

Hog Shelters and Equipment

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The illustrations in this bulletin were arranged to show, first, the simple, single purpose "A" type farrowing house. On page 2 are modifications that are larger, and have double or triple uses such as farrowing, summer shade, and as shelter for feeder pigs.

The shed roof type shelters are shown on page 3. They are unhandy for farrowing but useful as shade and shelter for dry sows, feeder pigs, or sows with litters that have farrowed elsewhere. Plans for central houses are listed on pages 3 and 4.

A good feeding and sanitation program is necessary with any type of house. Houses must be kept clean inside and on clean floors or ground to avoid disease and parasites.

Pens are often used in front of

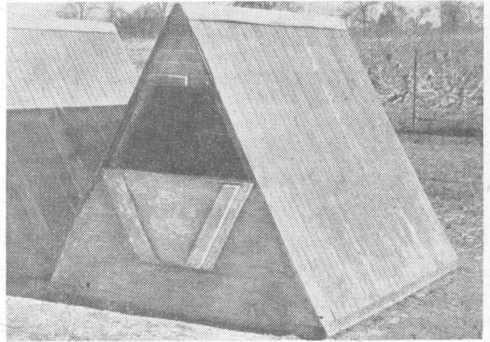


Fig. 1.—Rear view of an A-type farrowing house. Has rear door for ventilation and attention to litter. The heavy sills keep the siding off the ground. Plan No. 02603.

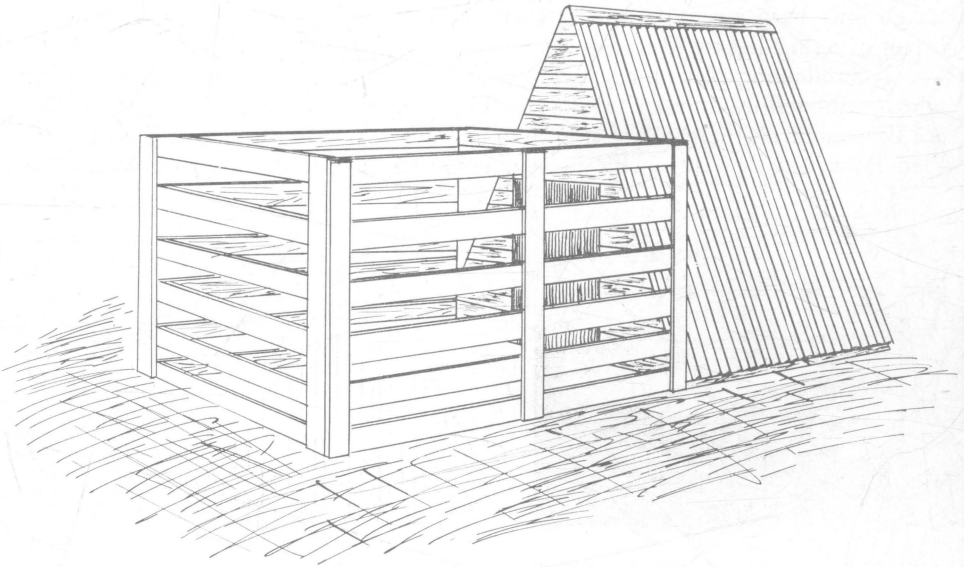


Fig. 2.—Front view of plan No. 02603 with pen in front. A pen is useful with all portable houses.

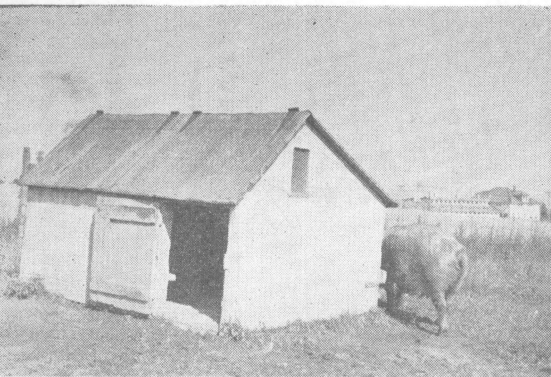


Fig. 3.—Good type gable roof house for farrowing and shade. Front roof is hinged at top and rear wall lifts up for ventilation in hot weather.



