W. WARNICK & H. L. LEILICH.

KNOCKDOWN BROODER COOP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1912.

1,048,611. Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

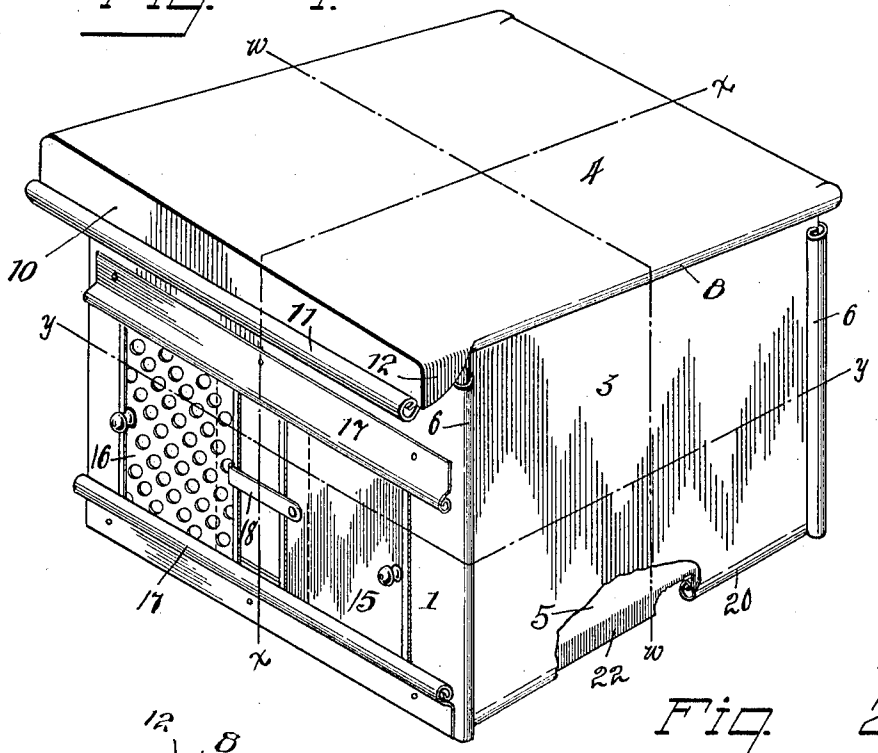
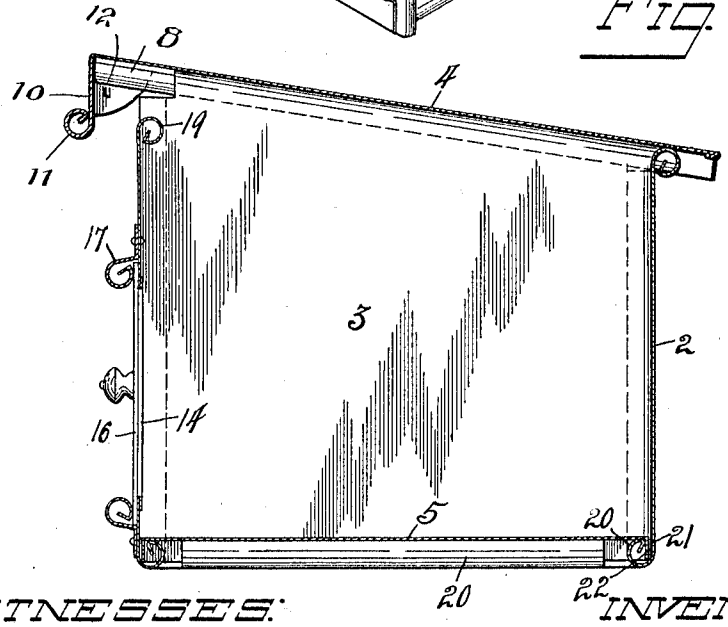


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

C. A. Wills.

E. E. Thomas.

INVENTORS.

William Warnick,
Henry L. Leilich,
By Albert G. Davis,
His attys.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

