

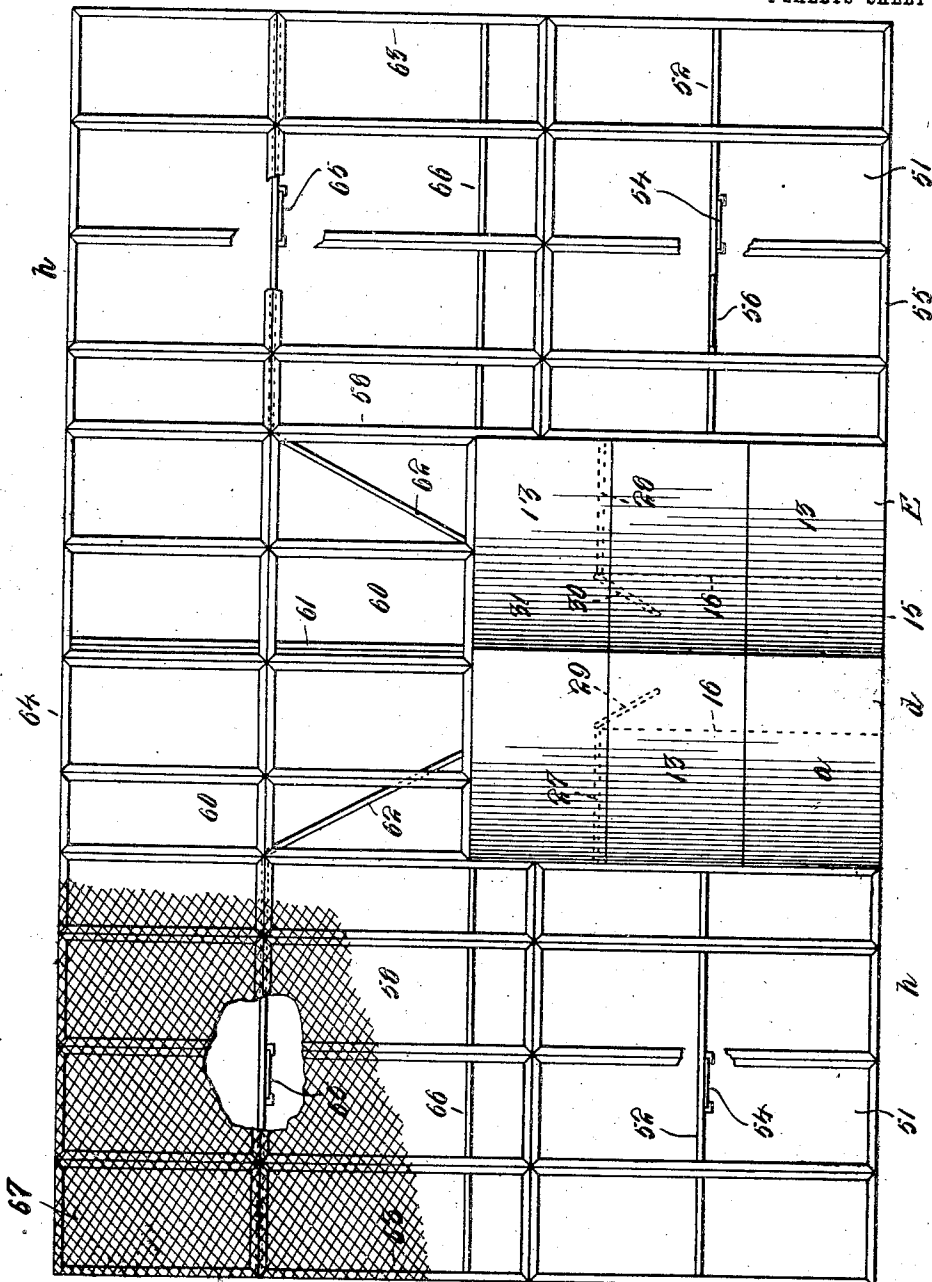
E. A. OTT.
POULTRY HOUSE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1911.

