May 22, 1928. 1,671,051

V. E. SODERQUIST

COLLAPSIBLE BROOD COOP

Filed Oct. 20, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

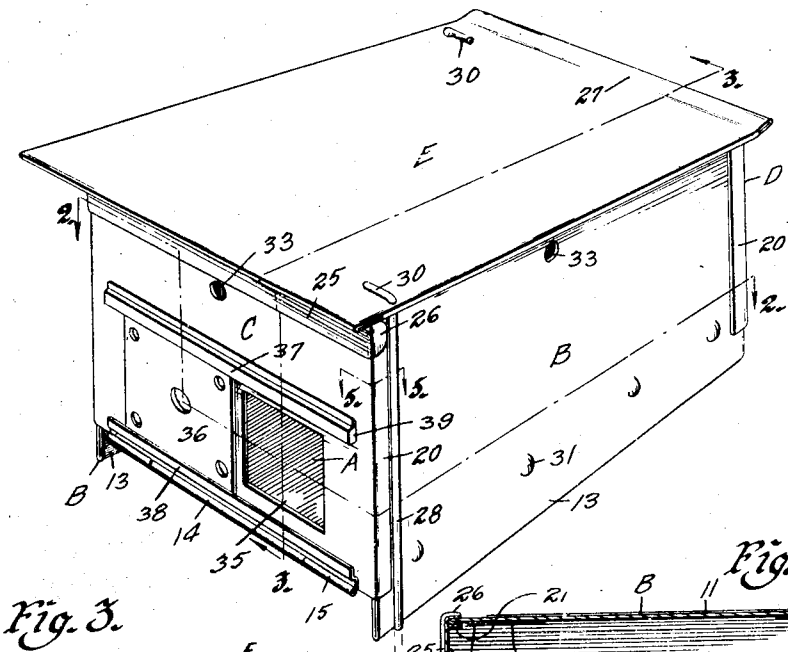


Fig. 1.

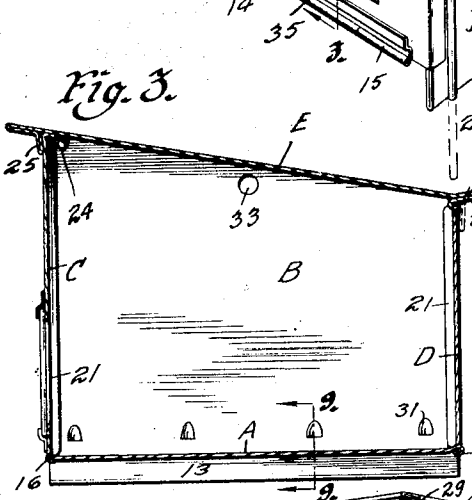


Fig. 3.

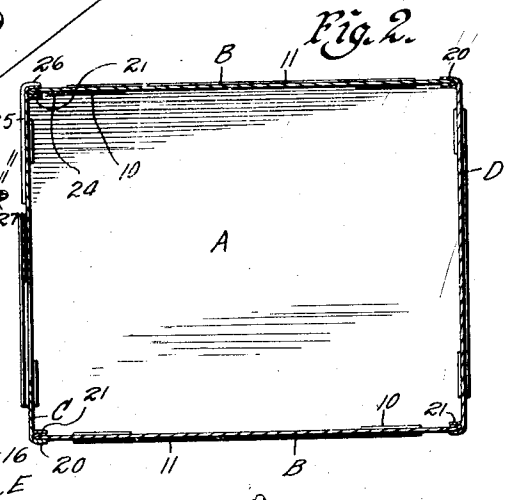


Fig. 2.

