(No Model.)

J. BROSCH.

FISH TRAP.

No. 373,333. Patented Nov. 15, 1887.

Fig. I.

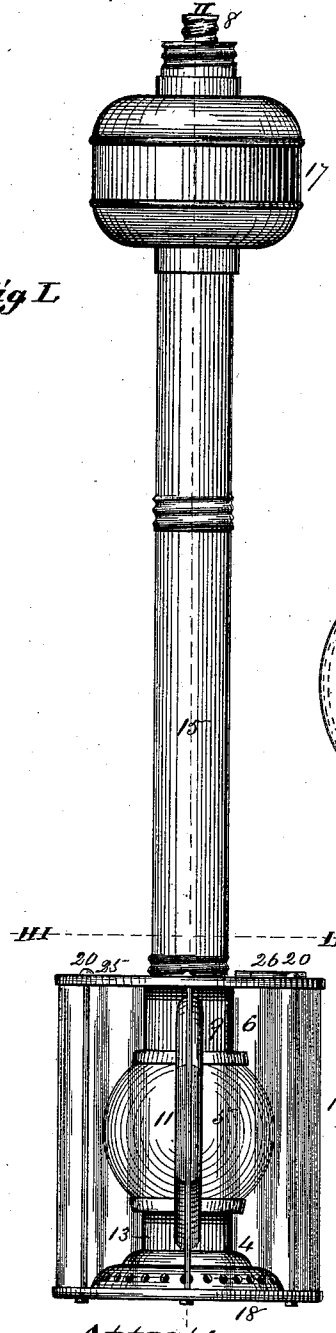


Fig. III.

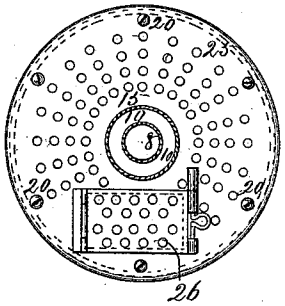


Fig. II.

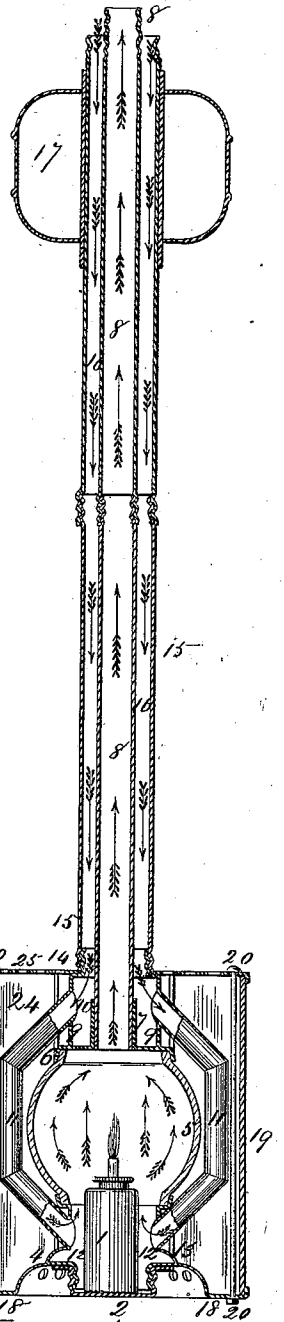
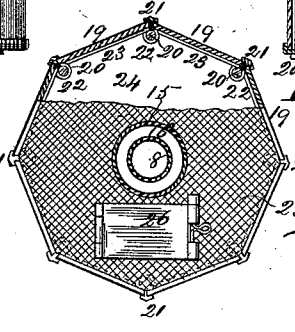


Fig. IV.



Attest;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB BROSCH, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALOIS AUFRICHTIG, OF SAME PLACE.

FISH-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,333, dated November 15, 1887.

Application filed May 26, 1887. Serial No. 239,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB BROSCH, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Illuminated Bait-Receptacle for Submergence in Water, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure I is a side view of the device. Fig. II is a vertical section at II II, Fig. I. Fig. III is a horizontal section at III III, Fig. I. Fig. IV is a horizontal section of the bait-receptacle with part broken away.

1 is a lamp attached to the bottom of an inverted sheet-metal screw-cap, 2, which screws with a water-tight joint upon the screw-nipple 3 at the bottom of the cup 4, in which the lower edge of the glass globe 5 is cemented or fixed with any suitable water-tight joint.

6 is a cap fixed with a water-tight joint to the top of the glass globe 5. This cap has a central nipple, 7, into which fits with a simple slip-joint or other joint a chimney-tube, 8, through which the products of combustion ascend and pass away. The sides 9 of the cap are at a distance from the nipple 7, leaving an annular chamber, 10, between them, connected by side tubes, 11, with the annular space 12 between the lamp 1 and the sides 13 of the cup 4.

