

Wild animal winter feeder plan



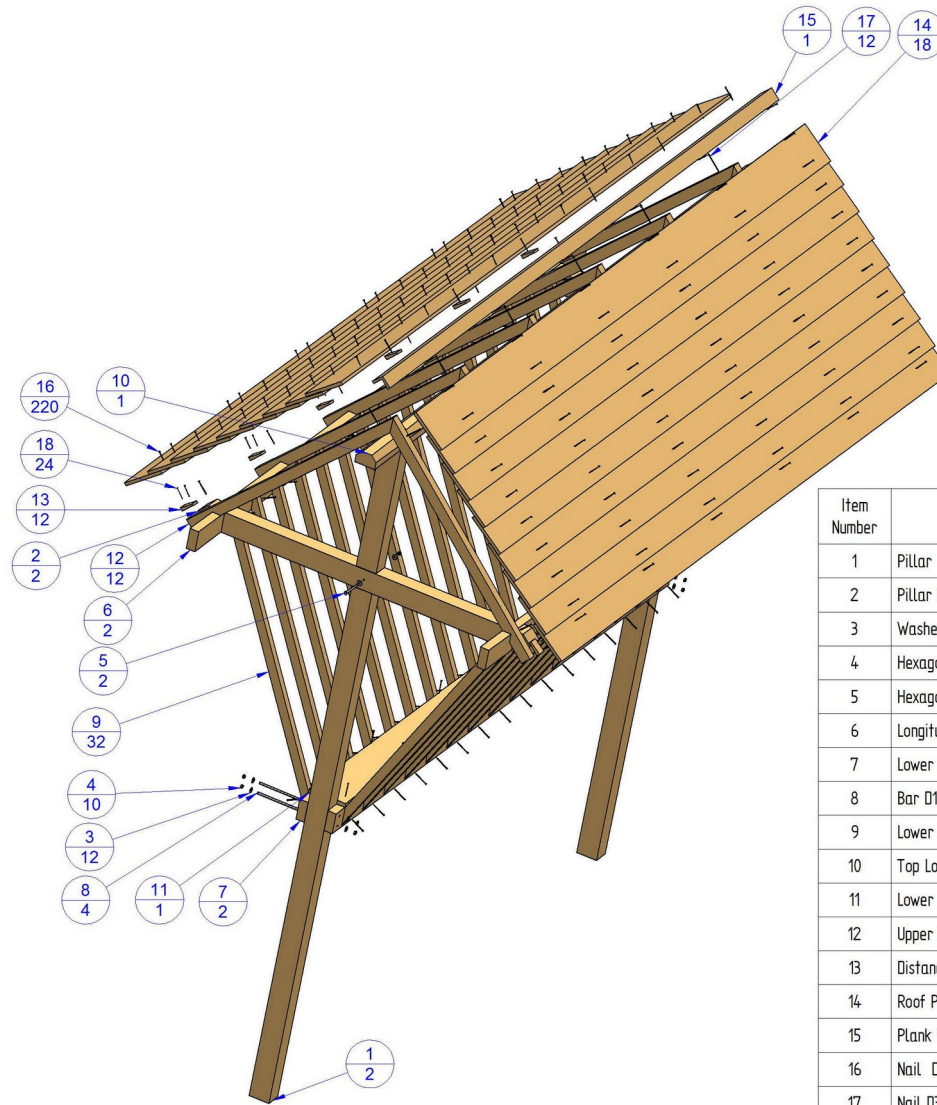
With this plan, you can build a wild animal winter feeder, i.e., a feed holder that appears to be crucial for helping hungry animals survive when there is a lack of food in nature. The plan is intended for nature lovers, the population living in nature or rural areas, i.e., anyone who loves or lives near wildlife and wants to keep wild animals happy and healthy in the worst weather. The wild animal feeder made according to this plan is intended to hold hay, clover or similar plant food, and is intended for roe deer, deer, goats and similar animals. The complete feeder can be made from timber normally used to build house roofs, which you can buy easily and cheaply. Adjust the dimensions of the feeder and its parts to the needs and dimensions of the material you are able to purchase. The construction is simple, so it's not a lot of hard work. For experienced craftsmen it takes just one look at the given picture, with no plan whatsoever, to know what exactly has to be done. The parts are interconnected with fasteners and nails (instead of nails, wood screws can be used). The roof is made from wooden boards, but you can make it in many other ways. All that matters is that the feeder has a roof so that the food is not moistened with dew or rain. In order to make it as durable as possible, all parts of the feeder should be protected from the weather by multiple layers of some coating intended for the protection of wood in the outside environment. Wooden poles buried in the ground will quickly begin to decay, so consider carefully how to attach the feeder to the ground. One option is the surface mount system, but then you will have to build a concrete foundation, which can be tricky if you plan to install the feeder in a more difficult-to-access location.

