Jan. 3, 1939. J. S. PELES 2,142,371

BIRDPROOFING

Filed June 10, 1938

Fig. 1,

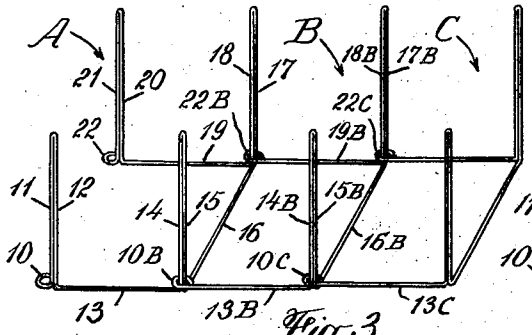



Fig. 2,

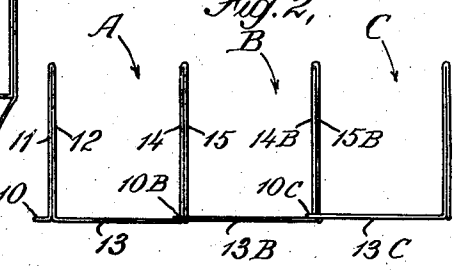



Fig. 3

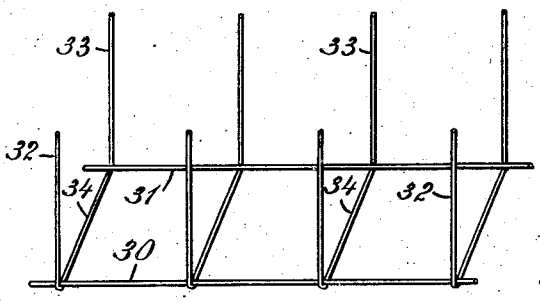



Fig. 4,

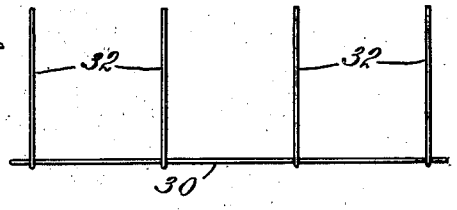



Fig. 5,

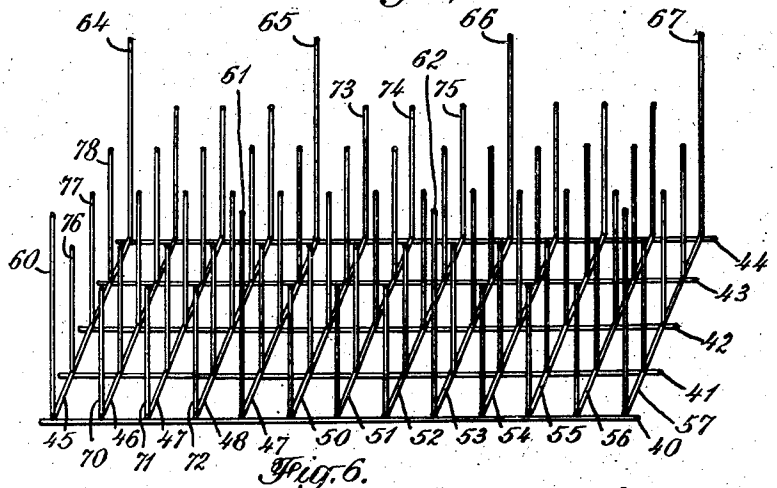
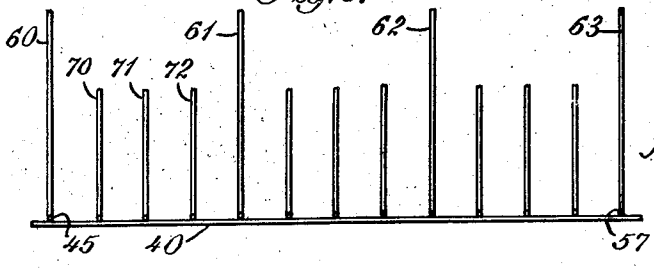



Fig. 6.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,142,371

## BIRDPROOFING

Julius Stanley Peles, New York, N. Y.

Application June 10, 1938, Serial No. 212,866

5 Claims. (Cl. 20—1)

This invention relates to improvements in birdproofing.

Its object is to provide an inexpensive material to be applied to buildings or other structures to prevent birds from alighting thereon, which is simple in construction and may be readily applied. It is common practice to apply wire netting to structures which are subject to the bird nuisance, but this expedient is unsightly, somewhat difficult to apply and has the unsurmountable disadvantage of catching leaves, papers and other débris.

One of the purposes of my invention is to overcome these objectionable features and to provide a material which is neat in appearance and self-cleaning.