Fig. 4.—Commercial type house. Pigs prefer to lie on ground in shade in warm weather rather than inside most portable houses.

the portable brooder houses to confine the sow and litter for a week or two after farrowing. If good sod is available on clean well drained soil, the pens will not need floors; but they should be floored, if the soil becomes soft and muddy or if the soil is contaminated. Pigs raised on wood or concrete floors need regular amounts of clean earth to furnish necessary iron; otherwise, they may become anemic. (See footnote, page 4.)

Decay of sills and floors is a common trouble with portable hog equipment. Treatment of parts subject to decay with a hot brush coat of carbolineum, or better yet, the use of creosoted lumber will prolong the life of equipment and shelters. The use of decay resistant lumber such as osage orange, black locust, catalpa, or white oak for sills, floors and skids will also prolong the life of equipment. Basswood, butternut, yellow poplar, cottonwood, hemlock, and fir weigh only 60 per cent as much as oak, beech, and sugar maple, and are useful in constructing light-weight houses.

The following plans for hog houses and equipment are available as blueprints when requested by number from your county agricultural extension agent. Some are illustrated on these pages. Many of the others are illustrated in the Midwest Plan Book usually kept on file in your county agricultural extension office.

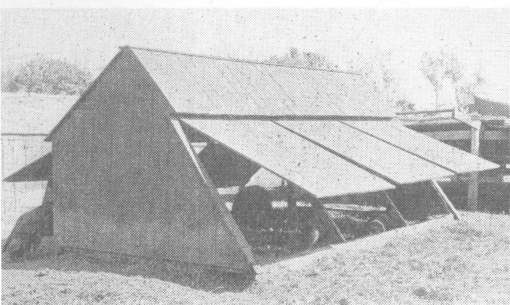


Fig. 5.—Rear view of a multiple purpose house in two-unit size. Excellent for farrowing and summer shade, good cross ventilation. Plan No. 02602.

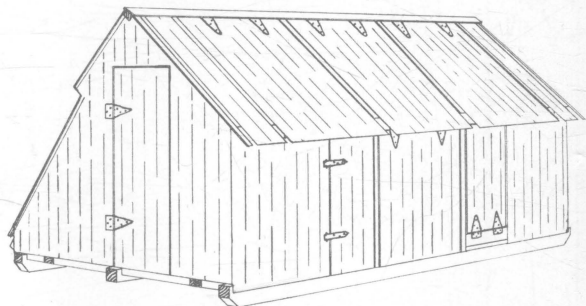


Fig. 6.—Front plan sketch of house shown in Fig. 5 or plan No. 02602.

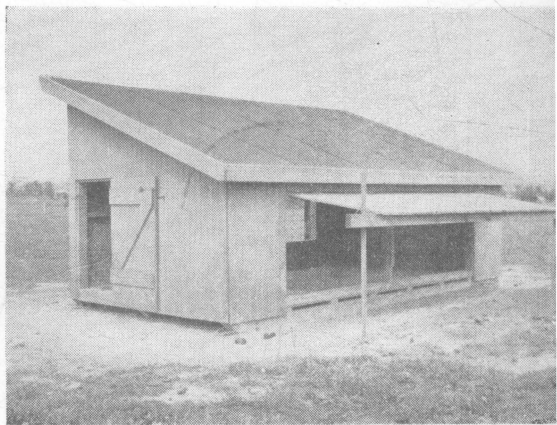
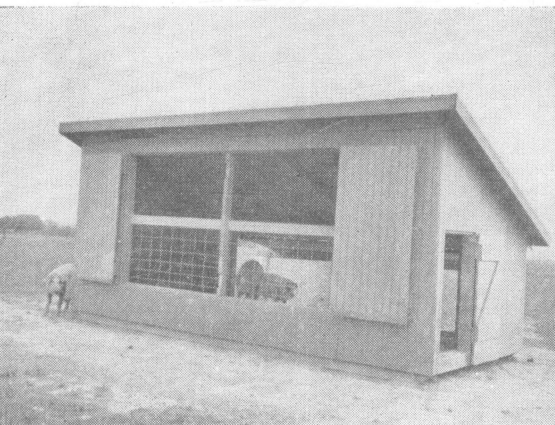


Fig. 7.—Front and back views of a two-unit shed roof house with good cross ventilation for summer use. The house can also be closed up for winter shelter but is unhandy for farrowing. Plan No. 02601.

