

W. L. NIEMANN.  
 SETTING AND BROOD COOP.  
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1909.

979,992.

Patented Dec. 27, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

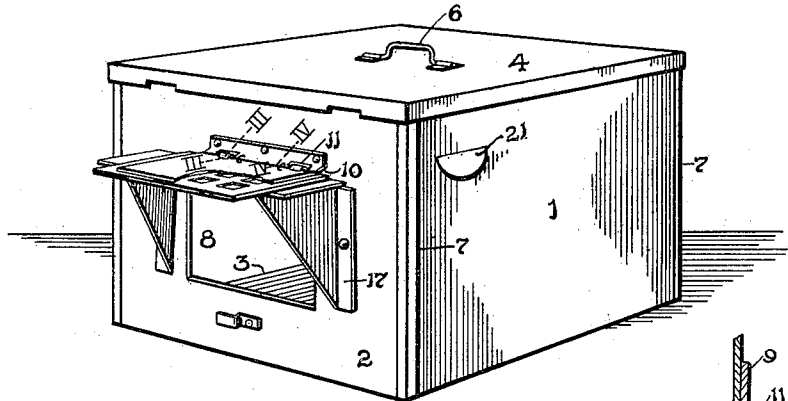


FIG. I.

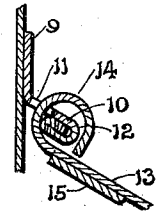


FIG. III.

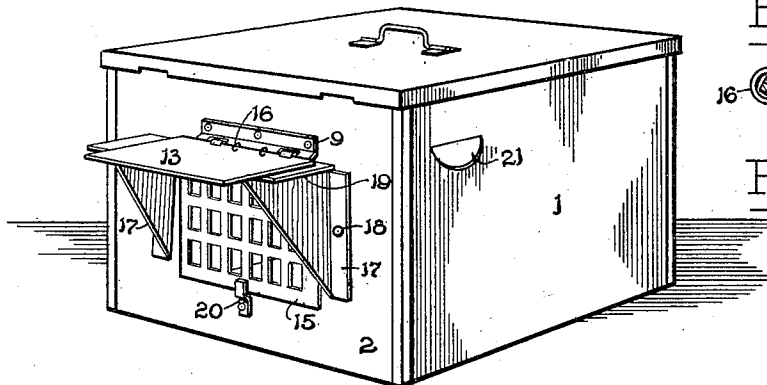


FIG. II.



FIG. IV.

WITNESSES:

J. B. Cook  
 E. B. Remy

INVENTOR.

BY W. L. Niemann.  
 E. B. Remy  
 ATTORNEY.

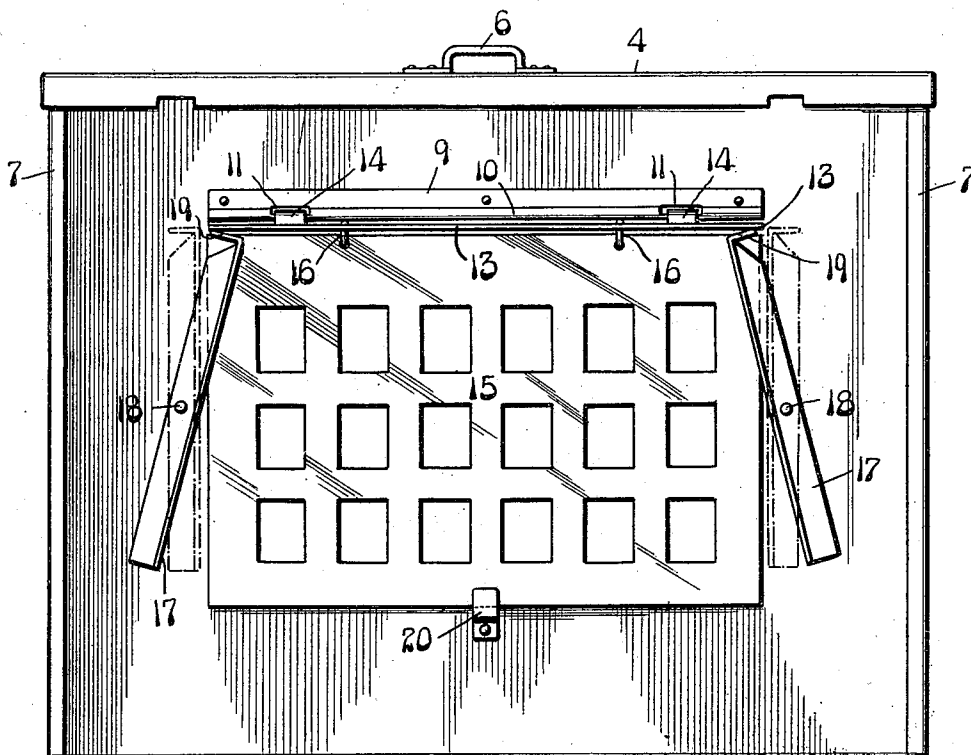
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. V.



Attest  
A. J. McCauley  
E. B. Lunn

Inventor:  
W. L. Niemann  
by *E. B. Lunn* Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. NIEMANN, OF MOUNT OLIVE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
EDWARD F. NIEMANN, OF MOUNT OLIVE, ILLINOIS.

## SETTING AND BROOD COOP.

979,992.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 27, 1910.

Application filed October 14, 1909. Serial No. 522,504.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. NIEMANN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Mount Olive, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Setting and Brood Coops, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to a coop for housing setting hens during the hatching periods, and their broods.