1,050,682.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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FIG. 1

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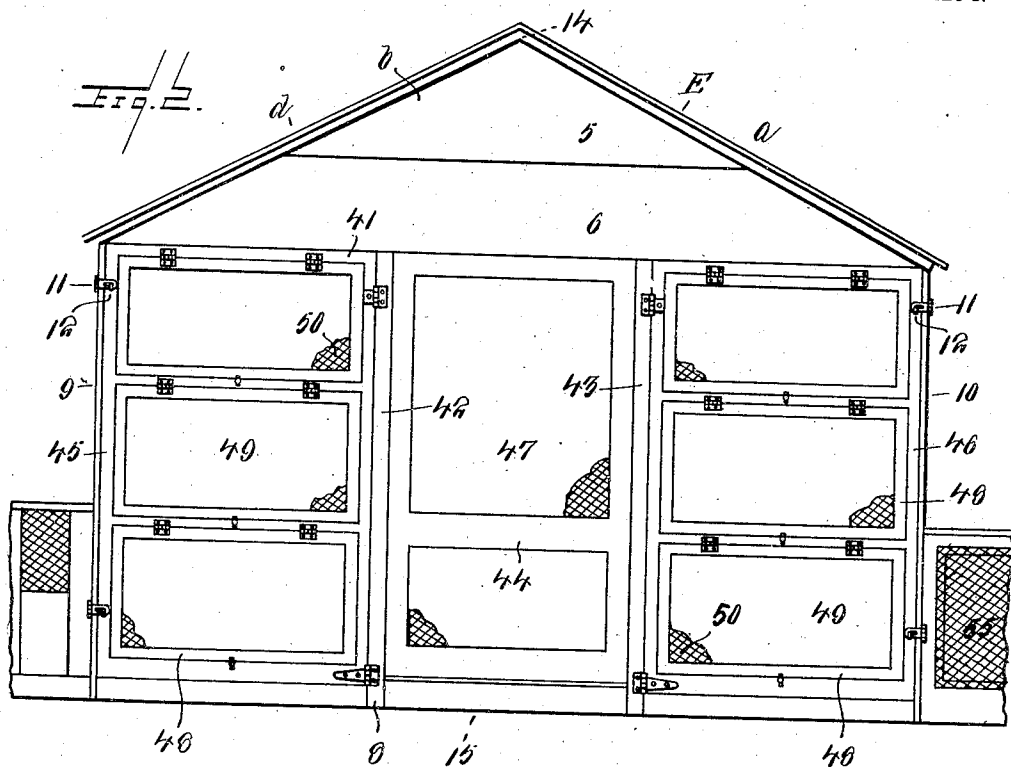


Fig. 5.

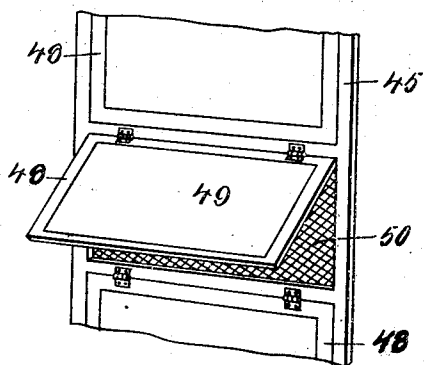
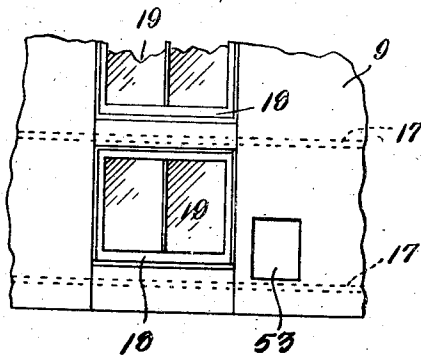


Fig. 6.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 3.

