No. 714,170. Patented Nov. 25, 1902.

C. H. GENERAUX.

ANIMAL CATCHER.

Application filed June 17, 1902.

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

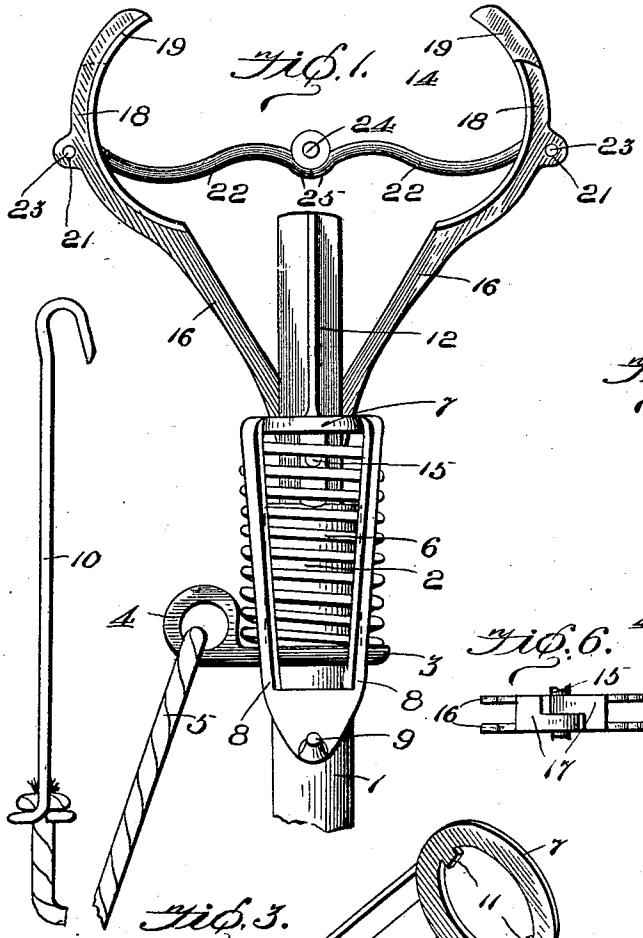


Fig. 2.

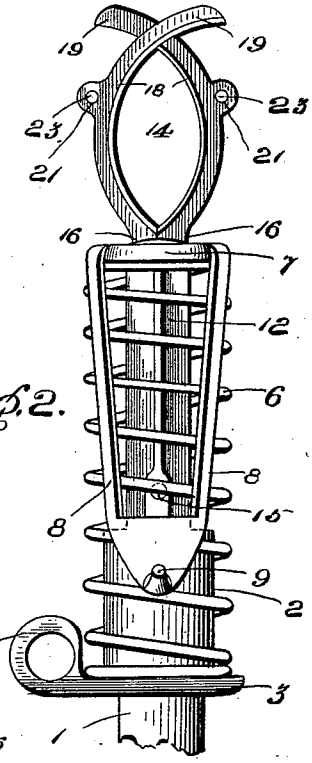


Fig. 6.

Fig. 3.

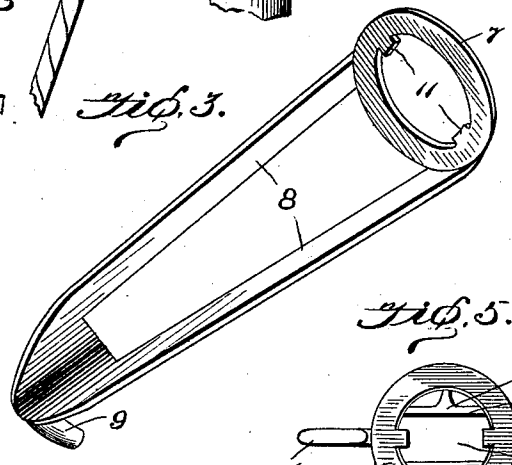


Fig. 4.

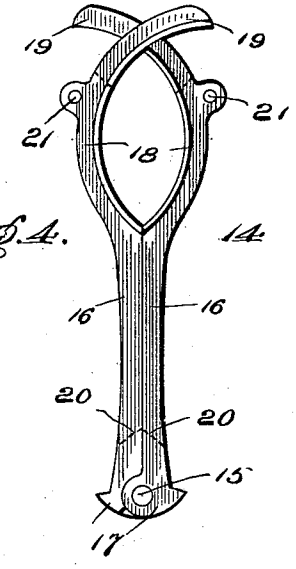
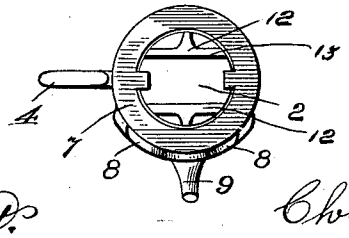


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRYSOLOGUS H. GENERAUX, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

ANIMAL-CATCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 714,170, dated November 25, 1902.

