G. R. OSBORN & B. A. DRAYTON.

Screens for Bird Cages.

No. 156,038. Patented Oct. 20, 1874.

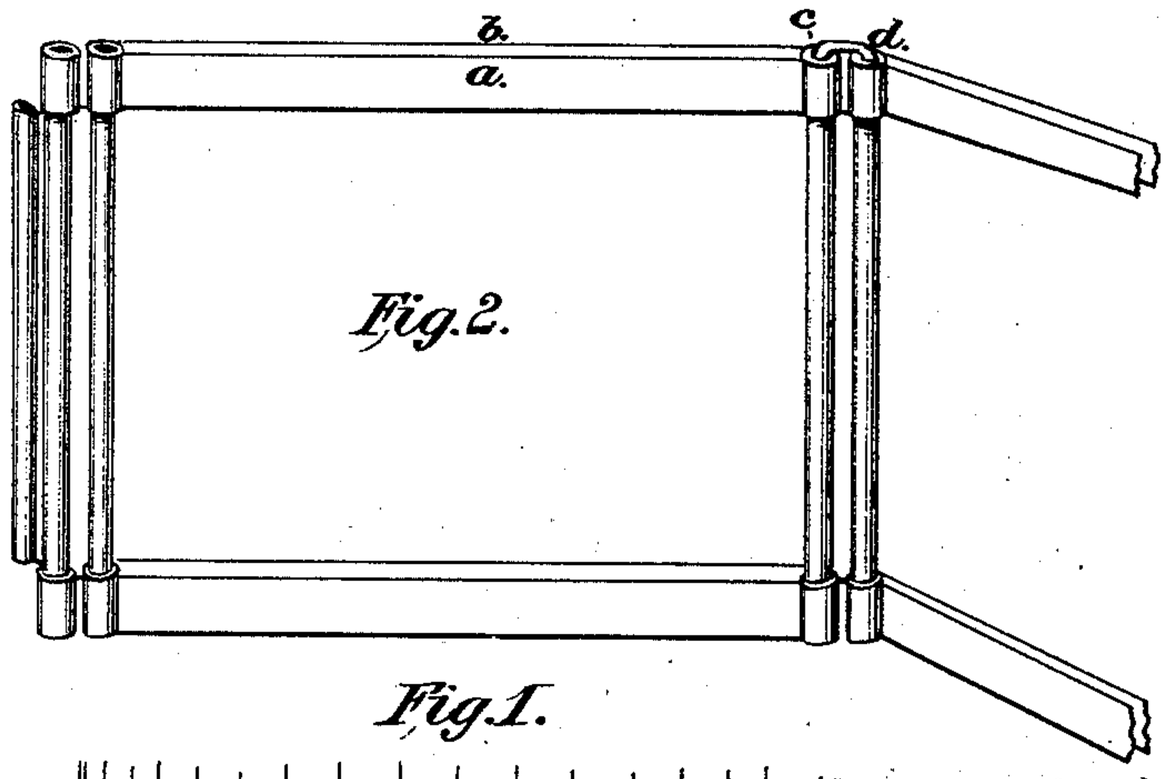


Fig. 2.

