which said tray-like member comprises an element of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding therein to provide two panel elements folded upwardly out of the plane thereof and extending transversely of the planes of said sub-panels and respectively spaced inwardly from the inner edges of said sub-panels by distances less than the height of said upwardly folded panel elements, said means for supporting or exposing said poisonous or lure substance being in the region between said two upwardly folded panel elements, said sub-panels acting to limit swinging of said upwardly folded panel elements in outward direction.

4. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which said tray-like member comprises an element of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding therein to provide two panel elements folded upwardly out of the plane thereof and extending transversely of the planes of said sub-panels and respectively spaced inwardly from the inner edges of said sub-panels by distances less than the height of said upwardly folded panel elements, transversely spaced panel-like means extending respectively from the inner edges of said panel elements and forming a passageway, said means for supporting or exposing said poisonous or lure means comprising the spaces to either side of said passageway formed by said panel elements and panel-like means.

5. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which said tray-like member comprises an element of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding therein to provide two panel elements folded upwardly out of the plane thereof and extending transversely of the planes of said sub-panels and respectively spaced inwardly from the inner edges of said sub-panels by distances less than the height of said upwardly folded panel elements, transversely spaced panel-like means extending respectively from the inner edges of said panel elements and forming a passageway, said means for supporting or exposing said poisonous or lure means comprising two container elements positioned respectively in the spaces on the two sides of said passageway as formed by said panel elements and panel-like means.

6. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which said tray-like member comprises an element of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding therein to provide two panel elements folded upwardly out of the plane thereof and extending transversely of the planes of said sub-panels and respectively spaced inwardly from the inner edges of said sub-panels by distances less than the height of said upwardly folded panel elements, transversely spaced panel-like means extending respectively from the inner edges of said panel elements and forming a passageway, and means securing together, at their adjacent ends, the panel element and the panel-like means, respectively, at each side of said passageway, whereby each holds the other in upstanding position.

7. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which said tray-like member comprises an element of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding therein to provide two panel elements folded upwardly out of the plane thereof and extending transversely of the planes of said sub-panels and respectively spaced inwardly from the inner edges of said sub-panels by distances less than the height of said upwardly folded panel elements, transversely spaced panel-like means extending respectively from the inner edges of said panel elements and forming a passageway, said means for supporting or exposing said poisonous or lure means comprising two container means respectively fitted into the spaces formed by said panel elements and panel-like means to either side of said passageway, the directions of folding of said panel elements and said panel-like means into upstanding position being such that the said container means respectively hold them against folding back into the plane of said tray-like member.

8. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which said tray-like member comprises an element of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding therein to provide two panel elements folded up-

wardly out of the plane thereof and extending transversely of the planes of said sub-panels and respectively spaced inwardly from the inner edges of said sub-panels by distances less than the height of said upwardly folded panel elements, whereby said sub-panels respectively limit folding of said panel elements in outward direction, and means for holding said upstanding panels from folding in inward direction.

9. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which said tray-like member comprises an element of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding therein to provide two panel elements folded upwardly out of the plane thereof and extending transversely of the planes of said sub-panels and respectively spaced inwardly from the inner edges of said sub-panels by distances less than the height of said upwardly folded panel elements, whereby said sub-panels limit folding movement of said panel elements in outward direction, said means for supporting and exposing said poisonous or lure means comprising container means having portions engaging and backing up said panel elements against folding movement thereof in inward direction.

10. A device as claimed in claim 1 in which said tray-like member comprises an element of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding therein to provide two panel elements folded upwardly out of the plane thereof and extending transversely of the planes of said sub-panels and respectively spaced inwardly from the inner edges of said sub-panels by distances less than the height of said upwardly folded panel elements, said means for supporting or exposing said poisonous or lure means comprising container means, and means for holding said container means in position, said last-named means comprising flap-like elements cut and folded upwardly out of the plane of said tray-like member.

11. A device of the character described comprising a casing having an entry opening in a vertical wall thereof and having closure means, and a tray-like member insertible into the casing through said closure means, said tray-like member carrying and having upstanding panel means positioned thereon to become, upon insertion of the tray-like member into the casing through said closure, panel-like means spaced inwardly from said entry opening, said tray-like member having means for accommodating or exposing poisonous or lure means in a region thereof inwardly of said panel means.