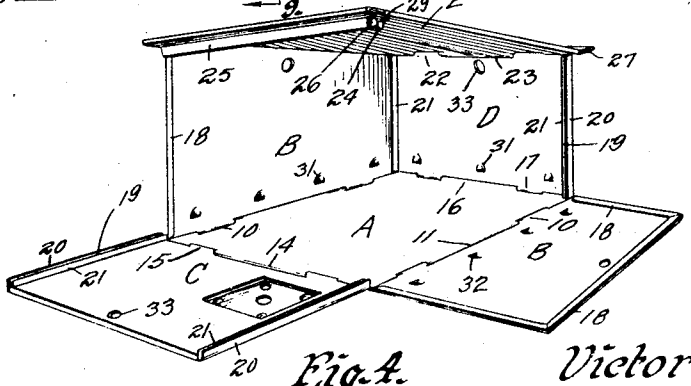


Fig. 4.

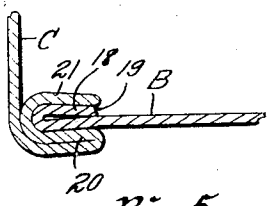


Fig. 5.

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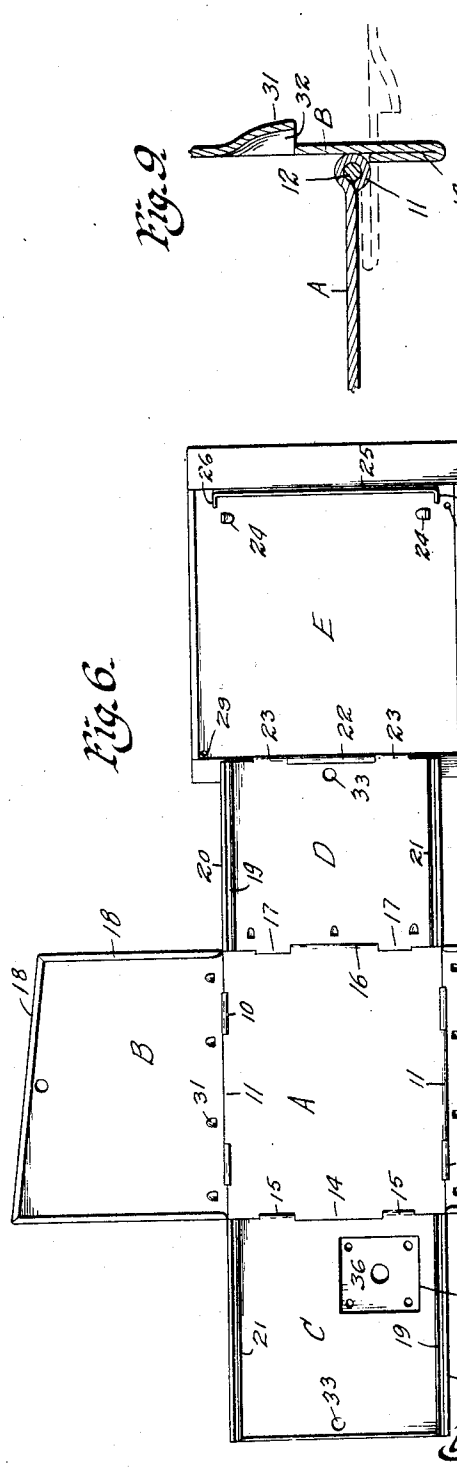


Fig. 6.

Fig. 9.

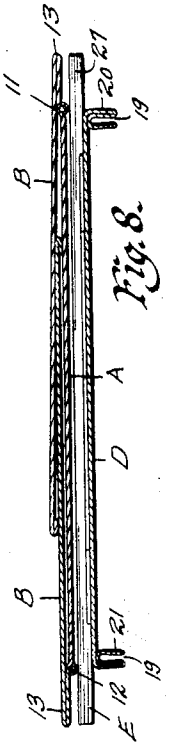


Fig. 8.