It may be a much simpler option to coat some of the poles that are to be put into the ground with tar or similar matter. When you dig holes for the poles, first pour stones into them, and then put the poles in. Thus the excess water in the ground will not stay around the poles for a long time but flow down the stones to the bottom of the holes.

Maintaining balance in nature is very important and we, humans as a species, have disrupted that balance to a large extent. It is high time that all of us who feel responsible and capable of doing something good started mitigating human negative impact on nature and wildlife.

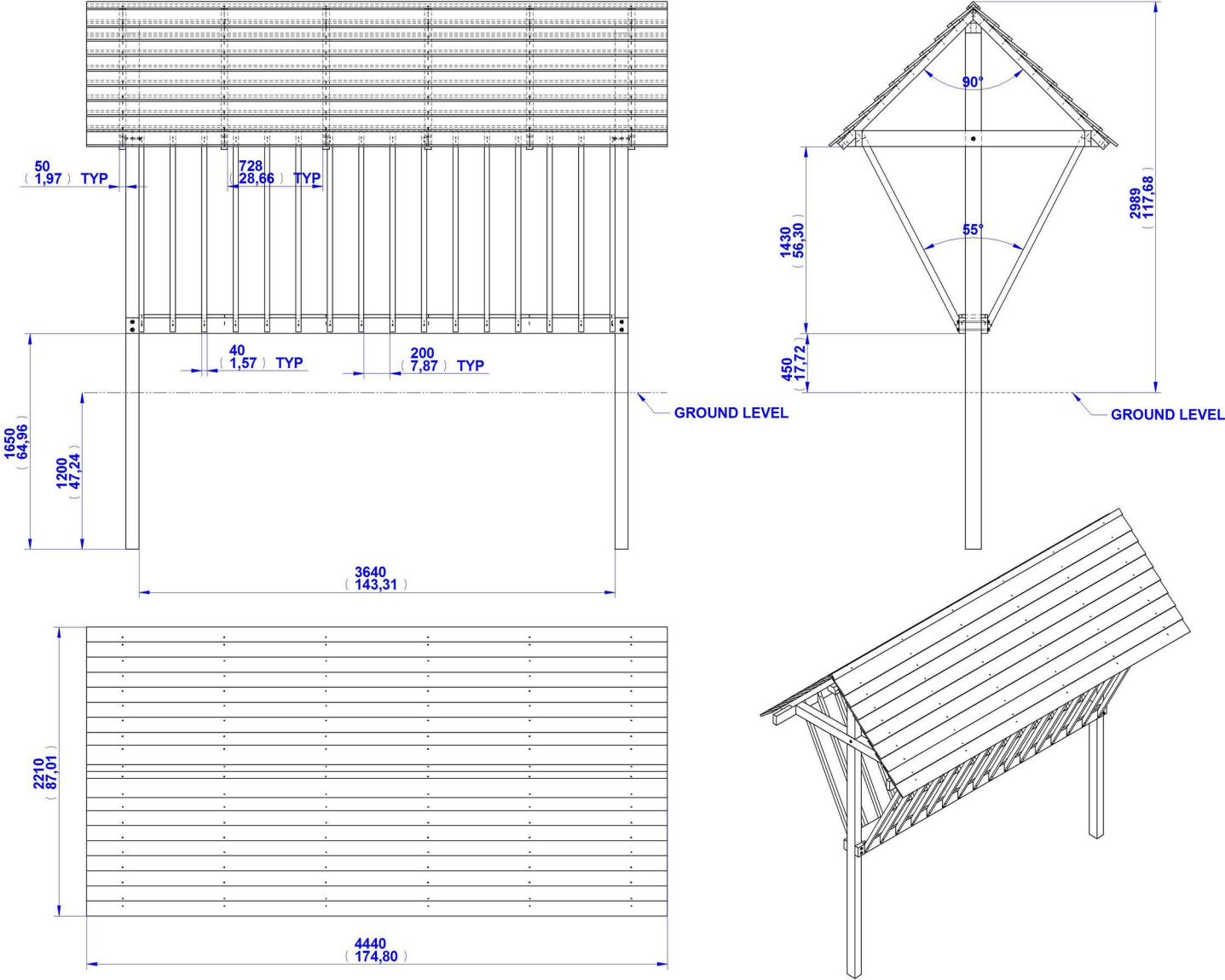
During cold winters with a lot of snow, it is enough to bring the animals food every couple of days; thus you help them overcome hunger and ease their severe living conditions. It would also be a good idea to attach a dish to the feeder and add some salt to it. Salt is needed not only by farm animals, but also by wild animals, especially because it is difficult for them to access natural resources of this precious mineral under the snow cover.