The top of the cap 6 is drawn inward and formed with a screw-thread at 14, upon which screws with a water-tight joint the air-tube 15. This tube 15 is of greater diameter than the chimney-tube 8, so that there is an annular passage, 16, between them, down which the atmospheric air flows, first into the chamber 10, and then down the side tubes, 11, to the space 12 surrounding the lamp, and thus the lamp is supplied with air. The tubes 8 and 15 are made in sections, which are connected by screw-couplings, so that tubes of any desired length may be used. The couplings of the tube 15 are necessarily water-tight, to prevent water entering the part of the tube which is beneath the surface.

17 is a water-tight float, which fits a collar on the tube 15, and may be placed at any desired height thereon. This float is to sustain the lamp at any desired depth in the water. It is supposed to fit so closely on the tube that no special fastening will be needed to hold it fixed thereon; but a fastening may be added, if desired.

18 is a horizontal disk of perforated metal, which may be polygonal, circular, or any other shape. On this disk rests the transparent wall, which may consist of a glass cylinder, 19, or a number of plates, 16, of glass. The latter is preferred on the score of economy and convenience, for if one of the plates is broken another one may be inserted at a mere nominal cost. These plates or panes (see Fig. IV) are held in place between the vertical rods 20 on the inside and cleats 21, which are soldered to the rods and overlap the edges of the panes. The rods 20 pass through eyes 22 made in the polygonal wire ring 23, which forms the marginal pane of the top of the bait-chamber 24. This frame supports a wire-work webbing or top, 25, which is made with a door, 26, through which bait may be put into the chamber 24, or removed therefrom. In Fig. III the top of the bait-chamber is formed of perforate metal, and is shown circular in form. With this the flat panes 16 may be used, if desired, as cleats may be fixed on the inside of the bottom plate, 18, and top plate, 25, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. III, said cleats holding the panes at bottom and top, and the edges lying against the upright screw-rods 20.

The sides of the bait-chamber may be made of any transparent material or fabric, such as glass or gauze, the purpose being to make the bait visible outside the chamber, and especially at night-time.

When not in use, the tubes 8 and 15 may be taken apart at the joints and the whole put in a small compass.

I have shown the combined circulating and suspension tubes concentric with each other. They may be side by side without essentially changing the device.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a water-tight chamber having transparent sides, a lamp situated within the same, circulating-tubes communicating with the lamp-chamber for supplying it with air and carrying off the products of combustion, and a bait-receptacle situated outside of the lamp-chamber and in such proximity thereto that the rays of light from the

lamp shall fall upon the bait in the receptacle, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a water-tight transparent chamber, a lamp situated therein, water-tight air-tubes communicating with the lamp-chamber and extending upward therefrom for supplying air to the lamp and carrying off the products of combustion, a bait-receptacle having openings for the circulation of water therethrough, situated outside the lamp chamber and in such proximity thereto as to be illuminated by the rays of light from the lamp, and a float for suspending the whole, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a transparent lamp-chamber, of the lamp situated within the same, the bait-receptacle situated in proximity thereto, a tube communicating with the top part of the lamp-chamber for carrying off the products of combustion, and the air-supply tube having branches which pass through the bait-receptacle and communicate with the lower part of the lamp-chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The combination of a water-tight chamber having transparent sides, a lamp situated within said chamber, a bait-receptacle surrounding the lamp-chamber and having transparent sides and openings to allow the circulation of water therethrough, and tubes communicating with the lamp-chamber for the entrance of air thereto and the escape of the products of combustion therefrom.

5. The combination of a water-tight lamp-chamber having transparent sides, a lamp situated within said chamber, suspension-tubes formed in sections and communicating with the lamp-chamber for permitting the escape of the products of combustion therefrom and the admission of air thereto, a bait-receptacle situated outside the lamp-chamber and in proximity thereto, said receptacle having transparent sides and openings for the circulation of water through it, and a float engaging the sectional tubes, for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination, with a transparent water-tight chamber, a lamp situated therein, a bait-receptacle situated outside the lamp-chamber and in proximity thereto, and tubes communicating with the lamp for supplying it with air and carrying off the products of combustion, of a float adjustable vertically upon the air-tube for holding their open ends above the surface of the water and supporting the lamp chamber and bait-receptacle at any desired distance beneath the surface of the water, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

JACOB BROSCH.

In presence of—
SAML. KNIGHT,
BENJN. A. KNIGHT.