12. A device of the character described comprising a casing having an entry opening, and a removeable tray means, said casing having closure means through which said tray means may be inserted or removed, said tray means comprising a member of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding providing upstanding panel means and flap panel means of which the panel means is positioned, when said tray means is inserted, transversely of said opening but spaced inwardly thereof, container means for a poisonous or lure means, and means for holding said container means in position and comprising said flap panel means.

13. A device of the character described comprising a casing having an entry opening, and a removeable tray means, said casing having closure means through which said tray means may be inserted or removed, said tray means comprising a member of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding providing upstanding panel means and flap panel means of which the panel means is positioned, when said tray means is inserted, transversely of said opening but spaced inwardly thereof, said panel means and flap panel means coacting to provide a space for accommodating a poisonous or lure substance.

14. A device of the character described comprising a casing having an entry opening, a removeable tray means, said casing having closure means through which said tray means may be inserted or removed, said tray means comprising a member of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding providing upstanding panel means and flap panel means of which the panel means is positioned, when said tray means is inserted, transversely of said opening but spaced inwardly thereof, container means for a poisonous or lure substance, and means for holding said container means comprising both said panel and said flap panel means.

15. A device of the character described comprising a casing having an entry opening, a removeable tray means, said casing having closure means through which said tray means may be inserted or removed, said tray means comprising a member of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding providing upstanding panel means and flap panel means of which the panel means is positioned, when said tray means is inserted, transversely of said opening but spaced inwardly thereof, said tray means being adapted to accommodate inwardly of said panel means a poisonous or lure substance, and means whereby said flap panel means holds said panel means in upstanding position.

16. A device of the character described comprising a casing having an entry opening, a removeable tray means, said casing having closure means through which said tray means may be inserted or removed, said tray means comprising a member of sheet material having lines of cutting and folding providing upstanding panel means and flap panel means of which the panel means is positioned, when said tray means is inserted, transversely of said opening but spaced inwardly thereof, and container means on said tray means for a poisonous or lure substance and engaged by said flap panel means and backing up said panel means at the inner face of the latter, a wall of said casing having means extending into the path of outward folding of said panel means for thereby limiting movement thereof toward the plane of said tray means.

17. A device of the character described comprising an elongated casing having an entry opening, means for exposing a poisonous or lure substance in the interior of the casing, upstanding panel-like means of substantial height extending in a direction transversely of the elongated casing and spaced inwardly from said entry opening and being of lesser transverse extent than that of the casing, thereby to shield said poisonous or lure means from direct access through said opening, and upstanding panel-like means of substantial height extending adjacent said opening and in a direction lengthwise of said casing, there being a space between said two panel means to form a passage to the region containing said poisonous or lure means.

18. A device of the character described comprising a casing of sheet material having an entry opening in a vertical wall thereof, panel means of substantial height extending inwardly from said wall and adjacent said opening, means of sheet material on the bottom of said casing for exposing a poisonous or lure means and hav-

ing means inter-engaging said panel means, and upstanding panel means of substantial height extending generally transversely of said entry opening and substantially in line therewith and spaced inwardly therefrom to form a barrier against direct access through said opening to said poisonous or lure material, and coacting with said first-mentioned panel means to form a guiding passageway to said poisonous or lure means.

19. A device of the character described comprising a casing having an entry opening in a vertical wall thereof, means spaced inwardly of said opening for supporting a poisonous or lure means, a wall of said casing having folded inwardly out of the plane thereof panel means extending adjacent said entry opening and coacting to form an entry alleyway, and means interposed between the inner terminus of said alleyway and said poisonous or lure means for barring direct access to the latter from said entry alleyway.

20. A device of the character described comprising a casing made of sheet material having an entry opening in a vertical wall thereof with panel means extending from said wall inwardly toward the interior of the casing, said casing having means forming a bottom that is made of several plies of sheet material, and flap means and panel means folded upwardly out of a ply of said bottom-forming means for holding poisonous or lure means and for coacting with said first-mentioned panel means to form an entry alleyway adjacent said entry opening and to form interior guiding passageway means from which access to said poisonous or lure means is gained.

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