PORTABLE POULTRY FENCE

HOW TO BUILD AND ERECT IT

THE UP-TO-DATE METHOD

BY

A. H. SCHLESINGER

80 Junction Avenue
CORONA, L. I.

(COPYRIGHTED)

¹⁹¹⁵
PRICE 50 CENTS

PORTABLE POULTRY FENCE

HOW TO BUILD AND ERECT IT

THE UP-TO-DATE METHOD

BY

Alexander
A. H. SCHLESINGER

80 Junction Avenue
CORONA, L. I.

(COPYRIGHTED)

PRICE 50 CENTS

SF486
SA

24 x 32 FOOT RUN IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

OCT 23 1915

0.50
©CIA413189

INTRODUCTION

THE author of this book, having had experience in erecting poultry fencing, and meeting with the usual difficulties in doing same, planned the idea contained in this work.

Its advantages are many and useful; to both the one who keeps a few chickens in a back yard, also to the owner of a large poultry plant. Soil contamination is one of the greatest enemies to the poultry-man, and is usually brought about by the fencing problem. Experts tell us that better results can be obtained by yarding poultry; by this means they obtain more nutrition from food they eat, which goes toward the making of the egg. Where allowed to roam on free range most of this is used up on the making of muscle or meat; but the most of this is again lost by the energy exerted by foraging, but as stated before we have the fencing problem to overcome; so by using the idea contained in this book it is all done away with. After this fencing is once made it can be used forever as there is no loss in erecting or taking down. It is not necessary to dig any postholes or use anything attached to same but what can be used above ground.

A great advantage to those living on the outskirts of a city or town is: that when making a change of dwelling it can be taken down in a few minutes, and moved along with the other household effects, or for instance if a change of the gate or entrance is desired this can be done in a

H/G.1

PATENT APPLIED FOR

FIG. 2

FIG. 3.

Inventor

A H Schlesinger.

short time or; the entire location of the run can be changed with little labor or time lost in doing same.

To the large poultry plant it would be of great assistance in overcoming the difficulty of soil contamination, by taking down the fencing, and plowing up the ground that has been in use for some time making new ground. With this method also new ground can be furnished to chicks which is very beneficial for their welfare.

It can be made by any person handy with saw, hammer, brace and bit, or auger. With ordinary care will last a life-time, also makes a neat appearance.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING

The most convenient and practical size to make would be a 6x8 foot section. Six feet is the usual height used for poultry runs for all of the heavier breeds; for others such as the Leghorn, etc., it can be made eight or ten feet high and six feet wide.

Materials used in making are :

2x2 spruce or hemlock, $\frac{3}{4}$ x5 inch square head bolts;
6 foot woven wire.

Cut two pieces 8 feet long for top and bottom; three pieces 5 feet 10 inches long for ends and middle brace; four pieces 33 inches long for corner braces (mitered). Bore three $\frac{7}{8}$ inch holes in the two end pieces one 8 inches from

the top and bottom from each end, and the other exactly in the centre.

Nail top, bottom and side pieces together, then centre brace which should be placed 4 feet from the end of the top and bottom pieces, then the corner braces. After all is securely nailed, tack the wire over the frame and you have one complete section, any number of which can be made. (See Cut.)

To make a more neater and lasting job, it is suggested that planed or finished lumber be used so that it can be painted, thereby adding to its appearance and wearing qualities.

A change can be made by using 4 foot wire at the top of the section and a 2 foot wire at the bottom, with a small mesh, which will prove useful in keeping in small chicks and preventing the male birds fighting through the fence, thereby preventing all damage created by this practice.

All size sections and heights can be made in proportion to the standard widths of poultry wire on the market.

Do not use anything but square head bolts in connecting the sections as they are the most convenient to handle in either setting up or taking down the fencing.

After making up the desired number of sections required to inclose the ground to be put in use, it is advisable to start at a corner: after bolting the two sections together in opposite directions, one man can then finish up the remainder without any assistance. In boring holes in the end pieces, to be used as corner sections, it is necessary to have the holes going through both sides.

It is advisable to use washers at each end of the bolts to prevent the head or nut of the bolt being forced into the wood; a little oil placed on the screw will prevent rusting and make it easy to remove the nut in the future if necessary.

No bracing is necessary as its own weight will keep it on the ground, and when joined in one unit it remains very rigid. If one insists on using a brace it can be made from old lumber or a pole, one end being jabbed in the ground, the other resting against a section where joined, and tacked with a nail to prevent it from falling.

This fencing idea will be appreciated by those having met with the difficulties in using the old method, such as changing the location of runs, the location of an entrance or gate, and the most important that of making a change in the soil, which in a number of cases was impossible; the result was that the ground became so contaminated from continued use that disease broke out, and it became necessary to move the entire plant or go out of business. This will all now be revolutionized by using this fencing system.

WARNING

To the purchaser of this book:

It is understood that the information contained in this book is for your personal use only, and cannot be used as a means of sale or otherwise.

Any person making use of this book other than stated will be prosecuted according to the copyright laws.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

0 002 839 864 5