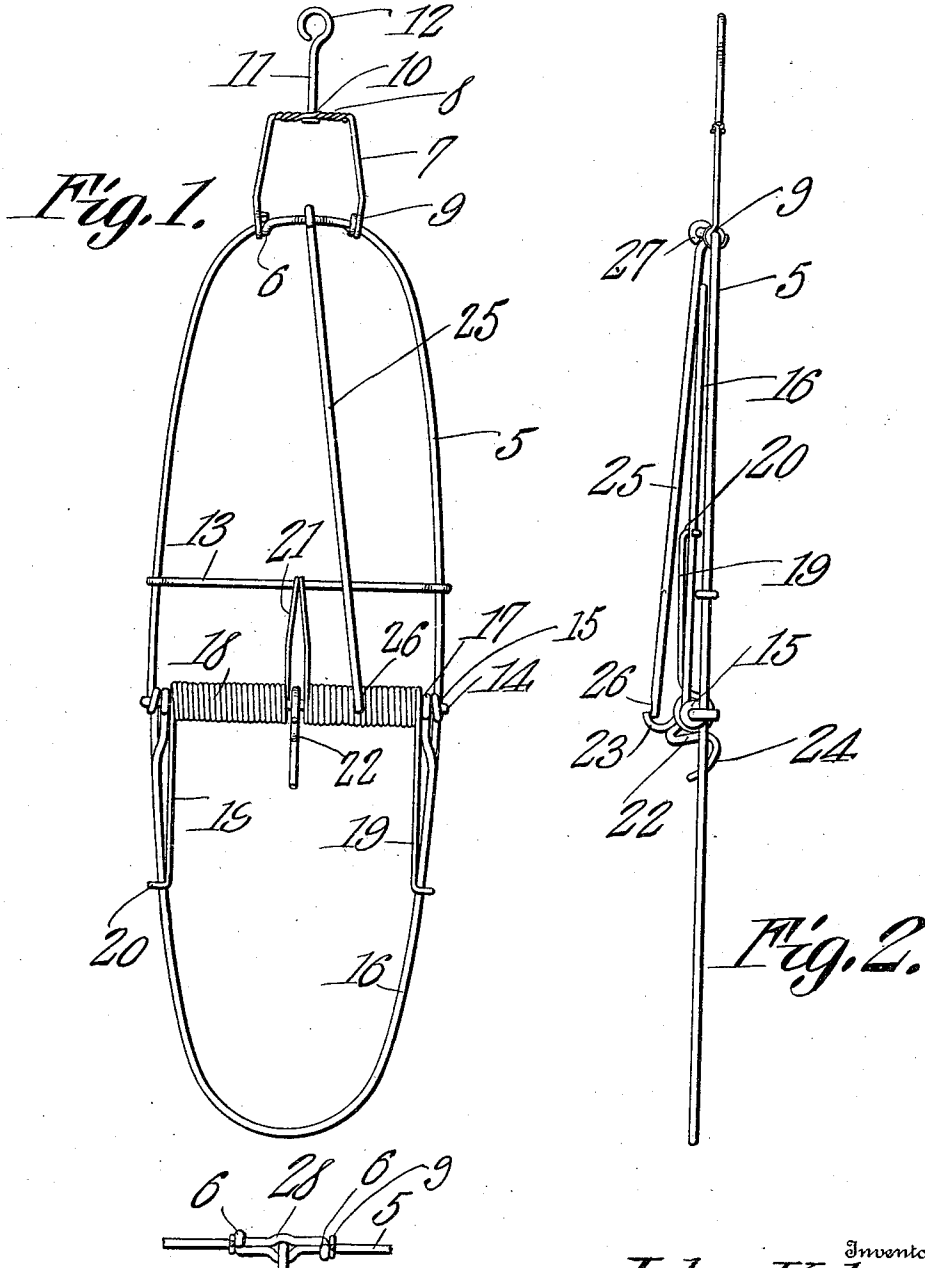


J. KUBES.
TRAP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1909.

975,537.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.



Witnesses
E. J. Smith
J. S. Smith

Fig. 3.

Inventor
John Kubes.

By *C. A. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KUBES, OF BROADVIEW, MONTANA.

TRAP.

975,537.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

Application filed October 27, 1909. Serial No. 524,930.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KUBES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Broadview, in the county of Yellowstone and State of Montana, have invented a new and useful Trap, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an improved construction of trap and the invention relates more particularly to that class of traps which are designed to be placed in the branches of a tree.

It is the primary aim of the present invention to provide a construction of trap of this class that may be manufactured entirely of wire material and embodying such structural details as will permit of its being manufactured at an extremely low cost and for a minimum amount of material.

The trap embodying the present invention is of that type in which the base serves as a jaw and has cooperating with it a spring pressed jaw held in set position by a trigger and by a detent engaged with the trigger, and it is one aim of the invention to so form the base of wire material that the detent may be readily pivoted thereto without the direct formation of a pivot eye.

A further feature of the invention resides in so arranging the springs for moving the pivoted jaw of the trap that they will effectually support between them the trigger of the trap.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of the trap embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation thereof, the same being shown in set position. Fig. 3 is a detail view looking at one end of the trap, parts being shown in section.

