

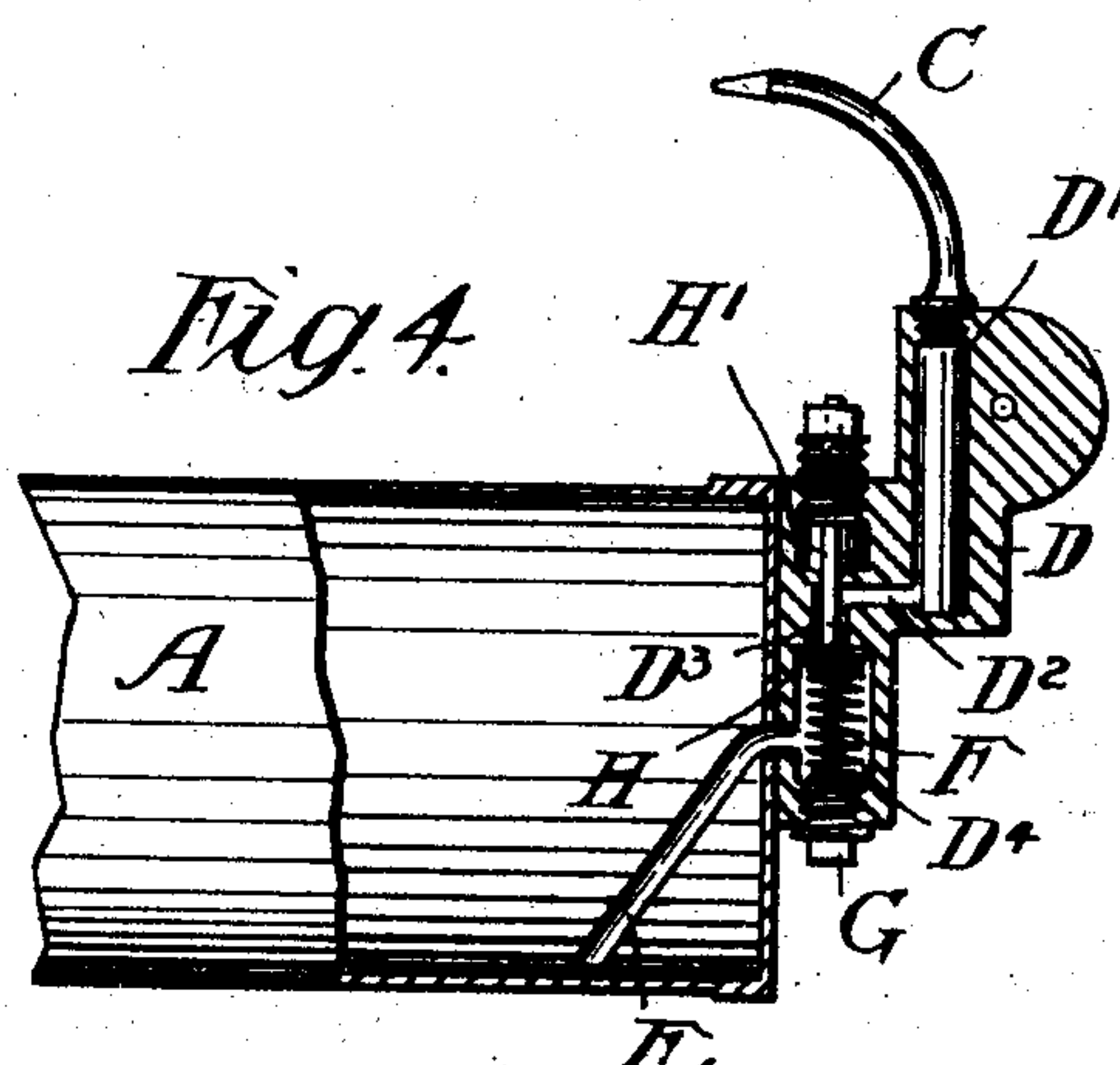
