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(54) **MULTIPLE RODENT TRAP WITH SLIDING COVER**

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(76) Inventors: **Daniel C. Johnson**, Madison, WI (US);
James R. Walsh, Wauwatosa, WI (US);
Scott J. Collins, Brown Deer, WI (US)

(57)

ABSTRACT

Correspondence Address:
LATHROP & CLARK LLP
740 REGENT STREET SUITE 400
P.O. BOX 1507
MADISON, WI 537011507

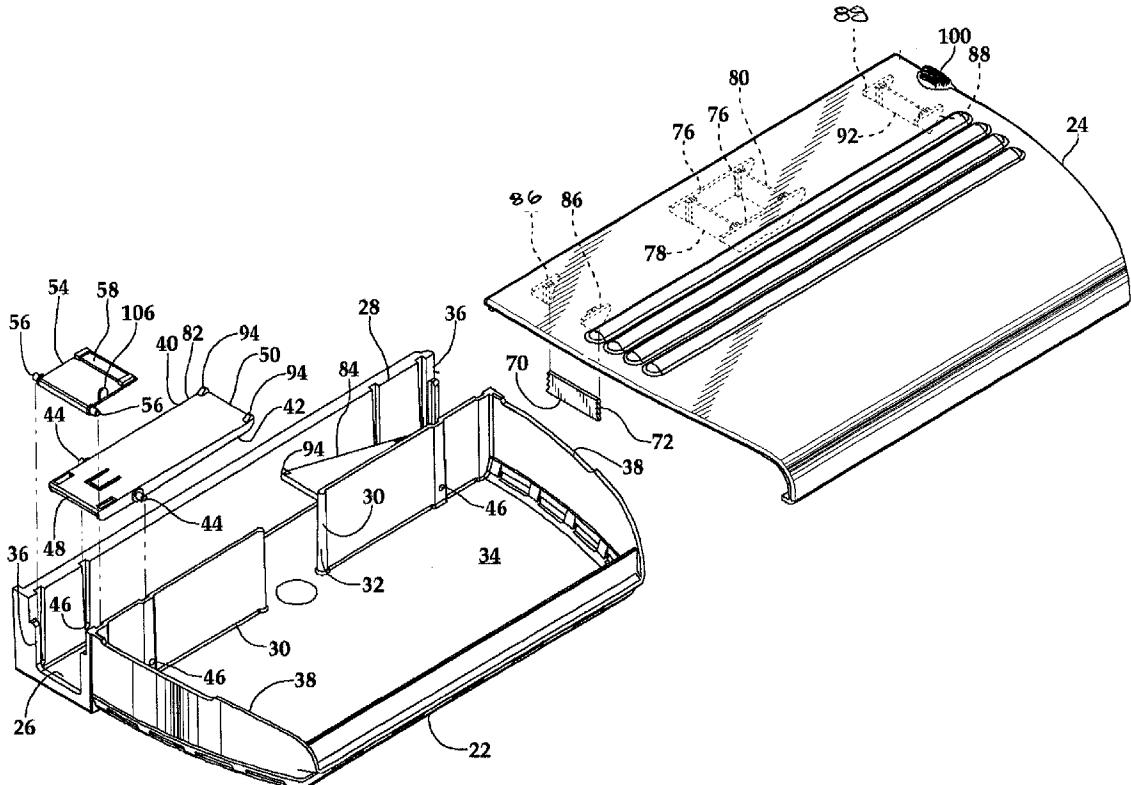
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