In the drawings, the trap embodying the present invention is illustrated as embodying a base and this base is formed from a single strand of wire bent to elliptical form and is indicated by the numeral 5. The terminals of the wire constituting this base are bent to form eyes 6 and the eye at each terminal is bent around and embraces the opposite end portion of the strand inwardly of the eye at the corresponding terminal, this construction being clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings. As a means for suspending this base in the

branches of a tree, there is provided a yoke indicated by the numeral 7 and consisting of two strands of wire intertwined as at 8 whereby they are connected and having their opposite ends formed with eyes 9 engaging with the end portions of the strand of wire forming the base 5 as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, the point of connection of these eyes with the base being directly outwardly of the eyes 6 and the said eyes 6 serving by reason of engagement with the eyes 9, to prevent the yoke slipping around on the base. In a similar manner, the engagement of the eyes of the yoke with the eyes 6 serves to prevent the eyes 6 spreading apart a greater distance than is necessary and desirable. In twisting the strands 7 together, whereby a cross bar is formed at the top of the yoke, an eye 10 is at the same time formed and through this eye there is swiveled the lower end of a suspending stem 11 which at its upper end is formed with a comparatively large eye 12 for the passage of a securing or suspending means, it being understood that by reason of this construction, the entire trap may swivel upon this stem 11 while it is in suspension.

As shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the sides of the frame 5 of the trap are connected by a cross bar which is indicated by the numeral 13 and at a point below this cross bar by another cross bar indicated by the numeral 14. The terminals of the bar 14 are bent to afford eyes which not only engage around the sides of the frame 5 but also through eyes 15 which are formed intermediate the ends of these sides by bending the strand of wire comprising the base frame of the trap. By this construction, the bar 14 is securely held against movement upon the frame either in an up or a down direction and also in the direction of its length. The lower half of the base frame 5 of the trap constitutes one jaw of the said trap and the other jaw of the trap (the movable jaw) is indicated by the numeral 16 and is formed from a single strand of wire which is bowed into substantially U-form and has its terminals formed with eyes 17 which pivot upon the bar 14, the points of connection of the eyes 17 with the bar 14 being directly inwardly of each eye 15 of the base frame of the trap. It will be observed from inspection of Fig. 1 of the drawings that the jaw 16 is so bent as to conform to the lower half of the base frame

5 of the trap whereby these two portions will cooperate in gripping an animal springing the trigger of the trap. Two springs 18 are disposed upon the bar 14, these springs 5 being coil springs and each having its outer end or terminal portion 19 extended downwardly and hooked as at 20 over the corresponding or adjacent arm of the movable jaw 16 of the trap. The springs 18 are of 10 a length slightly less than one-half the length of the bar 14 and hence their inner or opposed ends are slightly spaced apart and their inner ends or terminal portions 21 are extended upwardly and bent at their 15 extremities over the mid portion of the bar 13, it being understood that before connecting the terminals of the springs in the manner stated, the same are placed under tension to a considerable degree. It will further be understood that the tension exerted 20 by these springs tends to hold the jaw 16 of the trap firmly against the lower half of the frame 5 of the trap and that upward swinging movement of the jaw 16, such movement being had when the trap is being set, 25 is against the tension of the said springs.

The trigger of the trap is indicated by the numeral 22 and is formed from a single length of wire which is bent at a point between its ends to afford an eye pivotally 30 connected with the mid portion of the bar 14 at a point between the opposing or inner ends of the springs 18. At this point, one end portion of the wire 22 is bent to form an upwardly presented hook 23 and the opposite end to form a downwardly presented hook 24, in which latter hook the bait is to be placed. It will be understood from the 35 above that the trigger is confined for pivotal movement upon the bar 14 between the opposing or inner ends of the springs 18 and that consequently the formation of an eye between the ends of this bar or the provision thereon of collars or any other means 40 for holding the trigger against movement upon the bar lengthwise thereof is obviated. The hooked end 23 of the trigger is designed to engage with the free extremity of the detent of the trap and this detent is in the 45 nature of a straight length of wire 25 which at its lower end is slightly notched or recessed as at 26 to partly receive the bill of the hook 23 and at its upper end is formed with an eye 27 which is pivotally connected 50 with the base frame 5 of the trap at the

upper end thereof in a manner which will now be described. To secure the pivotal connection stated, the end portions of the strand of wire comprising the base frame of the trap between the terminals or extremities and the points of connection of the terminals with the opposite end portions of the strand, are bent to form half eyes 28 which, when the ends of the base frame are properly connected, register to afford a complete eye through which is pivoted the upper end of the detent rod 25. 60 65

In setting the trap, it being in the condition shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the jaw 16 is swung up upon the bar 14, as an axis and is engaged beneath the detent 25 which is moved to the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings and is engaged with the hook 23 of the trigger of the trap, bait 70 hook 24 of this trigger. Any attempt on the part of an animal to remove the bait from the hook will result in the hook 23 of the trigger being disengaged from the lower end of the detent 25 and as a result the jaw 80 16 will be released and will be sprung downwardly by the springs 18 and will grip the animal therebetween and the lower portion of the trap frame 5.

What is claimed is:— 85

In a trap, a base comprising a single strand of wire bent upon itself to afford an open frame and having its terminals secured to its opposite end portions by the formation of eyes, a suspension yoke formed 90 from two strands of wire having corresponding end portions intertwisted whereby they are connected and whereby there is formed an eye midway of the ends of the yoke, the ends of the yoke being bent around the 95 strand comprising the base frame of the trap at points directly outwardly of each terminal of the strand and in engagement with the said terminals whereby the yoke will be held against slipping upon the 100 strand, and a suspending stem swiveled at its lower end in the eye in the yoke.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN KUBES.

Witnesses:

E. B. KINGMAN,
C. D. GOODNOW.