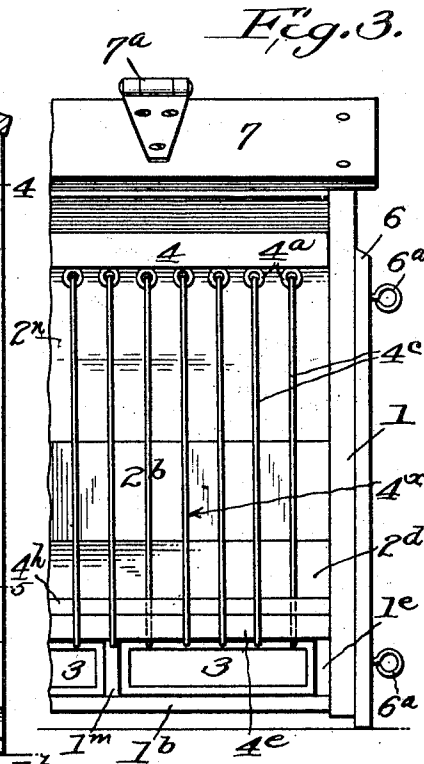
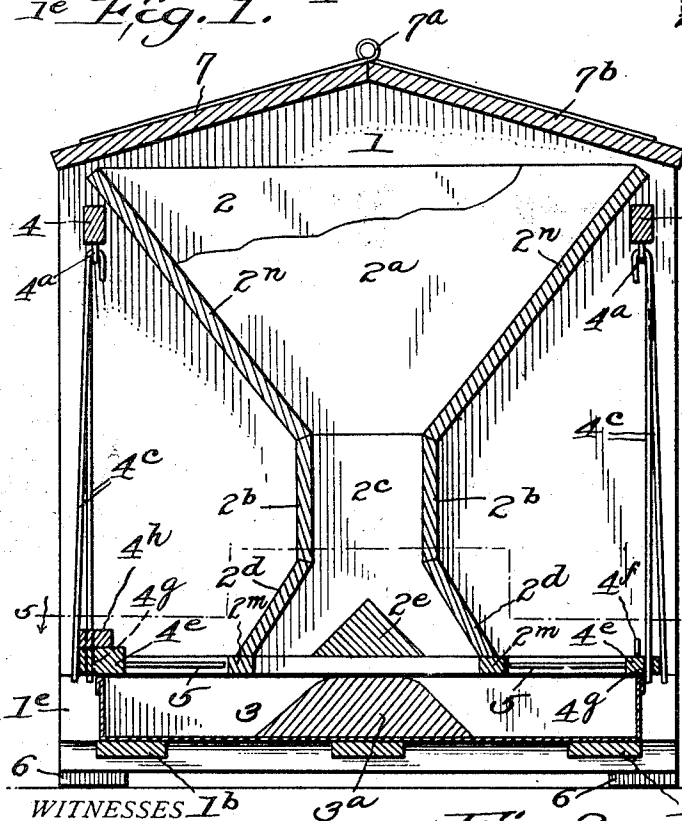


APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



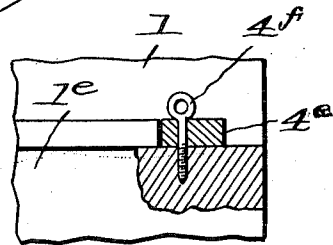
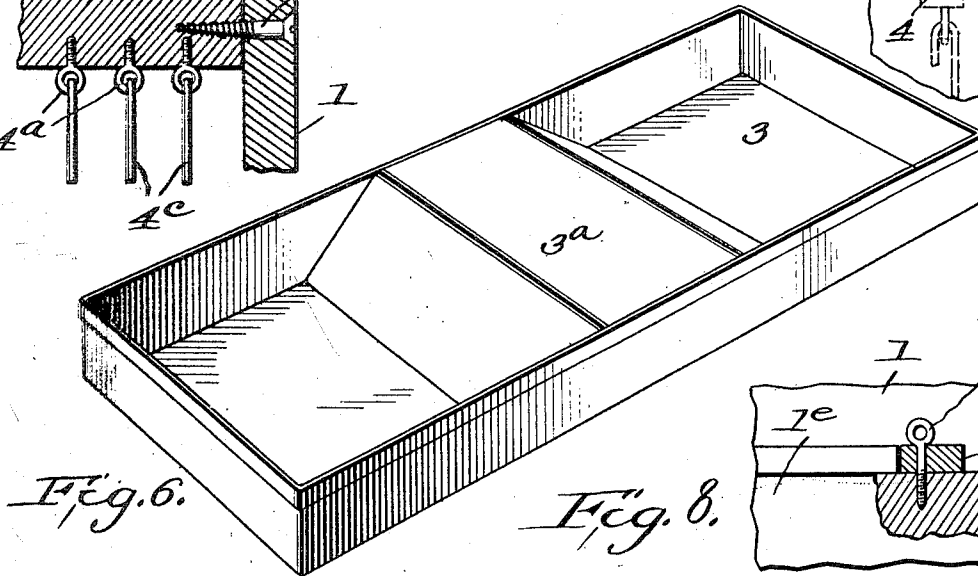
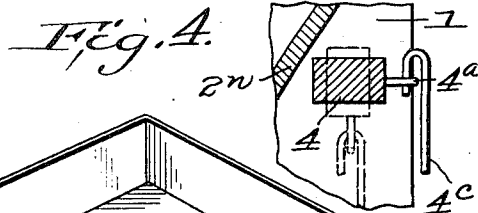
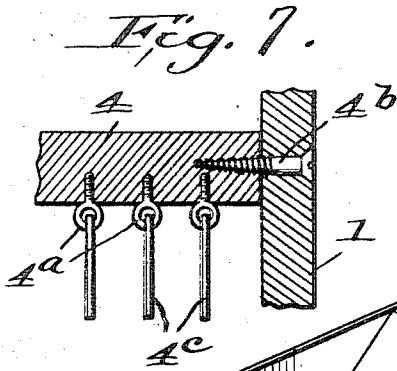
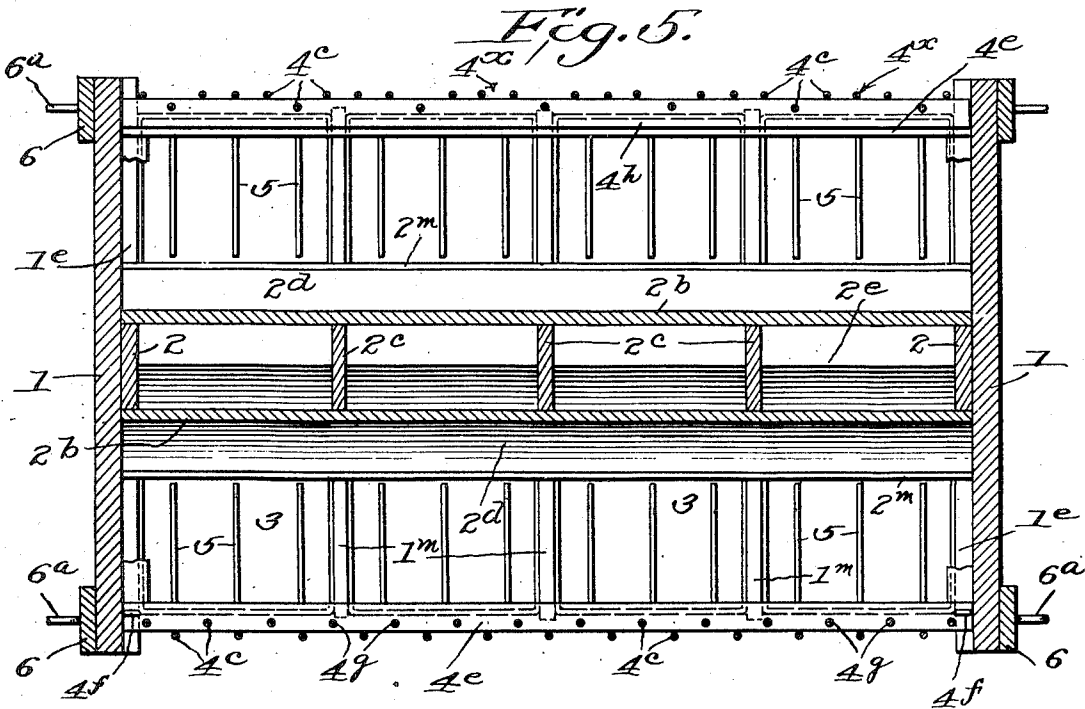
Oliver W. Holmes
James D. Mansfield

Fig. 2. ¹⁰ Valloo V. Moore ^{INVENTOR.}
Alexander Sewell Attorneys

1,036,882.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES

Oliver H. Holmes
James P. Mansfield

INVENTOR

Valley V. Moore
Alexander S. Wells Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VALLOO V. MOORE, OF BARABOO, WISCONSIN.

POULTRY-FEEDER.

1,036,882.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

Application filed February 3, 1912. Serial No. 675,370.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VALLOO V. MOORE, of Baraboo, in the county of Sauk and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Poultry-Feeders; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

This invention is a novel improvement in feeders, or feed boxes, for poultry; and its object is to provide a feeder by which all the necessary different kinds of foods can be readily supplied to the fowls, and which is provided with means to prevent them wasting the food, and with means to prevent sparrows and other birds obtaining the food.