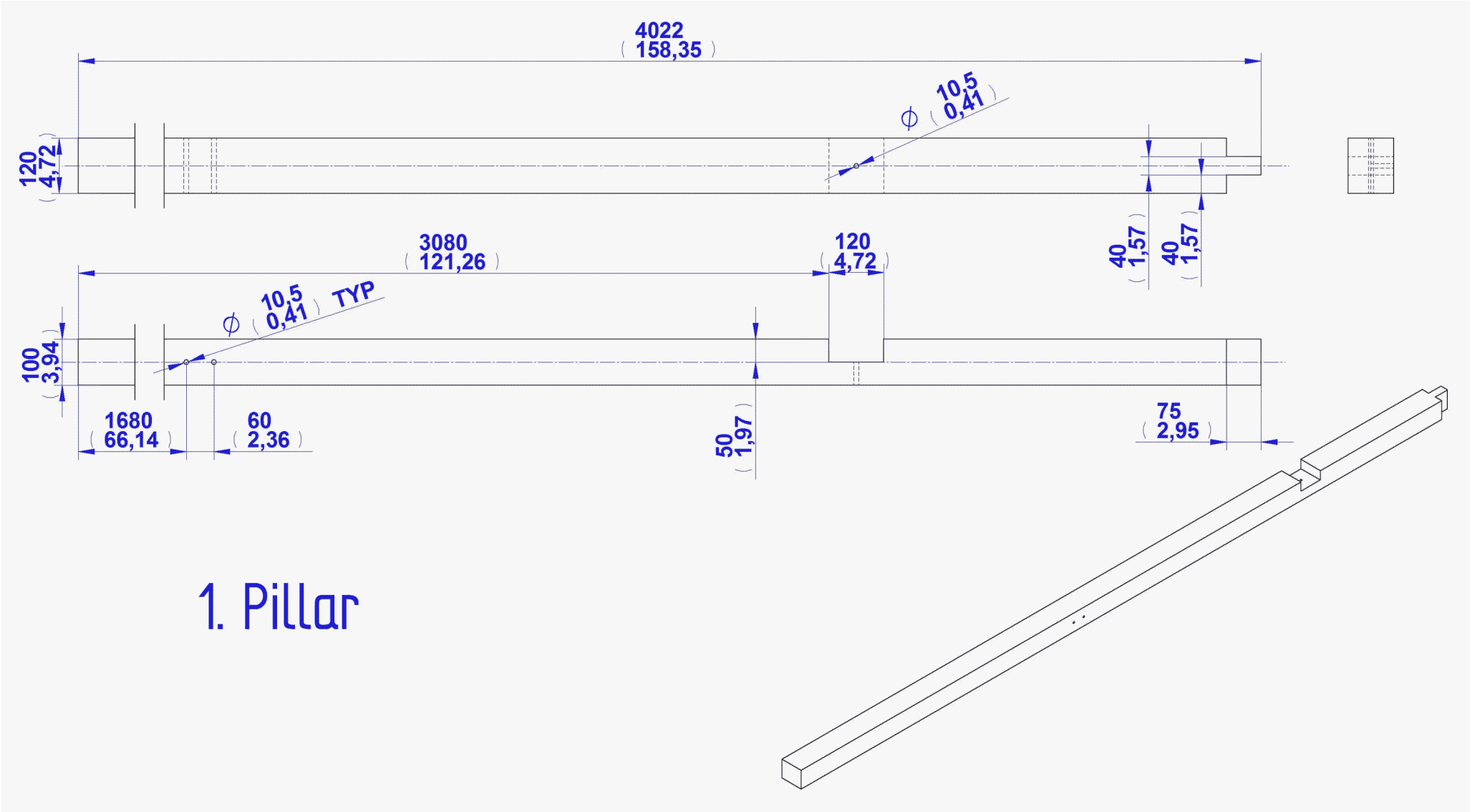
PARTS LIST



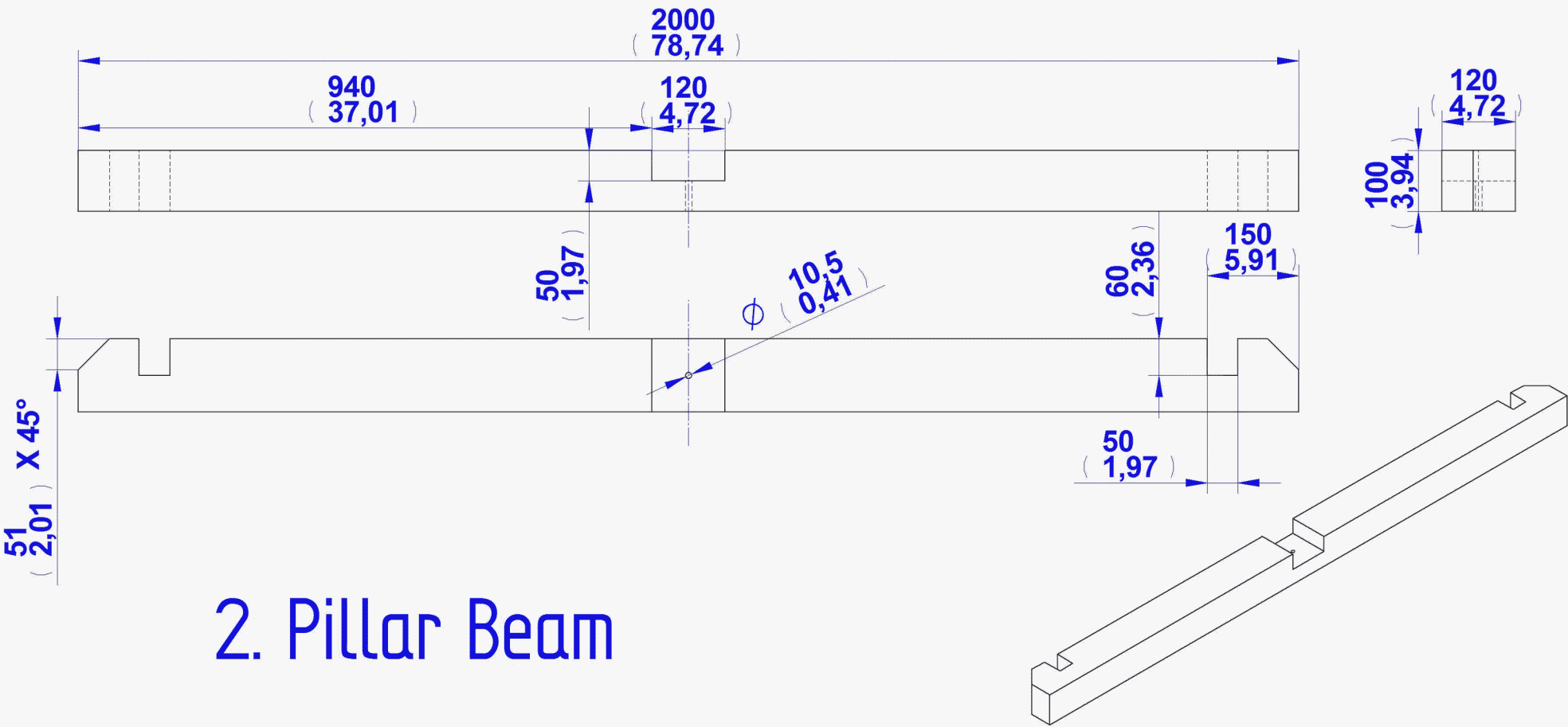
Item Number	Title	Material	Quantity	Category
1	Pillar	Wood	2	
2	Pillar Beam	Wood	2	
