

Oct. 27, 1925.

1,558,545

J. HOYLE

COLLAPSIBLE CHICKEN COOP OR HOG HOUSE

Filed Sept. 14, 1923

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

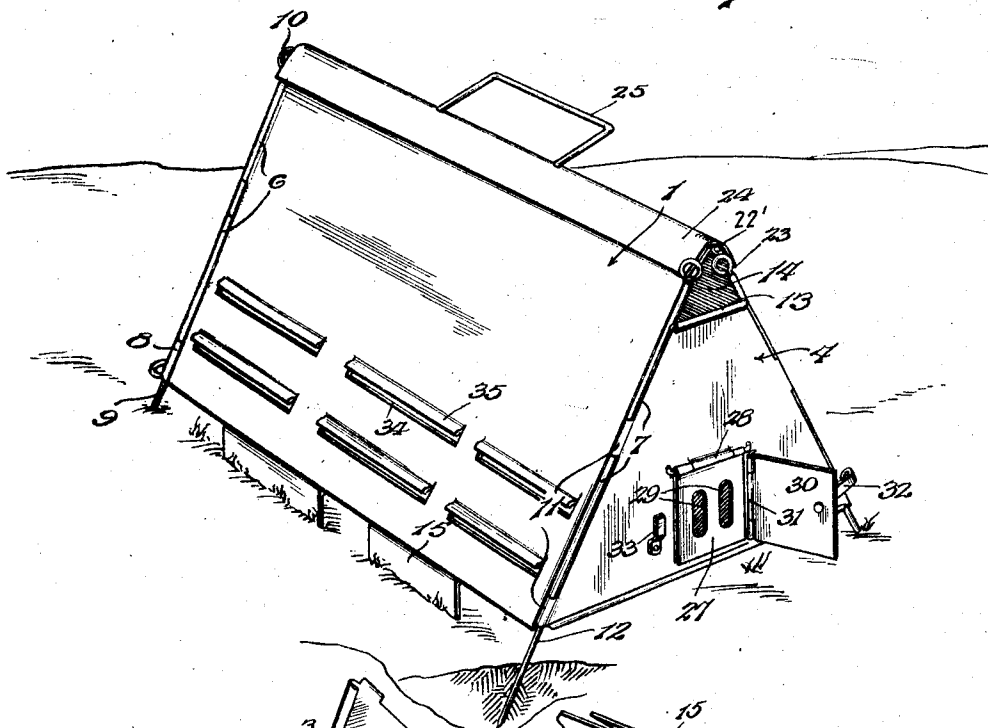
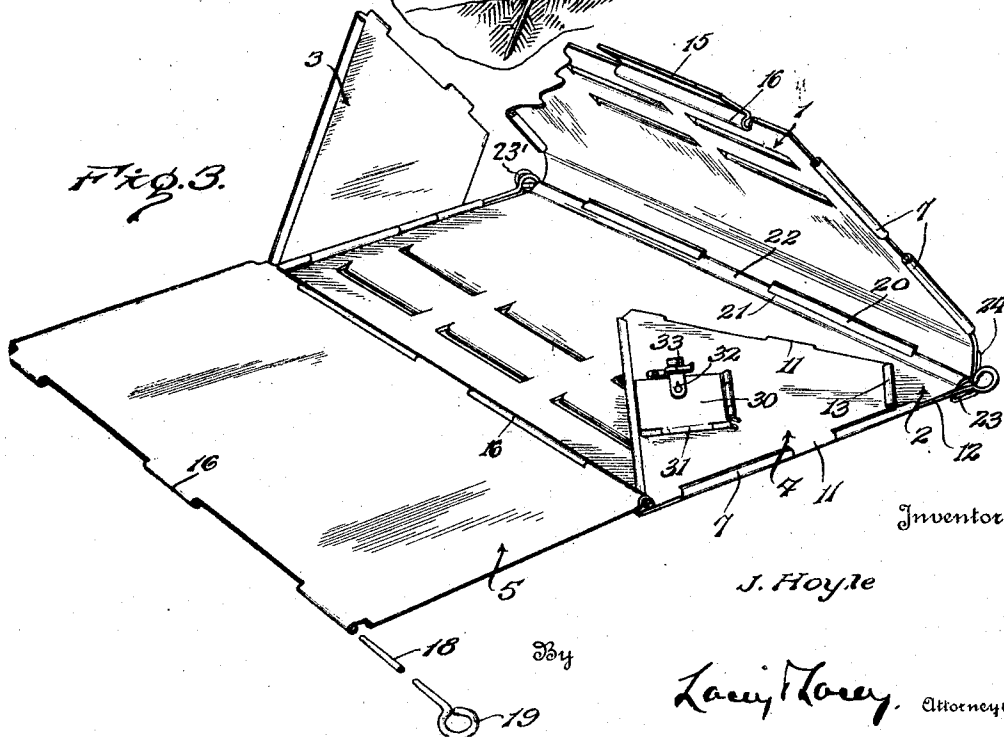


Fig. 3.



