



# Build Your Own Feeders

## Double-sided or single-sided using Premier's panels!

### Why our feeders please...

- **Minimal waste**  
The panels prevent silage or hay from being pulled into the pen and onto the ground. Goats and sheep must work for each mouthful.
- **Less risk of injury**  
Entering the pen is not required—so even children can safely feed hay and/or grain.
- **Grain, silage and hay can all be fed in this feeder**  
Saves space and reduces cost.
- **Save \$\$**  
Make your own feeders and use local lumber to do so.
- **Proven**  
They have been in use across the nation for years—and are now even copied by our competitors, which is the ultimate compliment.  
Of course, we've tweaked and improved the design along the way. (That's who we are.)

### Changes to our feeders...

Long-term users will notice a difference from feeders 6 years ago—

#### Our wire panels are now wider (24" and 30" vs only 20").

The wider (taller in use) panels are more vertical in the feeder. This is better because animals don't have to bend their necks as much to access hay or silage.

#### Longer support legs.

That means that the flat feeding trough is higher above the barn floor. We added the extra height to make life easier for animals when the bedding becomes deep (which it does for most of us).

### Also available...

- **Welded Wire Panels .....** pp. 10–11  
Three heights, small openings and reinforced.
- **Big Bale Feeders.....** p. 12  
Without equal for reducing hay waste. Pays for itself in 1 year.

Prices are subject to change without notice.



(800) 282-6631  
[www.premier1supplies.com](http://www.premier1supplies.com)  
Washington, IA



# Premier's Double-Sided Feeder

## For large sheep and rams

*Caution: Not for use with small lambs/kids.*

### Material List

Obtain necessary material—approximately \$165 total.

#### 1. From Premier

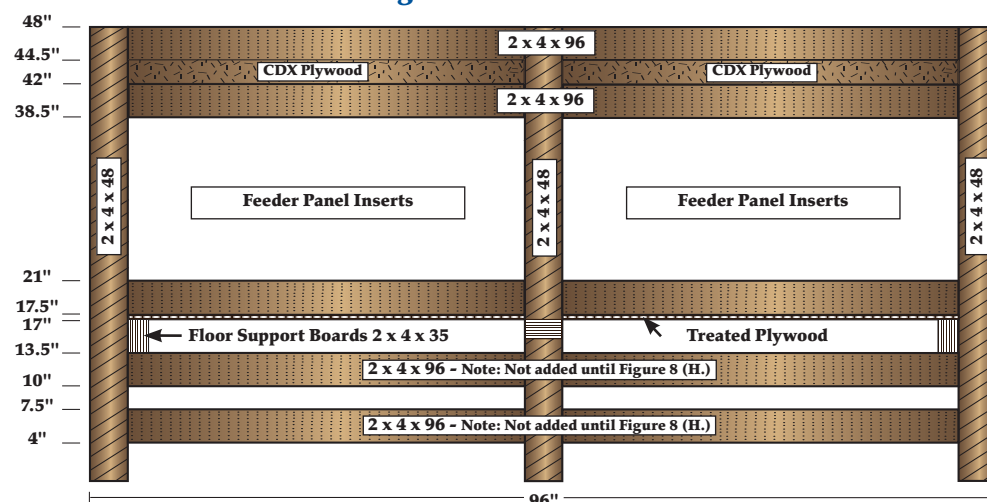
- a. Four 24" x 48" Feeder Inserts at \$19 ea. Item #966000.
- b. 24 barbed staples (free from Premier, but not pictured).

#### 2. From local sources

- c. Twelve 2 x 4 x 8' (horizontals)—\$40
- d. Six 2 x 4 x 48" (vertical legs); treated—\$15
- e. Two 2 x 4 x 35" floor supports—\$2
- f. One 2 x 4 x 32" center floor support—\$1 (not pictured).
- g. 2/3 sheet 1/2" treated plywood floor cut into two 32" x 48" pieces—\$25
- h. One third sheet of 1/2" CDX plywood cut into two 8" x 96" pieces—\$6
- i. Approximately 80 16d nails and 50 1-1/2" roofing nails, or 80 2-1/2" decking screws and 50 1-1/2" sheeting screws (not pictured).



**Figure 1 - Final Side View**



**A.** See material list above.

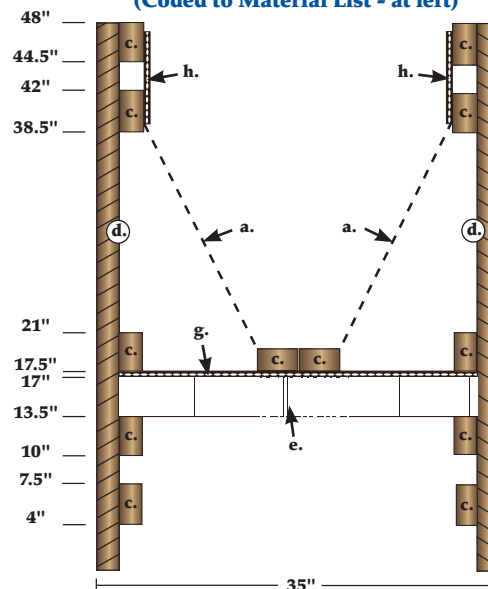
**B.** Cut wood to correct lengths & widths.

**C.** Assemble a vertical feeder side. We use a separate 4' x 8' sheet of plywood to provide a flat, clean working surface with pre-squared edges. To save time we pre-mark the plywood where the three pieces of vertical legs should lay.

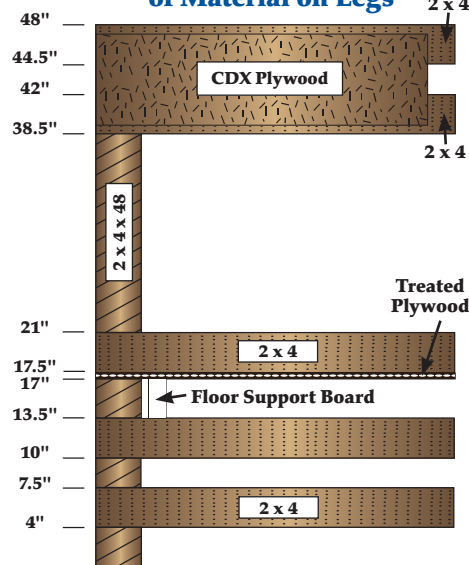
1. Take each 48" long treated 2 x 4 and lay it flat in front of you. Use a ruler, a pencil and a square to mark the following points on it where the lower edges of the horizontal 2 x 4s will cross it: 4"; 10"; 17.5"; 38.5" and 44.5". **Figures 1, 2 & 3** illustrate this positioning. To save time, we lay all six legs beside each other in a row and mark them all at once.

*Dimensions given assume use of purchased lumber (i.e. a 2 x 4 is actually 1-1/2"). If rough sawn lumber is used, the instructions and numbers will need to be adjusted accordingly. **Please note:** These plans have been modified for use with our 24" x 48" Inserts.*

**Figure 2 - Final End View  
(Coded to Material List - at left)**



**Figure 3 - Position Marks  
of Material on Legs**





2. **(Figure 4)** Place three marked 48" treated vertical 2 x 4s flat on the full sheet of plywood, one at each end and one exactly in the middle (with the marks facing up). From each end of the plywood the sides of the center 2 x 4 should be 46-1/4" and 49-3/4" respectively. Quick grip clamps work great to hold them to plywood as you nail or screw your horizontal 2 x 4s on.
3. **(Figure 5)** Place an 8' 2 x 4 at the 44-1/2" mark on the legs and secure with two 16d nails or two 2.5" deck screws at each joint. Repeat with 2 x 4s at the 38.5" and 17.5" marks.

