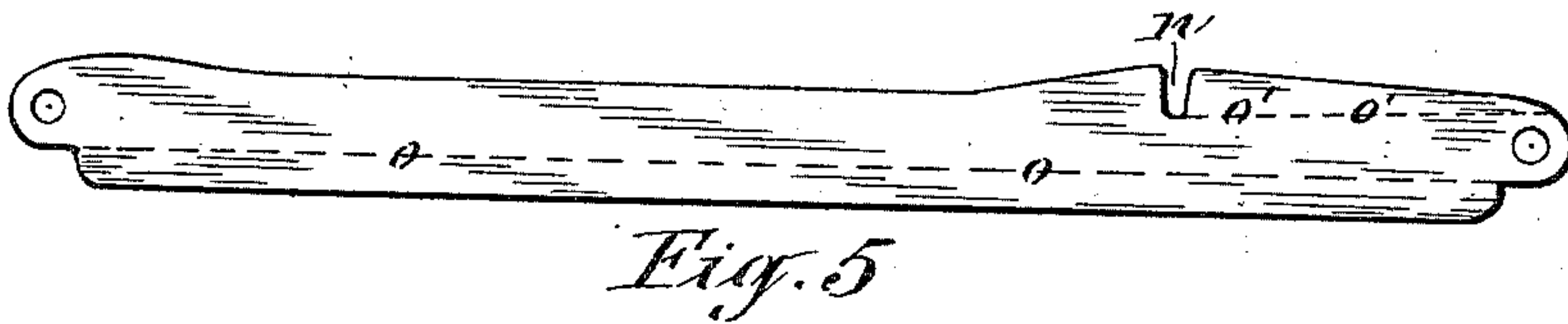
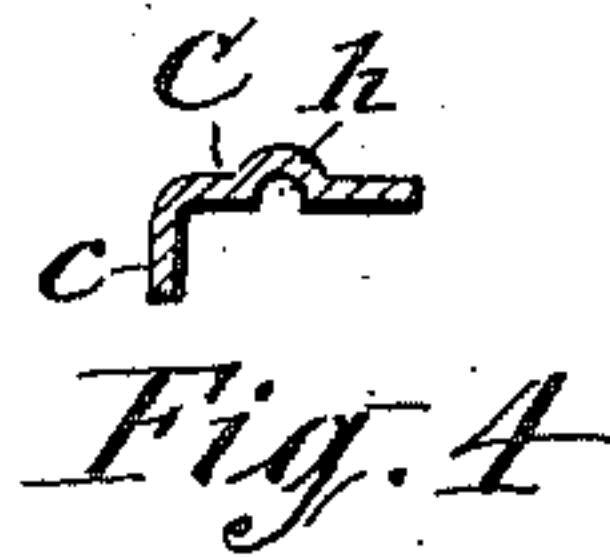
