

No. 849,507.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

F. SHAY.
POULTRY PERCH.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

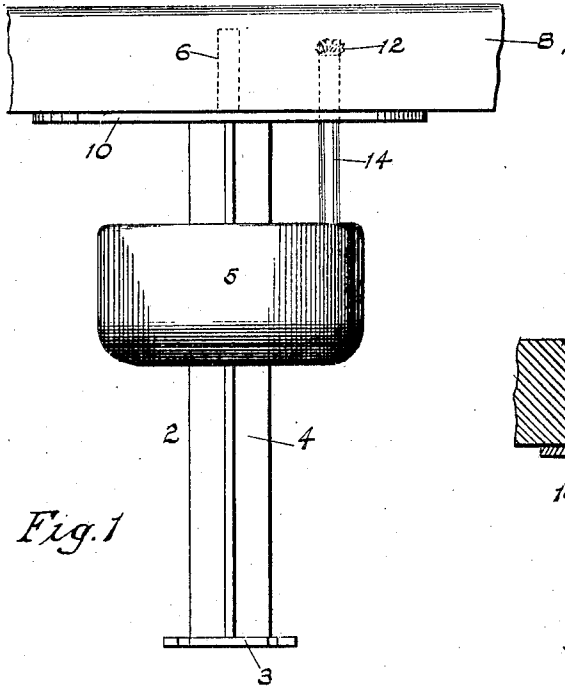


Fig. 1

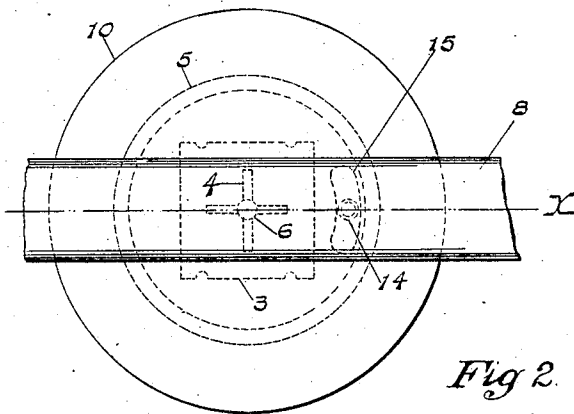


Fig. 2

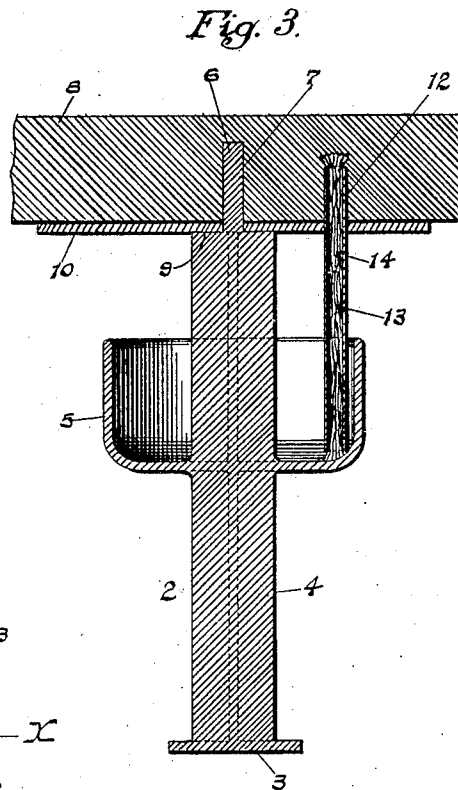


Fig. 3

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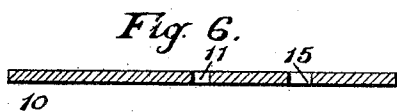
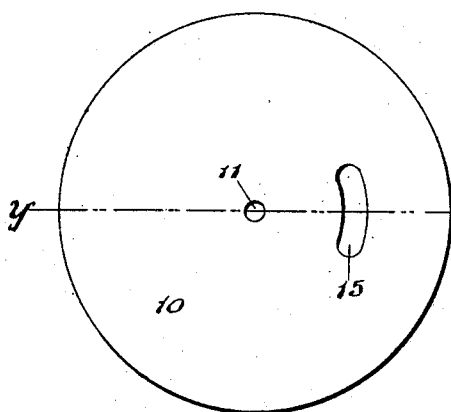


Fig. 7.