PLAN 02603: “A” type house without floor. Suitable for farrowing. Has rear door for ventilation and attention to litter. Contains built-in pig brooder across the back below rear door.

PLAN 02602: “Modified ‘A’ Type” in two-unit size but can be built as one unit. Good house for farrowing and shade. Makes roomy field shelter. One of best all-purpose portable houses.

PLAN 02601: Two-unit shed roof type with front and rear that can be opened for summer ventilation. Not very convenient for farrowing. It makes a good field shelter for pigs farrowed in a central house.

PLAN 02651: Pole frame for shed roof shelter or shade (see Fig. 8)

PLAN M-72602: Single unit modified “A” type house. Useful for farrowing.

PLAN M-72603: Two-unit shed roof type field shelter with straw loft. Rear wall can be opened for summer shade and ventilation. Not convenient for farrowing.

PLAN 02600: Hexagonal house with six pens, each large enough to accommodate a sow at farrowing time. Pigs have access to a brooder in the center of the house which can be heated with a brooder stove, lantern, or by electricity. The house is built on skids but requires a 20-foot gate and is heavy to move. It combines many of the labor-saving advantages of the central house with some of the advantages of the portable houses.

This house can also be used for sheep, hens or calves. It has good head room.

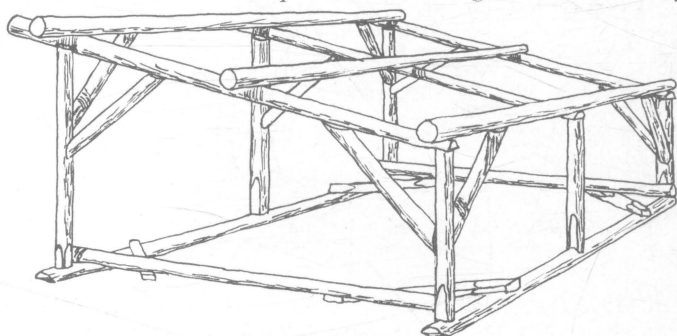


Fig. 8.—Pole frame for construction of shed roof shelter. Plan No. 02651.



Fig. 9.—Drum feeder mounted on old wheel. Some are fastened to spokes, others mounted on shaft to rotate. Plans not available.



Fig. 10.—Pig brooder in central house. Built across corner. Heated with electric lamp. Plans available.

PLAN M-72621: Eight pen, 22' x 32' gable roofed, straw loft, central house. Arranged with 4-foot central alley and pens on either side. Length can be varied.

PLAN M-72622: Ten pen, 26' x 48' gambrel roofed, central house with central driveway. Easy to bed and clean. Ample storage overhead for hay and bedding. Useful building for hogs, sheep, poultry, or young cattle.

PLAN M-77612: Outdoor self feeder. Capacity, 17 bushels. Hogs feed from both sides.

PLAN M-77617: Outdoor self feeder. Capacity, 10 bushels. Hogs feed from one side.

PLAN 07601: Outdoor feeder and waterer made from 55-gallon steel drum.

PLAN 07602. Indoor self feeder for hogs.

PLAN M-77615: Outdoor feeder for ear corn. 36-bushel capacity.

PLAN M-77613: Stationary outdoor feeder for hogs. Set on concrete base. Capacity, 650 bushels shelled corn. Can be used to store grain when not in use as feeder.

PLAN M-77616: Hay feeder for hogs.

PLAN M-77621: Breeding and ringing crate.

PLAN M-77631: Portable loading chute for hogs.

PLAN M-77641: Shipping crate for hogs.

PLAN M-77651: Dipping vat for hogs and sheep.

PIG BROODERS: Available as mimeographed leaflets.

Note.—See Extension bulletin 78, "Pork Production in Ohio," for details of disease and sanitation control. Copies can be obtained from your County Agricultural Extension Agent.

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