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A Movable Hog House Plan

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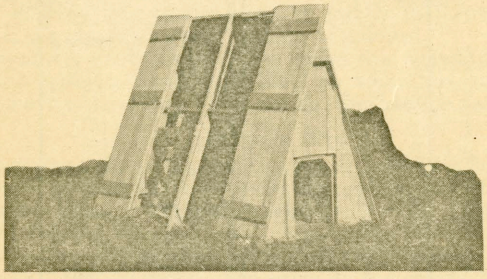
By Ralph L. Patty, Extension Specialist in Agricultural Engineering



A Practical, Substantial, Roomy Colony House With Sun Doors and Ventilation

This working plan, with suggestions, is prepared in answer to many inquiries for movable house plans. From the study of a great variety of plans and the experience of many breeders, we believe this plan to be the best house for the money. It is especially designed to be quickly and easily built with the few tools that are usually found on the farm. It is large enough to accommodate the big type sows, and the lumber cuts with the least possible waste.

The sunshine doors in the side and the ventilators are features taken from an Iowa State College plan in bulletin No. 152.

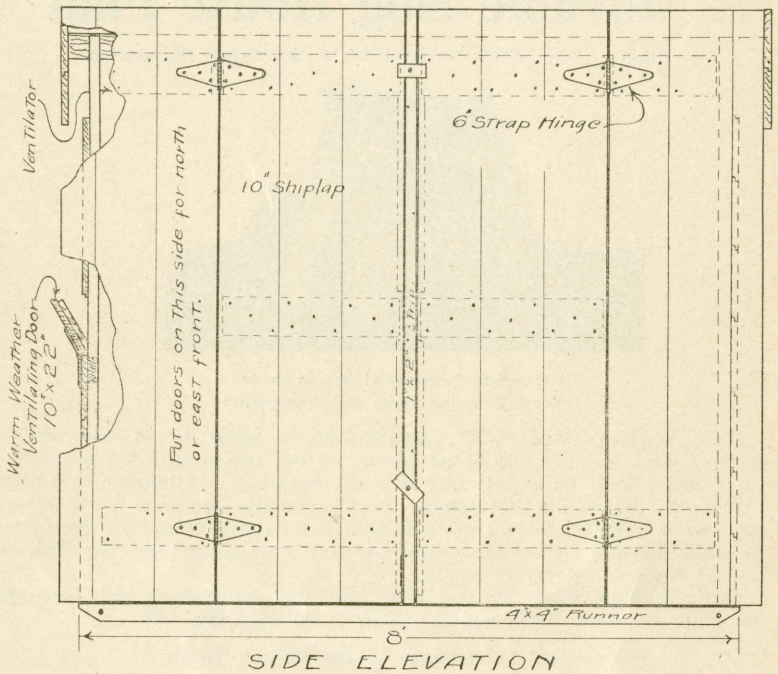
Use and Advantages of the Colony House

The principal use of the individual hog house is to house the sow and litter out on green pasture. They are also used to advantage when no centralized house is available. A portion of the barn can be used, together with these individual houses, and a fair number of pigs raised. They are especially good for a renter to build as they are easily moved. They are used extensively by the big breeders to supplement the centralized house and are especially good as a protection against the spread of disease.

