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EC1469 Outdoor Feeders for Growing Pullets or Turkeys

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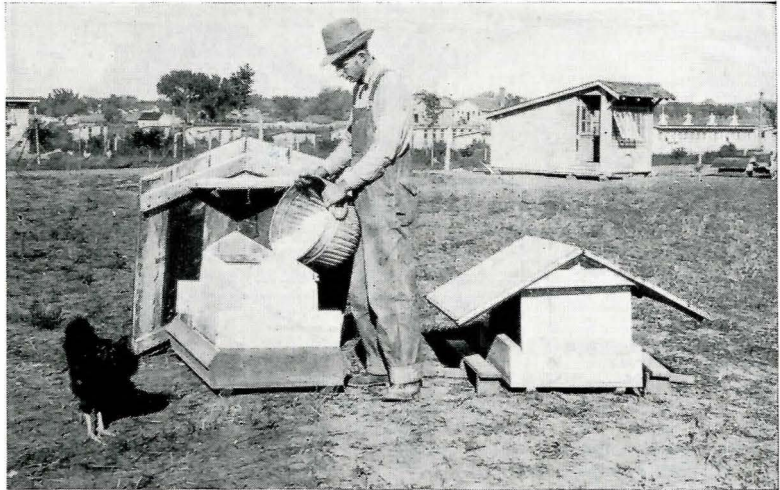
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Extension Circular 1469

August, 1932

Outdoor Feeders for Growing Pullets or Turkeys



The University of Nebraska Agricultural College Extension Service
and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln

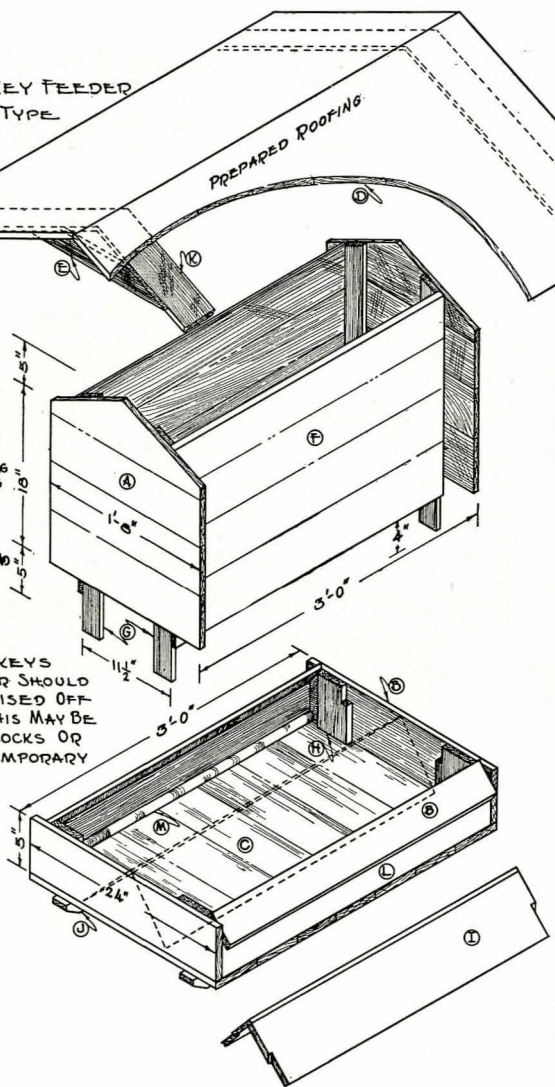
OUT-DOOR TURKEY FEEDER
BUNGALOW TYPE

PREPARED ROOFING

BILL OF MATERIAL

- BILL OF MATERIAL
A 1-1"x6"x14'-0" FLOORING
B 1-1"x6"x8'-0"
C 1-1"x6"x14'-0" FLOORING
D 5-1"x6"x8'-0" FLOORING
E, G & H 1-1"x4"x10'-0"
F 2-1"x6"x10'-0" FLOORING
I 1-1"x8"x6'-0"
J 1-2"x2"x6'-0"
K 1-1"x4"x10'-0"
L 1-1"x4"x6'-0"
M GFT. 3/4" QUARTER ROUND
16 SQ. FT. PREPARED
ROOFING

NOTE: AS THE TURKEYS GROW THE FEEDER SHOULD GRADUALLY BE RAISED OFF OF THE GROUND. THIS MAY BE DONE BY USE OF BLOCKS OR BY TACKING ON TEMPORARY LEGS.