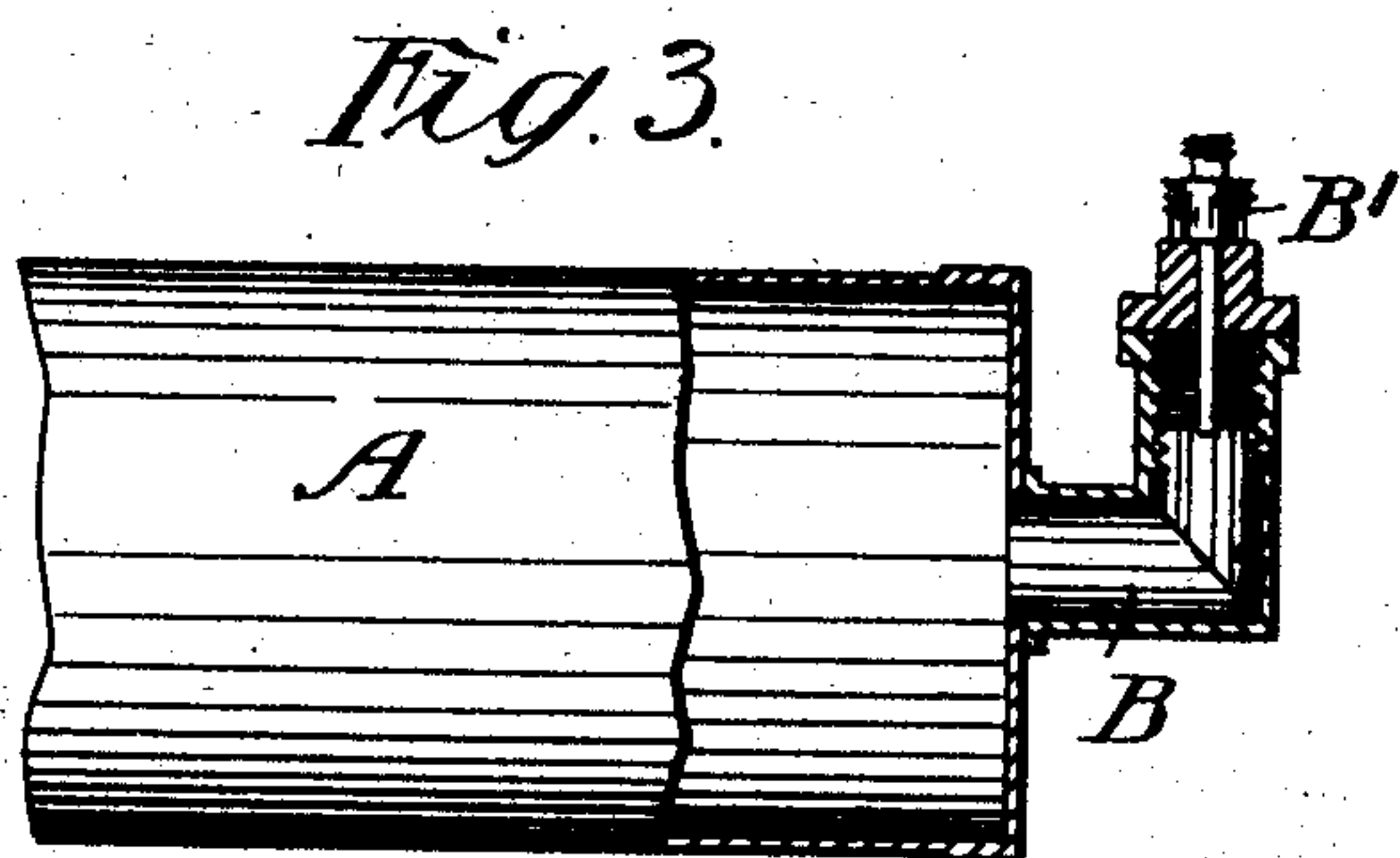
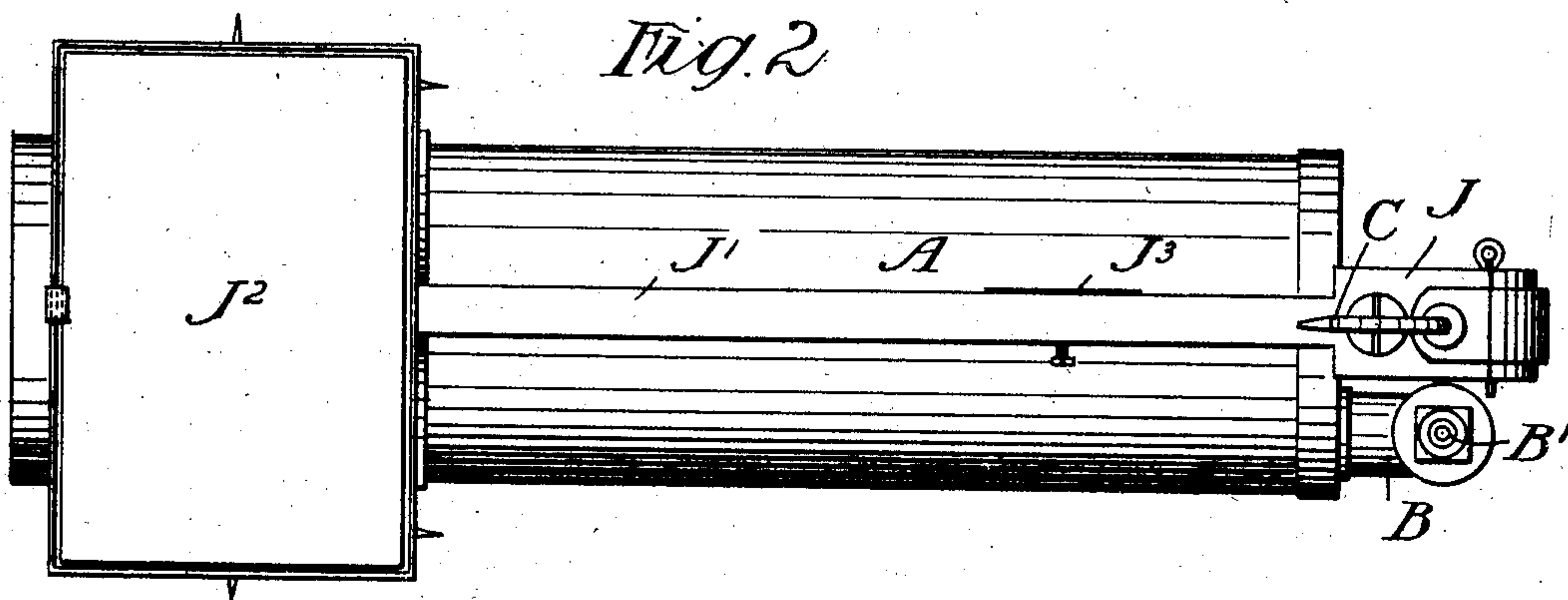