The invention has for its object the production of a coop of this description that is of simple construction, may be readily transported and stored when not in use in a knock down condition, which when in service, may afford safe protection for the hen and her brood from rodents and from the weather, and in the use of which the hen and brood may either have free ingress or egress into and from the coop, or be confined therein with her brood or confined alone while the brood may pass freely from and into the coop.

In the drawings:—Figure I is a perspective view of my setting and brood coop with both the ventilating and shield doors propped in open positions so that the doorway of the coop is unobstructed to permit passage therethrough of a hen and her brood. Fig. II is a similar view to Fig. I with the ventilating door closed and the shield door in elevated position to shelter the doorway. Fig. III is an enlarged section taken on line III—III, Fig. I, through one of the hinges by which the shield door is supported. Fig. IV is an enlarged section taken on line IV—IV, Fig. I, and illustrating one of the hinges that connects the shield and ventilating doors. Fig. V is a front elevation of the coop.

In the accompanying drawings:—1 is a side wall, 2 the front wall, 3 the floor and 4 the cover of my setting and brood coop, the cover being removably attached to the walls and provided with a handle 6 for lifting. All of the parts thus far mentioned are preferably made of sheet metal so that they may be inexpensively manufactured, and the walls of the coop are connected by corner pieces 7, also preferably of sheet metal, which are fitted to suitable

flanges at the ends of the walls. In the front wall of the coop is a doorway 8 through which the hen and her brood may enter into the coop, or depart therefrom; and this doorway is adapted to be protected by doors that will next be described.

9 is a hanger strip secured to the front wall above the doorway therein and having an outwardly jutting inclined portion 10 in which are produced apertures 11, (see Figs. I to III, inclusive,). The outwardly jutting portion of the hanger strip is curled, as seen at 12, thereby stiffening this portion of the hanger strip longitudinally, and the curl of the hanger strip serves to provide efficient pivots for the hinges of the door next to be referred to.

13 designates a shield door that is provided at its upper edge with curled hinge leafs 14 which extend through the apertures 11 in the hanger strip 9 and which extend around the pivots 12 of said hanger strip. The shield door is, therefore, hinged to the hanger strip in a manner to permit of its being swung upwardly and downwardly at the front of the coop. 15 is a ventilating door that is connected to the shield door 13 by hinge rings 16 passing through the two doors at their upper edges, aside from the hinge connections between the shield door and the hanger strip 9, thereby providing for the ventilating door and shield door being moved combinedly with each other, or independently of each other. The ventilating door is preferably of open work sheet metal, although it may be rendered of a ventilating type in any other suitable manner; such as by making a frame of sheet metal and applying a sheet of wire gauze to said frame.

17 designates a pair of props for the doors 13 and 15, and which are located at opposite sides of the doorway in the front wall of the coop. These props are in the main preferably of triangular shape, so as to provide an awning in connection with the shield door and each is provided at its rear edge with a rear vertical flange resting flatly against the front wall of the coop and connected thereto by a single pivot pin 18. The single pivot pin permits of the prop attached thereby to the front wall being oscillated in order that the top of the prop may be brought into position beneath one or both of the doors 13 and 15 when they are

elevated; and, to provide a suitable rest for the door or doors, the props are provided at their upper edges with outturned horizontal flanges or ledges 19.

5 20 is a catch pivoted to the front wall of the coop beneath the doorway 8 and adapted to be swung upwardly from the position seen in Fig. I to the position seen in Fig. II to hold either one or both of the doors in closed  
10 position.

In the practical use of my coop, with which a suitable pen or small inclosure is preferably utilized, both of the doors 13 and 15 may be sustained in elevated positions, as  
15 seen in Fig. I, through the medium of the props 17, when it is desired to leave the doorway of the coop open in order that free ingress and egress thereto and therefrom may be furnished. When the doors are in  
20 the elevated position mentioned, the shield door serves to prevent the entrance of rain through the doorway to the interior of the coop and may also serve in hot weather to shield the interior of the coop from the rays  
25 of the sun. The entrance of rain and the hot rays of the sun are also restrained in part from entrance into the coop by the props 17. In the event that it is desired to confine and protect a hen or a hen and her  
30 brood in the coop with free entrance of air thereinto, the ventilating door 15 may be held in closed position, as illustrated in Fig. II and the shield door be alone held in elevated position. When placing broody hens  
35 in the coop in daylight, it is desirable at times to entirely close the doorway of the coop to darken the coop for a period; and,

when this is desired, the shield door 13 may be closed in addition to the closing of the ventilating door 15 and be held in closed  
40 position by the catch 20. In such instances, ventilation for the interior of the coop is furnished by one or more ventilators 21 in a wall or walls of the coop, through which air may pass to the interior of the coop.  
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I claim:—

1. A coop comprising a doorway, a hanger strip, located above the doorway and having an outwardly jutting inclined portion, formed with apertures and a curl beneath the  
50 apertures providing pivots, and a shield door having curled leaves at its inner edge passed through the apertures of the inclined portion and conforming to the curl-pivots.

2. A coop comprising a doorway, a hanger strip, located above the doorway and having an outwardly jutting inclined portion, a shield door hinged to the inclined portion, a ventilating door, and rings whereby the inner edges of the doors are hinged together  
60 flush with each other.

3. A coop comprising a doorway, a hanger strip, located above the doorway and having an outwardly jutting inclined portion, a door hinged to the inclined portion, a prop  
65 formed with a vertical flange pivoted at one side of the doorway, with a horizontal ledge on which the door is adapted to rest and with a triangular body providing a side awning beneath the ledge.

WM. L. NIEMANN.

In the presence of—  
E. C. NIEMEYER,  
Ed. W. KEISER.