A. B. HENDRYX.

Bird-Cage.

No. 211,511. Patented Jan. 21, 1879.

fig. 1

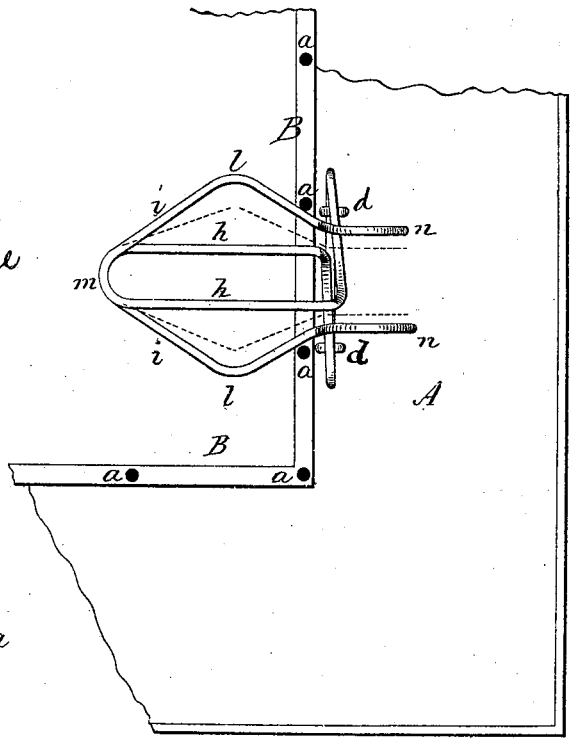


fig. 4

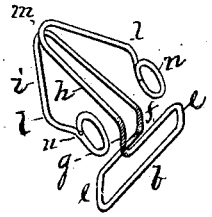


fig. 2

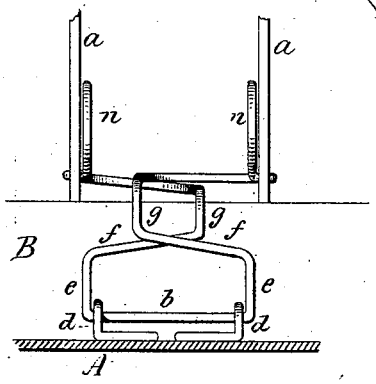
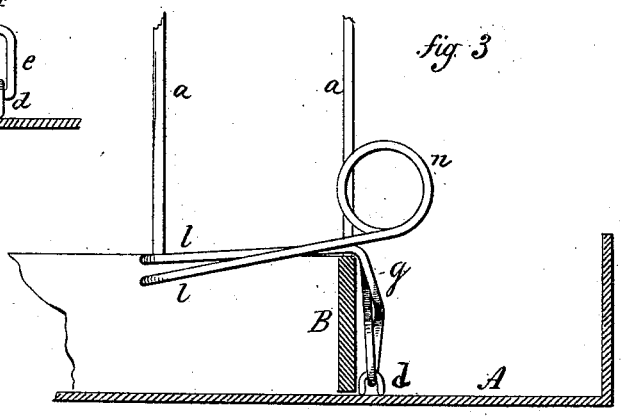


fig. 3



Witnesses:

J. N. Shumway

C. A. Wilson.

Andrew B. Hendryx

Inventor.

By Atty

Wm. Edmonds.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW B. HENDRYX, OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN BIRD-CAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **211,511**, dated January 21, 1879; application filed December 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

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

Figure 1, a plan view; Fig. 2, a view from the outside; Fig. 3, a side view; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the hook detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in hooks for securing the bottom to bird-cages, so that it may be easily removed or as easily replaced; and it consists in the construction of the hook, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the projecting portion of the pan or bottom; B, the base of the frame, to which the vertical wires *a a* are attached at the lower end.

The hook is made from a single piece of wire and bent, leaving the center portion, *b*, straight, and so as to form the pintle of the hinge, and is secured to the base A by ears *d*, or otherwise, but so as to turn freely.

From the hinging-points the wire turns up nearly vertical, as at *e;* thence inward, as at *f*, the parts crossing each other; then again vertical, as at *g;* thence turned inward, as at *h*, Fig. 1, the two parts substantially parallel to each other; then each returned, as at *i*, expanding to a width at *l* greater than the distance between the wires; thence turned toward each other and outward to form handles *n*, the handles being free to be moved toward each other, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1, the bending of the wire at the point *m* giving the requisite spring to enable the points *l l* to be brought toward each other, so as to pass between the wires, and then expand, as shown.

The expanding or projecting portions *l l* cause an interlocking with the wires, as shown, so that the accidental displacement of the hook is impossible.

To engage the bottom with the body of the cage, it is only necessary to arrange it in position and force the spring-hooks through between the wires to interlock, as before described; and to remove the bottom, simply compress the handles *n n* together and withdraw the hooks from between the wires.

The engagement of the bottom with the body of the cage may be made by arranging the hooks at opposite points, or the stationary hooks may be applied at one point and the spring-hooks opposite.

While it is preferable to make the first bends, *f* and *g*, as described, inasmuch as it adds materially to the elasticity of the hook, those bends may be dispensed with, retaining only the inward projections *h h*, expanding portions *l l*, and handles *n n*, together with the hinging-bar.

I claim—

The herein-described hook or fastening for a bird-cage bottom, made from a single piece of wire hinged to the bottom, turned inward, and re-turned outward, expanding to form the projections *l l*, thence contracted and extended outward to form the handles *n n*, substantially as described.

ANDREW B. HENDRYX.

Witnesses:

HENRY C. LATHAM,

J. LA F. KING.