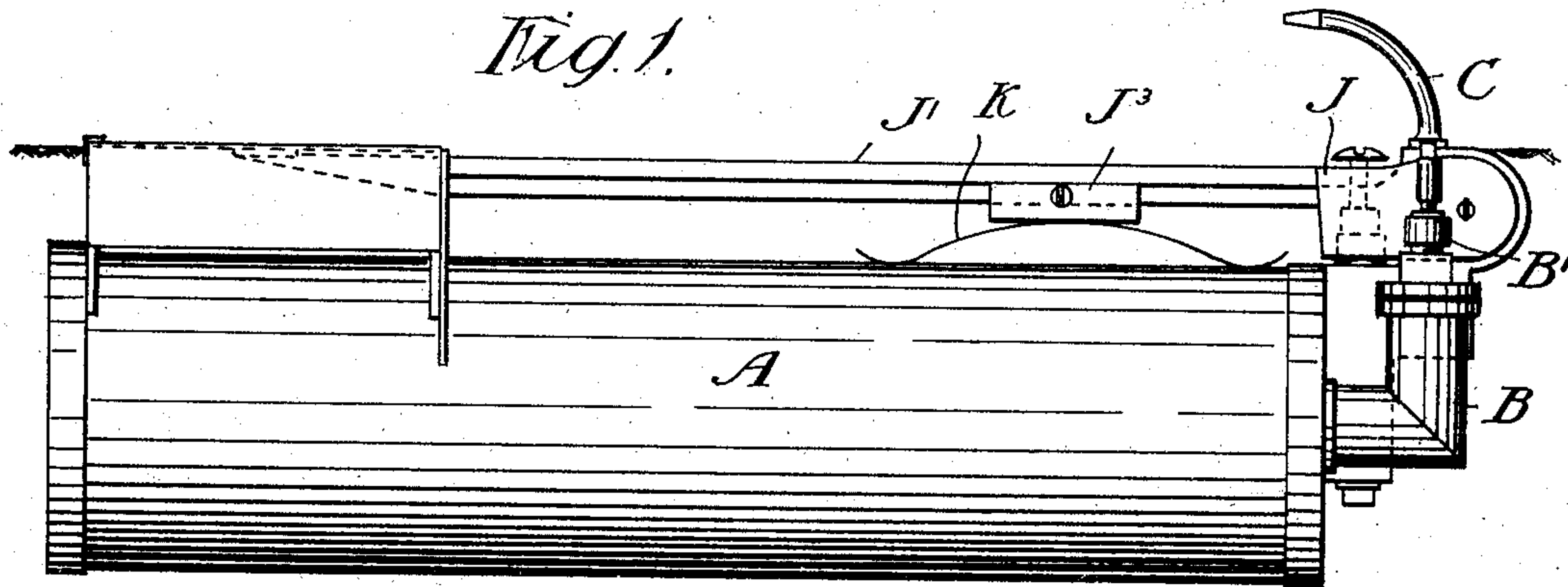
No. 768,620.

