

No. 638,108.

Patented Nov. 28, 1899.

W. S. FURNAS.
FATTENING BOOTH FOR POULTRY.

(Application filed Mar. 16, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

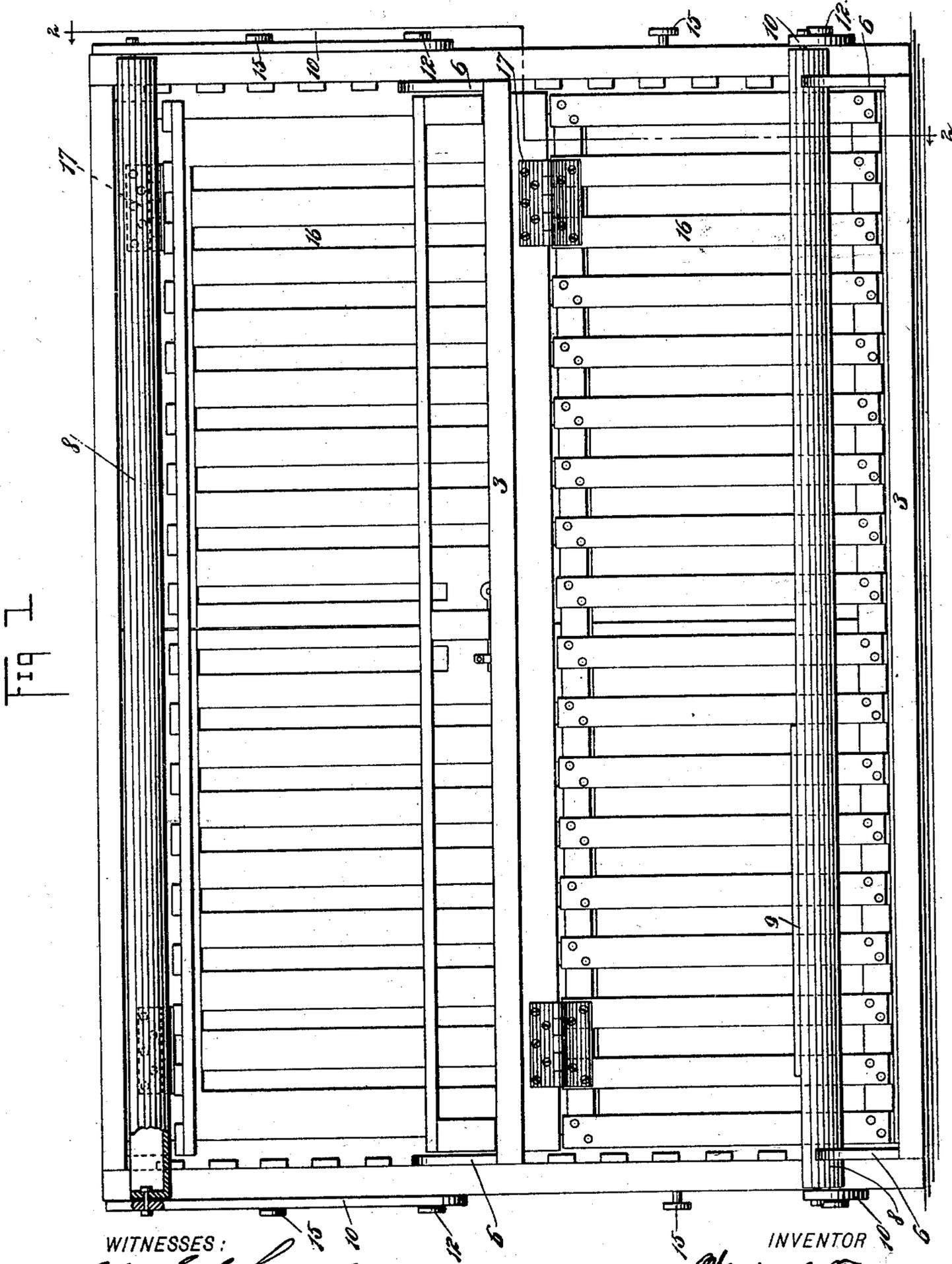


Fig 1

WITNESSES:
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Dane B. Owens.

INVENTOR
Walter S. Furnas
BY *[Signature]*
ATTORNEYS.