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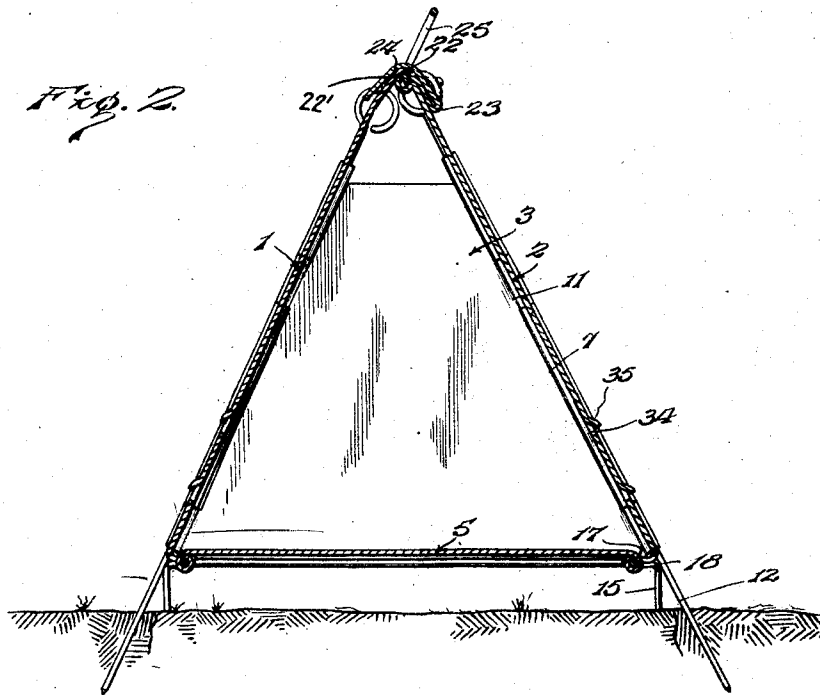
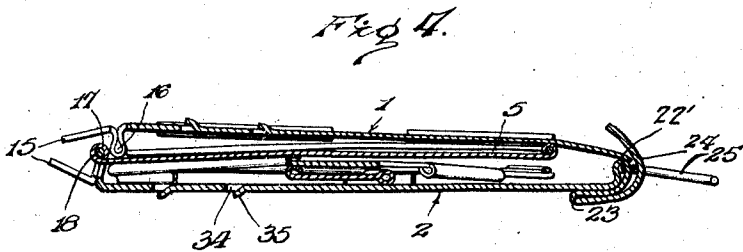
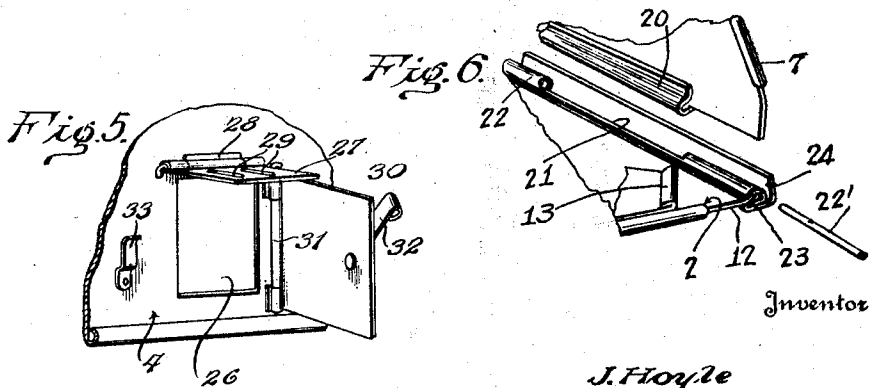
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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HOYLE, OF WINTHROP, IOWA.

COLLAPSIBLE CHICKEN COOP OR HOG HOUSE.

Application filed September 14, 1923. Serial No. 662,687.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HOYLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Winthrop, in the county of Buchanan and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collapsible Chicken Coops or Hog Houses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in collapsible chicken coops and individual hog houses and has as one of its objects to provide a housing structure of this class which may be economically manufactured from sheet metal and rod material and which will be collapsible to occupy a minimum space so that a number of the structures may be packed for shipment in knock-down form or they may be stored away by the user when they are not required for use.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the device that it will readily shed water and so that the interior thereof will not become wet or damp and insanitary in rainy weather.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the bottom or floor of the structure may be supported in an elevated position above the ground surface so as to provide for more thorough ventilation and likewise prevent the entrance of water into the structure in the event of heavy rain and the accumulation of water upon the ground surface.

