

(No Model.)

A. B. HENDRYX.

BIRD CAGE SCREEN.

No. 348,012.

Patented Aug. 24, 1886.

Fig 1

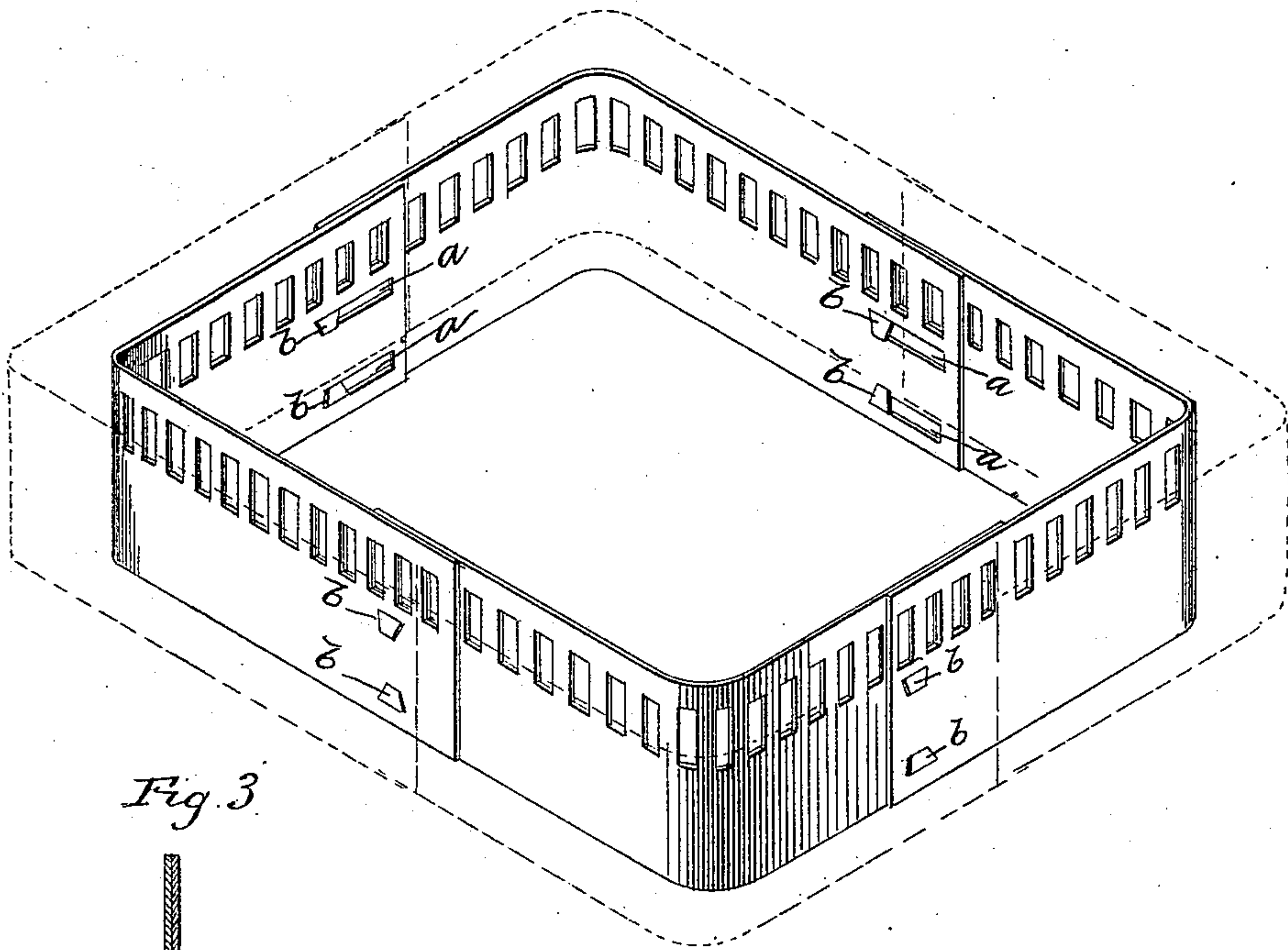


Fig 3

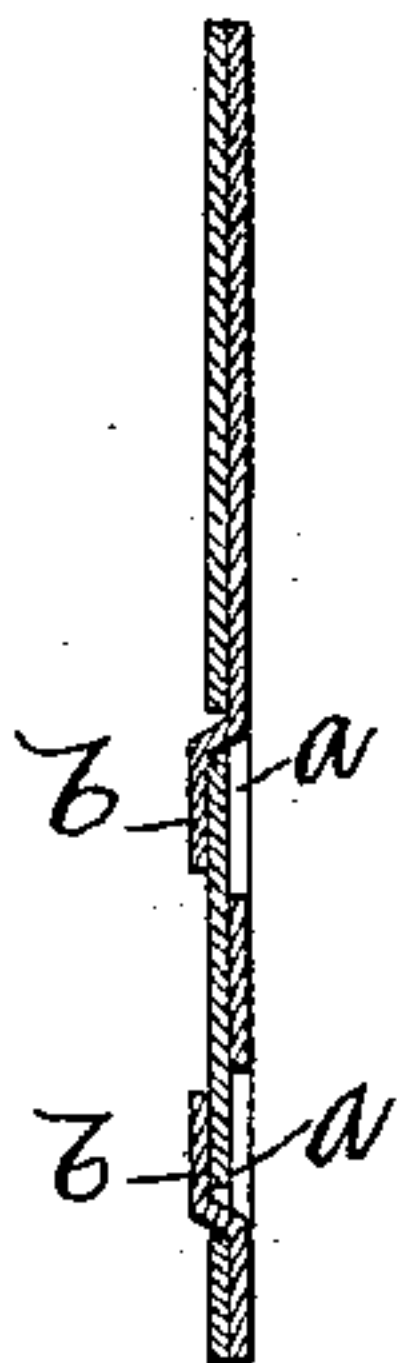
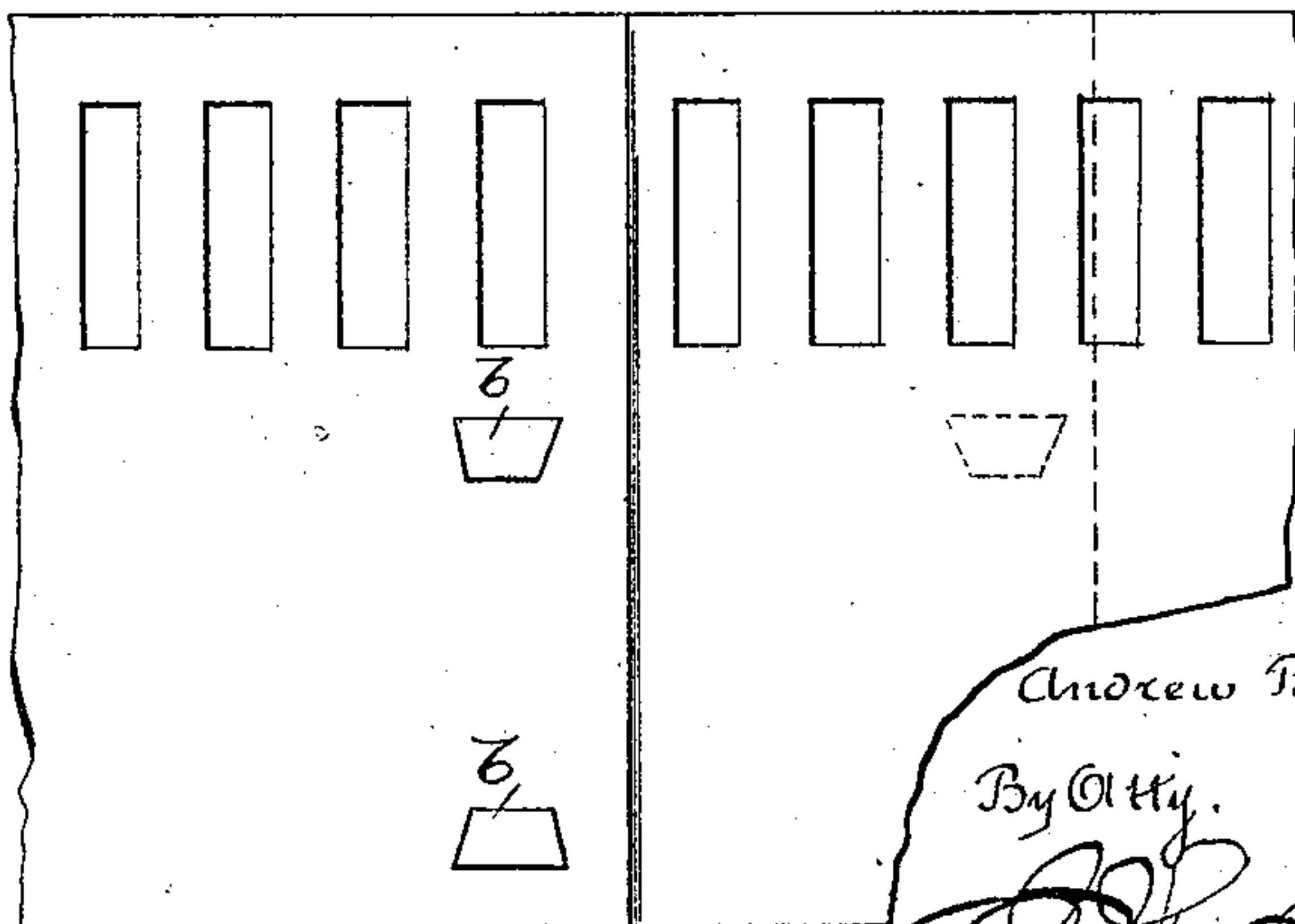