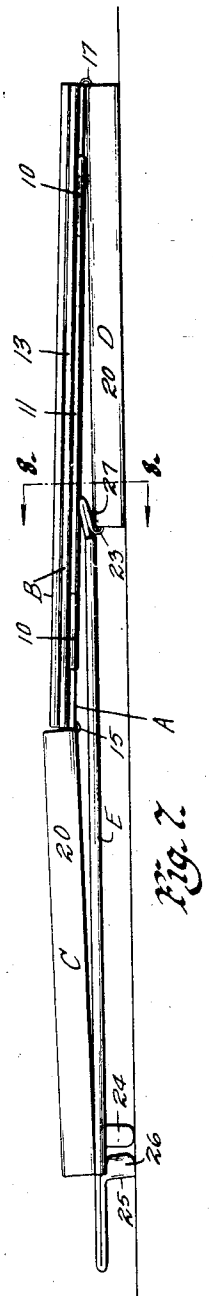


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COLLAPSIBLE BROOD COOP.

Application filed October 20, 1924. Serial No. 744,705.

The object of my invention is to provide a brood coop that can be manufactured and marketed at a comparatively low cost.

Still a further object is to provide a brood coop that is collapsible, wherein it can be shipped in knocked down position and occupy only a minimum amount of space when packed.

Still a further object is to provide a collapsible brood coop, wherein the four side walls are each pivotally or hingedly connected to the bottom of the coop and arranged so that when the walls are in vertical position, two of them will form supporting legs for the base for maintaining it above the ground upon which it rests.

Still a further object is to provide coacting parts on the adjacent ends of the walls for causing them to interlock with each other and to provide a top for the coop, which when in operative position will cause all of the sides to be rigidly held together for thus maintaining the coop in useable position.

Still a further object is to provide a collapsible brood coop structure wherein some of the walls may be moved to open position for forming a partially sheltered structure for the baby chicks.

Still a further object is to provide stake members adapted to extend through the top for holding the top in position and for holding the entire coop against undesired movement on the ground.

Still a further object is to provide the top with a valley or depression near the hinged end thereof so that the top, when in raised position, will remain in such position due to its own weight.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved brood coop shown in assembled position.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail, vertical sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the brood coop with one side and the front wall thereof shown in lying down position where the coop will serve as a sun shelter for the baby chicks.

Figure 5 is a detail, sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Figure 1 showing how the front wall and the side walls of the coop coact with each other when in upright position.

Figure 6 is a top, plan view of the entire coop in knocked down position with the parts spread out.

Figure 7 is an end view of the collapsed coop in the position it ordinarily assumes when packed for shipping or storing.

Figure 8 is a detail, sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Figure 7; and

Figure 9 is a detail, sectional view taken through one of the ventilating openings and showing the hinged connection between the bottom and side walls.

In the accompanying drawings I have used the reference character A to indicate the bottom of the coop, to which is fixed at its side edges, a pair of side walls B.

The side walls B are hingedly connected to the bottom *a* by forming coacting loops 10 and 11 upon the bottom and side walls respectively.

A pintle rod 12 extends through the loops 10 and 11 for forming the complete hinge connection between the parts.

The side walls B project down below the bottom A and this is accomplished by bending the material from the sides B upwardly, as at 13, for forming a double thickness supporting leg, as clearly shown in Figure 9 of the drawings.

Both of the side walls B are formed alike and the bottom A is supported therebetween upon the bent over material 13.

From the construction of the parts just described, it will be seen that the bottom A is positioned above the ground level and this, of course, is very desirable in brood coop construction.

The top edge of the side walls B are inclined downwardly from their forward edge to their rear edge so as to provide for supporting an inclined top member, as will hereinafter be more fully set forth.

Secured to the forward edge of the bottom B is a front wall C. The front wall

C is formed with a loop 14 positioned between a pair of loops 15 formed on the bottom A.

The loops 14 and 15 have a pintle rod 12 extended therethrough for forming the complete hinge connection between the front wall C and the bottom A.

A rear wall D has a loop 16 formed thereon which receives a pintle rod 12, which also extends through loops 17 formed on the bottom A.

The side walls B have their two side edges, as well as their top edge, reinforced by bending short flanges 18 against the inner surface thereof.

The flanges 18 form a double thickness edge for the sides B.