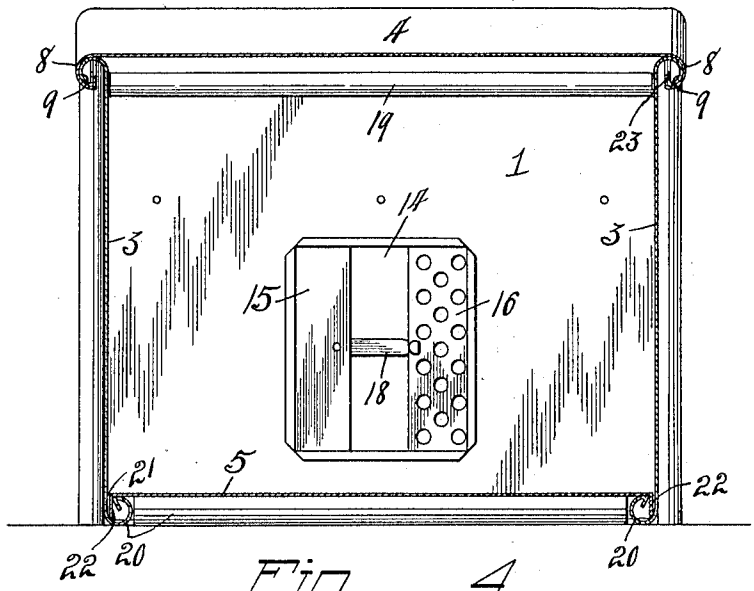
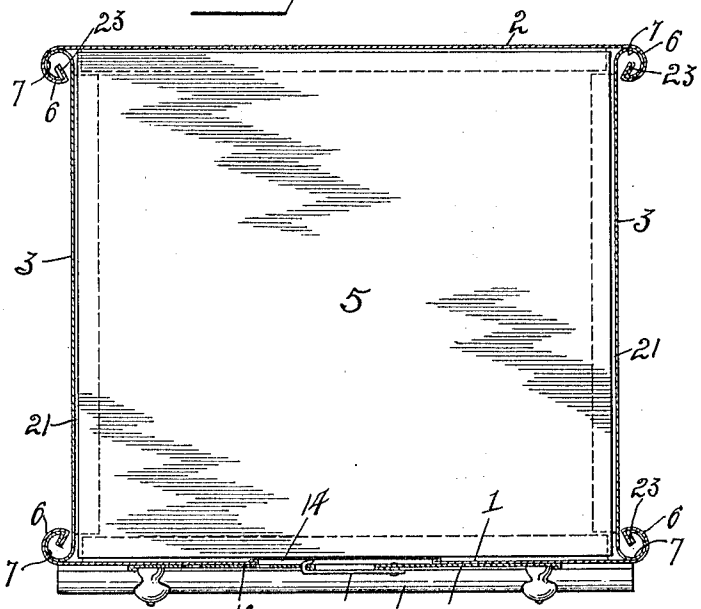


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

C. H. Bills.

E. E. Thomas.

INVENTORS.

William Warnick.

Henry L. Leilich,

By Albert & Owen.

His attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WARNICK AND HENRY L. LEILICH, OF DELPHOS, OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO THE DELPHOS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF DELPHOS, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

KNOCKDOWN BROODER-COOP.

1,048,611. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

Application filed April 8, 1912. Serial No. 689,233.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM WARNICK and HENRY L. LEILICH, citizens of the United States, and residents of Delphos, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Knockdown Brooder-Coop; and we 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates particularly to sheet-metal brooder coops for chickens, but is not restricted to such use as it may be used for any purpose for which it may be adapted or appropriate.

The object of our invention is the provision of a sanitary brooder coop of this class, which is simple, strong and durable in its construction, inexpensive of manufacture, and adapted to be easily and quickly set up or knocked down, and which, when knocked down, is capable of being compactly folded or packed in flat form for shipping or storing.

The invention is fully described in the following specification, and while, in its broader aspect, it is capable of embodiment in numerous forms, a preferred embodiment thereof is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a brooder coop embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical cross-section thereof on the line *x*, *x* in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section thereof on the line *w*, *w* in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section thereof on the line *y*, *y* in Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the front, 2 the back, 3, 3 the opposing sides, 4 the roof, and 5 the bottom of our improved brooder coop, which sections are preferably formed of sheet-metal, as hereinafter more fully described.

The front and back sections 1 and 2 have their vertical edges inwardly rolled, as at 6, for the outwardly-rolled similarly shaped vertical edges 7 of the respective sides 3, 3 to slidingly fit into, as best shown in Fig. 4, thus providing a sliding telescopic joint connection at the adjoining vertical edges of such sections.

The top section 4 has its side edges rolled downwardly and inwardly, as at 8, to slidingly fit over the similarly shaped outwardly rolled top edges 9 of the sides 3, 3, and has its front edge preferably formed with a depending flange 10, which projects down without the upper edge of the front 1 for the purpose hereinafter described and is shown, in the present instance, as terminating at its free edge in an outwardly and upwardly rolled bead or trough-like part 11. The flange 10 is shown as being braced relative to the body portion of the top section by connecting webs 12 at the front corners of the top section.