4. **(Figure 6)** Place the 8" x 96" piece of CDX plywood so that it covers the gap between the top two 2 x 4s. Note that it does not fully cover the 2 x 4s. Secure with nails or screws every 12".

**D.** Repeat steps 1 – 4 to make the other vertical feeder side.

**E.** Screw or nail the **(Figure 7)** plywood floor boards (32" x 48") in place on a vertical side. Below, but against the 17.5" 2 x 4 board.

1. **(Figure 7)** We leave a vertical side lying flat on our plywood jig, and place the 48" side of the plywood on edge between the 17" and 17.5" marks of the vertical legs. This forms an L-shaped angle. We secure the plywood to the 8' 2 x 4 with either roofing nails or sheeting screws every 12".
2. Do the same with the other piece of treated plywood, resulting in a vertical side with floor attached for one entire 8' length.

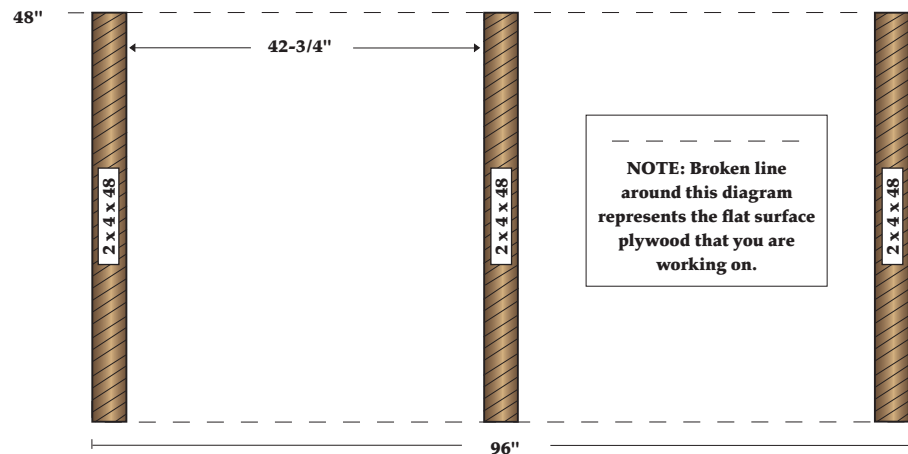
**F.** Secure the plywood to the other vertical side. This is best done with two people as it requires setting both sides upside down as illustrated in **Figure 8**. Get the plywood in place and nail or screw the free 48" long edge of plywood to the 2 x 4.

**G.** While the plywood is upside down, install the horizontal floor supports.

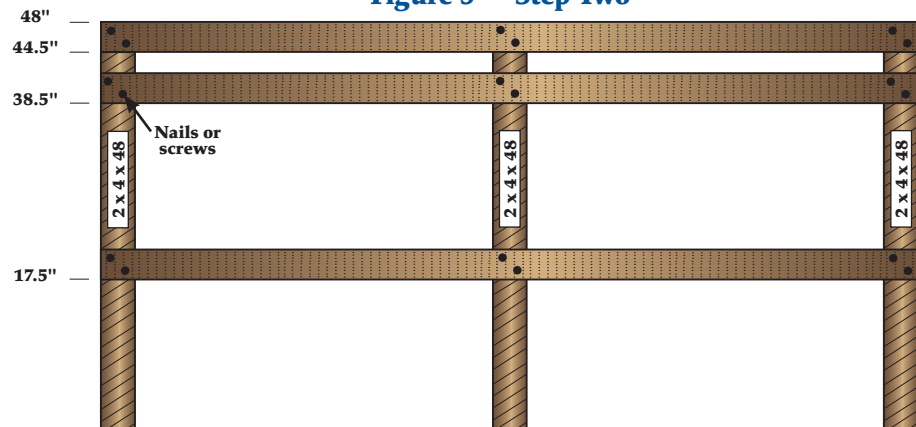
1. **(Figure 8)** At each end of the feeder, place a 35" 2 x 4 on edge on the inside of the vertical corner legs and against the plywood floor. Nail or screw the floor support to the vertical legs with either 16d nails or 2.5" deck screws, two per joint.
2. Place the 32" 2 x 4 **flat** between the two center legs. In this way it provides floor support and seams the two pieces of plywood floor together. Secure by nailing or screwing through the center legs and into the floor support with two nails or screws on each side.

**H.** Keep the feeder upside down & place two 8' 2 x 4s between the 10" & 13.5" marks. Then place two 8' 2 x 4s between the 4" & 7.5" marks. (These boards are essential if you're feeding females with offspring.)

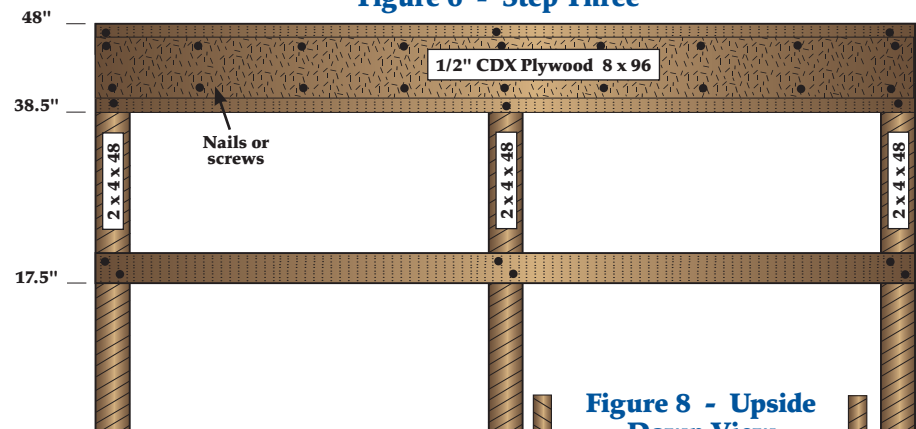
**Figure 4 - Step One**



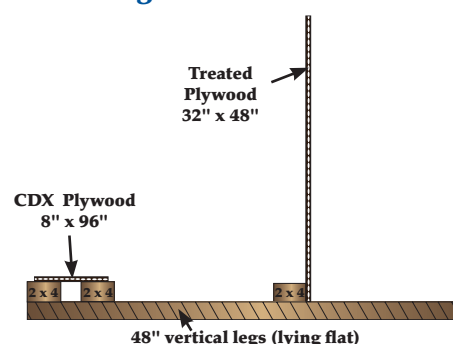
**Figure 5 - Step Two**



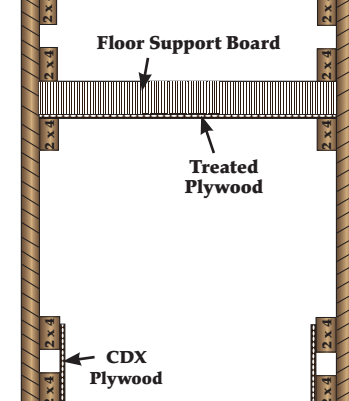
**Figure 6 - Step Three**



**Figure 7 - End View**



**Figure 8 - Upside Down View**





I. Carefully turn the feeder right side up to fit the feeder inserts in place.

J. For fitting the feeder panel inserts, we've learned that it is easier if they are pre-stapled to the center 8' 2 x 4 supports **before** they are put into the trough.

