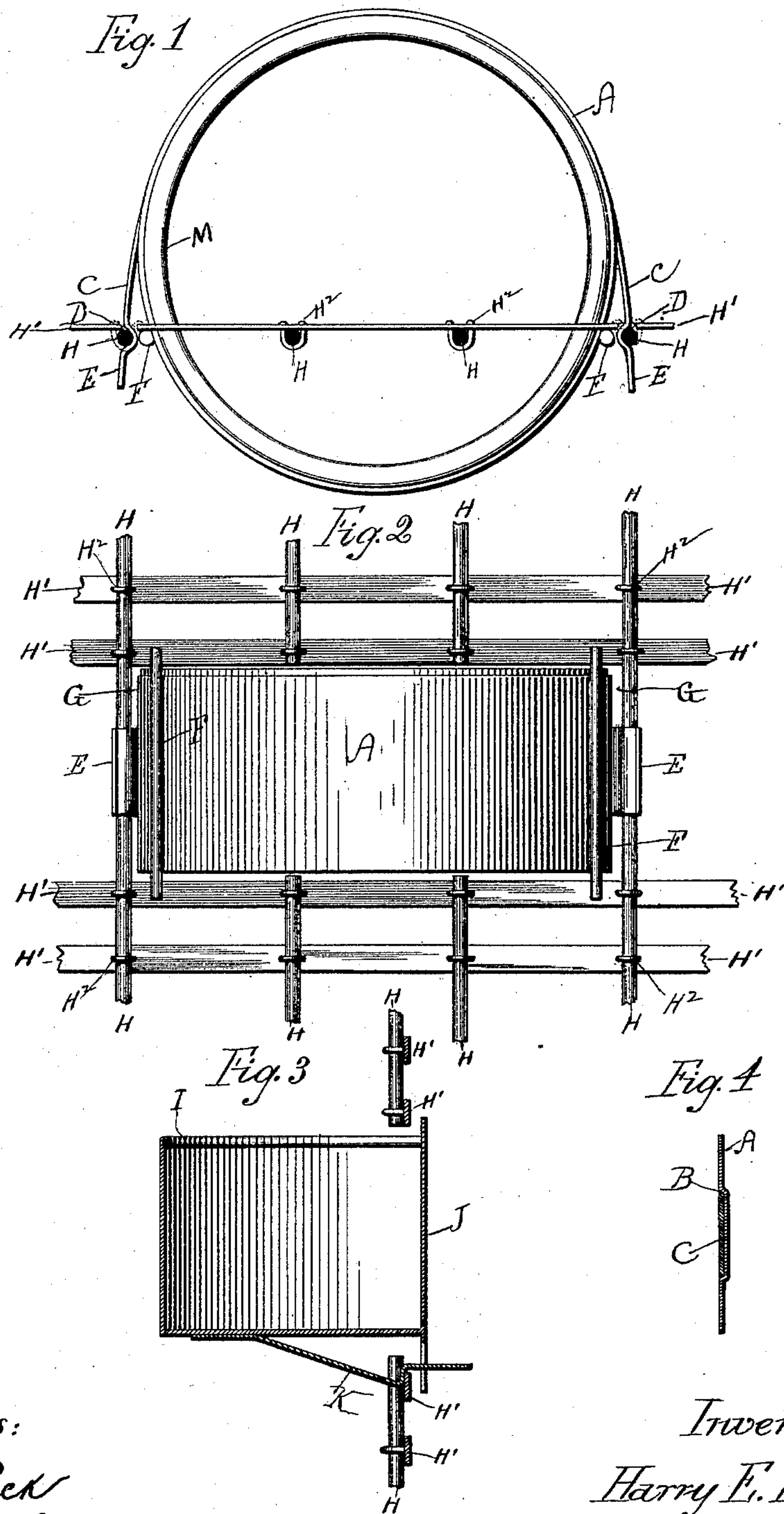


(No Model.)

H. E. HENDRYX.
FEED CUP FOR CAGES.

No. 441,956.

Patented Dec. 2, 1890.