Another object of the invention is to provide means for connecting certain of the walls of the structure, which means will serve also as a means for anchoring the structure when it is set up for use and so that there will be no likelihood of its being blown over or otherwise disturbed.

Another object of the invention is to embody in the structure a floor and means for so supporting the floor that when desired the floor may be removed thus adapting the structure to be converted from a chicken coop into an individual hog house.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a structure of the class mentioned embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view through the structure;

Figure 3 is a perspective view illustrating the structure partly folded or collapsed;

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view through the structure folded;

Figure 5 is a detail perspective view illustrating the door of the structure.

Figure 6 is a detail perspective view of the upper pivoted ends of the side walls showing the parts separated.

The structure embodying the invention comprises side walls indicated in general one by the numeral 1 and the other by the numeral 2, a rear end wall 3, a front wall 4, and a floor 5. All of the walls are formed of sheet metal and they are connected together in a manner which will be hereinafter explained. Each of the side walls of the structure is formed at its rear and front ends respectively with overturned edge portions providing pintle sleeves 6 and 7. The rear wall 3 is similarly formed with pintle sleeves indicated by the numeral 8 and the sleeves 8 interfit with the sleeves 6, and a rod 9 is slidably removably inserted through the sleeves 6 and 8 when they are brought into registration at the time of assemblage of the rear end wall and each side wall, and serves to connect these walls, and the said rod 9 is provided at its upper end preferably with an eye indicated by the numeral 10 adapting it to be more readily grasped at the time of inserting or removing it. In like manner the front wall 4 of the structure is provided at its opposite inclined sides with pintle sleeves 11 which interfit with the sleeves 7, and a rod 12 is removably inserted through the said sleeves 7 and 11 at the time of assemblage of the front wall with the side walls. It will be observed by reference to the drawings that the rear and front walls 3 and 4 are of substantially triangular form so that in the assembled structure the side walls 1 and 2 will occupy downwardly diverging inclined planes. It is also preferable that the rear and front walls be cut off at their upper or minor ends and overturned as indicated by the numeral 13, so that in the assembled structure openings 14 are left at the front and rear of the structure immediately below the ridge to provide for ventilation of the interior. In order that when the structure is in use the floor 5 may be supported in an elevated position above the ground surface, and likewise to provide for support of the said floor between the lower edges of the side walls 1 and 2, the said walls 1 and 2 at their lower edges are provided with feet or rest members 15 which are bent inwardly and thence backwardly upon themselves near their juncture with

the lower edges of the walls to provide pintle sleeve portions 16, the remaining lengths of the extensions being directed downwardly in a vertical plane and constituting rests to engage the ground surface as clearly shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings and thus, as previously stated, support the floor 5 above the ground surface. The floor 5 is provided at its opposite longitudinal edges with integral pintle sleeves 17 which interfit with the sleeves 16, and rods 18 are fitted through the interfitting sleeves and connect the same as will be understood from the drawings, the rods being preferably provided at one end, as in the case of the rods 9 and 12, with eyes 19.

In order that the upper edges of the side walls 1 and 2 may be connected together in a manner to provide against the entrance of rain at this portion of the structure, one of the said walls, as for example the wall 1, is formed at its upper edge with pintle sleeves indicated by the numeral 20, and the other wall 2 has its upper edge portion slotted at intervals as indicated by the numeral 21 and, substantially in a line with the slots, is folded back upon itself to provide pintle sleeves 22. A pintle rod 22' extends through the sleeves 20 and 22 and is provided with a terminal eye 23', as shown. Beyond the pintle sleeves 22, the said folded back portion is extended along the outer side of the wall 2 and is in turn folded back upon itself, as at 23, to overlap the first mentioned portion and is extended in an arched form over the joint between the upper edges of the two walls to provide a water shed or shield 24 which overlaps the upper edge portion of the wall 1 as well as the joint between said walls. This water shed portion 24 is integral throughout and entirely covers the joint between the walls, and inasmuch as it is of the arched form illustrated in the drawings, it will shed the rain water and prevent the rain entering the structure at this point. It is preferable that a handle 25 be provided at the top of the structure and this may consist of a suitable length of wire bent to form a handle bail, the ends of which are secured through the shield portion 24. This handle of course provides convenient means whereby the structure may be carried about from place to place.

From the foregoing description of the invention it will be evident that the several walls may be readily assembled and united one to another and that the structure, when set up, will be very substantial. It will likewise be evident by reference to Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, that when the rods 9 and 12 are fitted into place, their lower ends may be forced or driven into the ground so that the structure will be securely anchored in place and prevented from being blown over or overturned by the stock

housed within it. Furthermore it will be evident that the anchorage of the structure to the ground will be all the more secure by reason of the downwardly diverging disposition of the rods 9 and 12.