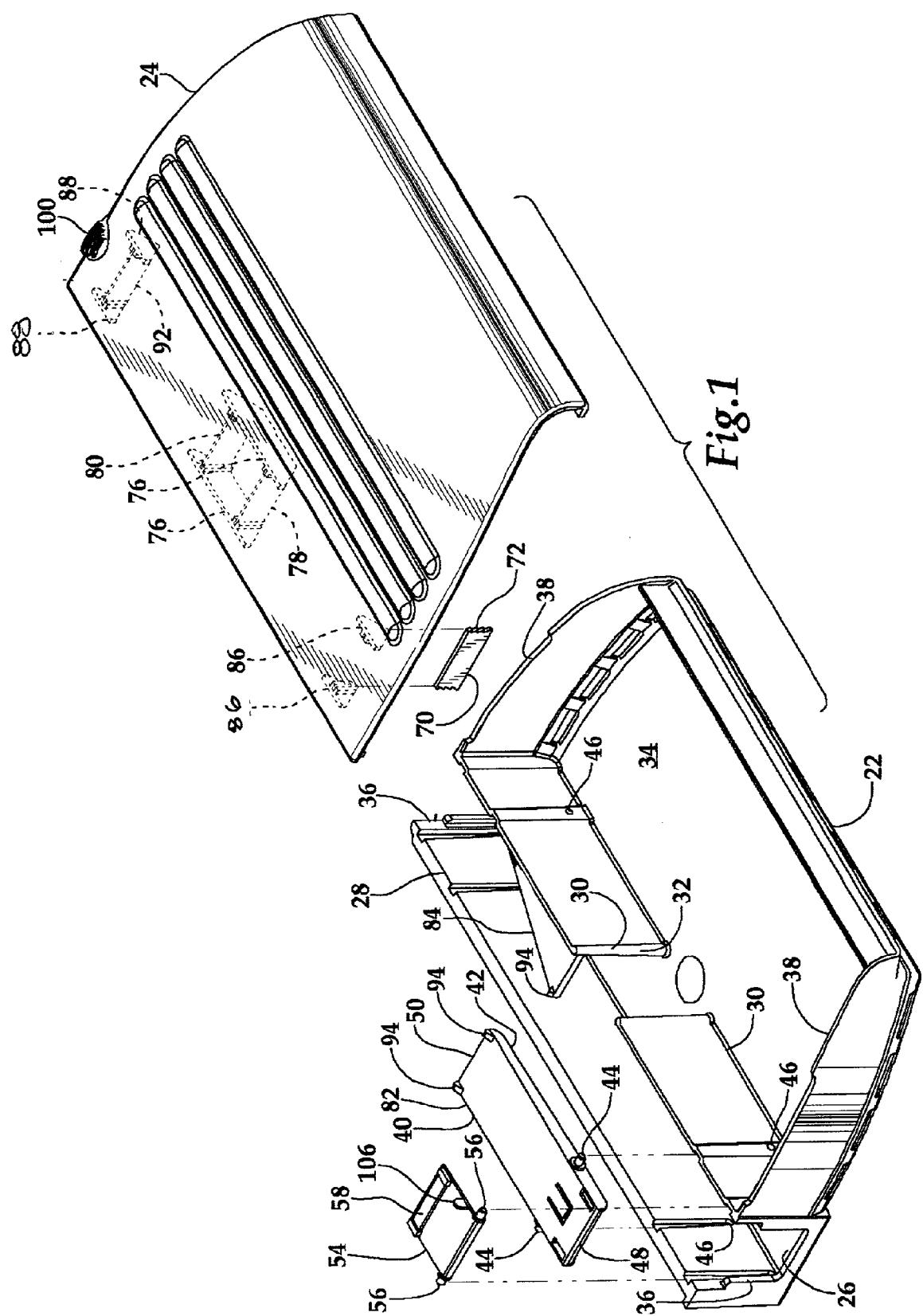
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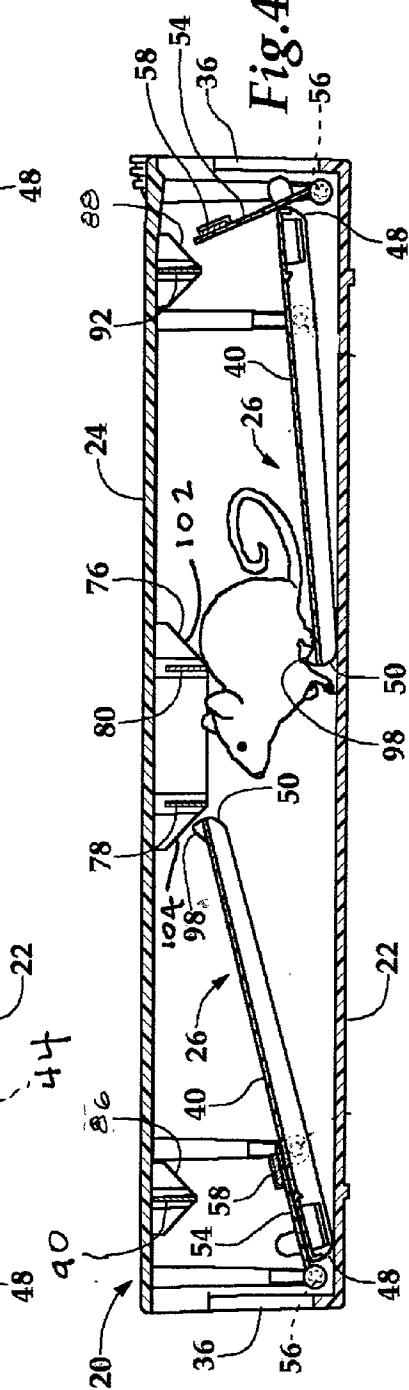
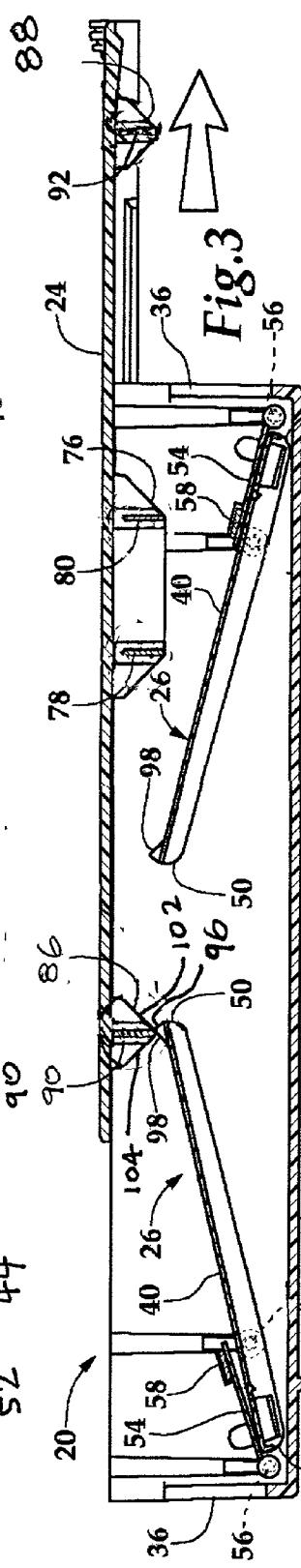
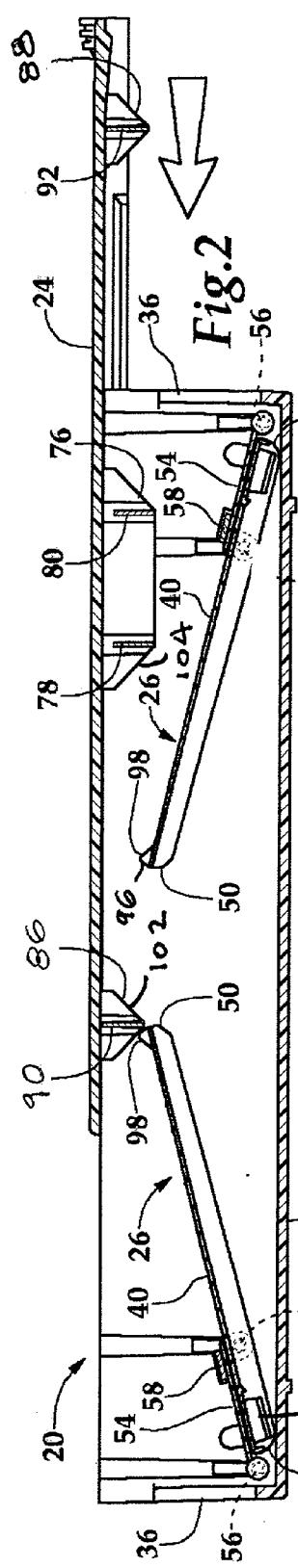
Publication Classification