PATENTED AUG. 30, 1904.

B. PARKER.
MEANS FOR DESTROYING ANIMALS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES

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BENJAMIN PARKER, OF COIMADAI, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

MEANS FOR DESTROYING ANIMALS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,620, dated August 30, 1904.

Application filed December 8, 1903. Serial No. 184,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN PARKER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Coimadai, in the State of Victoria, Australia, have invented a new and useful Means for Destroying Animals, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been devised to provide a means for destroying undesirable animals, such as rabbits, foxes, and like vermin. I employ a flat plate set on the end of a lever. Said lever at the opposite end opens into the valve of a cylinder containing compressed air or gas and allows a squirt to escape through a small nozzle placed slightly above the ground and pointed toward said plate. Poisoned liquid is contained in an adjacent cylinder, and the air escaping causes a small quantity to be squirted out therewith when the plate is depressed by the weight of the rabbit passing over same.

The plate is placed in the track, preferably near the mouth of the burrow, and the whole arranged so that the liquid squirts from the nozzle onto the body of the animal, who endeavors to remove such liquid by licking the part, and thus becomes poisoned and dies.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the apparatus; Fig. 2, a plan of same; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section taken at one end of the apparatus, and Fig. 4 a similar section showing other parts.

A represents a cylinder or reservoir that contains poisoned liquid, and B a pipe-elbow that enters the cylinder and carries a valve B', such as that used in connection with the pneumatic tires of bicycles. By means of this valve and a hand-pump air can be supplied under pressure into the space above the liquid in the cylinder. Attached to the end of this cylinder also is piping D, having connected passage-ways D' D² D³ D⁴. The piping carries a tube C, bent and directed toward the opposite end of the cylinder and terminating as a squirt-nozzle. Communication is formed between the cylinder A and D⁴ by small pipe E. The passage-way D⁴ forms a chamber for a valve H and contains a spiral spring F beneath same and is closed by a cap G. The valve is supported by valve-rod H', that passes through

the passage-way D³. The valve is actuated by pressure upon the valve-rod. The piping D has hinged to it a block J, that is connected by an arm J' to plate J². Beneath the arm J² is a block J³, that bears upon a flat spring K. The valve-rod projects into a recess in the block J and is actuated by a downward pressure of this block when a weight is on the plate J².

The machine is placed with the plate J² set in a horizontal position at the ground-level beside a burrow of the rabbits or other suitable place. The rabbits as they pass over and tread upon the plate J² will depress same, so that the hinged block J will act upon the rod H' to open the valve D⁴ and the air-pressure within the cylinder will cause the liquid to be forced up through the pipe E and passages D³, D², and D' and out by the pipe C. The pipe C is directed toward the plate J², so that immediately the pressure is put upon such plate a squirt or spray of the liquid will be forced out by the tubes E onto the rabbit. The rabbit thus receives the spray of poisoned liquid and, it has been found, will be poisoned by licking the same from its coat. In lieu of air I reserve to myself the use of any other suitable gas under pressure to expel the poisoned liquid.

I would have it clearly understood that I do not confine myself rigidly to placing the plate or plates at the mouth of the burrow, as I may in some cases place them in a newly-cut furrow or a like convenient position.

The liquid will preferably contain a solution of arsenic, strychnine, or other poisonous or corrosive matter of sufficient strength to kill the animal.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Means for destroying rabbits consisting of a chamber containing poisonous liquid and a tube therefrom with nozzle directed toward the chamber and means whereby the rabbit or animal by its weight will cause liquid to squirt from the chamber onto itself.

2. In combination, a reservoir to contain poisoned liquid, means for supplying air under pressure to the reservoir, a squirt-tube connected with the reservoir, a valve connected

with the squirt-tube and a foot-plate arranged to operate the valve on pressure being applied to it substantially as and for the purposes described.

- 5 3. In combination, a reservoir A to contain poisoned liquid, a pipe B with valve for the supply of air to the reservoir, a squirt-tube C connected to the reservoir by piping D, provided with passage-ways, a spring-valve H in
10 one of the passage-ways, a foot-plate J² hinged by arm J' and block J to the reservoir and

arranged to operate the valve on pressure being applied to it substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name 15 to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BENJAMIN PARKER.

Witnesses:

A. HARKER,

A. T. MADDEN.