In order that access may be had to the interior of the structure, a door way 26 is provided in the front wall 4 of the structure, and a door 27 is hinged at its upper side, as at 28, to the outer side of the said wall and is adapted to rest by gravity in position closing the opening 26, except that the said door is preferably provided with small openings or slots 29 through which food may be introduced or a view had of the interior without completely uncovering the door opening 26. It is preferable to provide, in addition to the door 27, an imperforate door 30 which is hinged at one vertical edge, as at 31, at one side of the door way 26, and a latch 32 of simple construction may be swiveled upon the door 30 for engagement with a keeper 33 upon the wall 4 at the other side of the door opening, it being understood that when the door 30 is closed it will overlie the door 27.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate clearly the manner in which the structure is to be folded or collapsed. When it is desired to collapse the structure, the rods 9 and 12 at one side of the structure, as for example that side at which the wall 1 is located, are withdrawn, and the rod 18 at the corresponding side of the structure is likewise withdrawn. In folding the structure, the rods referred to above having been withdrawn, the end walls 3 and 4 are folded inwardly to lie against the inner side of the side walls 2, the floor 5 is folded upwardly and inwardly to overlie the said folded end walls, and finally the side wall 1 is folded down to overlie the said floor 5, the relative positions of the parts at such time being clearly illustrated in Figure 4 of the drawings.

It is preferable that the side walls 1 and 2 of the coop be formed with horizontally extending ventilating slots 34, the material of the said walls above the slots being struck out to provide overhanging watersheds 35 which prevent the entrance of rain and snow into the coop through the ventilating slots.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A collapsible structure comprising side walls hingedly connected at their upper portions and provided at their lower portions with spaced depending rest members, a floor hingedly connected at one side with the lower portion of one of the side walls, aligned sleeve portions at the other side of the floor and at the lower portion of the other side wall, a rod removably fitted through the sleeve portions, and end walls hingedly connected at one side to the end portions of one of the side walls and separably con-

nected at the other side to the end portions of the other side wall.

2. A collapsible housing structure comprising side walls hingedly connected at their upper portions and provided at their lower portions with spaced depending rest members, a floor hingedly connected at one side with the lower portion of one of the side walls and separably connected at the other side to the lower portion of the other side wall, said floor being normally supported above the ground by said rest members to permit drainage of water beneath the structure, and end walls provided at their opposite sides with sleeve portions, the side walls being provided at their end portions with sleeve portions, the sleeve portions of the side and end walls alining, and rods engaged through the alining sleeve portions of the said walls to separably and hingedly connect the same.

3. A collapsible housing structure comprising a floor and enclosing walls located above the same and constituting a super-structure, rest members depending below the plane of the floor to engage upon the ground surface and support the floor in a position elevated above the said ground surface, and means independent of the rest members associated with the super-structure and slidably mounted thereon to be projected into the ground.

4. A collapsible housing structure comprising a floor and enclosing walls located above the same and constituting a super-structure, spaced rest members depending below the plane of the floor to engage upon the ground surface and support the floor in a position elevated above the said ground surface, and means independent of the rest members associated with the super-structure and slidably mounted thereon to be projected into the ground, the said means comprising rods inclined downwardly along diverging lines.

5. A housing structure comprising side and end walls constituting a super-structure, a floor supported between the same, spaced rest members depending from the side walls

and projecting downwardly from the plane of the floor to engage the ground surface, and rods slidably mounted on the super-structure at the corners and extending along downwardly diverging lines, the rods being adapted to be slid downwardly to cause projection of their lower ends into the ground to constitute an anchoring means for the structure.

6. A collapsible housing structure comprising a super-structure and a floor hingedly connected with the super-structure and constituting the bottom thereof, and anchoring members comprising detachable rods slidably mounted upon the super-structure and arranged in downwardly diverging lines and adapted to be slid to have their lower portions projected below the bottom of the structure and into the ground upon the surface of which the structure is arranged.

7. A housing structure comprising side and end walls, spaced rest members depending from the side walls to rest upon the ground surface and support the lower portions of said walls in position elevated above the ground surface, and anchoring means for the structure comprising rods slidably mounted upon the structure and adapted to be slid to project their lower portions downwardly into the ground.

8. A housing structure comprising side and end walls and a bottom wall constituting a floor, the side walls being of sheet material and provided with spaced depending rest members, one of the side walls having its upper edge portion provided with sleeve portions, the upper edge portion of the other side wall being likewise provided with sleeve portions fitting between the sleeve portions of the first mentioned wall, a rod removably fitted through the alined sleeve portions of the said walls, the said upper edge portion of the last mentioned side wall being further overturned to extend over the joint between the said side walls.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN HOYLE. [L. S.]