

(No Model.)

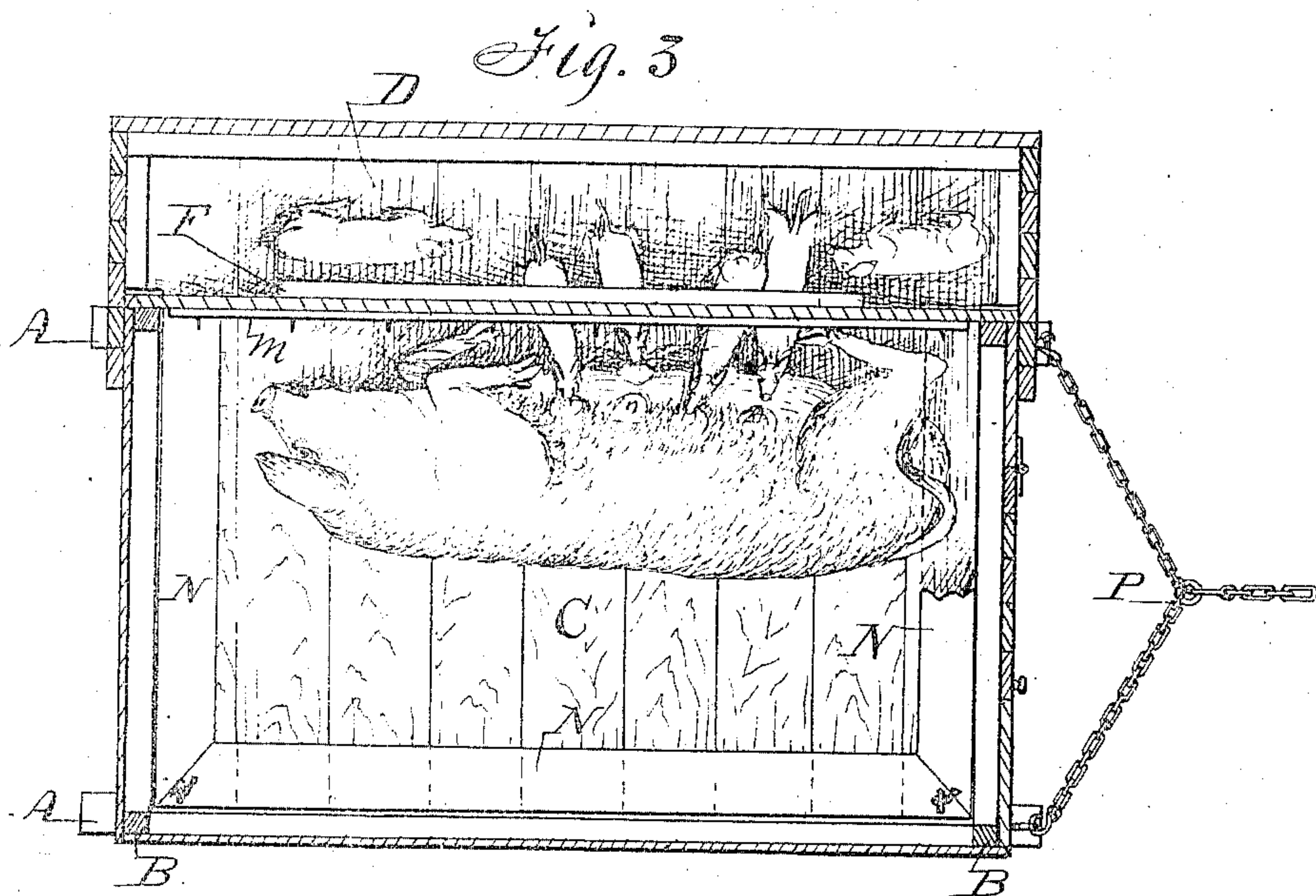
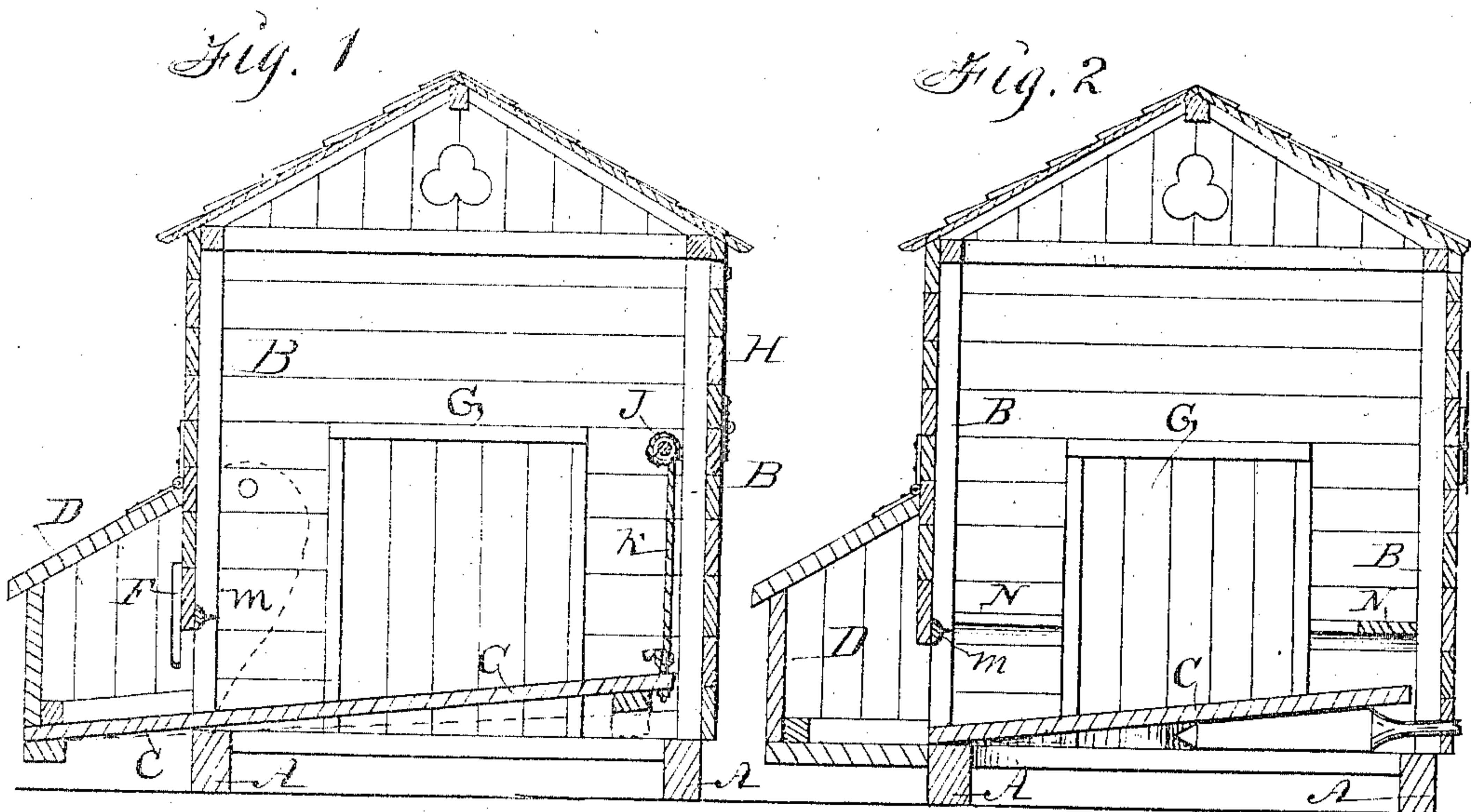
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. C. & Z. S. RANDLEMAN.