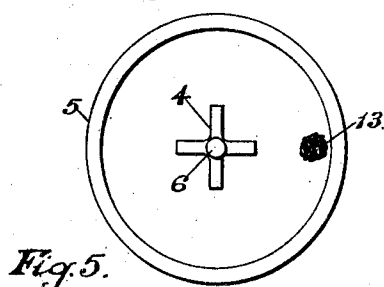
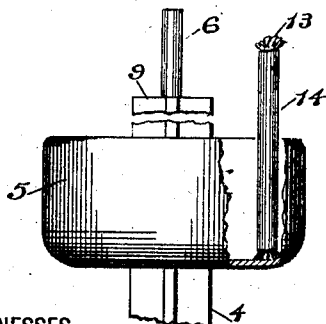


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 4.

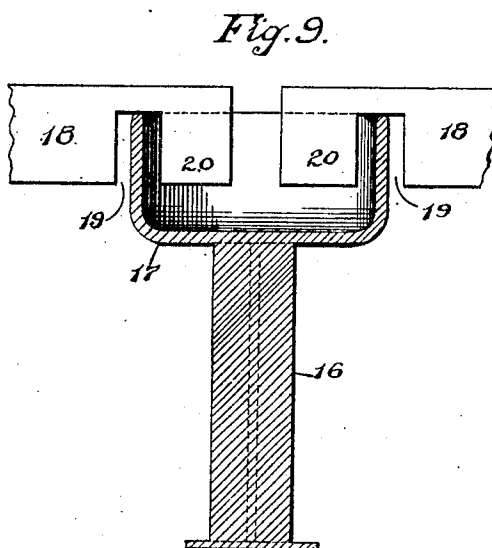


Fig. 9.