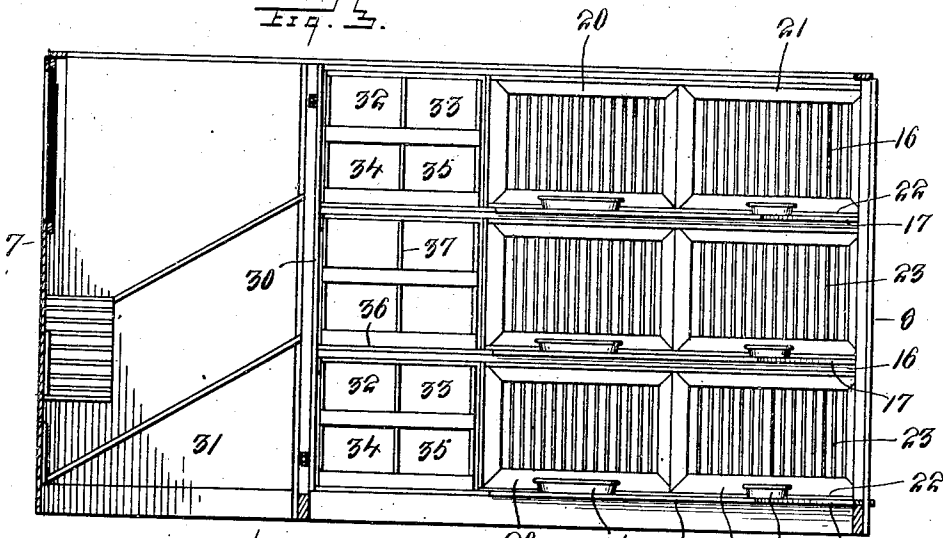


Fig. 10.

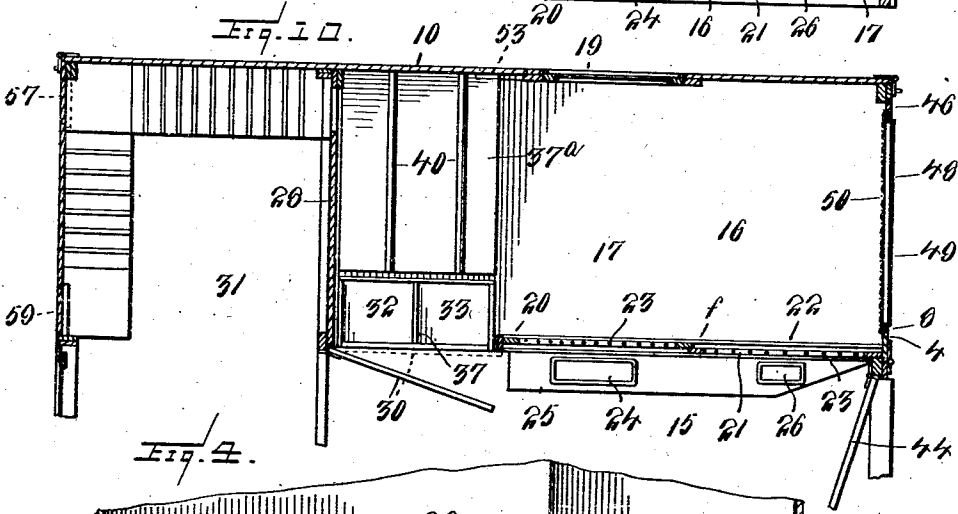
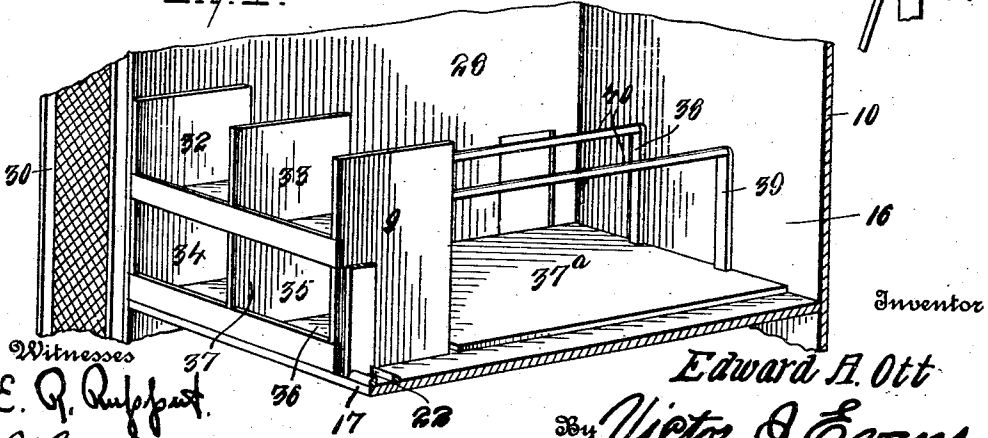


Fig. 4.