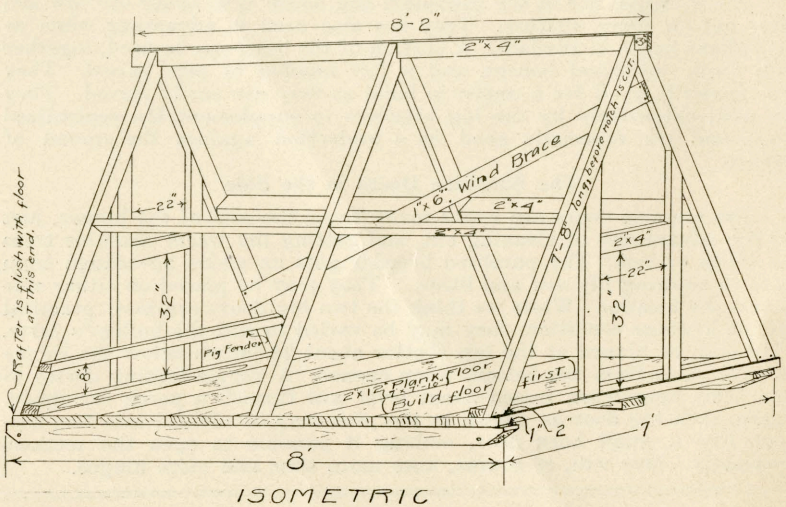
The Sunshine Doors in the Side

The big side doors are worth many times the cost of the hinges, just for the advantages of cleaning out, and getting the warm sunshine from the south or east. The purebred breeder gets an added advantage from them in showing his sow and litter. They may be placed on either side to suit the location. While we think the two big doors are most practical for the average condition, they may be varied to suit the builder's taste. They may be hinged at the top (better about 24 inches below the ridge) so as to raise from the bottom when opened. A simple locking device to hold them open when raised about level will furnish a porch for shade. Again, each big door as shown in the plan may be divided into two sections like a small barn door, making it possible to open the sections separately. This will, of course, take more time and more hinges.

EXTENSION SERVICE
W. F. Kumlien, Acting Director
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating. Issued in furtherance of Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.



SIDE ELEVATION



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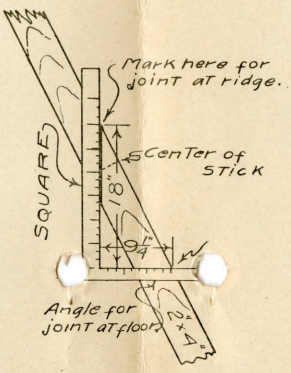


DETAIL FOR CUTTING RAFTER.

A blue print of the plan on a larger scale will be gladly furnished upon receipt of 5 cents to cover the cost of the blue print paper. Address Extension Service, South Dakota State College, Brookings.

Ventilation

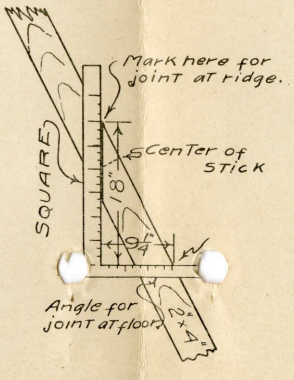
The ventilating door in the back is for warm weather, to aid circulation. It is small in order that the durability may not be decreased. If a window is desired this is the place to put it in. A two pane (10x12 inch) window, which slides open readily, is advised.

The permanent ventilators at the ridge are shown clearly in Fig. 1. They are very essential and especially so when the entrance door is closed. Two ways of boarding them up on the outside are shown in Fig. 1.

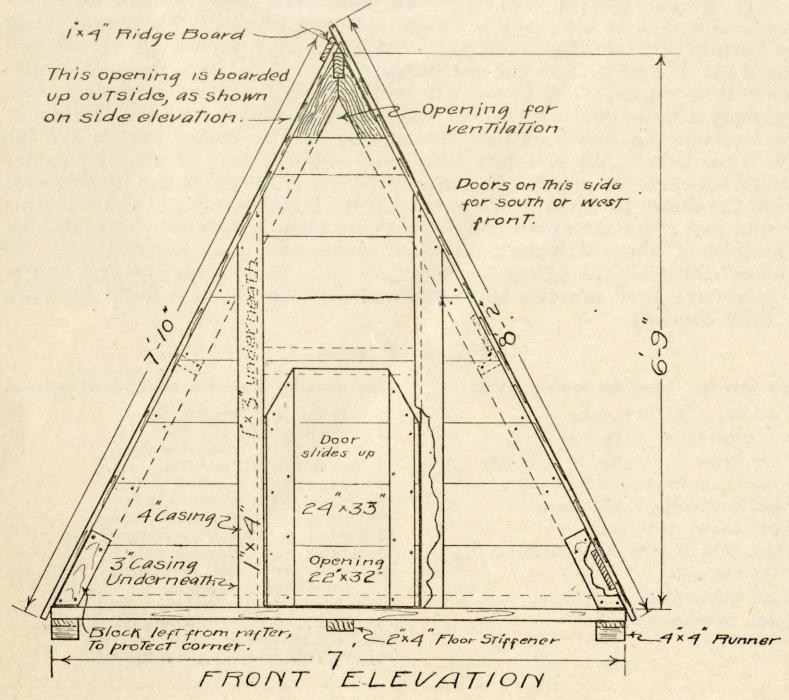
Alternate Size

The dimensions shown in the figures will build a big roomy house, large enough to comfortably house the big type sows of the present time.