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **A01M 23/04; A01M 23/12**

A molded plastic base has a rodent runway which extends from two inlet openings to a single rodent containment compartment. Pivotable ramps are positioned in the rodent runway adjacent each inlet opening. A plastic lid is slidably engaged with the base, and is movable along the axis of the rodent runway. The lid has downwardly extending tabs which have inclined inside and outside surfaces, and barriers extending between each pair of tabs. The inclined surfaces of the tabs engage inclined protrusions which project upwardly from the ramps when the lid is slid open and closed, the engagement between the inclined surfaces causes the ramps to pivot out of the way of the barriers, facilitating smooth and uninterrupted opening and closing of the lid on the base.







MULTIPLE RODENT TRAP WITH SLIDING COVER

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] Not applicable.

STATEMENT AS TO RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS MADE UNDER FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[0002] Not applicable.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The invention relates to rodent traps in general and to mousetraps which can sequentially capture alive a plurality of mice in particular.

[0004] Problems with rodents are at least as old as the discovery of agriculture. Rodents carry disease, consume and spoil grain and foodstuffs, and can damage buildings and their contents. Various poisons are known to be effective in controlling pests, particularly rats and mice, however in many situations it is desirable to be sure that the rodents do not die in inaccessible portions of the building or dwelling, where decomposition can cause other unwanted problems.

[0005] Typically rodent poisons cause the animals to leave the building or dwelling in search of water, but in those situations where water is available within the building it is particularly desirable to use rodent control systems which capture rather than poison the undesirable vermin. Capturing the rodents allows the type and number of rodents present in the building or dwelling to be monitored, and so a number of traps may be used even in a situation where a majority of pest control is accomplished with poisoned bait.

[0006] Capturing vermin alive has advantages both in the simplicity of the trap and in avoiding the resultant mess which may result from the destruction of rodents during their capture. Live capture is also desired by those who do not wish to kill but only remove undesirable vermin from their premises or dwelling. The basic design for live traps for various types of vermin is that of a box with a folding lid which can be accessed through a one-way door or mechanism that allows mice to enter the box but not to leave. One of the simplest and most reliable mechanisms for creating a one-way door, employs a centrally pivoted lever. A narrow tunnel is provided along one side of the box which forms the trap. As rodents are known to move along the walls of a room, and to be attracted to small opening or tunnels, the mice enter the tunnel formed along the side of the box and pass over the pivoting lever, crossing the axis and being discharged into an internal compartment.

[0007] After the mouse crosses the lever into the central volume of the box, the lever returns to its original position. A pivoting barrier is mounted to overlie the lever, such that any attempt by a rodent to remount the lever causes the pivoting barrier to be raised, blocking exit from the trap. Usually, a barrier is fixed above the pivoting barrier, to prevent the rodent from being able to get a grip on the pivoting barrier.

[0008] A typical rodent trap of the type designed to catch live mice may be able to trap as many as 30 mice which are

held within the interior of the trap box. If the box is of the conventional type, opening the pivoting lid to dispose of the mice exposes the person who opens the box to a large number of rodents which may leave the box in a disorganized manner. Plastic traps which have a sliding lid are known, but such a trap has only a single entrance to the trap. What is needed is a trap for catching a number of mice which has multiple entrances and which incorporates a lid or opening mechanism for the release of the mice which facilitates controlled release of the contents spaced from the operator who is opening the trap.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The rodent trap of this invention has a plastic base with a rodent runway which extends from two inlet openings to a single rodent containment compartment. Pivotal ramps are positioned in the rodent runway adjacent each inlet opening. A plastic lid is slidably engaged with the base, and is movable along the axis of the rodent runway. The lid has downwardly extending tabs which have inclined inside and outside surfaces, and barriers extending between each pair of tabs. The inclined surfaces of the tabs engage inclined protrusions which project upwardly from the ramps when the lid is slid open and closed, the engagement between the inclined surfaces causes the ramps to pivot out of the way of the barriers, facilitating smooth and uninterrupted opening and closing of the lid on the base.