1. Lay one of the two remaining 8' 2 x 4s flat on the ground (**Figure 9**). Place the long edge of the 4' feeder panel on top of the 2 x 4 approximately 1" from the 2 x 4's edge. Staple it down with two barbed staples.

We've found that the barbed staples will split some 2 x 4s, especially those made of fir. You may want to predrill a small hole for both legs of the staples for these situations. We wish we could use something other than barbed staples but have tried many other types of fasteners and all fail within a year.

Do the same with a second 4' feeder panel, thus making the feeder panel attached the entire 8' length.

2. Repeat the procedure for the other 8' 2 x 4.
3. Mark the center of the trough with a pencil. (The center is 16" in from the vertical corner legs.)
4. Pick up a 2 x 4 with its two attached panels and place it in the trough on top of the plywood floor, putting the side

of the 2 x 4 in line with the 16" center mark. To secure, screw or nail the 2 x 4 down through the plywood into your three support 2 x 4s located at the ends and in the middle. Flip the wire panels out so they hit the 2 x 4 on the side. Repeat the same with the other 2 x 4. You should now have both 2 x 4s lying side by side in the center of the trough with the upper edge of the wire panels resting against the side 2 x 4s.

5. Secure the wire panels to the 2 x 4s with four more barbed staples per 8' side.

K. The feeder is now complete except for the ends (**Figure 10**). At Premier, we secure an 8" wide piece of ply over the end of the trough even with the horizontal treated plywood, to keep grain and feed from spilling out the end. If the feeder ends in the middle of a pen, then an entire 30-1/2" x 35" piece of 1/2" plywood can be nailed over the end to keep animals from jumping into the feeder. These pieces of plywood can be obtained from the remaining sections of your original plywood sheet.

Figure 9 - Stapling the Panel

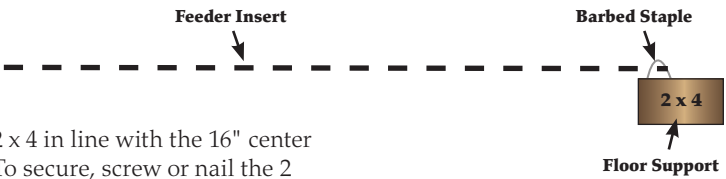
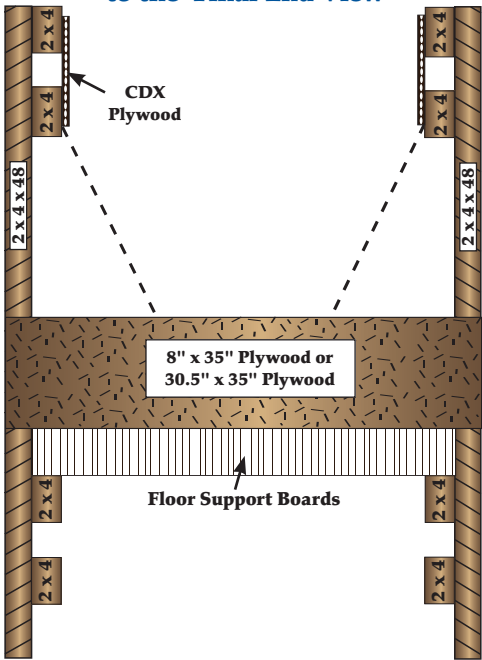


Figure 10 - Applying the Ends to the Final End View



## Feeding Design Setups

### Double-Sided Feeder Design (Figure 11)

They do double duty by subdividing pens. Hay and/or grain is carried to them by machine, hand-cart or other method and actually placed into the feeder by hand.

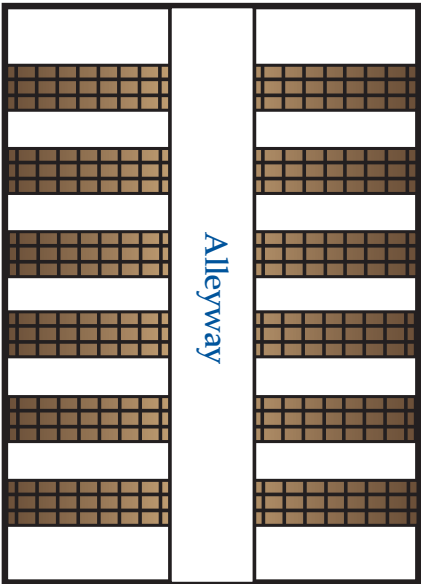
The Double-Sided Feeder was first designed and built for our own flock needs and tested on our 350 ewes. Results from our usage look very good.

### Single-Sided Feeder Design (Figure 12)

They are set in a long continuous row, so they also serve as the side of a pen. Hay, grain and/or silage is then supplied directly from the alley either from a machine, or by hand from a feed cart.

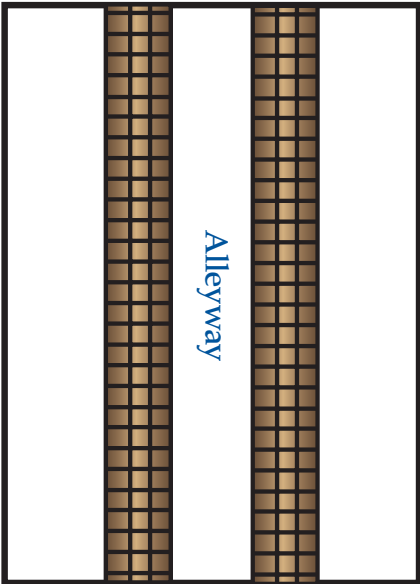
The Single-Sided design allows us to feed sheep with greater speed and accuracy, and to do so with machines if the flock size so requires. Single-Sided Feeders cost 29% more per adult fed to build (\$14.50/head vs. \$11.25/head), but in return, they allow for significant savings in feeding time, human energy and feeding accuracy.

Figure 11 - Double-Sided Feeder (Top View of Barn)



Note: Drawing not to scale.

Figure 12 - Single-Sided Feeder (Top View of Barn)



Note: Drawing not to scale.

### Premier Tip

If the feeder is being used outdoors, drill holes in the plywood floor. This will help if drainage is needed.



# Premier's Single-Sided Feeder

## For large sheep and rams

*Caution: Not for use with small lambs/kids.*

### Material List

#### 1. From Premier

- Two 24" x 48" Feeder Inserts at \$19 ea. Item #966000.
- Twelve barbed staples (provided free by Premier).