The front wall C and the rear wall D are each formed with grooves 19 which received the front and rear edges of the side walls B when in vertical position.

The grooves 19 are formed by bending the material of the front and rear walls C and D upon themselves so as to form double thickness flanges 20, which have their ends bent inwardly and then outwardly so as to form a flange 21, thus forming the grooves 19 between the flanges 20 and 21.

The construction and formation of the groove 19 is clearly illustrated in Figure 5 of the drawings and the flanges thereof will frictionally engage the side walls.

Secured to the free edge of the rear wall D is a top E, which has a pintle receiving loop 22 thereon for coacting with loops 23 formed on the rear wall D.

The pintle rod 12 extends through the loops 22 and 23 for completing the hinged connection between the top E and the rear wall D.

The top E is somewhat greater from side to side and end to end than the bottom A, thus forming eaves for the coop, when in assembled position.

The underside of the top E is formed with a pair of lugs or projecting ears 24, which position against the inner surfaces of the side walls B.

The underside of the top E is also formed with a downturned forward flange 25 which engages against the outer surface of the front wall C.

The flange 25 includes a pair of end flanges 26, which engage the side walls B.

The portion of the top E rearwardly of the hinge connection with the rear wall D, is inclined upwardly for forming a valley 27 so that any water will run therefrom on each side rather than over the rear edge.

The side walls B are inclined so that the top E is inclined.

The top E can be moved to position partly shown in dotted lines in Figure 3 of the drawings, and when in this position, the top will remain in raised position due to its own weight.

The eave along the rear edge of the top E abuts against the rear wall D, all as clearly shown in Figure 3 of the drawings.

The entire coop, when in assembled position, may be staked down by rods 28 extending through openings 29 formed in the top E.

The rods 28 have offset portions 30, which engage the top E. The rods 28 hold the top in down position and also hold the entire coop in rigid position.

The side walls B may be formed with outpressed tongues 31 for permitting ventilating openings 32 to be formed in the sides.

Suitable openings 33 may be formed in the forward and rear walls, as well as in the side walls of the coop for permitting a complete ventilation of the coop.

The front wall C has a door opening 35 formed therein for permitting ingress and egress of the baby chicks therethrough.

A sliding door 36 is mounted in upper and lower guides 37 and 38. The ends of the upper guide 37 may be closed, as at 39 for serving as a stop for limiting sliding movement of the closure or door 36.

The ends of the lower guide 38 may be left open for permitting rain water to pass therefrom.

The door 36 may be perforated or formed with any number of ventilating openings desired.

In Figure 4 of the drawings, I have shown the front wall and one side wall in laid out position so that the top is supported by only one side wall and the rear wall, giving me a structure for protecting the baby chicks and their mother from the intense heat of the sun.

My brood coop can be easily opened up for cleansing purposes and can be completely collapsed for shipping and storing purposes.

When the parts are collapsed, then the walls B are moved upon the bottom A and lap over one another, as clearly shown in section in Figure 8 of the drawings.

The rear wall D and the top E are then folded so that they rest against the underside of the bottom A and against the front side of the forward wall C.

The brood coop may be used for setting hens and housing baby chicks. The coop may be easily and quickly cleansed thus preventing mites and insects from breeding therein.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the various parts of my invention, without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claim any modified forms of structure

or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

A coop of the character described comprising a bottom member, a pair of opposite side walls and a pair of opposite end walls hinged to the edges thereof, one pair of said walls having lips extending beyond the hinge connections whereby to hold the bottom member spaced from the ground when the coop is unfolded, ventilator openings in said pairs of walls adjacent the hinge connections, one pair of said walls having channel grooves to receive, when the coop is unfolded, the opposite side edges of the other pair of walls, and a top member hinged to one of said walls and having a downturned flange adjacent its free edge to hook over another of the walls to maintain said coop in unfolded position, said top member having a lip extending beyond its hinge connection to prevent water flowing into said hinge connection and to form a stop for the top member when in raised position.

VICTOR E. SODERQUIST.