Nov. 23, 1937. J. P. LEINDORF 2,100,192

TRAY FOR CANARY CAGES

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Fig. 1

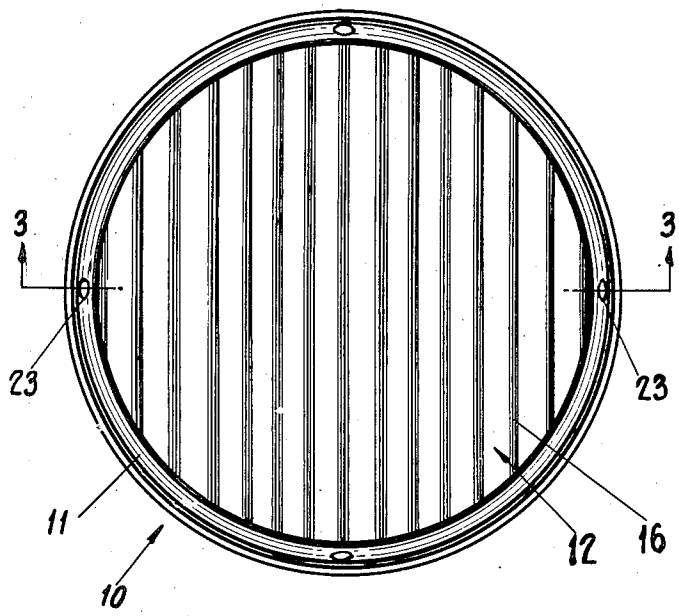


Fig. 2

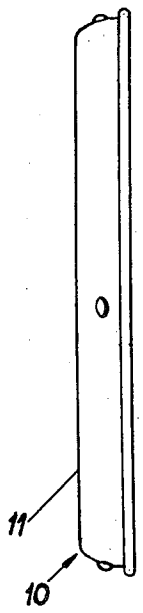


Fig. 3

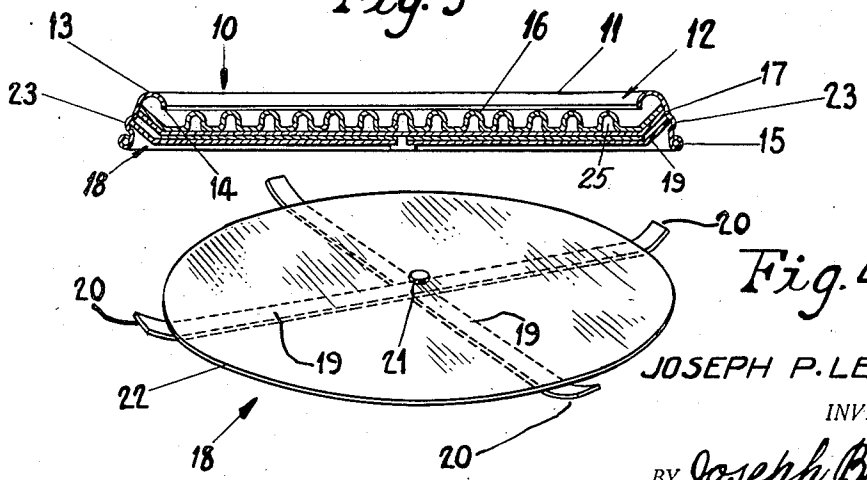


Fig. 4

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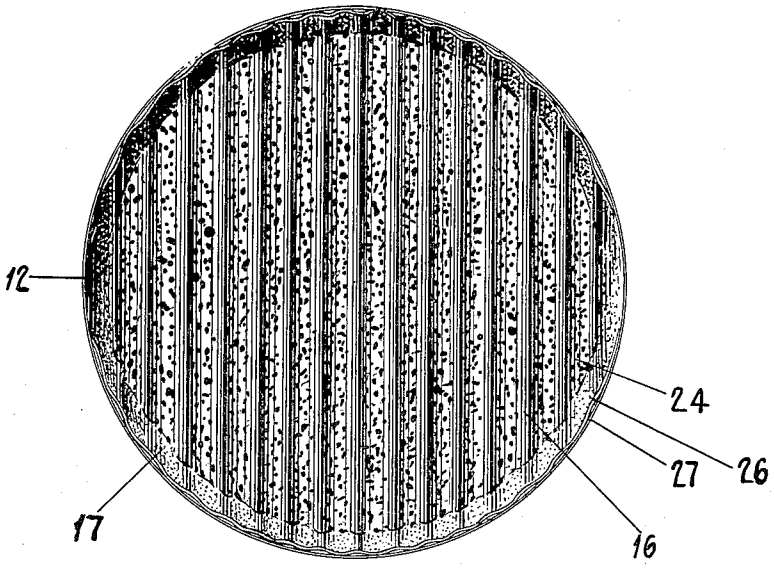
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Fig. 5