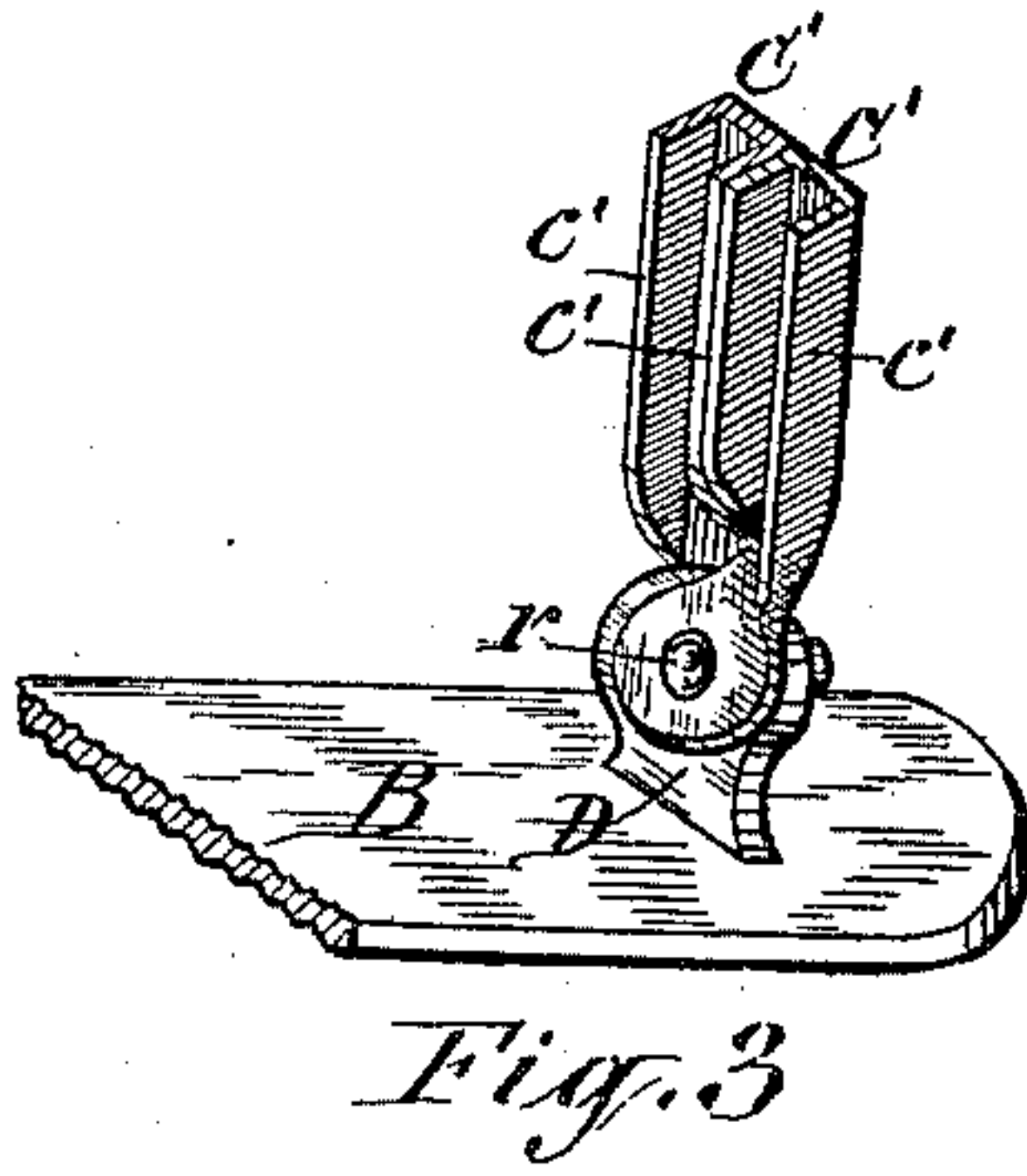
