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EC1485 Plan for 24' X 30' Building Adapted for use of Poultry, as Calf Shed, Lambing Pen or Farrowing House

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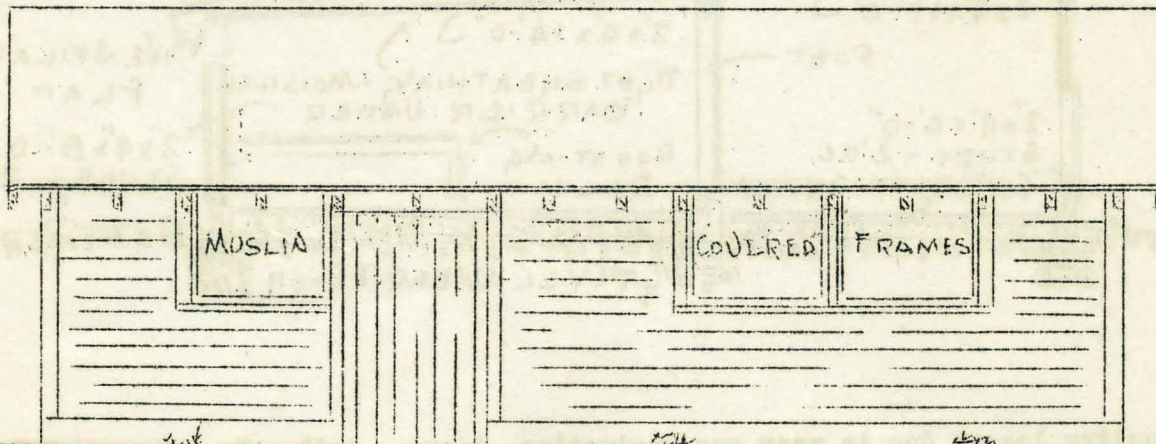
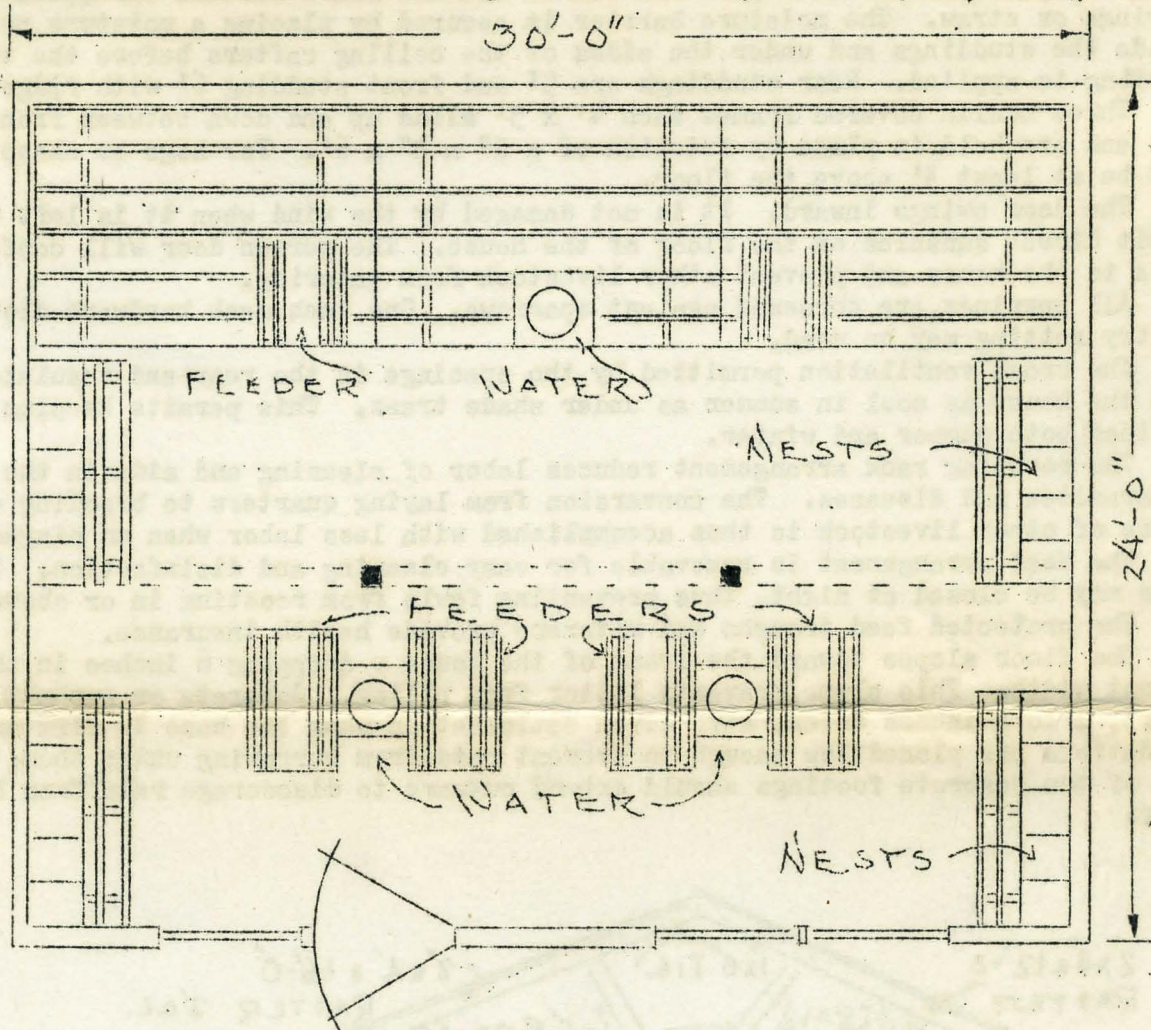
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Nebraska
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
U. of N. Agr. College & U. S. Dept. of Agr. Cooperating
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln

AGRICULTURAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
Circular
1485

PLAN FOR 24' x 30' BUILDING ADAPTED FOR USE OF POULTRY, AS CALF SHED,
LAMBING PEN OR FARROWING HOUSE
Plans secured from the house designed and built by C. E. Gaydou, Blair, Nebr.