[0010] It is an object of the present invention to provide a rodent trap having multiple inlet openings and a lid which is slidable with respect to a base.

[0011] It is another object of the present invention to provide a rodent trap with a lid having barriers thereon which is easily removed without interference with pivotal ramps.

[0012] Further objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is an exploded isometric view of the multi-catch rodent trap of this invention.

[0014] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the trap of FIG. 1 taken through the rodent runway, showing the lid being removed.

[0015] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the trap of FIG. 2, showing the lid being closed on the base.

[0016] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the trap of FIG. 3, showing the lid fully closed on the base, with a mouse entering.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0017] Referring more particularly to FIGS. 1-4, wherein like numbers refer to similar parts, a rodent trap 20 is shown. The trap 20 has an injection molded base 22 having an injection molded plastic lid 24 which is slidably engaged with the base. The lid 24 may be transparent or translucent to permit inspection of the trap contents. The base 22 has a rodent runway 26 defined between a rear exterior wall 28

and two interior walls **30**. A gap **32** between the two interior walls **30** provides access from the rodent runway **26** to an interior rodent compartment **34**. Rodent inlet openings **36** are defined in two opposed side walls **38** of the base **22**. The trap **20** is provided with structure mounted to the base **22** and the lid **24** which permits the ready entrance of rodents into the rodent compartment **34** and which restricts their escape. The lid preferably can be withdrawn only in a single direction, and is slidable in the direction of the axis defined by the rodent runway. The lid has a rear flange and a front flange which engage with parallel portions of the base to constrain the lid **24** to move axially.

[0018] As shown in FIG. 1, a molded plastic entrance ramp **40** is pivotably mounted to the base in the runway **26** adjacent each inlet opening **36**. The entrance ramp **40** has parallel side members **42** from which pivot pins **44** extend. The pivot pins **44** are received within mounting holes **46** formed in the exterior wall **28** and one of the interior walls **30**. The pivot pins are positioned more closely to the outward end **48** of the ramp **40** than to the inward end **50**. A counterweight **52**, shown in FIG. 2, is mounted near the outward end **48** of the ramp **40** which serves to retain the inward end **50** of the ramp elevated when no weight is placed on the ramp at a position inward of the pivot pins **44**.

[0019] A molded plastic pivot barrier **54**, as shown in FIG. 1, is shorter than the ramp **40**, and is also mounted by sidewardly extending pivot pins **56** to holes molded into the rear exterior wall **28** and one of the interior walls **30**. The pivot barrier **54** extends from the inlet opening **36** to about the position of the pivot axis of the ramp **40**. A metal strip **58** which serves as a chew guard is mounted to the pivot barrier **54**, which serves to bias the pivot barrier to lie adjacent to the ramp **40**.

[0020] As a rodent approaches the trap **20**, the pivot barrier **54** and the ramp **40** appear to form a nearly continuous pathway along the runway **26**. As the rodent enters the runway **26** and treads upon the pivot barrier **54**, the pivot barrier **54** is pressed down upon the ramp **40**. As shown in FIG. 4, as the rodent moves past the ramp pivot axis defined between the opposed pivot pins **44**, the ramp will begin to pivot downward. Proceeding along the ramp **40**, the weight of the rodent will overcome the counterweight on the ramp **40**, and the rodent will then pass over the ramp **40** and be discharged from the ramp at a position adjacent the gap **32** between the interior walls **30**, providing entrance to the interior compartment **34**. Once the rodent has stepped off the ramp **40**, the ramp inward end **50** will return to an elevated position. The rodent is now trapped within the trap **20**.