#### 2. From local sources

- Eight 2 x 4 x 96" (horizontals)—\$25
- Three 2 x 4 x 48" (vertical legs); treated—\$7
- Three 2 x 4 x 27" (short legs); treated—\$4
- Three 2 x 4 x 25" floor supports—\$3
- 1/3 sheet of 1/2" treated plywood floor (16" x 96")—\$12
- 1/3 sheet of CDX 1/2" plywood (16" x 96")—\$6
- One 8" x 96" piece of CDX plywood—\$3
- Sixty 16d nails and 40 1-1/2" roofing nails, or 60 2-1/2" decking screws and 40 1-1/2" sheeting screws.
- Two sheets 13" x 25" CDX plywood—\$3



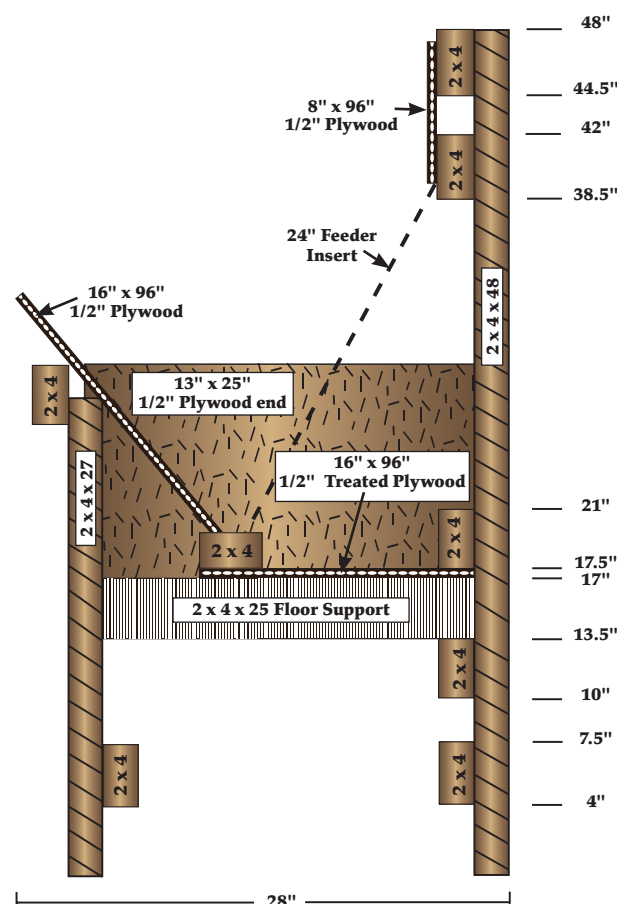
*Dimensions given assume use of purchased lumber (i.e. a 2 x 4 is actually 1 1/2"). If rough sawn lumber is used, the instructions and numbers will need to be adjusted accordingly. **Please note:** These plans have been modified for use with our 24" x 48" Inserts. Figure 13, indicates the intended placement of the following materials.*

**Figure 13 - Single-Sided Feeder**

**Figure 13** is an end view of Premier's Single Sided Feeder. We developed it so it could serve as the front of a long drive-thru feeding passage, allowing us to fill the troughs by machine. (At Premier we're still using handcarts with either hay or grain on them to move the feed to the feeder. Doing so enables us to limit the alley to 5' wide, putting our buildings to better use.)

It's simply half the Double-Sided Feeder with the following modifications:

- An extra 16" wide sheet of 1/2" CDX plywood is set at approximately 60° to the feeder's floor. Supported on the outside edge with an extra 8' 2 x 4 attached to both 2 x 4s with sheeting screws or nails every ft.
- Width of a Single-Sided Feeder will be 25" with the plywood feeding edge extending another 3". Double-Sided width is 28".
- Height of the tallest legs are 48" but height of the shortest legs are 27".
- The treated plywood floor for Single-Sided Feeders is cut differently than for Double-Sided Feeders. Instead of two 32" x 48" pieces we cut one 16" x 96" piece of plywood.
- The floor support 2 x 4s (25" long) are all cut and attached on the edge.
- As a last step to add structural strength to the feeder and to prevent feed from falling out the ends of the trough, we nail a piece of 1/2" plywood (13" x 25") to each end.





# Premier's Double-Sided Feeder

For goats and other sheep

## Material List

Obtain necessary material—approximately \$176 total.

### 1. From Premier

- Four 30" x 48" Feeder Inserts at \$25 ea. Item #966100.
- 24 barbed staples (free from Premier, but not pictured).

### 2. From local sources

- Ten 2 x 4 x 8' (horizontals)—\$33
- Six 2 x 4 x 48" (vertical legs); treated—\$15
- Two 2 x 4 x 35" floor supports—\$2
- One 2 x 4 x 32" center floor support—\$1 (not pictured).
- 2/3 sheet 1/2" treated plywood floor cut into two 32" x 48" pieces—\$25
- Approximately 80 16d nails and 20 1-1/2" roofing nails, or 80 2-1/2" decking screws and 20 1-1/2" sheeting screws (not pictured).



Figure 1 - Final Side View

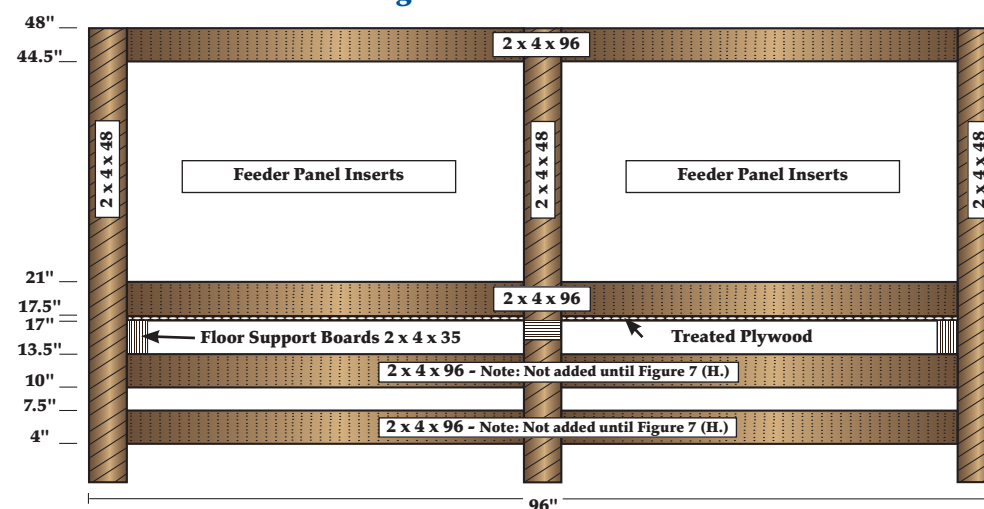


Figure 2 - Final End View  
(Coded to Material List)

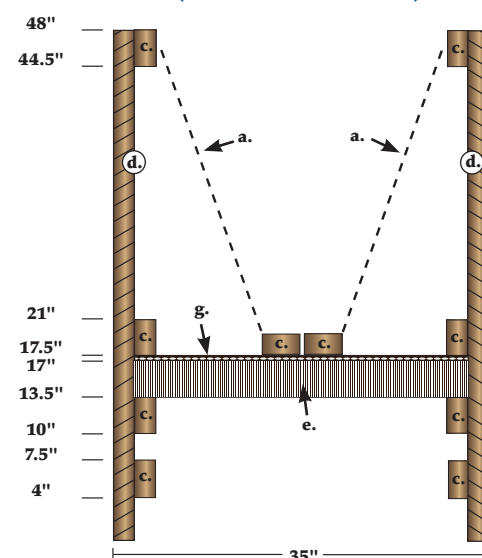
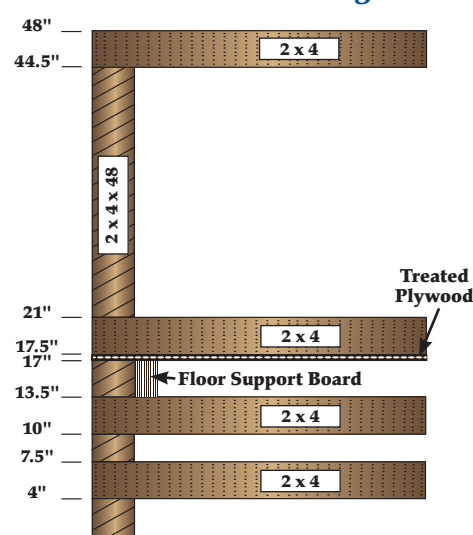


Figure 3 - Position Marks  
of Material on Legs



A. See material list above.

B. Cut wood to correct lengths & widths.

C. Assemble a vertical feeder side. We use a separate 4' x 8' sheet of plywood to provide a flat, clean working surface with pre-squared edges. To save time we pre-mark the plywood where the three pieces of vertical legs should lay.