The invention will be clearly understood from the following description thereof in connection with the accompanying drawings which illustrate a feeder embodying the invention; and the essential features and combinations of parts in the invention for which I desire protection are summarized in the claims.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a side view of the complete box partly broken to show the interior construction thereof. Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view on line 2-2, Fig. 1, slightly enlarged. Fig. 3 is a detail view of part of the opposite side of the box. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail section showing the manner of adjusting the rods. Fig. 5 is a detail horizontal sectional view on line 5-5, Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the feed pans. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the means for fastening the removable bars 4^a. Fig. 8 is a detail sectional view of the fastenings and supports for bars 4^a.

The feeder comprises a casing consisting preferably of two end uprights 1, which are connected by, and support, a longitudinal hopper composed of opposite inclined pieces 2, 2, which converge toward the central longitudinal axis of the feeder; and this hopper is divided into a number of compartments, preferably four, by partitions 2^a.

In one practical form of feeder the hopper would be about ten inches wide at top and about five inches deep; and the lower end of the hopper communicates with a vertical spout or chute formed by two parallel boards 2^b which are divided into mouths for each compartment by short partition boards

2^c, under each partition 2^a and which may be formed integral with said partitions. Each mouth is about two inches wide and two inches deep. Below each board 2^b are outwardly flaring boards 2^d which drop for about two inches, making the total depth of the hopper, from the top of the boards 2 to the lower edges of the boards 2^d, about nine inches. This gives each compartment of the hopper a flaring mouth at bottom (see Fig. 2) between the boards 2^d.

Between the boards 2^d is located a floor board or divider 2^e, which extends longitudinally of the hopper and is beveled on each side whereby it is adapted to divide the material or feed, as it descends from each hopper mouth, into two streams and to direct such streams toward opposite sides of the feeder.

Directly beneath each compartment of the feeder and extending transversely of the hopper, is a removable pan 3, which is supported on longitudinal bars or bottom plates 1^b attached to the end pieces 1. These pans are approximately equal in length to the width of the feeder; and each is divided into two compartments by a center strip or block 3^a which is beveled on its opposite edges and when the pan is in position comes under the divider 2^e and thus assists in directing the feed into the compartments of the pan. The blocks 3^a also help to direct the feed outwardly toward the opposite ends of the pans, which project about three inches beyond the lower edges of the bottom boards 2^d at each side of the hopper.

It will be seen that the hopper is divided transversely into a plurality of compartments and that each compartment communicates at bottom with two compartments in the related feed pan. These feed pans can be removed for cleansing at any time by withdrawing them endwise from either side of the feeder. Preferably as stated, and as shown in Fig. 1, I construct the feeders with four compartments and four feed pans. This construction enables me to supply the poultry from one feeder with the several different kinds of food that should be given them; one of the pans of the feeder could be used to supply water.

In practice one side of the feeder is designed to supply food to large fowls and the other to small fowls and for this purpose access to the feed in the pans is regulated by means of racks or screens, as fol-

lows, which are also designed to prevent birds taking feed from the pans. These screens, as I will term them, consist essentially of an upper adjustable bar 4; a lower bar 4^a; and a series of vertically disposed wires or rods 4^c, which are hung from the bar 4 and may be engaged with openings in the bar 4^a. The bar 4 is preferably rotatorially adjustable, and may be supported and held in position by means of screws 4^b passing through the ends 1 and into the ends of the bar 4 (Fig. 7). This bar 4 may be provided on its under side with a series of devices 4^a, such as screw eyes, with each of which may be detachably engaged a rod or wire 4^c which may have a hook 4^a on its upper end engaging eye 4^a (Fig. 4). The bar 4^a may be removably secured to cross pieces 1^a attached to the inner sides of the pieces 1 by means of screws or screw eyes 4^a to enable the bar to be adjusted, or removed if necessary for repairs. Said bar 4^a is provided with a number of vertical holes 4^a with which the lower ends of the rods 4^c may be engaged. Preferably as shown in Fig. 1 only some of the rods 4^c are engaged with the holes in the bar 4^a; and alternate rods may be left disengaged from the bar 4^a at their lower ends and hang loosely by gravity against the outer side of the bar 4^a. In order to engage the rods in the holes in the lower bar or to remove any or all of the rods, the upper bar 4 can be turned outward, as indicated in Fig. 4, which will enable any of the rods to be readily disengaged from the eyes 4^a, or adjusted into engagement therewith. This makes it possible to arrange the rods in the bars in any manner desired.

As stated, for large fowls, I prefer to leave groups of three rods disengaged, as indicated in Fig. 3, and the large fowls can readily push aside the loose wires and put their heads into the feeder and reach the food in the pans, and at the same time the wires hanging there will prevent sparrows and other birds from stealing the food; but for small fowls every other rod might be left loose as indicated in Fig. 1, so that large fowls could not readily have access to their food. The rods may be similarly adjusted, either for large or small fowls, at both sides of the feeder; or they may be adjusted for large fowls at one side of the feeder and for small fowls at the other side thereof. With the rods arranged in this manner the fowls can readily crowd the rods aside and get the feed. These screens will prevent sparrows and other birds from taking the feed, and can also be adjusted so as to keep the fowls from getting into the feed pans, and also prevent the fowls throwing feed out of the pans.