These and other objects of the invention will appear in the following specification in which I will describe several embodiments of the invention, the novel features of which will be pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of my invention in which the material is made up of an assembly of interlocking units;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a part of a simplified construction of material for the same purpose;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a further modification; and

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 5.

In Figs. 1 and 2, a wire is bent into the form of a horizontally disposed loop 10. Thence it is bent upwardly and downwardly to form the upstanding portions 11 and 12 which are preferably in contact with each other throughout their length. At the lower end of the portion 12, at approximately the level of the loop 10, the wire is bent at right angles to the portions 11 and 12 to form a side piece 13. At a fixed distance from the portions 11 and 12 the wire is bent upwardly and downwardly to form similar upstanding portions 14 and 15. At the lower end of the portion 15 and at the level of the side piece 13, the wire is bent inwardly at right angles to the portions 14, 15 and to the side piece 13 to form a transverse end 16.

At a distance from the base of the portions 14 and 15 the wire is bent up and down to form similar upstanding portions 17 and 18, thence back to form a side piece 19, again up and down to form portions 20, 21, and is then bent to form a loop 22 similar to the loop 10. The sides 13 and 19 and the transverse end 16 are preferably of equal length, as are also the upstanding portions.

The structure thus formed constitutes a unit designated generally by the letter A.

The next unit, designated generally by the letter B, comprises loops 10B, 22B, side pieces 13B, 19B, a transverse end 16B and upstanding portions 14B, 15B and 17B, 18B.

A third unit, similar to unit B and designated generally by the letter C, is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It comprises like parts and its loops are designated by 10C and 22C.

These units are assembled by slipping the loops 10B and 22B of unit B over the upstanding portions 14, 15 and 17, 18 of unit A and similarly slipping the loops 10C and 22C of unit C over the upstanding portions 14B, 15B and 17B, 18B of unit B. Any number of such units may be interconnected to form a structure of desired length.

The material thus formed may be attached permanently or removably to window sills, door headers, domes or ledges of any desired structure. It is sufficiently flexible to conform to curved structures, such as arches. The mesh or distance between the upstanding portions is determined by the size of the birds to be guarded against. Birds will not alight upon this material, nor can they obtain a foothold on it as they can on wire netting. The top of the material is entirely open so that it will not retain any foreign matter which falls into it. Where exposed to the elements, as it generally is, it will be wind swept and remain perfectly clean.

A simple construction is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. In this case a plurality of inverted wickets are welded at equally spaced intervals to longitudinal rods or wires 30, 31. Each wicket has upstanding portions 32, 33 and a transverse base 34. As shown, the portions 32, 33 are of equal length and the distance between the wickets is the same as the length of the bases 34. The wickets are shown as welded at right angles to the rods, but these relative dimensions and this particular arrangement may be varied without departing from the invention. This material is made in indefinite lengths and may be cut into pieces of the size required.

The construction illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 comprises a plurality of spaced longitudinal rods or wires 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, to which are welded at similarly spaced intervals, a plurality of trans-

verse rods or wires 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57. As shown, comparatively long uprights 60, 61, 62, 63 are welded at spaced intervals to the outside longitudinal rod 40 with three shorter uprights 70, 71, 72 between each of them. Similarly, comparatively long uprights 64, 65, 66, 67 are welded to the outside rod 44 with three shorter uprights 73, 74, 75 between each of them. Three shorter uprights 76, 77, 78 are shown welded to the transverse rod 45 between the uprights 60 and 64 and similar short uprights are on the transverse rods 47, 53 and 57 between the longer uprights 61, 65; 62, 66 and 63, 67, respectively. Similar short uprights are welded to the other transverse rods, as shown. Of course, this arrangement of comparatively long and short uprights may be varied at will.

This arrangement has the advantage of keeping away birds of different sizes more effectively.

Other variations and constructions may be used without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and I intend no limitations other than those imposed by the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. Birdproofing material comprising a plurality of spaced parallel longitudinal bars, a plurality of spaced parallel transverse bars connected to the longitudinal bars, and a plurality of spaced uprights of different lengths welded to the points of connection between the longitudinal and transverse bars, said uprights having free upper ends.

2. Birdproofing material comprising a pair of spaced parallel longitudinal bars and a plurality of inverted rectangular wickets welded to said bars.

3. Birdproofing material comprising a pair of spaced parallel longitudinal bars and a plurality of inverted rectangular wickets welded at their corners to said bars.

4. Birdproofing material comprising an assembly of units, each unit being constructed of a continuous piece of wire with its ends bent into loops and intermediate parts forming spaced parallel side pieces, upright portions and a transverse end, the loops of each unit being adapted to engage the upright portions of an adjacent unit.

5. Birdproofing comprising an assembly of units, each unit being constructed of a continuous piece of wire bent to form spaced parallel side pieces, upright portions, a transverse end and loops at one end arranged to engage the opposite end of an adjacent unit.

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