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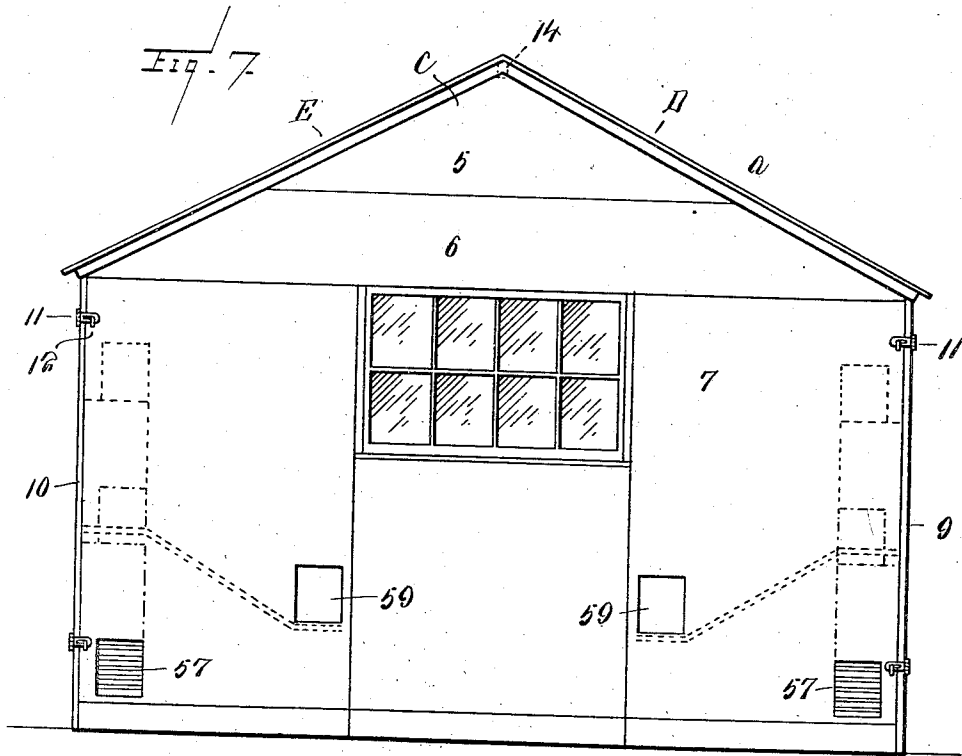


FIG. 8.

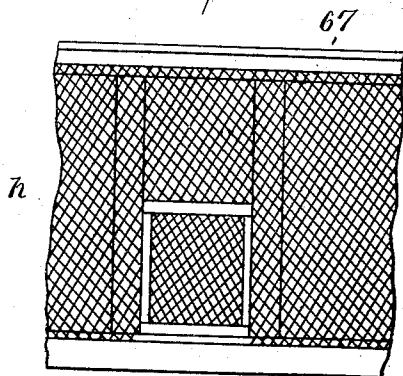
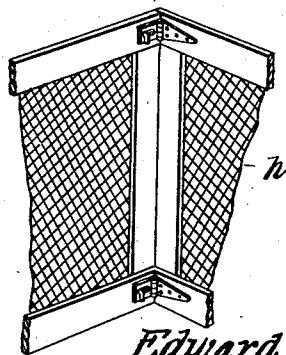


FIG. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. OTT, OF WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

POULTRY-HOUSE.

1,050,682.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. OTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waukegan, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Poultry-Houses, of which the following is a specification.

One object of the invention is to reduce to a minimum the size of those segregators which are chiefly used in line-breeding of fowls.