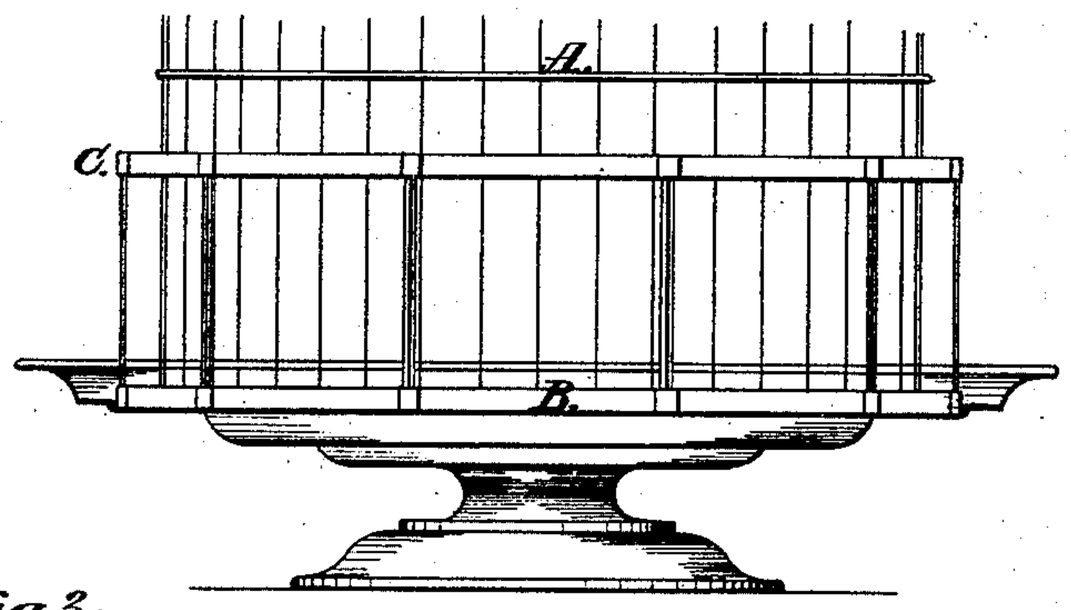


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

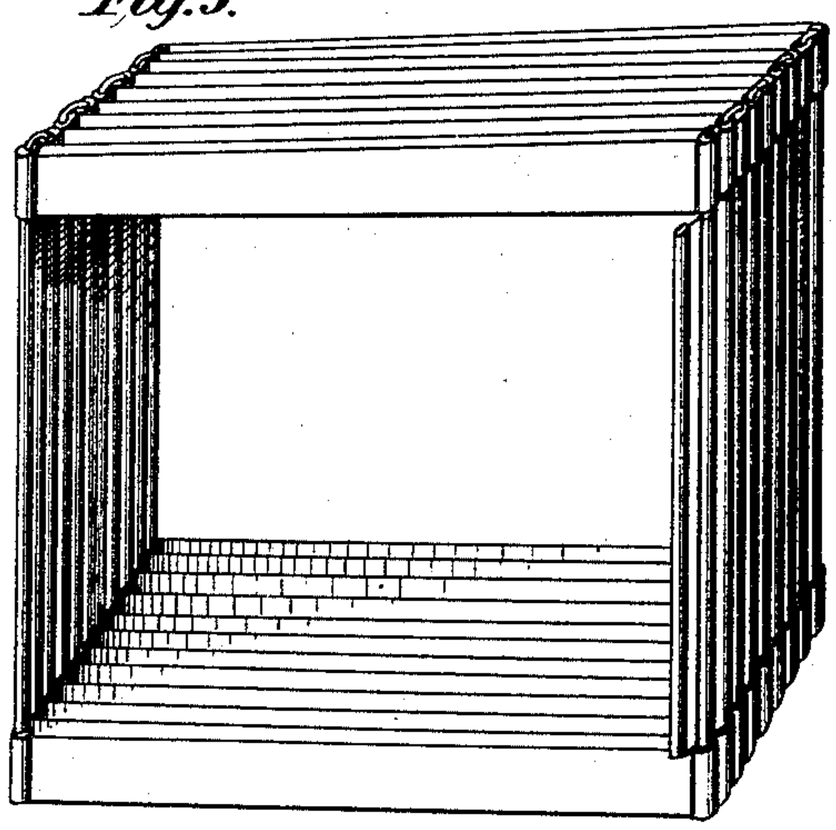
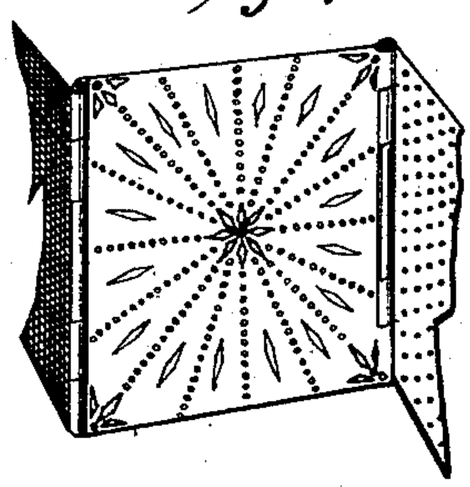


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. OSBORN AND BENJAMIN A. DRAYTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCREENS FOR BIRD-CAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,038**, dated October 20, 1874; application filed July 27, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE R. OSBORN and BENJAMIN A. DRAYTON, of New York, N. Y., have invented an Improvement in Bird-Cages, of which the following is a specification:

Our object in this invention is pursuant of the purpose inaugurated by the invention of a feed-cup patented by us July, 1874—the production of a bird-cage that may be placed in any room without fear of soiling the furniture. The cup prevents the seed throwing, but the bird husks his seed outside the cup. The bottom of the cage is covered with the light husks. When the bird alights or starts up, the air set in motion by his wings throws the husks out, and clear of the cage. So positive is this annoyance that it deters many from keeping birds at all, and many others from keeping them in their best-furnished rooms, thus banishing them from the very places where most desired. To remedy this cages have been constructed with the lower part of the body made of fine perforated material; also, as an attachment, a short cylinder of glass has been placed on the base outside of, and inclosing, the body of the cage. We therefore disclaim the invention of such a screen.

Our screen is constructed as an attachment to rest on the base, inclosing with glass or fine perforated or woven metal the lower part of the body of the cage. It is sectional and paneled, with double or alternating right and left hand hinges, that it may be folded into compact form. It is made sectional, so that in case glass is used to fill the panel-frames it may be used in small pieces or slips, thereby lessening the liability of breakage, and in case of breakage make little expense in repairing. The slips of glass may be used in a framework having no hinges for folding. Such a screen would possess the above advantages with the exception of the quality of compact packing. The double hinge is the preferable method, where the sections are formed of metal frames and glass panels, and the alternate right and left hand hinge, when the section is of one piece of perforated or woven material. In either style of hinge the object is attained of folding right and left into compactness, a very desirable end, and hitherto unattained.

Figure 1, A shows the lower part of the body of a bird-cage; B, the base in section cut across the center to show; C, a screen resting on the base, and inclosing the lower part of the body of the cage. Fig. 2 shows full size of one whole and a broken panel, *a* being a folded strip of sheet brass, with space *b* for slipping in a glass panel, the ends being carried around a short piece of tube *c*, to which it is soldered, and with the wire *d* forming the hinge. This arrangement repeated forms the next panel, and the two connected form the double hinge; Fig. 3, the screen folded for packing. Fig. 4 shows the sectional screen, of thin material, with right and left hand hinges. The whole and the two parts of the sections shown are represented, respectively, as of plain and ornamental perforated sheet metal and wire-cloth.

We claim—

A removable paneled screen for bird-cages, formed in sections, and hinged to fold right and left alternately, as and for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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