- Take each 48" long treated 2 x 4 and lay it flat in front of you. Use a ruler, a pencil and a square to mark the following points on it where the lower edges of the horizontal 2 x 4s will cross it: 4"; 10"; 17-1/2" and 44-1/2".

**Figures 1, 2 & 3** illustrate this positioning. To save time, we lay all six legs beside each other in a row and mark them all at once.

*Dimensions given assume use of purchased lumber (i.e. a 2 x 4 is actually 1-1/2"). If rough sawn lumber is used, the instructions and numbers will need to be adjusted accordingly.*

**Please note:** These plans have been modified for use with our 30" x 48" Feeder Inserts.



2. **(Figure 4)** Place three marked 48" treated vertical 2 x 4s flat on the full sheet of plywood, one at each end and one exactly in the middle (with the marks facing up). From each end of the plywood the sides of the center 2 x 4 should be 46-1/4" and 49-3/4" respectively. Quick grip clamps work great to hold them to plywood as you nail or screw your horizontal 2 x 4s on.
3. **(Figure 5)** Place an 8' 2 x 4 at the 44-1/2" mark on the legs and secure with two 16d nails or two 2-1/2" deck screws at each joint. Repeat with 2 x 4 at the 17-1/2" mark.

**D.** Repeat steps 1 – 3 to make the other vertical feeder side.

**E.** Screw or nail the **(Figure 6)** plywood floor boards (32" x 48") in place on a vertical side. Below (but against) the 17-1/2" 2 x 4 board.

1. **(Figure 6)** We leave a vertical side lying flat on our plywood jig, and place the 48" side of the plywood on edge between the 17" & 17-1/2" marks of the vertical legs. This forms an L-shaped angle. We secure the plywood to the 8' 2 x 4 with either roofing nails or sheeting screws every 12".
2. Do the same with the other piece of treated plywood, resulting in a vertical side with floor attached for one entire 8' length.

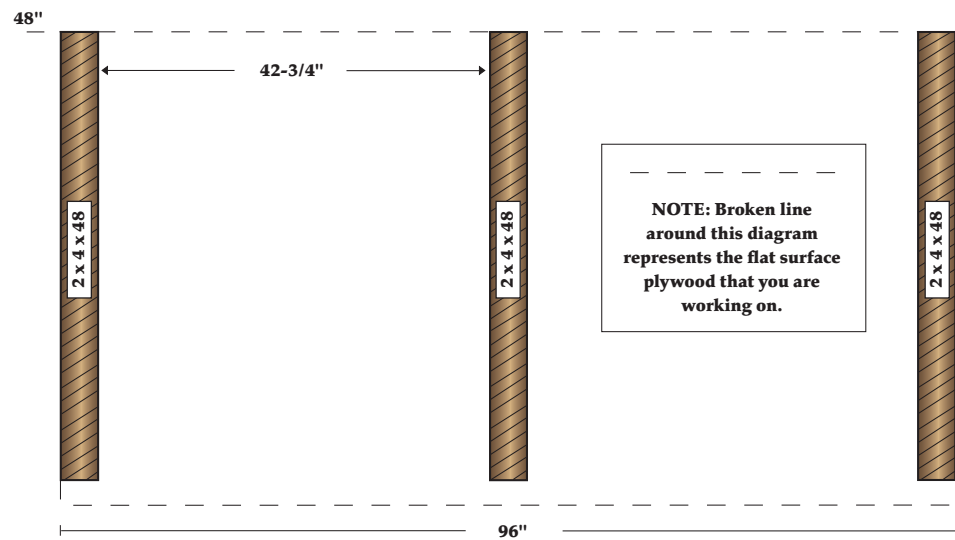
**F.** Secure the plywood to the other vertical side. This is best done with two people as it requires setting both sides upside down as illustrated in **Figure 7**. Get the plywood in place and nail or screw the free 48" long edge of plywood to the 2 x 4.

**G.** While the plywood is upside down, install the horizontal floor supports.

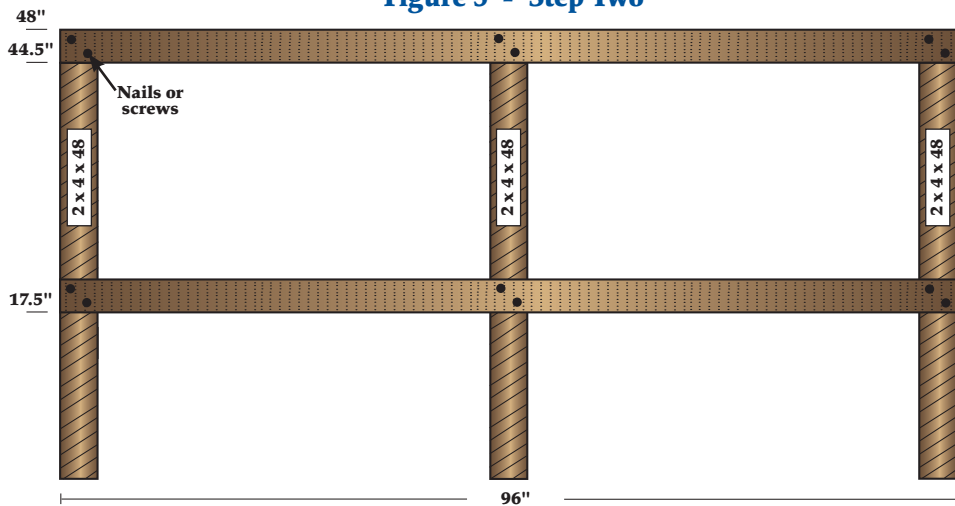
1. **(Figure 7)** At each end of the feeder, place a 35" 2 x 4 on edge on the inside of the vertical corner legs and against the plywood floor. Nail or screw the floor support to the vertical legs with either 16d nails or 2-1/2" deck screws, two per joint.
2. Place the 32" 2 x 4 **flat** between the two center legs. In this way it provides floor support and seams the two pieces of plywood floor together. Secure by nailing or screwing through the center legs and into the floor support with two nails or screws on each side.

**H.** While the feeder is still upside down, fit two 8' 2 x 4s on the legs between the 10" and 13-1/2" marks. Fit two 8' 2 x 4s between 4" and 7.5". (These boards are essential if you intend to feed females with offspring.)