[0021] To prevent escape of the rodent from the trap **20**, structure is provided adjacent each of the two ramps **40** which restricts the access of the rodent from the inside to the inward end **50** of the ramp and to the inlet opening **36**. As shown in FIG. 1, four metal barriers are affixed to the plastic lid **24** to extend downwardly into the runway **26**. Each barrier is a metal strip **70**, similar to the strips **58**, having downwardly angled serrations or teeth **72** on the sides which allow the metal strip to be securely assembled within downwardly opening slots **74** formed in plastic tabs which extend downwardly from the lid **24**.

[0022] As shown in FIG. 1, two central tabs **76** are parallel to one another and are positioned alongside the exterior wall **28** and the two interior walls **30**. The central tabs **76** extend

between the inward ends **50** of the ramps **40**. Two parallel metal strips **70** extend between the two central tabs **76** and define, when the lid **24** is in a closed configuration, a first inner barrier **78**, and a second inner barrier **80**. The first inner barrier **78** extends downwardly below the level of the inward end **50** of the first ramp **82**, while the second inner barrier does the same with respect to the second ramp **84**. These downwardly extending barriers **78, 80** block access by the rodent to the inward ends **50** of the ramps **82, 84**. Nevertheless, in the event that a rodent is able to engage the inward end of a ramp, and pivot it downwardly to climb thereon, outer barriers are provided.

[0023] A pair of first outer tabs **86** are provided extending downwardly from the lid **24** at a position spaced above the outward end **48** of the first ramp **82**, and a similar pair of second outer tabs **88** extends downwardly from the lid at a position spaced above the outward end **48** of the second ramp **84**. A single metal strip **70** is fastened between each pair of outer tabs to define a first outer barrier **90** and a second outer barrier **92**. If a rodent is able to move back onto the ramp **40**, the downward pivoting of the inward end of the ramp will cause the pivot barrier **54** to rotate outwardly and block the lower part of the inlet opening **36**. The downwardly extending outer barrier blocks the upper part of the inlet opening **36** and prevents escape of the rodent. To prevent the pivot barriers from being pivoted outwardly too much, a limit protrusion **106** extends upwardly from each pivot barrier **54**. The limit protrusion **106** will engage against portions of the side wall **38** surrounding the inlet opening **36** and will set a limit to the amount of outward pivoting which the pivot barrier **54** can perform.

[0024] The rodent trap **20** will typically be placed along a building wall with the rodent runway **26** positioned adjacent the wall. By providing rodent inlet openings **36** onto both ends of the runway **26** mice approaching the trap from either side may enter.

[0025] Over a period of time the rodent trap **20** may capture a number of rodents. When the user services the trap, it will typically be lifted from its service position and taken to a place of rodent disposal. Because one or more of the captured rodents may still be alive, it is helpful for the user to retain control over the discharge of rodents from the interior compartment **34**. The rear hinge of conventional multiple catch traps has a disadvantage that in order to discharge a single rodent, the trap must be nearly fully uncovered. The present trap **20**, on the other hand, has a sliding lid which can be advanced toward the second ramp **84** incrementally to produce an opening between the lid and the base large enough only for one rodent to be discharged at a time. Hence, the successful operation of the trap **20** will involve repeated opening and closing of the sliding lid on the base **22**. It will be noted, however, that the barriers **78, 80, 90, 92** extend down below the uppermost level of the ramps **40**. To provide for smooth unimpeded opening and closing of the lid **24** on the base **22**, cam structure is provided on the barrier tabs and the ramps **40**.

[0026] As shown in FIG. 1, each ramp **40** has two triangular protrusions **94** which project upwardly from the inward end **50**. The protrusions **94** have an inwardly facing inclined surface **96** and an outwardly facing inclined surface **98**. The protrusions extend on opposite sides of the ramp **40** and are positioned in line with the tabs **76, 86, 88**. As shown

in FIGS. 2-3, each of the plastic tabs **76, 86, 88** has an inclined opening surface **102** which faces a finger grip **100** molded into the lid, and an inclined closing surface **104** facing the opposite direction.

[0027] The inclined opening and closing surfaces **102,104** of the barrier tabs **76, 86, 88**, and the inclined inwardly and outwardly facing surfaces **96, 98** of the ramp protrusions **94** cooperate to pivot the ramps **40** out of the way of the barriers as the lid is opened and closed on the base **22**.