The front section 1 is provided with an opening 14 of suitable size for the passage of a large chicken therethrough, and may be fully or partially closed by the doors 15 and 16, which are preferably of sheet-metal and retained in horizontal sliding engagement with the outer side of the front 1, by the upper and lower guide strips 17, 17. These strips are preferably formed of sheet-metal and are riveted or otherwise suitably secured to the front 1 above and below the opening 14, and have their inner edges rolled outwardly and inwardly in spaced relation to the front to form guide-grooves for the respective edges of the doors to work in and to give the projecting edges of such strips a finished appearance. Each of the doors 15 and 16 is of suitable size to entirely cover the opening 14, and one of such doors, 15 in the present instance, is shown as being imperforate in its construction to adapt it to entirely close the opening 14, and the other door is shown as being of perforate construction to adapt it when in full register with the opening 14 to prevent the passage of small chicks through the opening and at the same time permit the passage of light and air to the interior of the coop. A hook 18 is pivoted at one end to one of the doors and has its other end bent or otherwise suitably fashioned to adapt it to be placed in hooked engagement with the inner edge portion of the other door to retain the doors in predetermined spaced relation to permit the passage only of small chicks therethrough. The upper edge of the front 1 is shown as being rolled

inwardly, as at 19, to give such edge a finished appearance and as terminating a short distance below the front top edges of the sides 3 to provide a ventilating space or opening between the top edge of the front section and the top section 4.

The top 4 is of sufficient length to enable its front edge to project a short distance from the front of the coop with the depending flange 10 spaced therefrom to open the ventilating space above the front wall, or it may be slid rearwardly upon the sides to place the flange 10 in position to close such ventilating space. It is thus apparent that the ventilating space above the front can be opened or closed, or nearly closed, as the weather conditions may require, by simply moving the top 4 forward or back for such purpose.

Each of the front, back and side sections has its lower edge rolled inwardly and upwardly to provide an interior bottom supporting ledge 20 and a channel 21 between it and the body portion of the associated section, for the marginal depending flange 22 of the bottom 5 to fit into, as shown. It is apparent with this manner of mounting the bottom within the coop that it is supported above the ground upon which the coop may rest and that the interlocking of the marginal flanges 22 thereof within the channels 21 causes the bottom to coöperate with the top 5 to retain the parts in rigid set up relation. It will be noted that the rolled bottom supporting ledges 20 of the sections are of less length than the respective sections to adapt them to fit within the flanged portion of the bottom 5, as best indicated in Fig. 4.

In the forming of the rolled telescoping edges of the sections it is preferable to terminate such edges with inwardly projecting flanges, as shown at 23 in Figs. 3 and 4, to prevent an inward pivotal collapsing movement of the connected sections, thus tending very materially to brace the telescopically connected sections against collapsing movements and adding strength and rigidity to the structure. In order to give the roof section 4 a forward incline, the top rolled edges of the side sections 3, 3 are made on an incline, as shown in Fig. 2.

In the assembling of the coop sections, the front and back sections 1 and 2 are first engaged with the respective edges of the side sections 3, 3 by the telescoping of their adjoining rolled edges, as shown in Fig. 4; the bottom 5 is then dropped within the structure with its marginal flange 22 fitting within the bottom channel 21 of the respective sections and with the edge of the body portion of the bottom resting firmly upon the ledges 20. This being done the setting up of the structure is completed by simply sliding the top 4 into engagement with the rolled top edges 9 of the side sections from the front thereof until the flange 10 stands in the proper position of adjustment relative to the front ventilating opening. A brooder hen may then be placed within the coop and the doors 15 and 16 regulated to suit the conditions desired.

It is apparent that we have provided a simple and inexpensive construction of brooder coop, which is capable of being shipped or stored in compactly folded form and of being easily and quickly set up for use; and also that this provides a coop which is easily cleaned and maintained in a sanitary condition, thus enhancing the practicability and commercial value thereof.

We wish it understood that our invention is not limited to any specific construction or arrangement of the parts except in so far as such limitations are specified in the claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,—

1. A brooder coop having a ventilating opening in a wall thereof and having a top provided with a depending edge portion and engaged to opposing ones of the coop walls to permit its movement to place said depending edge portion in position to open or close said opening.

2. A brooder coop having a ventilating opening in the top portion of a wall thereof, a top slidingly engaged to opposing ones of the coop walls and having a depending edge portion which is movable with the top to close said opening or to open it to a predetermined extent.

3. A brooder coop having front, rear and side walls, the front wall terminating below the front top edges of the side walls to provide a ventilating space and a top slidingly engaged to the top edges of said side walls and having a depending flange at its front edge which is movable with the top relative to the front wall to open or close said opening.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM WARNICK.
HENRY L. LEILICH.

Witnesses:
A. S. PERKINS,
RALPH WEGER.