Where used for large fowls a supplementary bar or bars 4^b (Figs. 2 and 3) may

be placed above the bar 4^a and provided with holes similar to the bar 4^a so as to increase the height of the bar and prevent little chickens from attempting to get at the feed for the larger fowls. These bars 4^b may be of any size desired.

As a further means of preventing waste of feed I preferably provide the bars 4^a with short inwardly projecting rods or wires 5 (Figs. 2 and 5) which extend over the pans and prevent the fowls scattering the food when feeding.

The feeder is provided with legs 6 which may be adjustably attached to the ends, as by screws or screw eyes 6^a, and can be secured thereto so as to support the feeder at any desired height above the ground. The feeder is preferably covered by a hip-roof cover, one side 7 of this cover may be fastened to the top of the ends 1; the other side 7^b may be connected to the side 7 by hinges 7^a so that it can be raised to permit ready access to the feed compartments.

What I claim is:

1. In a feeder, the combination of a casing, a hopper having a diverging mouth at its lower end, a transversely disposed feed pan beneath the hopper, a longitudinal screen at each side of the casing beside the hopper and pan comprising a series of vertical rods suspended at their upper ends, some of the rods having their lower ends fast and others having their lower ends unconfined so that they can be pushed aside to permit the fowls to obtain access to the food.

2. In a feeder, the combination of a casing, a feed hopper having a diverging mouth at its lower end, and a feed pan beneath the hopper; with a longitudinal screen beside the hopper and comprising an upper adjustable bar, a lower perforated bar, a series of rods detachably connected to and suspended from the upper bar, the lower ends of said rods being adapted to be engaged with perforations in the lower bar, while the loose rods can be pushed aside by the fowls seeking access to the food.

3. In a feeder, the combination of a casing, a longitudinal hopper having a diverging mouth at its lower end, transversely disposed feed pans beneath the hopper, and a longitudinal screen at each side of the casing exterior to the hopper and pans, each screen comprising a rotatably adjustable bar, a lower perforated bar, a series of rods detachably connected to and suspended from the upper bar, the lower ends of said rods being adapted to be engaged with the perforations in the lower bar; some of the rods having their lower ends fast in said perforations and others having their lower ends loose to permit them to be pushed aside by fowls seeking access to the food.

4. The herein described feeder comprising opposite end pieces; a pair of opposite in-

wardly inclined boards attached to said end pieces and extending longitudinally of the feeder, vertical boards attached to the lower ends of said inclined boards; a pair of outwardly inclined boards attached to the lower ends of the vertical boards; a longitudinally disposed double beveled spreader bar interposed between the lowermost inclined boards; transverse partitions arranged between said boards to divide the spaces therebetween into compartments; a feed pan below each compartment, with a screen at each side of the feeder comprising a series of rods suspended at their upper ends some of the rods having their lower ends fast and others having their lower ends loose to permit them to be pushed aside to give the fowls access to the food.

5. The herein described feeder, comprising opposite end pieces; a pair of opposite inwardly inclined boards attached to said end pieces and extending longitudinally of the feeder; vertical boards attached to the lower ends of said inclined boards; a pair of outwardly inclined boards attached to the lower ends of the vertical boards; transverse partitions arranged between said boards to divide the spaces therebetween into compartments; and a longitudinally disposed double bevel spreader bar interposed between the lowermost inclined boards; with a feed pan below each compartment, each feed pan having a central transverse partition; a screen frame at each side of the feeder out-

side the hopper and pans, said screen comprising an upper adjustable bar, a lower perforated bar, and a series of rods suspended from the upper bar and some of said rods having their lower ends engaged in perforations of the lower bar and other rods having their lower ends loose to permit them to be pushed aside by the fowls seeking access to the food, substantially as described.

6. In a feeder, the combination of a casing having a feed compartment, with a screen in front of the compartment consisting of a series of vertical rods loosely suspended at their upper ends, some of said rods being fast at their lower ends and some free to permit the fowls to push the free rods aside and obtain access to the feeder.

7. In a feeder, the combination of a casing having a series of compartments, and a feed pan receiving food from the compartments; with a screen suspended outside the pans, and consisting of a series of vertical rods loosely suspended at their upper ends, some of said rods being fast and some of them loose at their lower ends to permit the fowls to obtain access to the feeder by pushing aside the loose rods.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

VALLOO V. MOORE.

Witnesses:

DANIEL RUGGLES,
J. W. FRENZ.