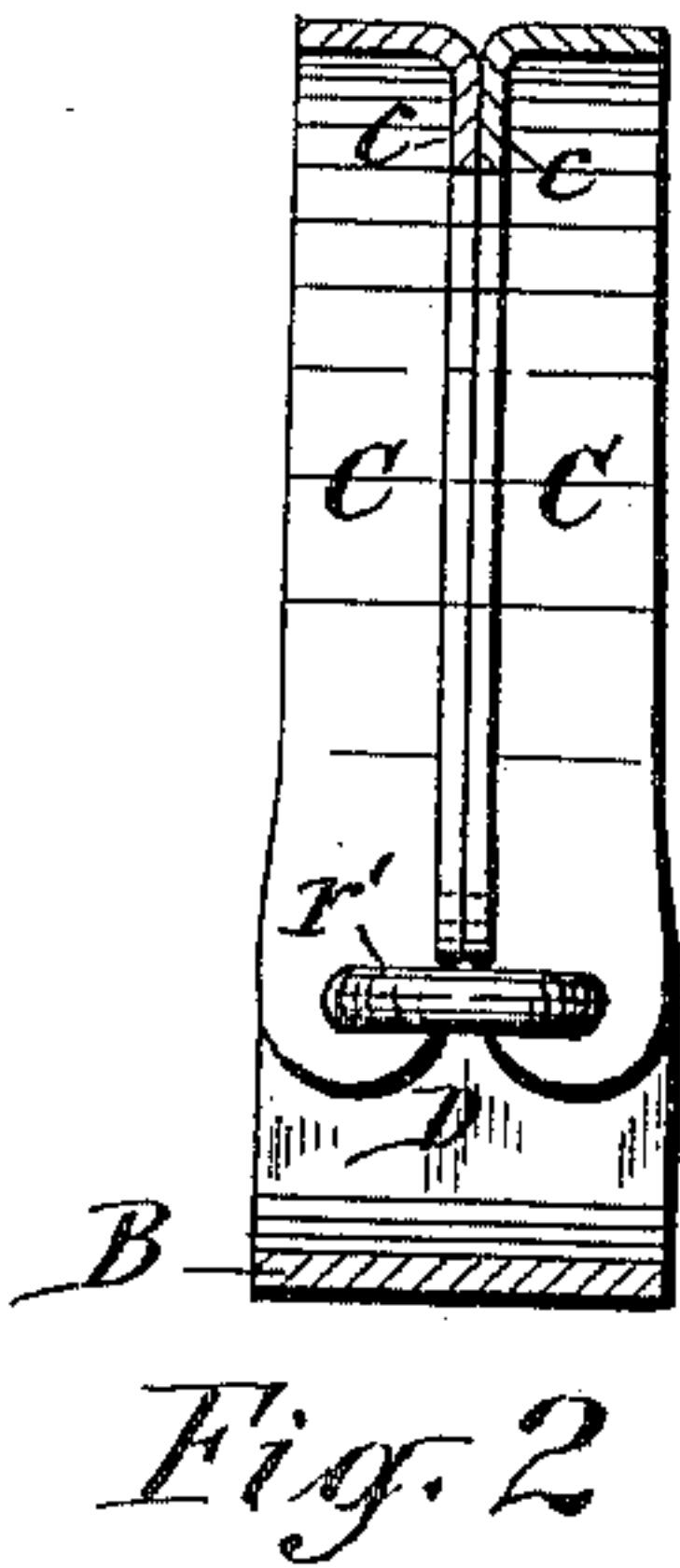
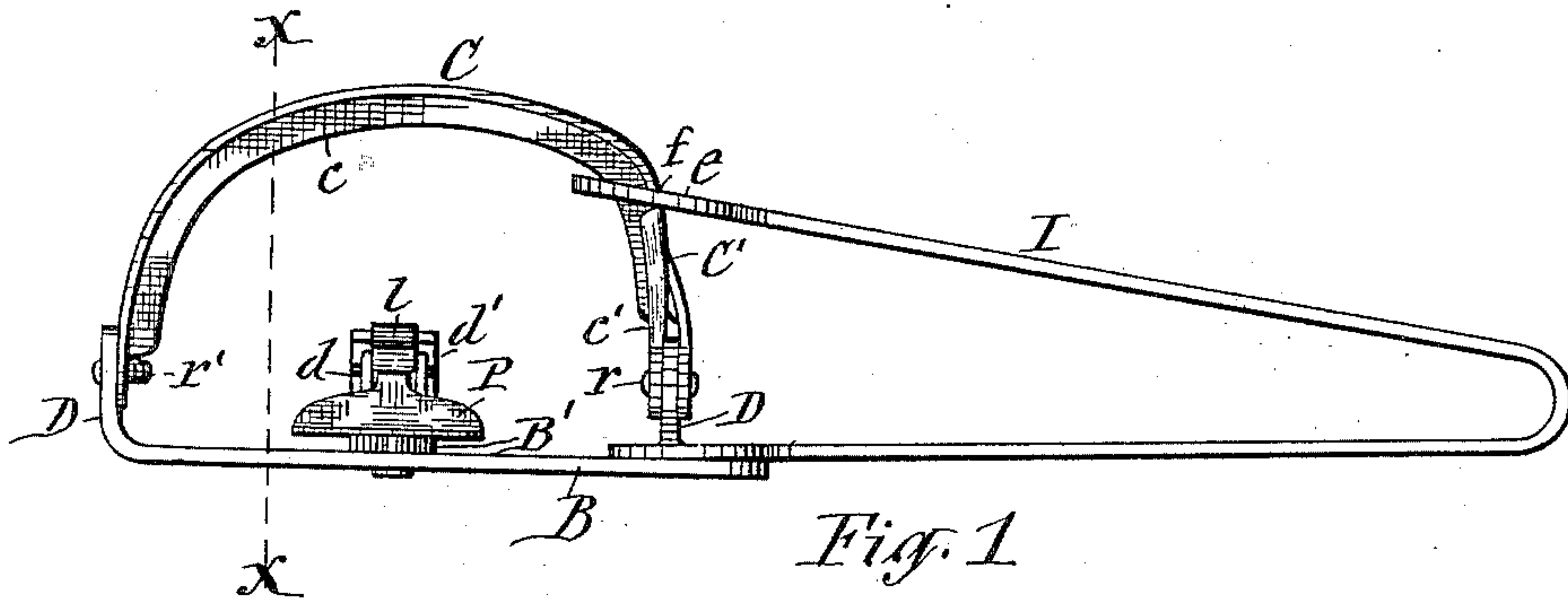


