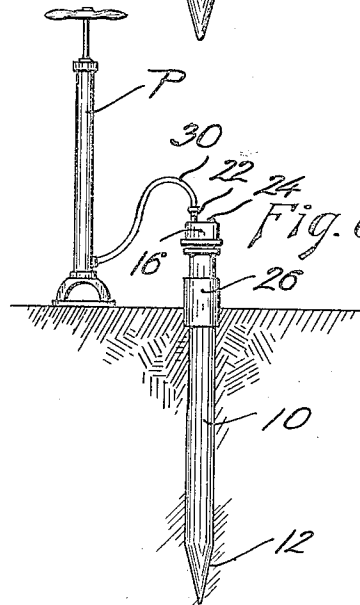
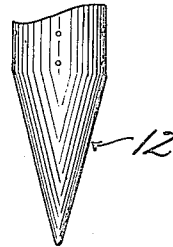
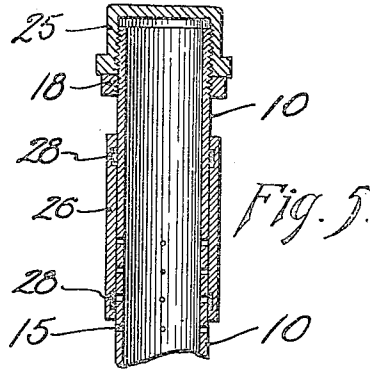
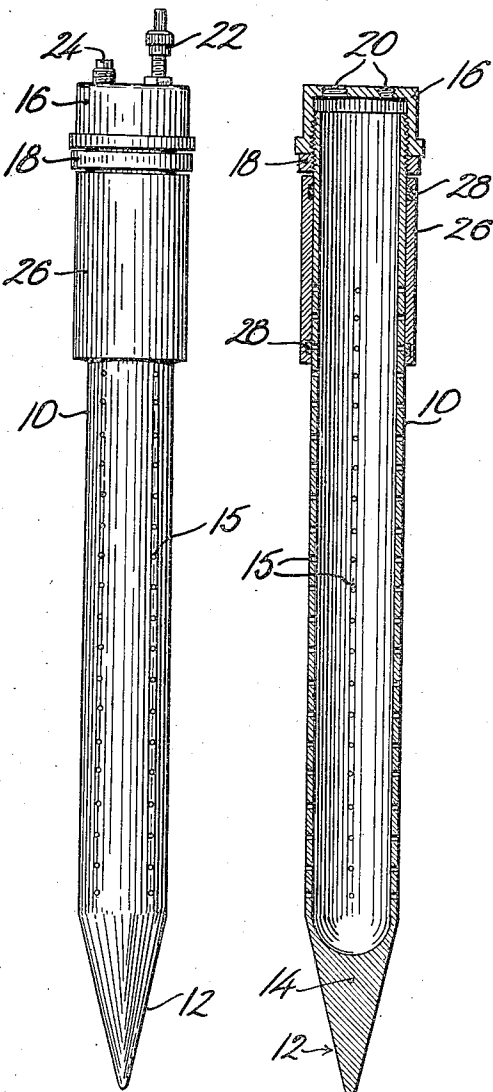
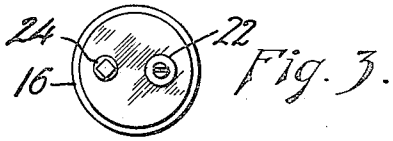


W. W. CAMP.
VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1920.

1,422,831.

Patented July 18, 1922.



Inventor
W. W. Camp.

By

[Signature]
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WYATT CAMP, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

1,422,831.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 18, 1922.

Application filed August 9, 1920. Serial No. 402,169.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WYATT CAMP, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vermin Exterminators; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a process and apparatus for exterminating vermin which burrow in the ground.

Briefly the invention comprises a perforated pointed tube adapted to be driven into the soil and to receive an exterminating fluid, the portion of the tube above the surface being provided with sealing means and equipped to receive air under pressure for forcing the fluid through the perforations into the soil.

In the drawings

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the device;

Fig. 2 is a cross section through the tube;

Fig. 3 is a top view;

Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the device;

Fig. 5 is a partial vertical section showing the tube equipped with a special cap for driving; and

Fig. 6 shows the device ready for use.

The tube 10 has its lower end pointed or tapered as shown at 12, said lower end being solid as indicated at 14. The walls of the tube are provided with perforations 15 to a point a little short of the top. The top is threaded to receive a cap 16 and a ring 18, the cap 16 having a pair of apertures 20 for the reception of a valve stem 22 and a plug 24. The cap 16 seals the top of the tube.

The exterminating liquid may be poured in before the cap is positioned or it may be introduced through the hole for plug 24.

The cap 25 of Fig. 5 has a plain top adapted to be screwed down against ring 18 for driving purposes, this cap to be replaced with cap 16 after driving.

In order to make the tube 10 serviceable for variable depths a close fitting sleeve 26 provided at its ends with packing 28 is placed upon the upper end of tube 10 to close as many of the upper perforations 15 as may be required to avoid escape of air or fluid above the surface, the sleeve having such length and arrangement for adjustment as may be required by existing conditions.

When the tube has been driven and the sleeve 26 properly adjusted, the liquid is poured in, the cap 16 positioned, and a pump P connected with the valve 22 by a hose 30. Pumping air into the tube 10 through valve 22 expels the liquid through the perforations 15 into the soil or into the lair, run or other retreat of the vermin.

Gas may be forced through the valve 22 if desired instead of pouring in a liquid and expelling the liquid, where extermination may be obtained with a gas.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have presented a cheap, simple and efficient process and apparatus for vermin found beneath the surface of the ground.

I claim:

A vermin exterminator comprising a perforated member adapted to be driven into the ground, means to seal the member above the surface, said means including an adjustable sleeve to cover and uncover varying numbers of the upper perforations as desired, and means to admit a gas under pressure into the tube.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM WYATT CAMP.