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Outdoor Feeders for Growing Pullets or Turkeys

By J. H. CLAYBAUGH

Bungalow type self feeders will furnish a constant supply of feed to growing pullets or turkeys on range. These feeders hold enough feed for several days and cut the amount of labor required down to the minimum.

Flocks of 200 pullets or 100 turkeys need two feeders. If both grain and mash are self fed to flocks on green range, two feeders are required. Extra feed troughs may be needed for supplemental feeding if all the birds cannot get enough to eat from the self feeders. Feed can be taken out of the bungalow feeders to fill the feed troughs. Caretakers may force the pullets or turkeys to leave the quarters by closing the self feeders part of the day.

Bungalow feeders are often built from used lumber at very nominal cost. These feeders have been built of new lumber at demonstrations during 1932 for less than three dollars for material.

For ease in constructing bungalow feeders, the diagrams and following procedure in building are offered. These instructions for marking the lumber apply only when six-inch flooring is used for the matched lumber required.

FEED BOX

The feed box is built 24 inches wide, 36 inches long and six inches deep. The sides of this box can be perpendicular having two inch lips or with slanting edges. When built perpendicular, the ends are cut exactly 24 inches long while the side pieces must be marked $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches long to give the proper length to the box. When the side of the trough is slanted as illustrated, then four pieces are cut from common lumber $1'' \times 4'' \times 12'$ each piece being $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Some planing is required to make the edges of these boards fit.

Seven pieces of flooring each 24 inches long make the floor of the feed box. The flooring board 14 feet long is used for this floor.

The skids elevate the trough high enough above the ground to prevent moisture coming through the floor boards and rotting the lumber or molding the feed. The two skids are cut from a $2'' \times 2'' \times 6'$ and are each 36 inches long. An inverted "V" shaped trough is used in the bottom to allow the last of the feed to be pushed out where the birds can get it. This trough is made from a $1'' \times 8'' \times 6'$. The boards are cut $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and nailed together but are not nailed to the floor.

HOPPER

The hopper part of the bungalow feeder is built either three or four boards high. Turkey growers prefer the higher sides because of increased feed capacity and higher head space beneath the roof.

The boards for the end pieces are cut 20 inches long while the side pieces must be cut $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

If the hopper is to be built four boards high, the end pieces are cut from a six inch flooring board 14 feet long. The side pieces are cut from two pieces of flooring each twelve feet long. The top end boards are cut to form the angles for the roof. To mark these top boards measure two inches up from the grooved edge on each end. From these points lines are drawn to the center of the opposite edge.

Four 1"x4"x28" boards for the corner posts are cut from a 1"x4"x 10'. It is easier to nail the boards for the side walls to the edges of the one by fours before nailing on the end pieces. The bottom board is nailed four inches from the ends of the 1"x4" posts so as to leave a four inch throat for the feed to flow. The boards serving as ends of the hopper are nailed after the sides are held in place in the trough. These dimensions allow head space for feeding six inches deep and 3 1/2 inches wide.

The lower ends of the 1"x4" which serve as the posts for the hopper are cut on a 45 degree angle so that these ends will fit on top of the inverted trough which serves to divert the feed flow.

THE ROOF

It takes five pieces of six inch flooring each four feet long for each side of the roof. This makes the roof of the bungalow feeder four feet long and gives overhanging eaves. The 1"x4" boards to which the roof boards are nailed are left extending above the upper edge so they can be sawed off at the proper angle after that half of the roof is raised to its place. While sawing the rafter, the edge of the saw is held perpendicular as the roof rests in place. In nailing on the roof boards care must be taken to leave exactly 36 inches between each inside edge so that the roof will fit snugly when in place.

Two boards are cut from a 1"x4" having the same angles as do the top boards which serve as the ends of the hopper. These boards are nailed to hold the two halves of the roof together.

To make the roof water tight prepared roofing is nailed over the top.

FILLING THE FEEDER

When filling the bungalow feeder with feed the roof is not lifted off. One end is raised and the roof slides back. While the roof appears heavy, it is not difficult to move in this manner. Contrary to popular opinion, very little trouble has been had with the wind blowing this cover off the feeder. Those who have feared such trouble have placed wire hooks on both ends of the roof in such manner that they can be fastened into eyes placed near the center of each end of the grain hopper. These hooks are seldom found in use as there appears to be little need for this precaution.

A cap covered feed trough is used in connection with the bungalow feeder. The method of constructing these is described in another circular.