(No Model.)

H. E. KELLEY
ANIMAL TRAP.

No. 411,246.

Patented Sept. 17, 1889.



WITNESSES:

A. F. Walz,
J. J. Saass.

INVENTOR :

Harry E. Kelley

BY

Snell, Laasor & Snell
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY EUGENE KELLEY, OF NIAGARA FALLS, ASSIGNOR TO THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY, (LIMITED,) OF COMMUNITY, NEW YORK.

ANIMAL-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,246, dated September 17, 1889.

Application filed January 11, 1889. Serial No. 296,082. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY EUGENE KELLEY, of Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara, in the State of New York, have invented
5 new and useful Improvements in Animal-Traps, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the class of animal-traps having spring-actuated jaws pivoted to a base-plate and closing over a bait-pan.

My invention consists in forming the said jaws from blanks of sheet metal bent into
15 bow shape and crimped transversely to present broad gripping-faces, as hereinafter more fully described, and specifically set forth in the claim.

The invention is fully illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of an animal-trap embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the inner sides
25 of the ends of the jaws to which the spring is connected. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a jaw re-enforced by a longitudinal central rib, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a blank from which the jaw is formed.

30 B represents the base-plate of the trap, and D D are the posts, which rise from the said base-plate and have hinged to them the jaws C C.

I denotes the spring, of the usual form, consisting of a steel plate bent so as to have one end over the other and having its lower end hung on one of the posts D and the opposite end embracing the end portions of the jaws, which are hinged to said post.

40 P represents the bait-pan, which may be hinged in any suitable and well-known manner to a post *d*, secured to an arm B', which extends laterally from the base B. On another post *d'*, formed on the free end of the arm B', is pivoted a latch *l*, which is placed across
45 the top of one of the jaws C and interlocked with the bait-pan P when the trap is set, in the usual and well-known manner, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings.
50

The jaws C C have hitherto been either forged out of wrought metal or formed by casting molten metal in molds of the requisite shape. The defects of these modes of construction are that the first is too expensive, 55 and the second is liable to produce jaws with flaws in the metal, and these are therefore unreliable. To overcome these defects, I form the jaws C C of sheet metal, preferably of sheet-steel, by cutting from the sheet blanks 60 of the requisite size and shape, similar to that illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings. Said blank I bend into the requisite bow shape, and in order to re-enforce the same I make the blank of sufficient width to allow 65 me to crimp or bend it transversely on the dotted lines *o o* and *o' o'*, thereby forming the flanges *c c'* along the inner edge of the main portion of the jaw and on both edges of the straight portion C', which passes through the 70 usual eye *e* of the spring I. By providing the outer edge of the blank with a notch *n* at the junction of the portions forming the straight end portion C' and main portion of the jaw and crimping only the outer edge of 75 the portion C' a stop *f* is formed for arresting the movement of the spring I when the same has closed the jaws. The aforesaid crimping is made in such a direction as to cause the jaws to present broad gripping- 80 faces, and thus obviate the danger of completely severing the limb from the animal caught in the trap. Said jaws may be further strengthened by subjecting the blank to the pressure of suitable dies, which form a longitudinal rib *h* in the center of the width of the jaw, as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

In order to further reduce the cost of manufacture, I pivot the two jaws to the post D by 90 one and the same rivet, which may be of sufficient length to allow it to be bent into the shape of a clevis or staple and have its two ends passing through the perforations in the ends of the jaws and through two perfora- 95 tions in the post and clinched on the latter, as represented at *r'* in Fig. 1 of the drawings; or the ends of the jaws may be bent so as to bring them respectively on opposite sides of the post, and the straight rivet passes through 100

the perforations of the jaws and through a single perforation in the post, as shown at *r* in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

What I claim as my invention is—

- 5 As an improved article of manufacture, the trap-jaws C C, formed of blanks of sheet metal bent into bow shape and crimped transversely to present broad gripping-faces, substantially as set forth and shown.

Intestimony whereof I have hereunto signed in my name, in the presence of two witnesses, at Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara, in the State of New York, this 19th day of December, 1888.

HARRY EUGENE KELLEY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

HENRY DURK,

MYRON HARRISON KINSLEY.