Witnesses:
F. W. Beck
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY E. HENDRYX, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
ANDREW B. HENDRYX COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

FEED-CUP FOR CAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,956, dated December 2, 1890.

Application filed July 26, 1890. Serial No. 360,032. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY E. HENDRYX, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Feed-Cups for Cages; 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
10 the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a plan view of one form which a feed-cup constructed in accordance with my invention may assume, together with portions of a
15 cage; Fig. 2, a view thereof in side elevation; Fig. 3, a view in vertical section of a modified form, which my improved cup may assume; and Fig. 4, a view in vertical section showing one of the recesses formed in the cir-
20 cular cup to receive the springs thereof.

My invention relates to an improvement in feed-cups for bird-cages, the object being to produce a simple, strong, and convenient feed-cup at a low cost for manufacture.

25 With these ends in view my invention consists in a feed-cup having certain details of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

30 As shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the cup consists of a flat-bottomed circular vessel A, having its side walls provided with long horizontal recesses B B, located oppo-
35 site each other and adapted to receive wide sheet-metal retaining-springs C C, having their inner ends soldered to the cup, and each shaped at its outer end to form a vertical groove D and an operating-finger E. The cup
40 is also provided with two vertical stops F F, consisting of short lengths of wire extending above and below its upper and lower edges and respectively located adjacent to but a little outside of the grooves in the said springs. The cup so formed is inserted into an oblong
45 horizontal opening G, adapted in size to receive it, and formed in the cage, which is composed of vertical rods H and horizontal bars H', secured together by wire staples H². When the cup has been introduced the right
50 distance into this opening, the springs fly

apart and engage their grooves with the ad-
jacent upright rods of the cage, while the
stops F F are brought into position in front
of the horizontal bars adjacent to the open-
ing, so as to engage with them and prevent
55 the cup from being tipped up or down, where-
by the cup is made very stable when in place.
To remove it from the cage the outer ends or
operating-fingers of the springs are grasped
and pulled toward each other sufficiently to
60 clear the said grooves from the wires, after
which the cup is readily drawn out of its
opening in the cage. When in position, the
main portion of the cup is within the cage,
but a portion of it projects on the outside of
65 the same to receive water or food, if desired,
to replenish the cup without removing it from
the cage. In case a porcelain lining M is
placed in the cup, as shown by Fig. 1 of the
drawings, the arrangement of the cup to stand
70 partly on the inside and partly on the out-
side of the cage has the effect of securing
the lining in the cup against all efforts of
mischievous birds—such as parrots—to dis-
lodge it. 75

If desired, only one spring may be used.
An instance of such a construction is shown
by Fig. 3 of the drawings, which represents
a flat-bottomed cup having a curved inner
wall I, a straight outer wall J, which is ex-
80 tended above and below the body of the cup
to form stops, and a spring K, secured to the
bottom of the cup and bent to engage with
the bar of the cage, forming the lower limit
of the opening made therein to receive the
85 cup. I would therefore have it understood
that I do not limit myself to the exact con-
struction herein shown and described, but
hold myself at liberty to make such changes
and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit
90 and scope of my invention. I am aware, how-
ever, that a circular feed-cup provided with
stops and held in place by a spring is not
broadly new, and I do not, therefore, claim it
as such. 95

Having fully described my invention, what
I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-
ters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a feed cup or ves-
sel, of one or more bent sheet-metal springs 100

attached directly thereto and having their free outer ends shaped to form latches, and stops also attached to the cup and extending above and below its upper and lower edges, 5 whereby they limit the inward movement of the cup in the aperture formed for it in the body of the cage and prevent it from tipping up or down, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a circular cup or 10 vessel, of two bent sheet-metal springs applied horizontally to the cup at opposite points thereon and having their free outer

ends bent to form latches, which engage with the cage, and two vertical stops also applied to the cup and extending above and below its 15 upper and lower edges, whereby they limit the inward movement of the cup in the aperture formed for it in the body of the cage and prevent it from tipping up or down.

HARRY E. HENDRYX.

Witnesses:

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