

ANIMAL-TRAP.

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Thos. Lantieri.
Abby C. Calver

INVENTOR:

INVENTOR:
Ernest M. Salo

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS W. SALADEE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR
OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO L. DOBBINS, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ANIMAL-TRAPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **173,183**, dated February 8, 1876; application filed
December 18, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYRUS W. SALADEE, of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain Improvements in Animal-Traps, of which the following is a specification embodying my said invention:

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I herewith submit the following general description:

The nature of my invention consists in providing a spring for animal-traps, so formed that the two side prongs A A shall have a flexible, and the cross-head B a torsional, action, and combining the same with the bed-plate and jaws of the trap, thereby producing a stronger and more reliable spring for this purpose than those heretofore employed, with only a flexible action. The peculiar form and application of this spring admit of the complete trap occupying the smallest space possible, and also render it very light and portable.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a complete trap embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view, showing the spring and bed-plate seen in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bed-plate, with a modification of my spring, made of round steel, so formed as to act in the same manner as the flat steel spring seen in Fig. 2.

A A are the two prongs of the spring. N D A' represent the end of the spring united with, and made as a part of, the prongs A. B B is what I term the "cross-head" of the spring.

In Fig. 2 the spring is represented as punched out of sheet-steel in one piece, and secured to the bed-plate H by means of rivets I I.

The opening C receives the ends of the jaws, as seen in Fig. 1. Now, it will be observed that as the point A' of the spring is depressed in the act of setting the trap, the prongs A A, being flexible, will bend along their whole length, while the cross-head B B will have a torsional action. Thus, one spring has the compound torsional and flexible action of the steel of which it is composed.

In all cases where the manufacturer may prefer, the cross-head B B of the spring may be formed as a separate piece. So, likewise, the side prongs A A and end D N A' of the spring may each be formed separately, and all these separate parts may be secured together by means of rivets; but I prefer to stamp the spring out of sheet-steel in one piece, as represented in Fig. 2.

The same compound flexible and torsional action is provided for in a spring formed of one piece of round steel wire bent and secured to the bed-plate, as seen in Fig. 3. In this case the prongs A A are made to pass into a suitably-formed spring-head, D N A'. This modification of the spring will be found very desirable in the light grade of this class of traps.

I claim—

A spring consisting of two flexible side prongs, A A, and the torsional cross-head B, combined with the bed-plate and jaws of a trap, substantially as herein set forth.

CYRUS W. SALADEE.

Witnesses:

HERM. LAUTEN,
ABBY C. SALADEE.