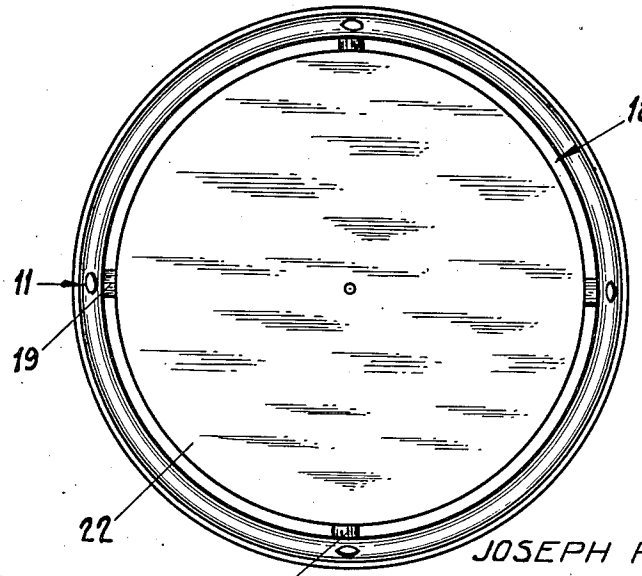
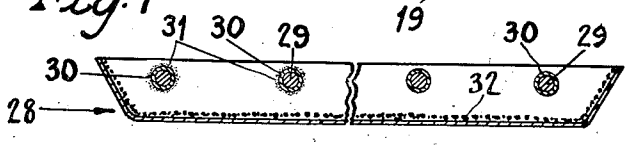


Fig. 6

Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TRAY FOR CANARY CAGES

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Application November 1, 1935, Serial No. 47,751

3 Claims. (Cl. 119—17)

This invention relates to improvements in corrugated or embossed cage bottoms having depressions and being suitable for placing on the bottom of canary cages, the said depressions serving to receive the refuse and excremental matter which may fall thereon, and to provide sure-grip surfaces all over the bottom of the cage for the canary to walk upon.

An object of this invention is to provide a removable cage bottom having an inwardly facing overhanging rim acting as a seed-guard to prevent the canary from scattering seed, gravel and refuse matter to the outside of the cage.

Another object of this invention is to provide a composite tray for a cage bottom, made of a metallic annular outer member providing an inwardly and downwardly directed overhanging rim, and a corrugated inner substantially dish-like member.

Another object of this invention is to make the inner dish member of corrugated or embossed paper so that it may be produced at a very low cost and discarded and replaced with a new one almost daily.

Another object of this invention is to glue rough sand or bird gravel to the depressed portions of the corrugated paper so as to afford a sure-grip surface for the claws of the canary to dig into.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention will be hereinafter more particularly described, and the combination and arrangement of parts will be shown in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims which form part of this specification.

Reference will now be had to the drawings, wherein like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the assembled composite tray for bird cages.

Figure 2 is a side view of the composite tray.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view, the section being taken as on line 3—3 in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a retaining member.

Figure 5 is a plan view of a dished inner member having corrugations all over, and the lower surfaces of the corrugations having bird gravel glued thereto.

Figure 6 is a plan view of an annular outer member and retaining means for receiving and interlocking with the dished inner member in unitary relation.

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view of a modified dished device or removable cage bottom having distinct perch elements high above the dished surface.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the numeral 10 indicates a composite tray for canary cages, comprising an annular outer member 11 and an inner dished and corrugated member 12. The annular outer member 11 is made of metal and pressed to the desired shape. It may be molded of Bakelite, Celluloid, etc. The annular member 11 has an overhanging rim 13 facing inwardly and downwardly towards the center, the lower edge 14 being at a slightly lower level than the top of the said member. The lower surface of the member 11 has an outwardly turned bead 15 serving to reinforce and maintain the circular shape of said member.

The inner member 12 has corrugations 16 all over its surface, the said corrugations being shown as linearly directed but may be of circular form and arranged concentrically. The member 12 is shown of circular form and of smaller diameter than the annular member 11 and having a raised border 17 extending above the upper level of the corrugations 16, and causing the member 12 to be dish-like.

As shown in Figures 3 and 4, there has been provided a retaining member 18, preferably made of metal and comprising two elongated bars 19, 19, having upwardly bent ends 20 and which may be joined together by a rivet 21. The length of the bars 19 is such as to extend beyond the dish-like member 12 and be adapted to enter into the annular member 11. For cages of large diameter I may employ a disk 22 as part of the retaining member 18, the said disk serving to firmly support the dish-like member 12.

