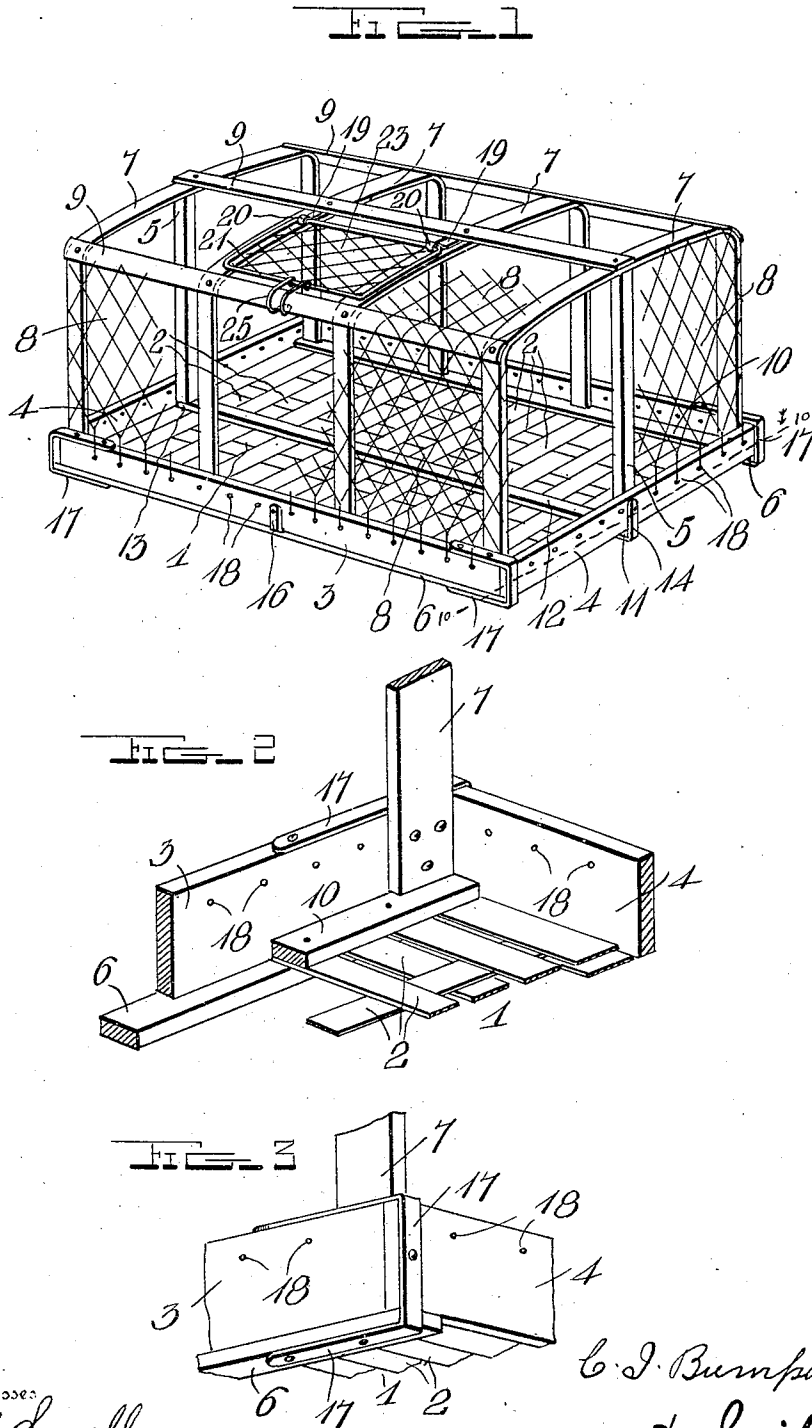


C. I. BUMPASS.
POULTRY COOP.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1909.

939,798.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



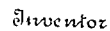
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POULTRY COOP:

939,798.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLIFFORD I. BUMPASS, OF BUMPASS, VIRGINIA.

POULTRY-COOP.

939,798.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLIFFORD I. BUMPASS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bumpass, in the county of Louisa and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Poultry-Coop; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention pertains to a new and useful poultry coop or crate, and is designed primarily for shipping poultry and the like from place to place; it may also be utilized for shipping commodities and the like, if it is so desired by the applicant.

The invention in its broadest aspect, has for its essential object, the provision of a coop of this design which is simple and efficient in its details, and the structure of which is a great improvement over the structure set forth in the Patent Number 592,194. The cost of production of the coop, as hereinafter described and claimed, is much cheaper than the producing of the structure of the above set forth patent.

This invention comprises further objects and combinations of elements which will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and the novel features thereof will be pointed out by the appended claim.

The features and elements and the arrangement thereof, for accomplishing the objects of this device or apparatus, may be changed and varied, that is to say, in an actual reduction to practice, with an understanding that the changes and variations accruing from said reduction to practice are limited to the scope of the appended claim.