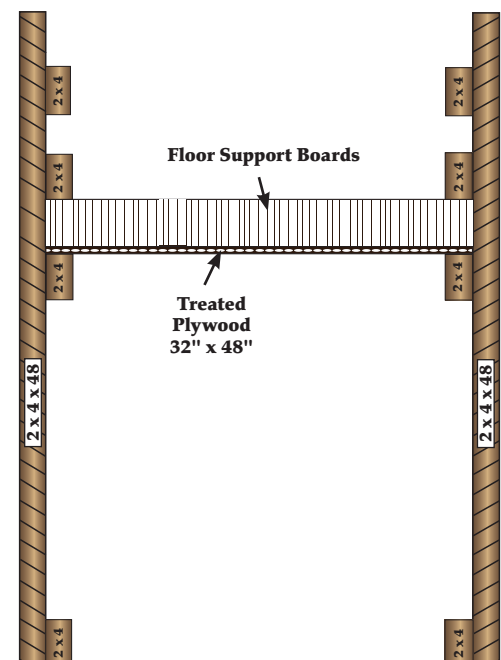
**Figure 4 - Step One**



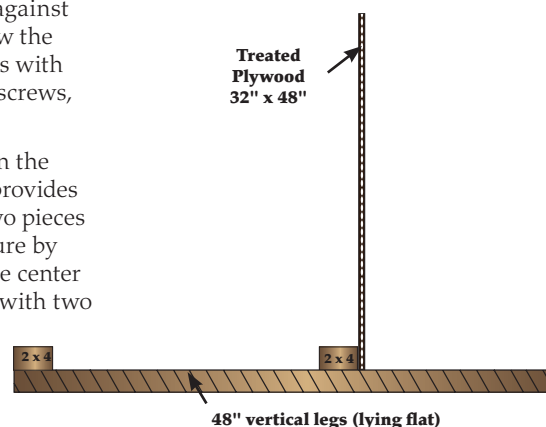
**Figure 5 - Step Two**



**Figure 7 - Upside Down View**



**Figure 6 - End View**





I. Carefully turn the feeder right side up to fit the feeder inserts in place.

J. For fitting the feeder panel inserts, we've learned that it is easier if they are pre-stapled to the center 8' 2 x 4 supports **before** they are put into the trough.

1. Lay one of the two remaining 8' 2 x 4s flat on the ground (**Figure 8**). Place the long edge of the 4' feeder panel on top of the 2 x 4 approximately 1" from the 2 x 4's edge. Staple it down with two barbed staples.

We've found that the barbed staples will split some 2 x 4s, especially those made of fir. You may want to predrill a small hole for both legs of the staples for these situations. We wish we could use something other than barbed staples but have tried many other types of fasteners and all fail within a year.

Do the same with a second 4' feeder panel, thus making the feeder panel attached the entire 8' length.

2. Repeat the procedure for the other 8' 2 x 4.
3. Mark the center of the trough with a pencil. (The center is 16" in from the vertical corner legs.)
4. Pick up a 2 x 4 with its two attached panels and place it in the trough on top

of the plywood floor, putting the side of the 2 x 4 in line with the 16" center mark. To secure, screw or nail the 2 x 4 down through the plywood into your three support 2 x 4s located at the ends and in the middle. Flip the wire panels out so they hit the 2 x 4 on the side. Repeat the same with the other 2 x 4. You should now have both 2 x 4s lying side by side in the center of the trough with the upper edge of the wire panels resting against the side 2 x 4s.

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K. The feeder is now complete except for the ends (**Figure 9**). At Premier we secure an 8" wide piece of plywood over the end of the trough even with the horizontal treated plywood, to keep grain and feed from spilling out the end. If the feeder ends in the middle of a pen, then an entire 30-1/2" x 35" piece of 1/2" plywood can be nailed over the end to keep animals from jumping into the feeder. These pieces of plywood can be obtained from the remaining sections of your original plywood sheet.

Figure 8 - Stapling the Panel

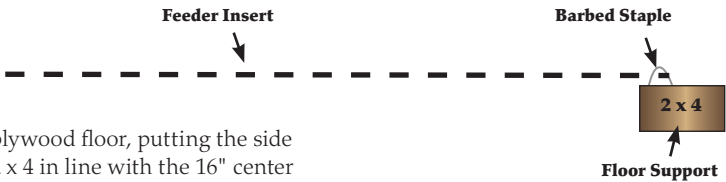
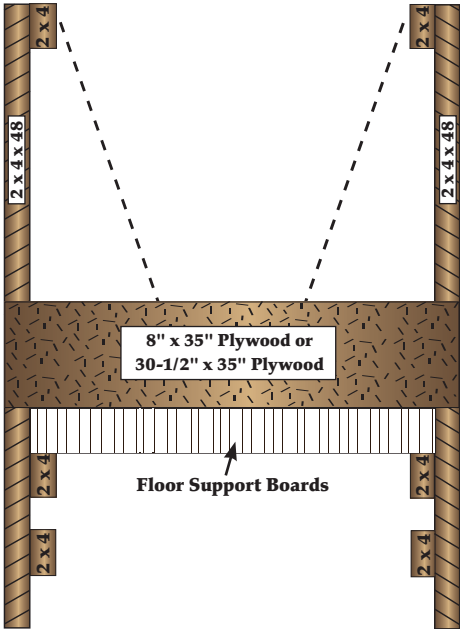


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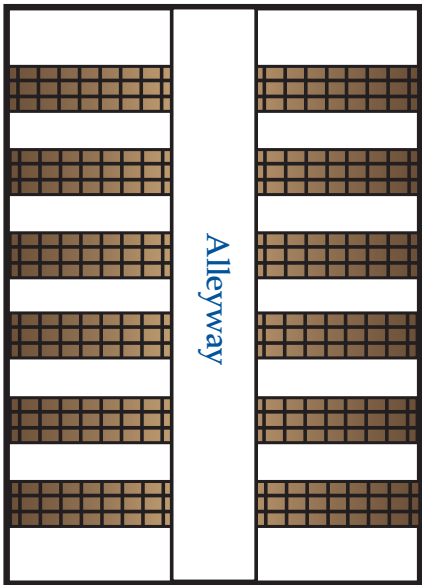
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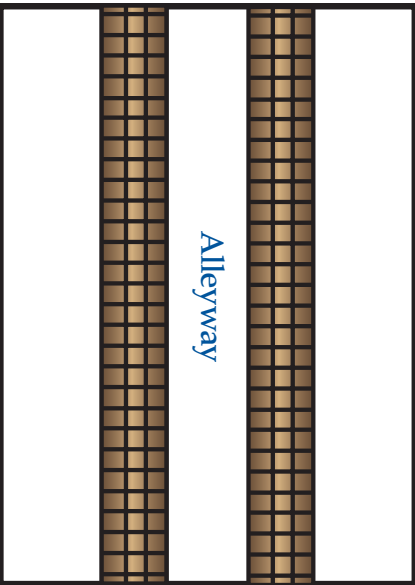
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Figure 10 - Double-Sided Feeder (Top View of Barn)



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### Premier Tip

If the feeder is being used outdoors, drill holes in the plywood floor. This will help if drainage is needed.