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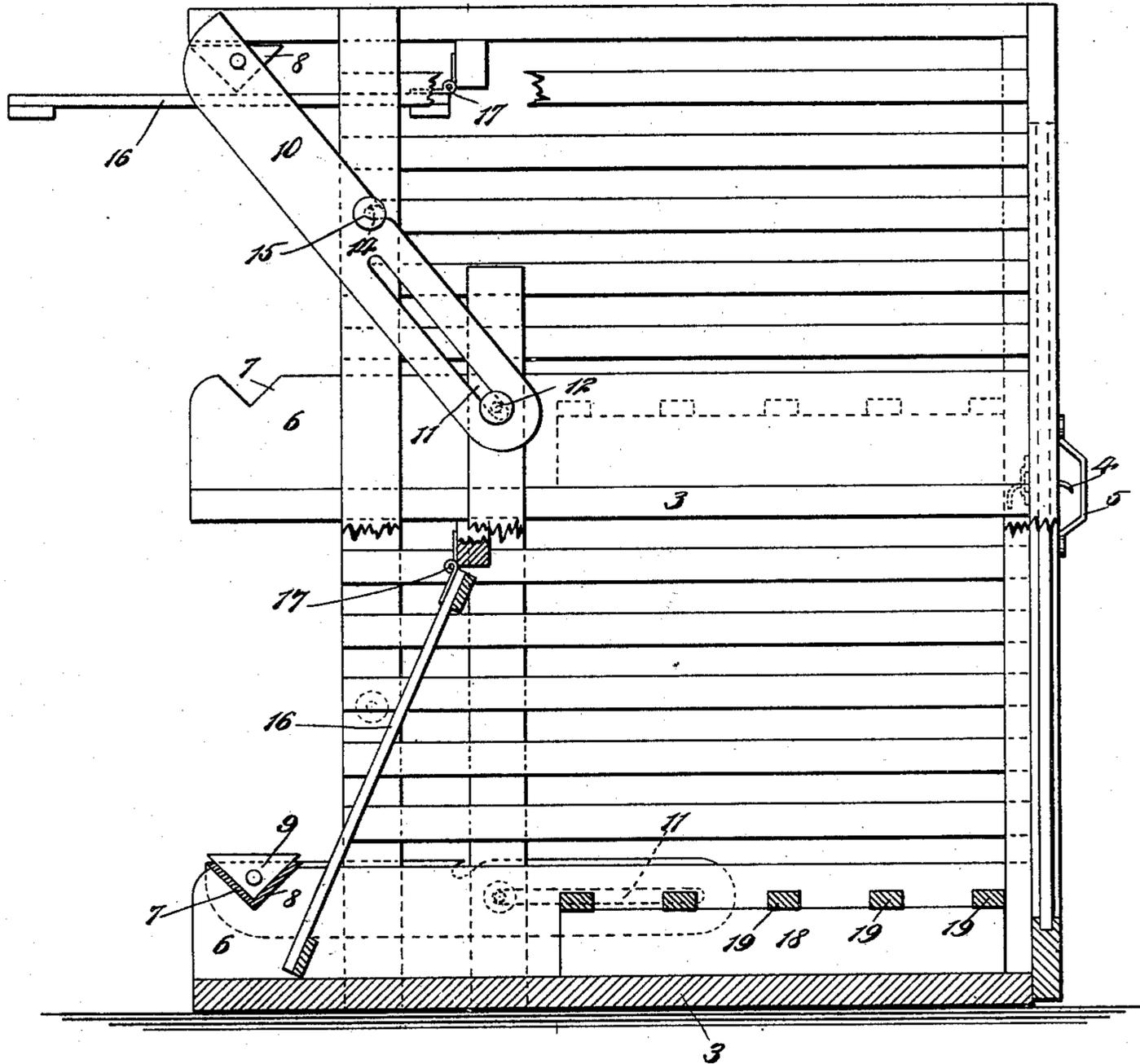
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig 2



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER S. FURNAS, OF LISBON, IOWA.

FATTENING-BOOTH FOR POULTRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 638,108, dated November 28, 1899.

Application filed March 16, 1899. Serial No. 709,280. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER S. FURNAS, of Lisbon, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Stationary Fattening-Booth for Poultry, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a fattening-booth in which fowls are to be kept for fattening the fowls and also for holding them until a favorable opportunity of selling them arises; and the object of the invention is to provide means for insuring the health of the fowls, which is effected by peculiar devices for keeping the coop clean and for providing proper air and feed.

This specification is the disclosure of one form of my invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

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 both views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the invention, and Fig. 2 is an end elevation with parts in section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

The structure may be made of any height and length, embodying any number of separate coops or wards, each adapted to contain one or more fowls of any sort. The drawings show two coops arranged one above the other, and each coop has an imperforate floor 3. The end walls are stationary and may be formed of slats, as shown in the drawings, or of imperforate material, as desired. The rear walls are formed of slats, and the walls are mounted on hinges, so that they may be opened and closed when desired. The sections of the walls are provided with latches 4 and hand-grasps 5 for securing and manipulating the sections of the walls.