PIG PEN.

No. 391,858.

Patented Oct. 30, 1888.



Witnesses:

A. H. Orwig.

M. P. Smith.

Inventors: Martin C. Randleman

Zouave S. Randleman

By Thomas G. Orwig, Atty.

(No Model.)

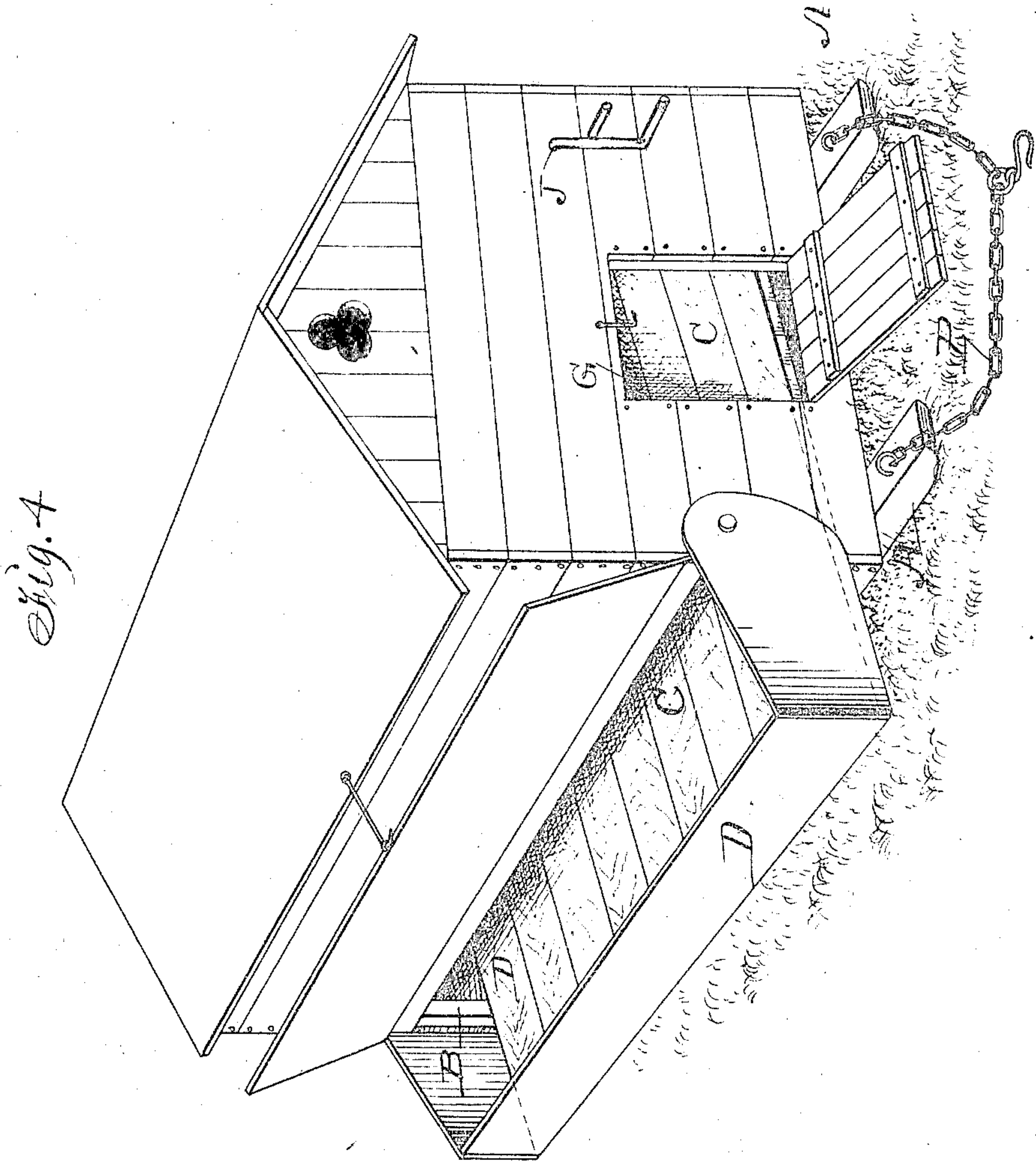
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M. C. & Z. S. RANDLEMAN.

PIG PEN.

No. 391,858.

Patented Oct. 30, 1888.



Witnesses:
O. V. Stiles.
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Inventors: Martin C. Randleman
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By Thomas G. Orwig, Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN C. RANDLEMAN, AND ZOUAVE S. RANDLEMAN, OF CARLISLE, IOWA.