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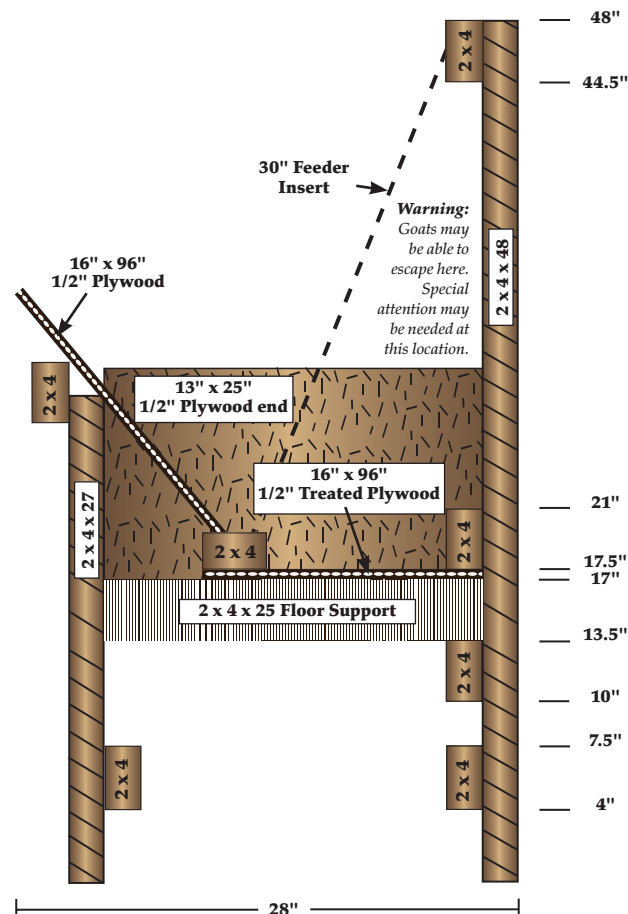
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- Height of the tallest legs are 48" but height of the shortest legs are 27".
- The treated plywood floor for Single-Sided Feeders is cut differently than for Double-Sided Feeders. Instead of two 32" x 48" pieces we cut one 16" x 96" piece of plywood.
- The floor support 2 x 4s (25" long) are all cut and attached on the edge.
- As a last step to add structural strength to the feeder and to prevent feed from falling out the ends of the trough, we nail a piece of 1/2" plywood (13" x 25") to each end.







# Welded Wire Panels

## Features:

- **Versatile.**
- **Lightweight.**
- **Hot-dip galvanized.**
- **Heights:** 36", 40" or 48".
- **Lengths:** 48", 60", 72" or 96".
- **Openings:** 3"x 3" or 4"x 4".
- **Both 36" and 48" tall panels** have 3"x 3" openings; 3/16" diameter internal rods; and 3/8" diameter reinforcing rods at the ends, top and middle of each panel.
- **The 40" tall panels**, however, are made with 4"x 4" openings with 1/4" diameter throughout. (This is our original welded wire panel design.)
- **Stronger, larger, stainless-steel connector hinges.** 3 lengths.

Long ago we became disappointed by farm store welded panels (those in our area are intended for pigs and/or cattle). So now we have them built for us specifically for control sheep and goats.

In 2007 we upgraded the design of most panels to provide more rigidity and less weight (hence easier to carry).

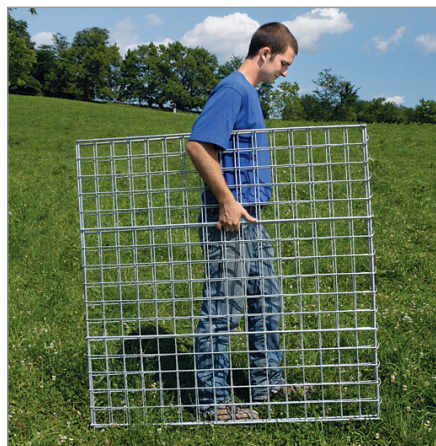
## Why welded wire gates instead of wood or steel bar?

There are many sites in which a movable physical barrier is essential.

Wood is cheap but heavy—and prone to breakage and rotting.

Steel bar gates are strong but heavy and expensive. They don't stop lambs, kids or dogs. And paint rusts. So we only use them when their strength is essential.

But when a less-strong barrier will work, the lower cost of welded wire panels is an attractive alternative.



Panels are easily carried or can be transported in the back of a pick-up or ATV.

## Uses:

- **Pen dividers**
- **Pen gates**
- **Lambing and kidding jugs**
- **Sale barn pens**
- **Field gates**
- **Shows**



Side by side view of a used Premier panel and a used farm store cattle panel.

## Why hot-dip galvanized?

We compared Premier's panel (*above right*) to a farm store panel (electroplated) after the same time outside in humid conditions. Note Premier's panel with the lack of rust, smoother rod ends and lack of joint fatigue.

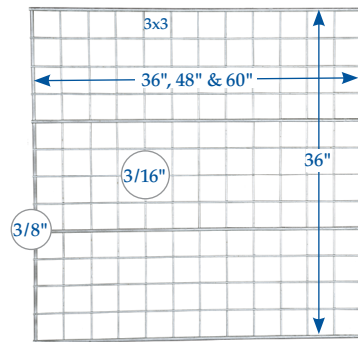
All Premier welded wire panels are hot-dip galvanized after all welds are completed. This ensures a heavy zinc coating that resists rusting and extends panel life for years.

## The Premier difference...

- **Rod ends do not project past the ends and sides**—so they cannot snag and tear at animals, clothes or skin.
- **Hot-dip galvanized instead of zinc-plated.** They last longer and look "like new" for years.
- **Square, small, safer openings**—3"x 3" and 4"x 4" openings stop small animals (lambs, kids, dogs, etc.). The 8" long rectangles of most welded wire panels can entrap the heads of sheep and goat.
- **Deeper welds at every joint to resist breakage** from the inevitable impacts.
- **Shorter—easier to move, stack and use;** 16 ft and 20 ft panels are difficult to haul home and move about the farm.



## PowerBilt® Panels



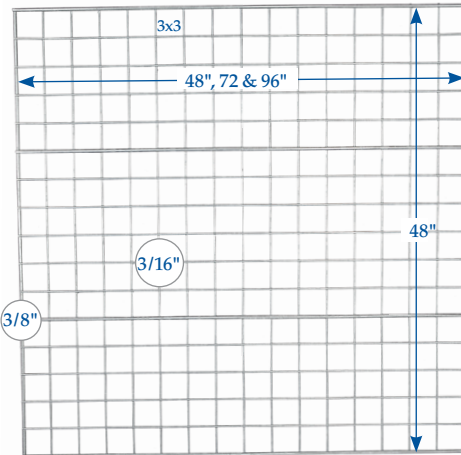
### PowerBilt® panels - 36" tall

- Smaller sheep breeds
- Pens for orphan lambs
- Front panel for lambing jugs

The 3" square holes reduce risk of entrapment. Short enough (36") that many folks are to be able to step over them. Hot-dip galvanized.

36" x 36", 13 lb.....#965500	\$22.00*
36" x 48", 18 lb.....#965550	\$29.00*
36" x 60", 21 lb.....#965600	\$40.00*

\* Ships as UPS dimensional weight



### PowerBilt® panels - 48" tall

- Will stop all goats (even kids)
- For sheep of any size
- Holes are 3" square

Made with our meat goats in mind—because they don't always respect 40" tall panels or gates. Hot-dip galvanized.