3	Washer D10.5mm	Steel	12	Standard Part
4	Hexagonal Nut M10	Steel	10	Standard Part
5	Hexagonal Head Bolt 10x120mm	Steel	2	Standard Part
6	Longitudinal Beam	Wood	2	
7	Lower Longitudinal Beam	Steel	2	
8	Bar D10mm	Steel	4	
9	Lower Slanting Plank	Wood	32	
10	Top Longitudinal Beam	Wood	1	
11	Lower Plank	Wood	1	
12	Upper Slanting Plank	Wood	12	
13	Distancer	Wood	12	
14	Roof Plank	Wood	18	
15	Plank With Normal Angle	Wood	1	
16	Nail D3.1x80mm	Steel	220	Standard Part
17	Nail D3.4x100mm	Steel	12	Standard Part
18	Nail D2.5x65mm	Steel	24	Standard Part

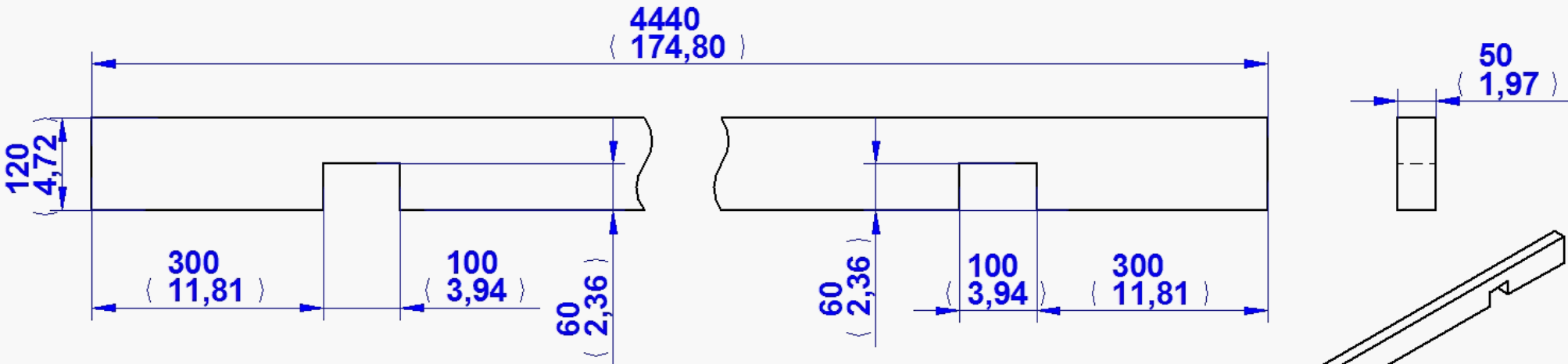
2D Documentation