To obtain a full and correct understanding of the details of construction, combinations of features, elements and advantages, reference is to be had to the hereinafter set forth description and the accompanying drawings in connection therewith, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved poultry coop, clearly illustrating the novel structure thereof. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one corner of the coop, showing the structure of the bottom of the coop and the said corner. Fig. 3 is a sectional perspective view of another corner of the coop, showing the manner in which the bottom is secured between two strips, and to the sides and the corners of the coop. Fig. 4 is a sec-

tional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, further illustrating the structure of the bottom and one of the ends of the coop. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, which also illustrates the structure of the bottom and one of the sides of the coop. Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are detail perspective views of the transverse metallic bracing strip, the angle slide or end and corner metallic bracing strips. Fig. 9 is a detail view of the hinged closure for the coop. Fig. 10 is a section on line 10—10 of Fig. 1.

In regard to the annexed drawings, 1 designates the bottom of the coop, which is formed of transverse and longitudinal strips of wood or other material 2, which forms a kind of mesh work, as clearly shown in the drawings.

The lower portions of the sides and ends of the coop are composed of strips 3 and 4, the strips 4 are disposed so their end portions engage the ends of the strips 3, that is to say, when they are permanently assembled. Rising from the end strips 4 are posts or standards 5, as shown clearly in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

Secured to the lower edges of the side strips 3 are strips or members 6, upon which the mesh work bottom rests, as will be clearly seen in Fig. 3. Secured to the inner faces of the side strips 3 are the arched members 7, which together with the posts or standards 5 form substantial supporting means for the wire mesh work 8 of the coop, as will be seen clearly in Fig. 1. These arched members 7 are traversed by the strips 9, which also form supporting means for the said wire mesh work. Engaging the inner faces of the side strips 3 and the upper face of the bottom mesh work, and positioned beneath the lower ends of the arched members are the securing strips 10, through which and the bottom, and into the strips 6, sprigs, nails or other fastening means are driven, so as to secure the bottom between the strips 6 and 10, so as to provide a substantial structure.

Extending longitudinally of the coop and positioned above and below the mesh work bottom are strips or binders 11 and 12. The strip 12 has its ends 13 positioned beneath the standards or posts 5, as shown clearly in the drawings, reference being had to Fig. 4 of the drawings, while the strip 11 is secured in place at its ends by the sliding metallic angle members 14, which are secured

by sprigs, nails or other fastening means to the end pieces 4 of the coop. The lower arms or members of the members 14 have sprigs, nails or other fastening means penetrating therethrough, and through the strip 11, the bottom of the coop and the strip 12, so as to securely fasten the bottom and the strips 11 and 12 securely together.

Extending transversely of the bottom of the coop is a metallic strengthening member 15, which is positioned beneath the bottom and above the strips 6 and 11, and its ends 16 are secured by sprigs or other fastening means to the side strips 3 of the coop.

The corners of the coop, which are formed by the side and end strips or pieces 3 and 4, are braced securely together by the U-shaped metallic members 17. These members 17 are secured in place, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, by sprigs or other fastening means.

The members 14 and 17 act as slide plates for the coop, that is to say, when the coop is drawn or shoved across a surface, the wood structure of the coop is prevented from being marred or injured. The strips 6 and 11 act as means for raising the mesh work bottom above a surface on which the coop is adapted to rest, so as to prevent injury to the same.

Adjacent to the upper edges of the strips 3 and 4 apertures 18 are formed, in which the ends of the strands of wire forming the mesh of the coop are positioned, as shown clearly in Fig. 1 of the annexed drawings.

Secured between the upper portions of the central arched members and the central strip 9 are the hinged plates 19, the ends of which are formed into coils to form eyes 20, for

the reception of the strengthening frame 21 of the door 22 of the coop, as shown clearly in the drawings.

Mesh work 23 is secured to the frame of the door in the manner illustrated in the drawings, and pivoted to the frame of the door, as shown at 24, is a catch 25, which is in the form of a loop, designed to engage one of the strips 9, so as to hold the door securely in a locked relation with the coop.

From the foregoing, the essential features, elements and the operation of the device, together with the simplicity thereof, will be clearly apparent.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed, as new and useful, is:—

In a coop, the combination with the slatted bottom, of side and end pieces, strips secured above and below the bottom at either side thereof and adjacent the side pieces, U-shaped slide plates having their lower portions secured to the said strips and having their upper portions secured and braced to the side and end pieces, arched members secured to the side pieces, and having their lower ends engaging said strips, thereby clamping the slatted bottom between said strips, said side pieces having apertures, and a wire mesh work interwoven about the arched members and in engagement with said apertures.

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

CLIFFORD I. BUMPASS.

Witnesses:

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