[0028] As shown in FIG. 3, as the lid **24** is slid off of the base **22**, first the opening surfaces **102** of the central tabs **76** engage the inwardly facing inclined surfaces **96** of the protrusions **94** of the second ramp **84**. Further advancement of the lid **24** causes the barrier tabs to depress the ramp protrusions **94** and cause the second ramp **84** to pivot and clear the metal first inner barrier **78** and second inner barrier **80**. Next, the first outer tabs **86** will in a like manner encounter the outwardly facing inclined surfaces **98** of the first ramp **82**, also causing the first ramp to pivot and provide clearance between the first ramp and the first outer barrier **90**. As the lid is retracted further, the inwardly facing inclined surfaces **96** of the first outer tabs **86** engage against the inwardly facing inclined surfaces **96** of the protrusions **94** of the second ramp **84**, causing the second ramp to also pivot downwardly providing clearance for the first outer barrier **90**.

[0029] As shown in FIG. 2, when the lid **24** is slid back onto the base **22**, the opposite surfaces of the tabs will engage the opposite surfaces of the ramp protrusions **94**, but will serve the same purpose of pivoting the ramps out of the way temporarily as the barriers pass overhead. The cam action of the protrusions **94** and the inclined surfaces of the tabs permits smooth operation of the sliding of the lid with respect to the base **22**. This advantageously permits speedy emptying of the contents of the trap **20**.

[0030] It is understood that the invention is not limited to the particular construction and arrangement of parts herein illustrated and described, but embraces all such modified forms thereof as come within the scope of the following claims.

We claim:

1. A rodent trap comprising:

a base having an upwardly extending rear wall, and at least one interior wall spaced from the rear wall to define a rodent runway, the rodent runway extending from a first trap inlet to a second trap inlet, and communicating with an interior compartment;

a lid slidably mounted to the base, the lid being mounted to cover the rodent runway and to be slidable from a closed position in which the runway is fully covered, to an open position;

a first ramp, pivotably mounted to the base within the runway between the first inlet and the interior compartment, the first ramp having an inward end;

a first inclined protrusion projecting upwardly from the inward end of the first entrance ramp;

a first barrier extending downwardly from the lid and positioned to extend in close proximity to the inward end of the first entrance ramp when the lid is in the closed position; and

a first tab positioned adjacent the first barrier, the first tab having an inclined portion which faces the first inclined protrusion, such that when the lid is slid with respect to the base the first tab inclined portion engages the first ramp inclined protrusion to cause the first ramp to pivot and provide clearance for the first barrier to pass over the first ramp.

2. The rodent trap of claim 1 further comprising

a second ramp, pivotably mounted to the base within the runway between the second inlet and the interior compartment, the second ramp having an inward end; and

a second inclined protrusion projecting upwardly from the inward end of the second entrance ramp, wherein the first tab inclined portion is positioned to sequentially engage the first ramp inclined protrusion and the second ramp inclined protrusion in the course of slidably moving the lid off the base.

3. A rodent trap comprising:

a base having walls which define an axially extending rodent runway, the runway extending between a first rodent inlet and a second rodent inlet and communicating with an interior compartment;

a lid slidably mounted to the base, the lid being mounted to cover the rodent runway and to be axially slidable from a closed position in which the runway is covered, to an open position;

a first ramp, pivotably mounted to the base within the runway between the first inlet and the interior compartment, the first ramp having an inward end;

a second ramp, pivotably mounted to the base within the runway between the second inlet and the interior compartment;

a first barrier extending downwardly from the lid and positioned to extend in close proximity to the inward end of the first entrance ramp when the lid is in the closed position; and

a first tab positioned adjacent the first barrier, the first tab having portions which extend downwardly to engage the first ramp when the lid is slid axially with respect to the base, such that when the first barrier passes over the first ramp inward end, the first tab protrusion causes the first ramp to pivot to avoid restricting the sliding movement of the lid by interference between the first barrier and the first ramp.

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