Fig 2



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW B. HENDRYX, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## BIRD-CAGE SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,012, dated August 24, 1886.

Application filed May 17, 1886. Serial No. 202,364. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW B. HENDRYX, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new  
5 Improvement in Bird-Cage Screens; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same,  
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of a rectangular screen in its most contracted form, broken lines indicating expanded screen; Fig. 2, a  
15 side view of the screen at the overlap and as in the contracted position, broken lines illustrating the expansion; Fig. 3, a vertical central section through the interlocking device.

This invention relates to an improvement  
20 in cage-screens, such as are particularly adapted for bird-cages, to prevent the scattering of the seed. In the usual construction the size of the screen is fixed so that each screen can only be used with a certain size cage, and  
25 for the same reason requires a great amount of space in transportation and storing, and also necessitates the dealers carrying a large assortment of sizes.

The object of this invention is to avoid these  
30 difficulties; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

The screen is formed from one or more pieces of metal, generally sheet-brass, perforated and  
35 ornamented as desired, and set about the cage so as to stand in a vertical plane. In one end of each piece preferably two longitudinal parallel slots, *a a*, are formed. At the other end two tongues, *b b*, are cut from the metal, corre-  
40 sponding in position to the two slots *a a*. The ends of the parts are overlapped. The tongues on the one part passing through the slots in the other part are turned down upon the re-

verse side, as shown in Fig. 3, securely interlocking the parts, but so as to allow the over- 45 lapped parts to slide upon each other, and the screen to be expanded or contracted as desired.

In screens adapted for rectangular cages, as shown in Fig. 1, it is preferred to construct 50 the screen in four parts, to permit an even adjustment of all the sides.

In screens for circular cages the screen may be of one or more parts, according to the extent of adjustment desired. By this construc- 55 tion the screens may be nested for transportation and storage, arranging them at the various points of adjustment from the greatest extent downward to the smallest, thus forming a solid package which is not liable to in- 60 jury in packing, transportation, or otherwise.

I am aware that it is not new, broadly considered, to make an adjustment in extent between two parts by sliding the one upon the other, and therefore do not broadly claim 65 such method of expansion or contraction.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, the herein-described cage-screen made in several parts of perforated sheet metal, the said parts adapted 70 to surround the cage and stand in a vertical plane, the adjacent ends of the said parts overlapping each other in said vertical plane, the one part at such overlapping points constructed with longitudinal slots, and the other 75 constructed with corresponding tongues extending through said slots and so as to embrace the opposite side of said slotted part, substantially as described, and whereby the said parts are interlocked at their overlapping 80 points and made adjustable for various sizes of cage.

ANDREW B. HENDRYX.

Witnesses:

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EDWARD N. PECK.