FRONT ELEVATION

Door 4 ft. wide and 6 ft. high. Screen door on outside
Openings 4' x 3' covered by 1" mesh netting.
Muslin covered frames slides up and down between studding.
Frames held in place by friction from a 2" x 2" x 6' placed in center.

FEATURES OF THE 24' x 30' TYPE CONVERTIBLE HOUSE

One unit of the 24' x 30' convertible building provides 3 square feet of floor space per hen for 24 Leghorn layers.

Part or all of this house may be used for calves, farrowing sows or lambing ewes by setting up a temporary wire partition for the chickens and the use of 6' x 8' panels for sows or calves or 4' panels for ewes.

To aid in the control of the temperature inside the house, the ceiling is built as low as possible and the space between it and the false rafters insulated with shavings or straw. The moisture barrier is secured by placing a moisture proof paper inside the studdings and under the sides of the ceiling rafters before the tight sheeting is applied. Rear studdings are 5' and front studding 6' with ridge 12'.

Three muslin covered frames each 4' x 3' slide up and down between front studdings and are held in place by friction of a 2" x 2" x 6'. For hogs or sheep windows must be at least 3' above the floor.

The door swings inward. It is not damaged by the wind when it is left open to permit direct sunshine on the floor of the house. The screen door will confine the birds to the house and prevent other livestock from entering.

All openings are screened against sparrows. One inch mesh hardware cloth or poultry netting may be used.

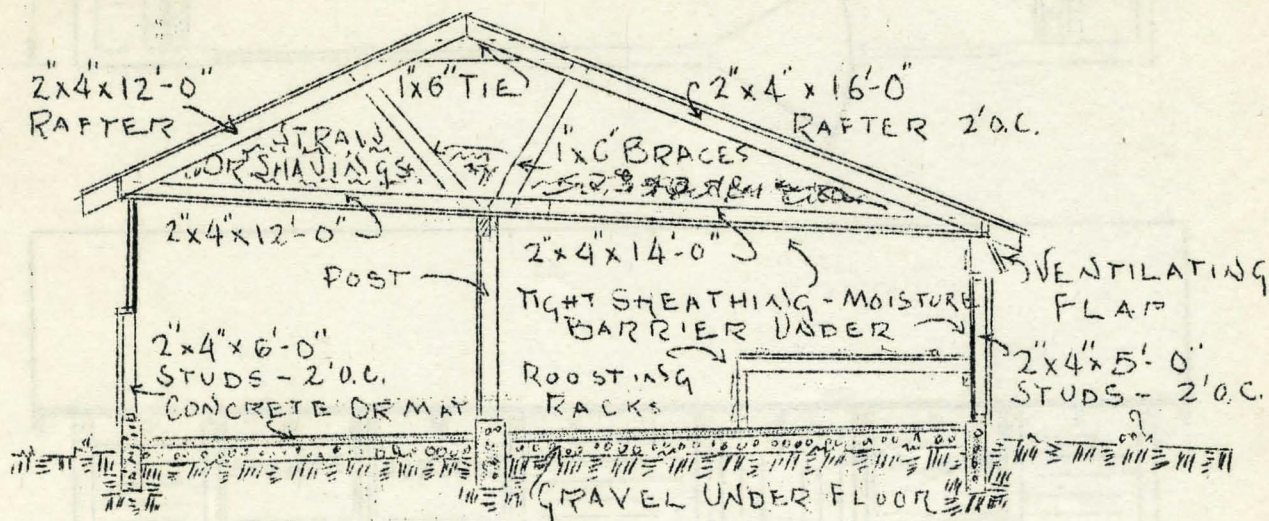
The cross ventilation permitted by the openings in the rear and insulated roof keep the house as cool in summer as under shade trees. This permits keeping layers confined both summer and winter.

The roosting rack arrangement reduces labor of cleaning and aids in the control of parasites and diseases. The conversion from laying quarters to brooding units or to use of other livestock is thus accomplished with less labor when no hinges are used.

The nest arrangement is removable for easy cleaning and disinfection. The nests may be closed at night, thus preventing fowls from roosting in or above them.

The protected feed troughs and waterers provide health insurance.

The floor slopes toward the front of the house - dropping 6 inches in the 24-foot width. This slope prevents litter from piling. Concrete or asphalt mat floors, 1 to 2 inches thick, have given satisfaction when the base is firm and the foundations are placed low enough to prevent rats from burrowing under them. The base of the concrete footings should extend outward to discourage rats from borrowing under.



Poultry losses due to poor egg production, disease outbreaks and poor hatching qualities are often traceable to the lack of equipment and poor housing facilities.

Poultry housing and winter management of laying hens are discussed at meetings arranged by the County Extension Agents.

The University of Nebraska does not have a blue print for this house.