

No. 614,331.

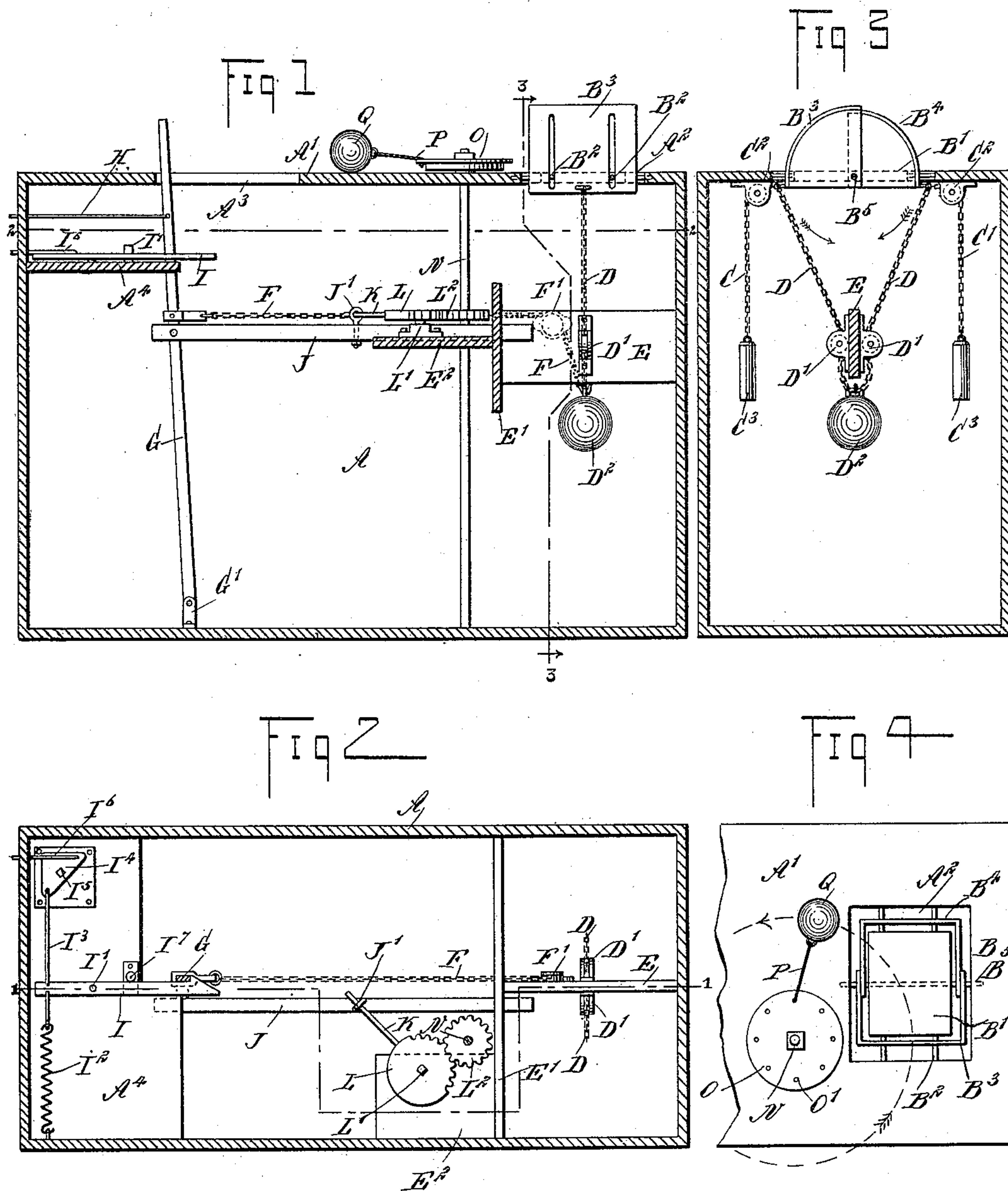
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G. S. MOTT.

**PIGEON TRAP:**

(Application filed June 3, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SMITH MOTT, OF BABYLON, NEW YORK.

## PIGEON-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 614,331, dated November 15, 1898.

Application filed June 3, 1898. Serial No. 682,458. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE SMITH MOTT, of Babylon, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Pigeon-Trap, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to sporting-traps; and its object is to provide a new and improved pigeon-trap which is simple and durable in construction, very effective in operation, and arranged to insure a proper rising of the bird as soon as the trap is sprung.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the improvements on the line 1 1 in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same on the line 3 3 in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of part of the improvement.

The pigeon-trap is provided with a suitably-constructed casing A, preferably set in the ground, the cover A' being flush with the surface. In the cover A' is formed an opening A<sup>2</sup> for receiving the bottom B' of a cage B, adapted to contain a pigeon or other bird, the bottom being supported on suitable bars B<sup>2</sup>, secured to the under side of the cover A', as indicated in the drawings.

The cage B is provided with a hood made in two sections B<sup>3</sup> and B<sup>4</sup>, mounted to swing from a common pivot B<sup>5</sup>, secured to the cover A', said hood-sections being mounted to swing toward or from each other to open or close the cage, as will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 3 and 4. The adjacent ends of the hood-sections preferably overlap, as indicated in Fig. 3, so that the cage is securely closed, the peripheral sections of the hood being formed with slots for the admission of air and for guiding the sections on the supporting-bars B<sup>2</sup> when the hood is opened.