Application filed June 17, 1902. Serial No. 112,103. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRYSOLOGUS H. GENERAUX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Animal-Catchers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in animal-catchers; and the main object of my invention is the provision of a device which is readily and quickly set and is adapted to be operated by causing an operating device to contact the leg of an animal to release a spring-actuated device to grasp the animal's leg.

Another object of my invention is the provision of an animal-catcher embodying novel features of construction, substantially as disclosed herein.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the trap set for operation. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the trap closed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the setting and spring-abutting device. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the jaws removed. Fig. 5 is an end view of the device with the jaws removed. Fig. 6 is a detailed view of the pivoted ends of the jaws.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a pole to which is attached, by means of a socket, the catcher device. This device consists of the main body 2, which is provided with the peripheral flange 3, having formed therewith the eye 4 for the reception of the operating and setting rope 5. Surrounding this main body is the coil-spring 6, which is adapted to abut against the flange and exert a tension against the annular ring 7, loosely and slidingly mounted upon the body and provided with the converging arms 8, which terminate in the projecting arm 9, which is adapted to be engaged by the hook 10, carried by the rope to set the trap. The annular ring 7 is provided with the internally oppositely disposed lugs 11, which project inwardly toward the space provided between the top and bottom sides 12, which form the slot 13, in which are mounted the catching-jaws 14. These jaws are pivoted by means of the pin 15, so as to be spread apart, the spring exerting a tension upon the ring 7, causing it to slide outwardly to bring the jaws together. Thus I have to provide a means to hold the jaws apart when ready for use, these jaws consisting of the two similar members 16, provided with the interlocking inner ends 17 and the hooked or curved outer ends 18, which are further provided with the interlocking reduced ends 19. In the body of each member are provided the long slots 20 and the two alining bearings 21, in which are mounted the ends of each of the levers 22 by means of a pin 23. These levers are centrally pivoted, as at 24, and of a sufficient length so when the jaws are apart to form a lock to hold the jaws apart until the levers are struck by an object, when the levers move inward beyond a substantially straight line, thus allowing the spring to cause the ring 7 to move outward and cause the jaws to be brought together, as in Fig. 2, the traps being shown ready for operating in Fig. 1. The levers 22 are each provided at their centrally-pivoted ends with the locking-shoulders 25, which allow the levers to pass outwardly a short distance beyond the straight line of the pivots of the outer ends, so that a rigid lock for the jaws is provided, yet a lock which is easily and quickly released to allow the jaws to close.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, the operation of my improved animal catcher or trap is readily understood; but, briefly stated, it is as follows: By engaging the hook 10 with the arm 9 the ring 7 is moved toward the peripheral flange 3, causing the spring to be compressed, but allowing the jaws to be opened, when the levers are pulled outward until their central point is beyond the pivotal lines of their ends, when the lever will lock and hold the jaws apart. To close the jaws, it is simply necessary to push the levers in contact with the leg of an animal, when the levers will move inward, and as their central point passes inward beyond the line of their ends the spring will push the ring 7 outwardly and cause the jaws to come together with a quick snap and surround the leg of the animal in the elliptical space between the ends of the jaws, the extreme ends interlocking.

It is evident from the foregoing that I pro-

vide an animal-catcher which is very simple, durable, and cheap in construction, and therefore efficient and practical in use.

What I claim as new is—

1. In an animal-catcher, the combination of a main body having a socket in its lower end for the reception of a pole and two parallel sides projecting from the opposite end of the body, a pair of jaws pivotally secured to and between the sides, a spring mounted upon the lower portion of the body adapted to surround the sides when the jaws are closed, means surrounding the jaws and abutting against the spring to press the spring and also to cause the jaws to close as the spring expands, and means carried by the jaws to hold the jaws open and prevent the surrounding means from moving toward the end of the jaws.

2. In an animal-catcher, the combination of a body, spring-actuated jaws mounted therein, means surrounding the jaws and abutting against the spring to compress the spring and also to cause the jaws to close as the spring expands, and means carried by the jaws to hold the jaws open and prevent the surrounding means from moving toward the jaws.

3. In an animal-catcher, the combination of a tubular body adapted to be carried upon a pole, a pair of interlocking spring-actuated pivoted jaws carried by the body, means to compress the spring, and means carried by the jaws to hold the jaws open when the spring is compressed.

4. In an animal-catcher, the combination of a tubular body to be attached to a pole, a pair of interlocking jaws carried by the body, a sliding ring or collar mounted upon the body and surrounding the shanks of the jaws, a spring mounted upon the body to be compressed by the ring when the jaws are open, and means mounted in the jaws for holding the jaws open when the spring is compressed.

5. In an animal-catcher, the combination of a body, spring-actuated jaws carried thereby, means to compress the spring and allow the jaws to be opened, and a pair of levers mounted in the jaws adapted to be spread apart to hold the jaws open and form a means whereby the catcher is sprung.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHRYSOLOGUS H. GENERAUX.

Witnesses:
JOHN F. O'KEEFE,
CLARA E. BOTTKE.