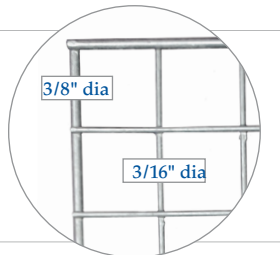
48" x 48", 21 lb.....#965700	\$38.00*
48" x 72", 30 lb.....#965800	\$52.00**
48" x 96", 37 lb.....#965900	\$65.00**

\* Ships as UPS dimensional weight

\*\* Shipped only by commercial truck lines

### About PowerBilt panels

PowerBilt (36" and 48" tall) panels are reinforced with 3/8" rods around each panel's perimeter. Two horizontal internal rods are also 3/8" dia. All other internal rods are 3/16" dia.



## Standard Panels

### Standard panels - 40" tall

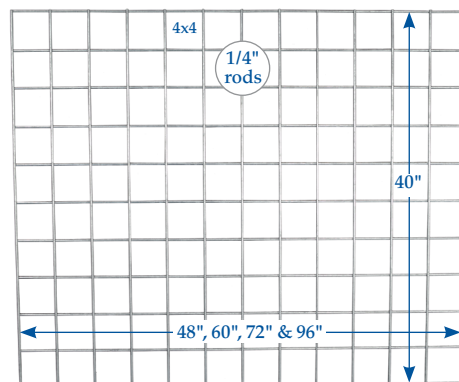
- Lambing jugs
- Movable corrals
- Pen subdivisions

Tall enough for most sheep (unless they are very active, flighty or are high-libido rams during the breeding season). Hot-dip galvanized.

40" x 48", 15 lb.....#964700	\$30.00*
40" x 60", 21 lb.....#964600	\$37.00*
40" x 72", 25 lb.....#964500	\$39.00*
40" x 96", 33 lb.....#964400	\$49.00**

\* Ships UPS dimensional weight

\*\* Shipped only by commercial truck lines



Prices are subject to change without notice.

## Ways to connect panels

### Wire Connector Hinges

Strong, reliable connection system that's also a 360° hinge.

Stainless steel to resist rusting.

36", 0.28 lb.....#965402	\$2.15
40", 0.30 lb.....#965400	\$2.25
48", 0.40 lb.....#965401	\$2.80



### Snap Clips

Choice of stainless steel (*won't rust!*) or zinc plated.

Length: 3.5", small eye: 0.5" and opening: 11/32".

Stainless, 0.20 lb.....#965406	\$5.50
Zinc Plated, 0.20 lb.....#965405	\$2.45



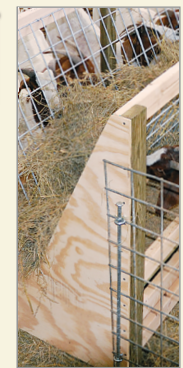
Bolt



### Connecting Pin & Eyebolt

Use to attach gates or panels to feeders. Connecting pin is 3 ft long.

Connecting Pin, 2.30 lb	
#965200.....	\$4.15
Eyebolt, 0.50 lb	
#936100.....	\$1.70



Bolt



### Linking Stake & Lag Bolt

Use to connect panels. Strong and versatile. Stake is 3 ft long. Hot-dip galv.

Linking Stake, 3.30 lb	
#917800.....	\$7.00
Lag Bolt, 0.30 lb	
#917820.....	\$1.80



### Braided Cord

Durable braided nylon for tying and securing panels. Set of 2 lengths. 24" long for latches and 48" for hinges. 3/16" dia. White.

Cord, 0.01 lb...#965407	\$0.50
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# Big Bale Feeder

*Pays for itself in 1 year!*

## Features:

- 4 head-holes per panel.
- Folds flat—easy to store and move.
- Adult sheep can't get inside it.
- Average of 40 ewes per 6 panel feeder is advised. (Too many ewes will cause fighting for access.) 1200 lb hay bale should last about 5 days.
- More durable than feeders made with farm-store wire panels.
- Adapts to most bale sizes or shapes.
- Not for use with cattle, horses or horned animals.
- Ships to you by UPS™/Spee-Dee™.
- Most need 5–7 panels.



Eating from one of the 8" x 12" holes. There are 4 per panel.

## Can pay for itself in 1 year...

Calculating the lost \$\$ due to wasted hay provides a picture of the relative value of a big bale hay feeder.

Assume 40 ewes eat 5 lbs of hay for 165 days. Assume hay costs \$140/ton (7¢/lb).

	Wastage %	Wasted Hay \$\$
Big Bale Feeder	10%	\$231
Other Feeders	25%	\$577

**So, the \$346 difference pays for a Premier feeder—in only 1 year!**

## Premier Tip...

To eliminate risk of sheep tipping over an empty feeder and thereby injuring themselves, drive a single steel post into the ground and secure 1 corner of the bale feeder to it. The post can stay in place all winter.

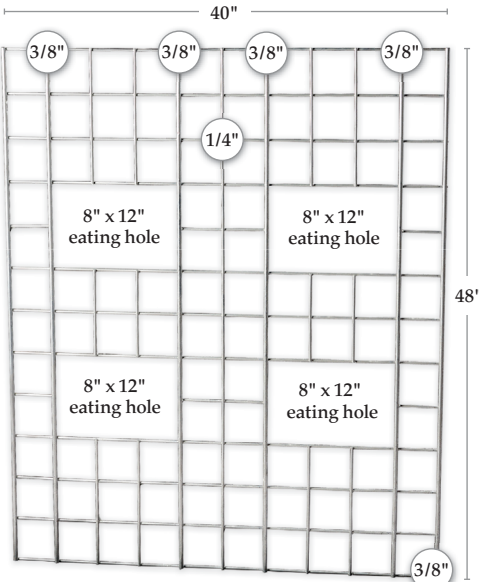
Having noted that we rarely do this. We simply allow the sheep to tip the feeder over. Our last injury was 4 years ago—and we use 20 feeders all winter long.

## How many panels, hinges and clips are needed for a bale?

- 4 ft dia. bale: 5 panels, 4 hinges, 2 clips
- 5 ft dia. bale: 6 panels, 5 hinges, 2 clips
- 6 ft dia. bale: 7 panels, 6 hinges, 2 clips

## What size bale works the best?

We like 4 ft. dia. bales. Yes, it means feeding bales more often. But adult ewes can and will eat the whole bale on their own—with no follow-up effort needed to make them eat the bale's core.



## Big Bale Feeder Panel

Each panel is 40" wide and 48" tall. Each has four 8" x 12" holes. Outer rods and 4 vertical internal rods are 3/8" dia. Other rods are 1/4" dia. Hot-dip galvanized.

Feeder Panel, ea, 18 lb..... #938120    \$37.00\*  
\*Ships UPS dimensional weight

## Connector Hinge

We love these hinges. Quick. Easy to use. Durable. 9 gauge (was 11 g), 48" length (was 36"), stainless steel (was galvanized) and 25% larger in diameter—so it can easily twist around two 3/8" rods.

48", 0.40 lb...#965401    \$2.80



## Snap Clips

Used extensively on our farms with feeders, gates and as temporary hinges.

Choice of **stainless steel** (*won't rust!*) or zinc plated.

Length: 3.5"  
Small eye: 0.5"  
Opening: 11/32"



**New!** Stainless Clip, 0.20 lb..... #965406    \$5.50  
Zinc Plated Clip, 0.20 lb..... #965405    \$2.45

Prices are subject to change without notice.