Other objects will appear and be better understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a plan of the device partly in section. Fig. 2 is a detail front elevation. Fig. 3 is a section taken on a vertical line through the center of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective of the inner end portion of one of the compartments. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective of the front wall and one of the supplemental closures. Fig. 6 is a detail side elevation of one side portion of the house showing the entrance door to one of the runways. Fig. 7 is a detail elevation of the rear wall of the coop showing the entrances to other runways. Fig. 8 is a detail side elevation of one of the runway partitions showing the trap-door through which communication is established with the adjacent partition. Fig. 9 is a detail perspective of one corner of one of the runway compartments showing the means for connecting the side walls of said compartment. Fig. 10 is a sectional plan taken through the upper compartment in Fig. 3.

The house *a* is of the knocked-down type, its front gable *b* and rear gable *c* being preferably formed of two sections 5 and 6 and supported by the end walls 7 and 8 which latter are connected to the side walls 9 and 10 in any preferred manner such as by jointed hasps 11 secured to the side walls which engage with pivoted keepers 12 secured to the end walls. The slant sides *d* and *e* of the roof are supported by the gables and each side is herein shown as made up of a plurality of sections 13 which are connected at their upper ends to the usual stringer 14 and at their lower ends are connected to the upper ends of the side walls 9 and 10.

On either side of a central alley 15 are

arranged a plurality of superimposed compartments 16. For purposes of illustration three compartments are disposed on either side of the alley 15, but it is to be understood, however, that I am not to be limited to this showing since the number of compartments may be increased or diminished as desired. The side walls 9 and 10 form the outer sides of the compartments 16 and the floors 17 of the said compartments are positioned a considerable distance below the lower sides 18 of glass windows 19 arranged in the sides 9 and 10 so that young chicks may not huddle against the glass windows in cold weather. The inner side walls *f* of the compartments may each be formed of a pair of sections 20 and 21 which are adapted to slide longitudinally in grooved strips 22 arranged adjacent to the inner sides of the bottoms 17, the said strips 22 having parallel grooves so that the sections 20 and 21 may slide relatively to each other. As shown the sections 20 and 21 are each formed with a plurality of spaced bars 23 between which the fowl may insert their heads in order to feed from the receptacles 24 herein shown as arranged on the marginal portions 25 of the floors which project beyond the sections 20 and 21 the said marginal portions 25 also supporting suitable receptacles 26 for holding water.

When the sections 20 and 21 are extended, the end of one of said sections will bear on the front wall of the house while the inner end of the other section will be spaced from the inner end of the floor, for a purpose hereinafter described. The floors 17 are less in length than the length of the house and the vertical partitions 27 and 28 correspond in width to the width of the floors and form permanent closures for the ends of the compartments 16. A pair of swinging doors 29 and 30 are hinged to the adjacent sides of the partitions 27 and 28, and when these doors are closed and in alinement with the said partitions they will form closures for the inner end of the alley 15, while the space 31 in the rear of the building and behind the partitions 27 and 28 may be used as a storage room for feed and the like. The doors 29 and 30 when open and at right angles to the partitions 27 and 28 form extensions of the inner sections 20 of the side walls and provide closures for the space be-

tween the said inner ends of the sections and partitions 27 and 28, it being understood that the doors correspond in length to the combined heights or depths of the compartments on either side of the alley.

Arranged at the rear of each compartment is a unit *g* herein shown to consist of a pair of upper compartments 32 and 33 which overlie similar compartments 34 and 35 each of these compartments providing a nest. It will be seen that the compartments are formed by a horizontal bottom portion 36 from the middle portion of which extend vertical partitions 37. The unit *g* extends into the space between the inner section 20 of the side and adjacent partition and when the doors 29 and 30 are open as previously stated they will form closures for the sides of the compartments adjacent to the alley 15. With this construction it will be seen that access to the nests may be had by closing or partially closing either or both of the doors 29 and 30.

Arranged in the space between the unit *g* and outer side wall of the compartments are drop-boards 37^a to which are secured the downturned end portions 38 and 39 of the perches 40. It may here be stated that the units are removable from the positions shown through the spaces into which they extend when the doors are closed, and the said drop-boards and perches are likewise removable through the said spaces after the units have been removed. With this construction it will be seen that the drop-boards and perches may be removed for cleaning whenever desired.