As best shown in Figure 3, the overhanging rim 13 of the annular member 11 has a plurality of notches 23 pressed outwardly therefrom. These notches serve to receive the upwardly bent ends 20 of the bars 19 in forced engagement and cause the outer member 11 and the inner member 12 to be locked into unitary relation and form the composite tray 10.

The member 12 may be made of metal or other suitable material and built in as a permanent part of a canary cage or made of paper board or fiber board. When made of paper board such as corrugated paper, at low cost, the dish-like member 12 may be discarded and replaced with a renewal almost daily. Bird gravel 24 may be glued to the depressed portions of the corrugated paper so as to afford a sure-grip surface for the claws of the canary to dig into and to keep the

claws in trim. The raised portions of the corrugations function as a plurality of perches where the metatarsus or flat part of the foot of the canary will rest comfortably. The glued bird gravel will be of special service for canaries having overgrown claws.

In operation, the inwardly and downwardly directed overhanging rim 13 acts as a seed-guard whereby seeds thrown towards the rim are returned to the bottom of the tray and this prevents the canary from scattering seed, gravel and refuse to the outside of the cage. The rim 13 is convex and curves downwardly to a higher elevation than the effective surface of the dished member 12 and any seeds thrown up against the rim are re-directed downward by the convex rim.

It is to be noted that the inner member 12 may be made of a single layer or a double layer of material. Any thin and flexible board yielding to corrugation and embossment may be used for the member 12. As shown in Figure 3, a plurality of cavities have been formed at the lower surface of the corrugated member 12. The cavities 25 form air pockets serving to insulate the interior of the cage from the cold bottom of the cage which is made of metal.

When the inner member 12 is made of porous paper, oil of eucalyptus may be used as a disinfectant and deodorant to impregnate the said paper and keep the air around the bird cage free from odor.

It is to be noted that the dished member 12 is used until it becomes soiled by the bird's excreta, when it is discarded and replaced with a renewal.

It is also to be noted that I may omit the annular outer member 11 which serves as a seed-guard and employ the corrugated and dish-like member 12 exclusively. I may also employ the member 12 exclusively with or without bird gravel glued thereto.

As best shown in Figure 5, the corrugated dish 12 is preferably made of corrugated paper having an upper corrugated layer 26 and a lower flat layer 27 glued together. The corrugations 16 extend across the dished surface.

As shown in Figure 7, the perch elements may be as much as an inch above the dished surface so that the canary will have a large gripping surface around an entire cross-section, thus providing a firm grip. Cage bottoms as presently constructed are made flat. Canaries are not readily adapted to walk on a flat surface as they belong to the category of perching birds and find comfort when on any grippable surface. The high perch elements provide intermediate depressions wherein the excremental matter may fall down and leave the major portion of the perch surface clean. The perch elements used in combination with the modified dished cage bottom 28 may be solid perches 29 having tubular paper members 30 mounted thereon. The members 30 may have rough sand or bird gravel glued thereto as indicated by the numeral 31, similar to the rough sand or bird gravel glued on the bottom of the modified dish 28 and indicated by the numeral 32.

In cages having drawers only one quarter of an inch in height, I use removable cage bottoms pressed from papier mâché, straw-board, buckram, etc., similar to that shown in Figure 5.

I claim:

1. In a bird cage, a removable tray for the cage bottom, comprising a dish having a raised border bounding the whole exterior, said dish having a plurality of upstanding projections on its bottom, each of a size to be grasped by a bird's foot, the upper portions of the projections being smooth, and the lower portions of the projections and the spaces between the projections being rough.

2. A composite tray for bird cages comprising an annular outer member and an inner dished member, the said dished member having a raised border bounding the whole exterior and having a plurality of corrugations over the dished surface, the depressed portions intermediate the corrugations having bird gravel glued thereto, the upstanding portions of the corrugations being without any bird gravel, said corrugations being adapted to provide a resting place for the metatarsus of the bird's foot while permitting the claws to grasp the roughened lower surface.

3. In a bird cage, a tray for the cage bottom, comprising a dished member made of corrugated paper and having a raised border bounding the whole exterior, said tray having a plurality of perch-like upstanding projections over its lower surface, the depressed portions intermediate the corrugations having bird gravel glued thereto, the upstanding portions of the corrugations being without any bird gravel, said corrugations being adapted to provide a resting place for the metatarsus of the bird's foot while permitting the claws to grasp the roughened lower surface.

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