The bottom of each coop is extended forwardly beyond the coop and is provided at each end of the coop with upwardly-extending washboards 6, formed with notches 7, which notches are adapted to carry the horizontal troughs 8, that extend transversely in front of the coops, and are adapted to receive the specially-constructed feed and water receptacles 9, as indicated in the drawings. By constructing these feed and water receptacles separate from the troughs 8 the receptacles

may be readily sterilized and cleansed, thus insuring absolute cleanliness in feeding the poultry, which I regard as essential to the proper care thereof.

The troughs 8 are pivoted at each end to arms 10, which are two for each trough, and are provided with longitudinally-extending slots 11, respectively receiving pins 12, rigidly held at the outer side of each end of the box. By these means the arms 10, with the troughs attached thereto, may be lowered to the position shown at the lower part of Fig. 1, in which position the troughs 8 are seated in the notches 7 of the washboards 6, or, if desired, the arms may be raised, as shown in the upper part of Fig. 2, in which position the troughs will be held at the tops of the coops. To hold the arms in the latter position, each arm is provided with an undercut notch 14, adapted to engage with a coacting pin 15. The pins 15 are one for each arm 10 and are secured to the ends of the coop, as shown. The front walls 16 of the coops are formed of slats and are mounted on the coops to swing by means of hinges 17, such walls swinging as indicated in the drawings. The hinges 17 are located at the upper edges of the fronts 16, so that the said fronts may swing upwardly, as shown at the upper part of the drawings. When the walls are lowered, as shown in the lower part of the drawings, the troughs 8 will extend across the fronts of the coops and serve to prevent the outward movement of the fronts thereof; but when the troughs are raised the fronts 16 of the coops may also be raised.

The bottoms 3 of the coops are arranged so that they may be readily cleaned to rid the coops of dirt and other impurities, and in the rear part of each coop is situated a roost for the fowls. These roosts are preferably removable and comprise sills 18, located, respectively, adjacent to the ends of the coops and joined to each other by bars 19, on which the fowls may rest. This prevents the necessity of the fowls continuing on the floors 3, which increases the hygienic advantages of the invention. The fowls may descend from the roost and go forward to the walls 16, through the slats of which they may be fed from the troughs 8. In the care of poultry it is necessary that the fowls be kept in the cleanest

manner, to the end that the meat may have the proper flavor and purity. The principal purposes of my invention are to attain this simple cleanliness which is so desirable. The coops may be situated in any desired place and arranged in any convenient or desired manner. By having both the backs and fronts of the coops movable the coops may be readily reached for cleaning them out.

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

1. A poultry-coop, having a swinging wall, and a trough normally in the path of the wall, to prevent movement thereof and capable of moving out of the path of said wall to release the same.

2. A poultry-coop, having a swinging wall, arms mounted to move on the coop, and a trough carried by the arms normally in the path of the wall to prevent movement thereof, the trough being capable of moving out of the path of the swinging wall to release the same.

3. A poultry-coop, having slotted arms, pins secured to the coop and fitted in the slots of the arms, whereby the arms are mounted to swing and to slide, and a trough carried by the arms.

4. A poultry-coop, having a stationary portion with a recess formed therein, an elongated trough, and a swinging arm running transversely of the trough, to which arm the trough is pivoted, the trough and arm being movable vertically in a line transversely of the trough to place the trough in and out of the recess in said stationary portion of the coop.

5. A poultry-coop, having slotted arms, pins secured to the coop and received in the slots of the arms, whereby the arms are mounted

to swing and to slide, and a trough pivotally mounted on said arms.

6. In a poultry-coop, the combination of an arm mounted to swing and to slide thereon and having an undercut recess therein, a pin attached to the coop and adapted to be received in the recess to hold the arm, and a trough carried by the arm.

7. A poultry-coop, having a hinged front adapted to swing outwardly and upwardly from the coop, to open the coop, arms mounted on the coop and adapted to swing vertically, and a trough carried by the arms in front of the said hinged front and movable with the arms to positions in and out of the path of the said front.

8. A poultry-coop, having a bottom, and a front wall hinged at its upper edge and swinging downward to closed position, the lower edge of the wall binding against the bottom of the coop when in closed position, a trough extending in front of the movable wall outside of the same, and arms pivotally mounted on the coop and connected with the trough to move the trough vertically in and out of the path of the wall.

9. A poultry-coop, having a front wall hinged at its upper edge, the front wall swinging downward to close the coop and binding against the bottom thereof when in closed position, a trough extending in front of said wall outside thereof, and means for mounting the trough to move in and out of the path of the wall, the trough serving to hold the wall closed when the trough is in closed position.

WALTER S. FURNAS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES WARE,
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