The front wall 8 is herein shown to consist of a frame 41 having spaced uprights 42 and 43 on either side of its middle portion which provide the sides of a frame for a swinging door 44 at the outer end of the alley 15. The panels or sections 45 and 46 are hinged on their inner sides to the uprights 42 and 43 and are adapted when closed to form closures for the outer ends of the compartments 16. With this structure it will be seen that entrance to the alley is gained through the door opening and the litter from the floors may be readily removed when the panels or sections 45 and 46 are opened outwardly. The door 44 is preferably though not necessarily formed of an open frame having a canvas covering 47. By the provision of this covering sufficient ventilation is insured to the fowl in the house. For additionally ventilating the house I provide each section 45 and 46 with a plurality of swinging frames 48. The frames 48 are covered with canvas as at 49 and each frame forms a closure for one of the compartments 16. It will be seen that each of the panels or sections 45 and 46 is covered with mesh wire 50 so that when the frames 48 are swung outwardly the com-

partments will be ventilated and the fowl therein prevented from escaping or passing through the ends of the compartments.

As shown in Fig. 1 I provide a plurality of runways *h* at the opposite sides and at the rear of the house *a*. The runways 51 arranged at either side of the house are each divided into two compartments by means of a partition or wall 52. Access to the compartments 51 from the interior of the house is had through vertical sliding doors 53 which normally close door openings in the sides 9 and 10 of the house and in the lower compartments thereof. Vertical sliding doors 54 are arranged in the partitions 52 and control communication between the compartments of the runways. The front and side walls of the runways 51 are of mesh wire 55 and so also is the partition 52 of mesh wire such as shown at 56. At the rear corner portions of the house *a* are sliding doors 57 which control communication between the feed room and runways 58 extending from the rear corners of the house *a*. Sliding doors 59 formed in the rear wall 7 control communication between the feed room and angular-shaped runways 60 extending from the rear of the house *a*. The runways 60 are divided by a partition 61 of mesh wire extending from the central portion of the rear wall 7 and the runways 58 and 60 are divided by angular-shaped screen wire partitions 62 which extend from the rear wall 7 to the mesh wire side walls 63. The side walls 63 are connected by a rear wall 64 of screen wire to which the partition 61 is also connected. The partitions 62 have sliding doors 65 which control communication between the partitions 58 and 60, and partitions 66 of screen wire divide the compartments 58 from the side runways. With this construction it will be seen that a runway is provided for each compartment in the house, whereby, the fowls may be segregated when in the open air. A mesh wire covering 67 is provided for all the compartments and prevents the entrance of birds or other fowl from without the compartments or runways. By virtue of the various sliding doors in the runways the compartments thereof may be thrown into communication whenever desired.

With the construction described it will be readily seen that the device is particularly adapted for line-breeding and when the nests and drop-boards are removed brooders may be located in their stead. This construction, however, is simply suggestive and may or may not be employed as desired. It will be further observed that the lower sides of the frames 48 and also those of the sections 20 and 21 are relatively wide so as to prevent the fowls in the compartments of the house from removing the litter

through the sides or ends of the compartments.

Although I have shown and described a preferred form of the device it is to be understood that I am not to be limited to the specific structure nor to the arrangement of parts herein shown and described since various changes may be made, in the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What I claim as new is:

1. A poultry house having a central alley and a plurality of superimposed compartments, the outer side walls of the said compartments forming the side walls of the house and the inner side walls of the compartments including slidable sections and pivoted doors which latter are adapted when

20 moved in one position to form portions of the opposite sides of the alley and when moved in another position to form a closure for one end of the alley.

2. A poultry house having a central alley, a room at one end of the alley, and a plurality of superimposed compartments con- 25 forming in length to the length of the alley, the inner side walls of said compartments including slidable sections and pivoted doors which latter are adapted when moved into 30 one position to cut off communication between the alley and the room.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD A. OTT.

Witnesses:

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MARION S. RICKEL.