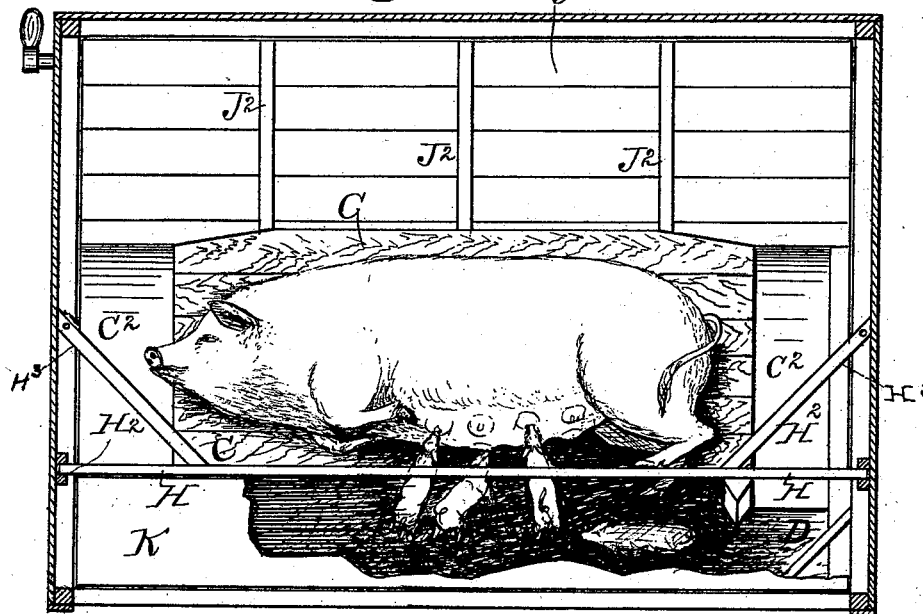


M. C. & Z. S. RANDLEMAN.  
HOG PEN.

Patented Aug. 7, 1894.



Witnesses: *W. Smith.* } *Inventors: Martin O. Randleman,*  
*R. H. Orwig.* } *Jonas S. Randleman,*  
*By Thomas G. Orwig, atty.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN C. RANDLEMAN AND ZOUAVE S. RANDLEMAN, OF CARLISLE, IOWA.

## HOG-PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,996, dated August 7, 1894.

Application filed December 15, 1890. Serial No. 374,677. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, MARTIN C. RANDLEMAN and ZOUAVE S. RANDLEMAN, citizens of the United States, and residents of Carlisle, in the county of Warren and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hog-Pens, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in the pig pen for which United States Letters Patent No. 301,858 were issued to us October 31, 1888, and consists in the arrangement and combination of an inclined floor having a concave top surface, an inclined wall, a pig receptacle, an adjustable guard, hinged covers for the pig receptacle, and a flexible cover, as hereinafter set forth, pointed out in our claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section of our pen showing the relative positions of all the parts. Fig. 2 is a top view looking down from the line  $x-x$  of Fig. 1. The cover of the pig receptacle is broken away.

A is a straight beam fixed to the bottom end pieces of the frame of the structure to serve as a support and fulcrum for the adjustable inclined floor resting thereon at its lower edge.

B are the sills of the inclined floor and their lower narrow ends rest upon the beam A and their upper ends upon an adjustable beam,  $A^2$ , that extends parallel therewith and is oval-shaped in its cross section and eccentrically journaled to the end pieces of the frame and provided with a handle on its end so it can be rotated to raise and lower the elevated ends of the sills. The top edges of the sills are concave and the floor boards or slats are nailed on top to produce a concave floor C that will extend from near one end of the pen to near the other end to produce a bed better adapted for a brood sow than a flat surface.  $C^2$  are straight flat boards fixed on top of the sill B to produce inclined planes at the ends of the concave floor C.

D is a pig receptacle fixed to the ends of the sills B in such a manner that the floor of the receptacle will be in a lower plane than the edge of the inclined floor.

F is the side wall of the pen extending in an inclined position from the roof to a point

near the lower edge of the wall and the floor. The space between the lower edge of the wall and the floor is too small to allow the passage of the sow but large enough to permit pigs to go through. By thus inclining the wall the pig receptacle is brought under the protection of the roof without preventing access to the receptacle by a person on the outside of the pen.

H is an adjustable guard consisting of a straight bar or board that extends into bearings  $H^2$  fixed to the end walls.  $H^3$  are braces fixed to the end portions of the guard H and pivoted to the end walls in such a manner that the guard can be raised and lowered in its bearings as required to enlarge or diminish the open space between the cover of the pig receptacle and the bottom edge of the inclined floor C to suit sows of different sizes. The braces  $H^3$  also serve as guards to prevent the sow from lying on the inclined planes  $C^2$  which serve as chutes in directing pigs down into the pig receptacle when they are dropped upon either one of the inclined planes.

J is the flat portion of the floor extending parallel with the curved floor C.

$J^2$  are bars fixed across the top of the flat floor to prevent the sow from laying down upon the flat floor and to induce her to seek the concave floor and the position required to let pigs in the pig receptacle have access to her without leaving the receptacle.

K is a movable cover designed to lie flat across the top of the pig receptacle.

L is a roof over the cover K and the entire pig receptacle and is hinged to the inclined wall in such a manner that it will incline outward when closed.

M is a flexible pig cover attached to the rigid cover K in such a manner that it will depend therefrom and rest upon pigs in the receptacle for the purpose of keeping them warm in cold weather and affording a resting or hiding place, at all seasons of the year, where they will be warm in cold weather and kept cool and protected from flies in warm seasons. Sheep skins with the wool on are preferred for this use, but any textile fabric adapted for the purpose may be advantageously used.

To lower the inclined floor we turn the beam  $A^2$  so that its flat sides will be in a

horizontal position as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

We claim as our invention—

1. An inclined and curved floor, a pig receptacle extending parallel with the lower end of the floor, and its bottom in a lower plane than the floor, a side wall of the pen inclined from the roof downward to terminate near the floor, and one or more covers extending over the pig receptacle, arranged and combined in the manner set forth for the purposes stated.

2. In a hog pen, the fixed beam A, sills B having concaves in their top surfaces as shown, a pig receptacle D, inclined wall F, cover K, roof L, and flexible cover M, arranged and combined substantially as shown and described for the purposes stated.

MARTIN C. RANDLEMAN.  
ZOUAVE S. RANDLEMAN.

Witnesses:

M. GUISINGER,  
M. B. CLARK.