PIG-PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 391,858, dated October 30, 1888.

Application filed July 2, 1888. Serial No. 278,871. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARTIN C. RANDLEMAN and ZOUAVE S. RANDLEMAN, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Carlisle, in the county of Warren and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hog-Pens, of which the following is a specification.

Our object is to prevent the loss of pigs incident to their getting under their mothers immediately after birth and when they are too small and weak to move out of the way when she lies down.

Our invention consists in the construction and combination of an adjustable floor, a pig-receptacle, and guards with a hog-pen, as hereinafter set forth, in such a manner that a brooding-sow will be influenced thereby to lie down in such a position relative to the pig-receptacle that her pigs will naturally gravitate into the receptacle, from whence they can get access to and nourishment from the mother without being liable to get under her and be smothered and killed by her weight.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical transverse sectional view of one of our pens, having a hinged and adjustable floor and a pig-receptacle carried by the floor. Fig. 2 is a modification of Fig. 1, in which the floor is not hinged and the pig-receptacle is fixed to the pen. Fig. 3 is a top view showing the position of the sow relative to the pig-receptacle, as required to nurse and protect the pigs. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a complete portable pen.

A are the sills, and B the corner-posts, of a frame, that may vary in size as desired, and to which walls and a roof are fixed in any suitable way.

C is a loose adjustable floor, that extends into or through an opening in the bottom of one of the side walls. In communication with this opening, and in combination with the walls and floor of the pen, is a pig-receptacle, D, into which the pigs will naturally slide and tumble immediately after birth. A hinged door or roof on top of the receptacle allows access to the pigs.

F is a sliding door, by means of which communication can be closed between the pig-receptacle and the pen whenever desired.

G is a door through which the sow can pass in and out of the pen.

H is a door or hinged section of the wall. In Fig. 1 the end pieces of the pig-receptacle extend inward and overlap the end walls of the pen, as indicated by dotted line in Fig. 1, in such a manner that they can be pivoted to the walls and the floor and receptacle jointly suspended thereby.

J represents a rotating shaft in bearings formed in or fixed to the wall of the pen.

K are ropes or chains fixed to the shaft J and the floor C in such a manner that the floor can be readily raised and lowered thereby, as required, to regulate the inclination of the floor relative to the pig-receptacle.

In Fig. 2 a wedge is substituted for the rotating shaft as a means for adjusting the inclination of the floor.

M represents a barbed strip of wood fixed on the inside of the wall over the opening that communicates with the pig-receptacle, for the purpose of preventing the sow from lying too close to the opening in the wall.

N are guards fixed to the inside of the wall, that will allow pigs to find shelter in which they will be protected when their mother moves about or lies down.

P represents a device attached to the sills of the pen in such a manner that a horse can be attached and the pen moved about upon the sills, which will serve as runners.

We are aware that hog-pens have been built upon sills or runners, so they could be moved about; that floors of hog-traps have been adjustable, and fixed floors in hog-pens have been inclined, and triangular-shaped partitions have been fixed on the floor and against the wall to protect pigs; but our combination of an adjustable floor and pig-receptacle and continuous guards with the walls of a hog-pen is novel and greatly advantageous.

We claim as our invention—

1. A hog-pen having an inclined floor, an elongated opening in the wall at the lower edge of the inclined floor to allow the passage of pigs, and a pig-receptacle on the outside of the wall and at the lower edge of the inclined floor, for the purposes stated.

2. A hog-pen having an inclined floor, guards fixed against the walls at some distance above

the floor, and a pig-receptacle on the outside of the wall and at the lower edge of the inclined floor, having communication with the inclined floor through an opening in the wall that will
5 allow pigs to pass from the inclined floor into the receptacle, in the manner set forth, for the purposes stated.

3. The floor C, the pig-receptacle D, having end pieces pivoted to the end walls of a hog-

pen, and the rotating shaft J, connected with the floor by means of ropes, straps, or chains, substantially as shown and described, for the purposes stated.

MARTIN C. RANDLEMAN.

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Witnesses:

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