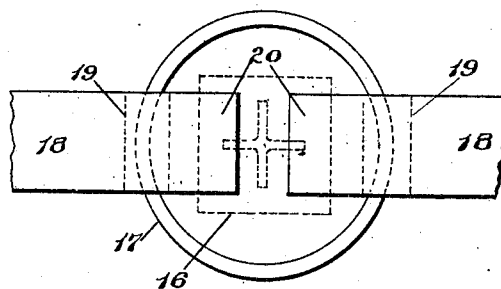


Fig. 8.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

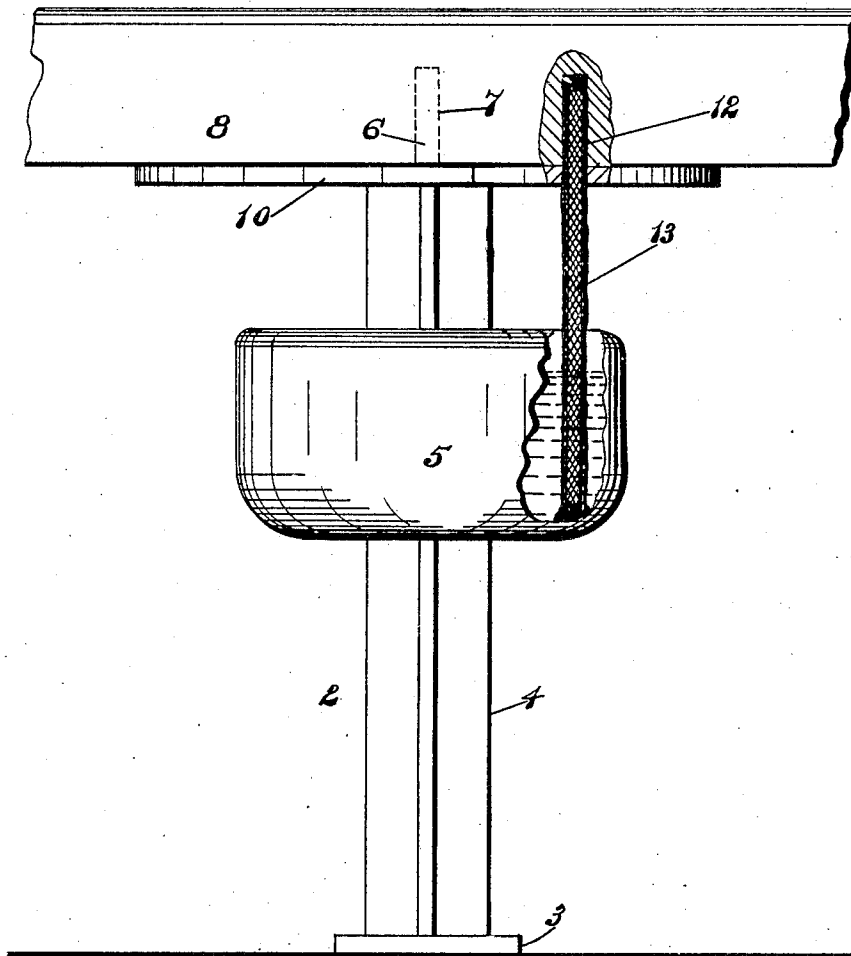


Fig. 10.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK SHAY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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POULTRY-PERCH.

No. 849,507.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed March 21, 1906. Serial No. 307,216.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK SHAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Poultry-Perches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to the supports of poultry-perches; and the objects of the invention are to not only prevent lice and other vermin from passing upward onto the perches, but to disinfect or treat the perches themselves, and thus reach any vermin which may be thereon, to this end to provide a construction whereby the perch may absorb liquid supplied by an annular cup on the support, to facilitate filling or replenishing said cup, and to obtain other advantages and results as may be brought out in the following description.

The invention consists in the improved poultry-perch, substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved construction. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section on line *x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 shows in elevation the upper part of the support with the shield-plate and perch proper removed, and Fig. 5 is a plan of the same. Fig. 6 is a plan of the shield-plate, and Fig. 7 is a section of the same on line *y*. Fig. 8 shows in plan a modified construction, and Fig. 9 is a side view of the same with the support in vertical central section. Fig. 10 is a side view of my improved device partly broken away to show a certain wick-tube omitted.

In said drawings, 2 indicates the standard of my improved support in its preferred form, said standard comprising a casting with a broad base or foot 3 and a shank 4, preferably webbed, as shown, to secure greater rigidity with less metal. Part way up the shank 4 is an integral peripherally-projecting flange 5, which curves upward to form a cup for receiving liquid or other exterminator which shall prevent the ascent of vermin. Above this cup 5 the standard 2 continues a short distance and terminates in a central stud or pin 6, adapted to enter a boring 7 in the bottom of the perch proper, 8, and

so support the same. Beneath the perch-bar 8 and resting upon the shoulder 9, where the pin 6 is reduced from the main portion of the standard, is a shield 10. This shield comprises a plate having an aperture 11 at its middle to receive the pin 6 and being of proper shape and size to extend outwardly beyond the edges of the cup 5, so as to prevent dirt and other foreign matter from falling into said cup.

At one side of the boring 7 in the perch-bar 8, which receives the pin 6, is a second boring 12, and into this boring is inserted one end of a wick 13, which extends downward, with its other end in the cup 5. The liquid in the cup thus passes upward to the perch-rod and then throughout the said rod by capillary action or absorption, it being understood that the perch-rod is of suitable material for this purpose, preferably soft wood. The said wick 13 is furthermore preferably inclosed in a tube 14, held in place by its upper end being inserted into the boring 12, as shown in Fig. 3, or it may be simply crowded into the boring 12, as shown in Fig. 10.

The shield-plate 10 has a curved slot 15 to receive the said tube 14, said slot being of such length as to be entirely covered by the perch-bar 8 when arranged centrally. By turning the plate slightly, however, one end of said slot will project from beneath the perch-bar and afford an opening for filling the cup 5 with liquid.