If a smaller house is desired it may be built by this same plan. In order that the lumber may cut to advantage, we advise changing the dimensions as follows: Make the floor 6 feet wide instead of 7 feet. Leave the floor length 7 feet-10 inches, the same as the other. Cut the rafters 6 feet-8 inches long before they are notched, using a layout of 18 inches and 9 inches on the square for the joint bevel (see Fig. 4). Cut the shiplap for sides 6 feet-10½ inches, for the short side, and 7 feet-1½ inches for the longer side. The vertical height to the top of the frame will be 5 feet-10 inches. The saving in the bill of material for the smaller house will be approximately $2. The following items will be changed: 8 pieces 2x4 inches, 14 feet long; 11 pieces 10-inch shiplap, S. 1 S., 14 feet long; 5 pieces 10-inch shiplap, S. 2 S., 14 feet long; 4 pieces 2x12 inch rough plank, 12 feet long for floor. The other items will be the same as listed below, to be bought from the lumber yard.

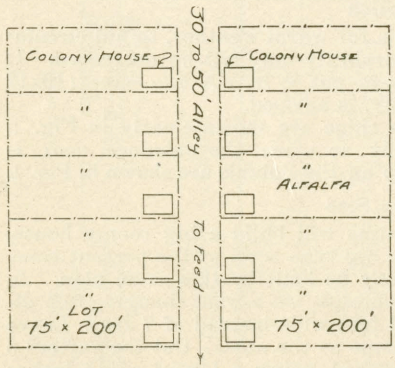


DETAIL FOR CUTTING RAFTER.



FRONT ELEVATION

How to Build



A GOOD LOT ARRANGEMENT.

Saw and shape the 4x4 runners and bore holes. Saw the floor planks, tack a plank at each end, square, and nail floor with 16 penny nails. Notice the frame sets in 2 inches from the edge of the floor on the end having the entrance door. (If a floor is not built use a 2x8 at each end, set the end rafters on it and block up the middle rafters to line.)

Lay out a pattern rafter marking top joint as shown in Fig. 4. Slide the square down, using the same laycut on the square (18" and 9¼") and mark the lower joint at the bottom of the square (see Fig. 4). Be sure the long side of this rafter measures 7 feet, 8 inches, before the notch is cut. Next take a 2x4 block and mark out the notch for the ridge pole. The 2x4 ridge should be notched in completely as shown on the plan. Saw the rafters from this pattern. Set up the frame. Measure in all additional pieces of the frame. Be sure to square the uprights at the entrance door, as a sliding door should be fitted carefully. Board up the back end, sawing out the ventilating door on a slight bevel for the door to close against.

If the end lumber is surfaced on both sides, there will be no waste nor time lost in boarding up the ends. The same bevel is used right along by turning the shiplap over. The entrance door should be cut as you board up. If you wait to cut out the door until it is boarded up, this lumber will be wasted. The pieces will be too short for a sliding door. After the ends are boarded up (except ventilator openings), cut the shiplap in the two lengths shown on the plan in Fig. 3. The longer boards are for the "door side." Rip a 2-inch strip from one of these. Tack onto center rafter between the big doors. Build the doors next and board up this side from the doors outward to the ends. On the back side the 11 short boards should just cover the space and extend over enough to leave the ventilator openings of about 3 inches. Lumber varies and it is a good plan to "space" these boards before beginning to nail. In building the first house, it is always good practice to tack boards in place at first until the work is fully checked.

Bill of Material

Buy this list from the lumber yard.

1 pc. 4x4 in. fir, 16 ft. long
8 pcs. 2x4 in. fir, 16 ft. long
11 pcs. 10 in. fir, shiplap, 16 ft. S. 1 S.
5 pcs. 10 in. shiplap, 16 ft. S. 2 S.
2 pcs. 1x6 in. No. 2, 16 ft. long
4 pcs. 1x4 in. 10 ft. long
4 pcs. 2x12 in. 14 ft., for floor
3 lbs. 16d nails
5 lbs. 8d box nails
½ gal. barn paint

The material is used in building as follows:

1 - 4x4 in., 16 ft., for runners
4 - 2x12 in., 16 ft., for floor
2 - 2x4 in., 7 ft., for end cleats
4 - 2x4 in., 16 ft., for rafters, etc.
1 - 2x4 in., 8 ft., for floor stiffener
1 - 2x4 in., 7 ft., for pig fender
2 - 2x4 in., 10 ft., for end framing
1 - 2x4 in., 8 ft. 2 in., for ridge pole
1 - 1x6 in., 16 ft., for door cleats
1 - 1x6 in., 16 ft., for windbrace and 1x3 in. sliding door casing
1 - 1x4 in., 8 ft. 6 in., ridge board
3 - 1x4 in., 10 ft., door cleats and casings
5 pcs. 10 in. shiplap, 16 ft., for ends
11 pcs. 10 in. shiplap, 16 ft., for sides