The pivoted hood-sections are normally held in a closed position, and for this purpose the upper ends are connected with chains

C C', extending in opposite directions and passing over pulleys C<sup>2</sup>, journaled on the under side of the cover A'. The downwardly-extending ends of the chains C and C' support weights C<sup>3</sup> for holding the hood-sections closed. (See Fig. 3.) The chain-sections CC' are also connected near the hood-sections with the ends of a chain D, extending over pulleys D' and supporting at its middle a weight D<sup>2</sup>, somewhat heavier than the weights C<sup>3</sup>. The pulleys D' are journaled on a support E, attached at one end to the casing and at its other end to a transverse support E', attached to the sides of the casing. The weight D<sup>2</sup> is also connected with one end of a chain F, extending upwardly and passing over a pulley F', journaled on the support E, the chain then passing in a longitudinal direction to connect with a lever G, pivoted at its lower end at G' to the bottom of the casing A, the upper end extending through a slot A<sup>3</sup>, formed in the cover A'. The outer end of the lever G is adapted to be taken hold of by the operator for setting the trap by hand, or the lever G may be connected with a rod H, extending to a distant place for pulling the lever G into a setting position. The lever G is locked in a setting position by means of a spring-controlled trigger I, fulcrumed at I' on a support A<sup>4</sup>, held in the casing. A spring I<sup>2</sup> pulls on said trigger to engage the same with its free end with the lever G. (See Fig. 2.) The trigger I is also connected by a link I<sup>3</sup> with a lever I<sup>4</sup>, fulcrumed at I<sup>5</sup> to a bracket on the support A<sup>4</sup>, and said lever I<sup>4</sup> is connected with a rod or wire I<sup>6</sup>, extending to a distant place and pulled by the operator to cause the trigger I to release the lever G when it is desired to spring the trap. When this takes place, the heavy weight D<sup>2</sup>, pulling on the chain F, swings the lever G forward and draws the chain D downward, causing the hood-sections B<sup>3</sup> and B<sup>4</sup> to swing open, and at the same time draws the weights C<sup>3</sup> upward.

In order to cause the bird to immediately rise from the bottom B' as soon as the sections swing open, I provide the following device:

The bar J is pivotally connected with the lever G and is fitted to slide on the support E' and carries a swiveled eye J', loosely engaged by a rod K, projecting radially from a



segmental gear-wheel L, having its shaft L' mounted to turn in a bearing secured on a support E<sup>2</sup>, attached to the support E' and one side of the casing. The segmental gear-wheel L is in mesh with a pinion L<sup>2</sup>, secured on a vertically-disposed shaft N, journaled in the bottom and cover A' of the casing A, and on the upper end of said shaft is secured a disk O, provided near its periphery with a series of apertures O', one of which is engaged by a rope or chain P, fastened to the disk, the outer end carrying a ball Q, preferably made of tin and hollow to contain shot. This ball Q is adapted to swing over the bottom B' of the cage B as soon as the hood-sections B<sup>3</sup> and B<sup>4</sup> swing into an open position, as above described, so that the ball moves in contact with the bird, thereby scaring it and causing it to rise immediately. When the lever G is released, as previously mentioned, and swings inwardly by the action of the weight D<sup>2</sup>, then the bar J, by the eye of the bolt J', causes the gear-wheel L to turn, so as to rotate the pinion L<sup>2</sup>, the shaft N, and the disk O to swing the rope or chain P, with the ball Q, around, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 4, to move the ball Q over the open cage and scare off the bird.

It is understood that normally the ball Q rests at one side of the cage, as indicated in Fig. 4, so that when the lever G is released the hood-sections B<sup>3</sup> B<sup>4</sup> have sufficient time to pull open before the ball Q comes around and passes over the bottom B' of the cage and frightens off the bird. The ball Q in its movement travels over the cover A' and is thereby caused to rotate, so that the shot contained in the tin ball is disturbed and produces a noise to aid in scaring the bird off the bottom B'. The ball, with the shot, forms a rattle.

When it is desired to reset the trap, the bird is placed in the trap by pulling down by hand side B<sup>3</sup> of cover, which will immediately close again by action of weights C<sup>3</sup>.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A sporting-trap, provided with a cage having a movable hood, means for opening said hood, and a rattle normally located without the cage and arranged to swing through the same upon the opening of the hood.

2. A sporting-trap, provided with a cage

having a movable hood, and a disturbing device rotatable about an approximately vertical axis located exteriorly of the cage.

3. A sporting-trap, provided with a cage having a pivoted hood, a revoluble disturbing device adapted to pass over the bottom of the cage when the hood is opened, to scare the bird and cause it to rise from said bottom, said disturbing device comprising a revoluble disk, a ball, and a flexible connection between the ball and disk, as set forth.

4. A sporting-trap, comprising a setting-lever connected with a bird-cage to close the same, means connected with the lever, for opening the trap when the lever is released, a trigger for locking and releasing said lever, a gearing actuated from said lever, and a disturbing device actuated by said gearing and operating in conjunction with the cage, to scare the bird on opening the cage, substantially as shown and described.

5. A sporting-trap, provided with a cage having a bottom, a hood made in pivoted sections, weights for normally holding the hood-sections closed, a supported counterweight for opening the hood-sections against the action of said weights, and a tripping device for said counterweight, substantially as shown and described.

6. A sporting-trap, provided with a cage having a movable hood, an approximately vertical shaft, a ball connected with said shaft to rotate therewith and an operative connection to turn said shaft when the trap is sprung.

7. A sporting-trap, provided with a cage having a movable hood, an approximately vertical shaft, a ball connected with said shaft to rotate therewith, loose bodies, such as shot within said ball, and an operative connection to turn the shaft when the trap is sprung.

8. A sporting-trap, provided with a cage having a movable hood, an approximately vertical shaft, a ball connected with said shaft to rotate therewith, the shaft being located off the center of the cage, and the ball being arranged to travel over the bottom of the cage, and an operative connection to turn said shaft when the trap is sprung.

GEORGE SMITH MOTT.

Witnesses:

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