While I prefer the construction described, I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself thereto, but desire to cover any means for supplying liquid to the perch-rods by absorption. For instance, I might under some conditions employ the construction shown in Figs. 8 and 9, where 16 indicates a standard having a cup 17 at its top to contain the liquid. The perch-bars 18 are then each transversely slotted at its under side and near its end, as at 19, to receive the edge of the cup 17 and permit the end 20 of the rod to dip into the cup and liquid therein. Obviously other variations of construction could be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

It will be understood that the wick 13 supplies liquid to the upper end of the recess or bore 12 and from that point the liquid spreads by capillary action over the entire inner surface of the bore, and this spreading is par-

ticularly facilitated by reason of the said surface being roughened by the boring-tool, as is common. Absorption therefore takes place all over the end surfaces of wood presented by the said boring, and the perch is consequently very quickly and thoroughly saturated.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A poultry-perch comprising a standard adapted at its lower end to be secured in position and having near its upper end a disk which is plane or flat for its entire upper surface, the shank portion of said standard extending above said disk, a perch-bar resting diametrically across the said disk and being recessed at its under surface to receive the said shank extension, an annular cup upon the standard-shank below said disk, and means extending through an aperture of the disk for supplying liquid from said cup to the perch-bar.

2. A poultry-perch comprising a standard having at its top a pin to receive the perch-bar and below the same an annular cup surrounding the shank of the standard, a perch-bar mounted upon said pin and being recessed at its under surface, and a tube and wick for supplying liquid from said cup to the perch-bar and held at their upper ends in the said recess thereof.

3. A poultry-perch comprising a standard having at its top a pin to receive a perch-bar and below the same an annular cup surrounding the shank of the standard, a perch-bar seated upon said pin and being recessed at its under side, a tube and wick for supplying liquid from said cup to said perch-bar and being held at their upper ends in the said recess thereof, and a shield perforated to receive said pin and slotted to receive said tube and wick and being arranged thereon between the perch-bar and annular cup of the standard.

4. The combination with a support having a pin at its top and a lower annular liquid-cup, of a perch-bar seated on said pin, and a shield-plate at the under side of the bar rotatable on said pin and having an aperture adapted to be covered by said bar.

5. In a poultry-perch, the combination with a support, of a liquid-reservoir carried by said support, a substantially horizontal absorbent perch-bar supported by said support above the said liquid-reservoir, said bar having a vertical recess extending transversely of its grain, a wick extending from said reservoir to the upper part of said recess, and means for holding said wick in place.

6. In a poultry-perch, the combination with a support, of a liquid-reservoir carried by said support, an absorbent perch-bar also carried by said support and having a boring or recess transversely of its grain, a tube extending from said reservoir to said recess and held thereby, and a wick in said tube.

7. In a poultry-perch, a support comprising a standard provided intermediate of its ends with an annular cup, an absorbent perch-bar mounted on said support above said annular cup and having in that portion of its under surface which lies directly over the cup a boring or recess transversely of its grain, a wick depending from said boring into the reservoir, and means for holding said wick in place.

8. In a poultry-perch, a supporting-standard having intermediate of its ends an annular cup or reservoir, an absorbent perch-bar mounted upon said standard above the reservoir and having in its under surface directly over the said reservoir a boring or recess transversely of its grain, a tube extending upwardly from said reservoir with its upper end held in the said boring, and a wick in said tube.

9. In a poultry-perch, the combination of a support provided intermediate of its ends with a liquid-reservoir, an absorbent perch-bar mounted upon said support and being recessed transversely of its grain, and a wick extending from said reservoir into contact with the inner surface of said recess.

10. The combination with an absorbent perch-bar having two borings at its under side, of a support having a pin at its top adapted to enter one of said borings and having a lower annular liquid-cup surrounding its shank, a tube depending from the other boring into the liquid-cup, a wick in said tube, and a shield-plate at the under side of the perch-rod perforated to receive the support-pin and slotted to receive the wick-tube.

11. The combination with an absorbent perch-bar having two borings at its under side, of a support having a pin at its top adapted to enter one of said borings and having a lower annular liquid-cup surrounding its shank, a wick depending from the other boring of the perch-bar into said cup, and a shield-plate at the under side of said perch-rod apertured to receive the support-pin and to receive the wick.

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Witnesses:

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ETHEL R. REED.