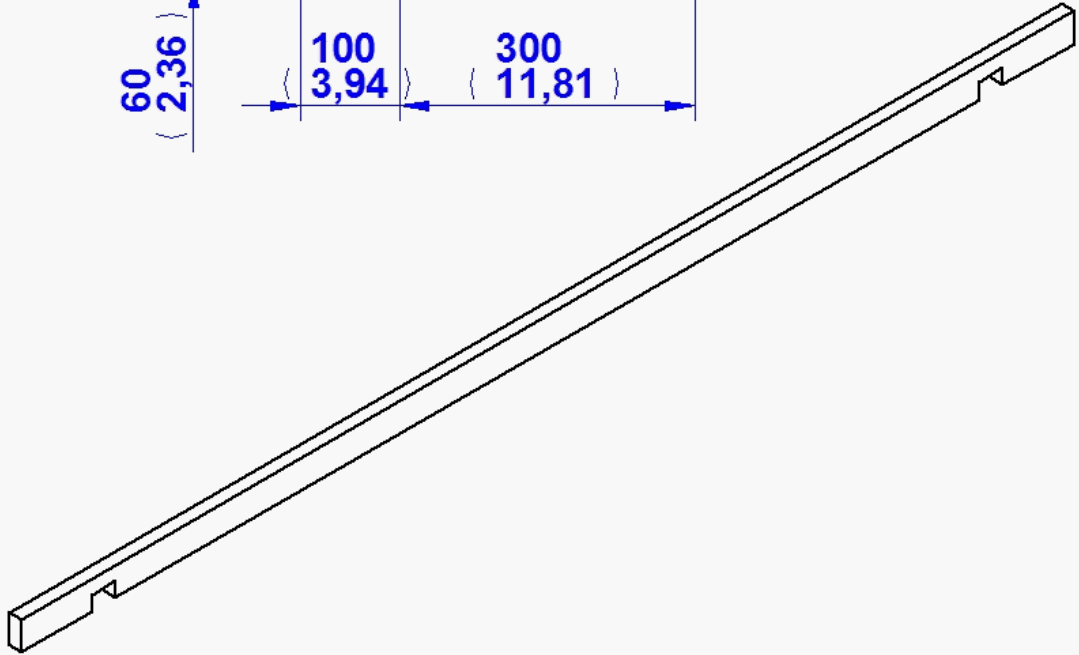


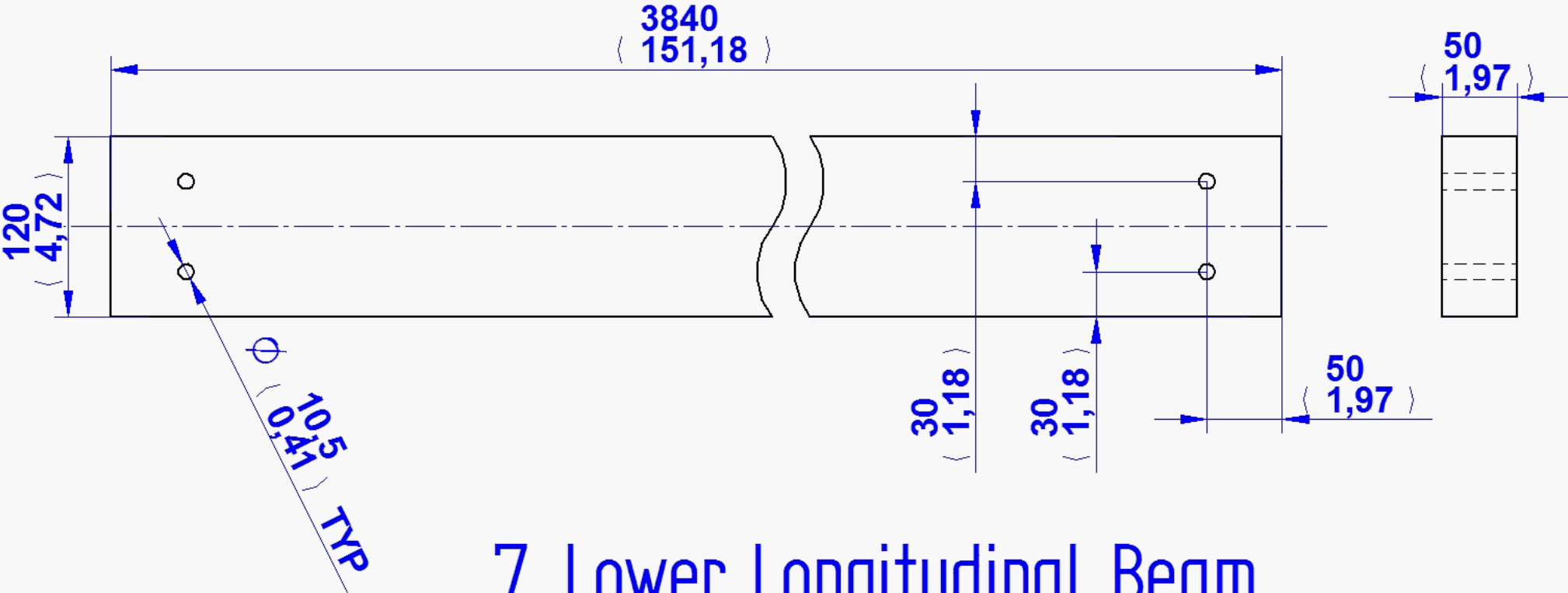
1. Pillar





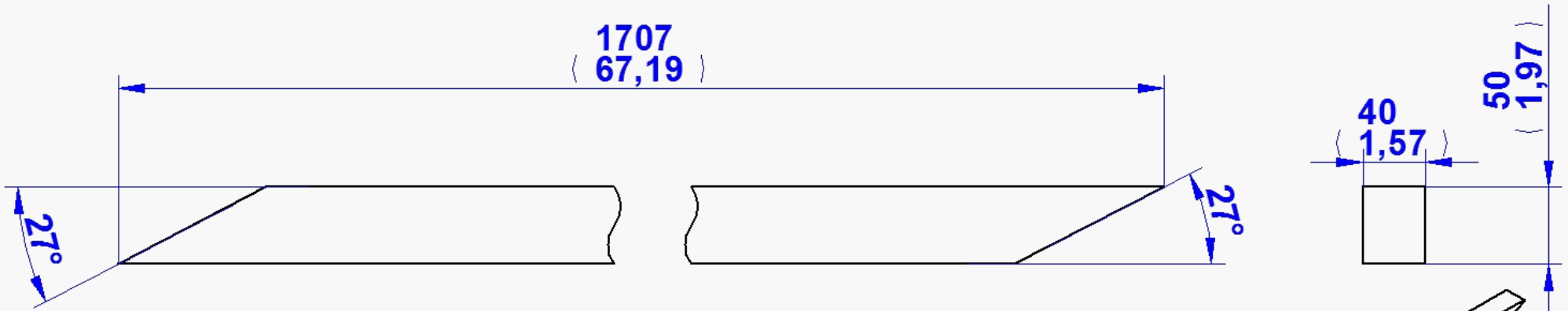
6. Longitudinal Beam



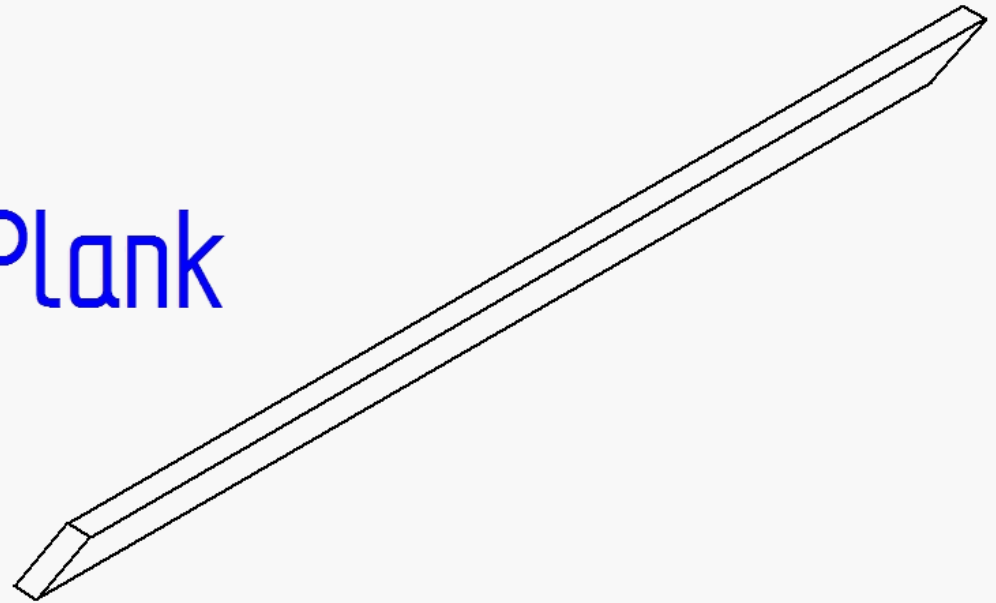


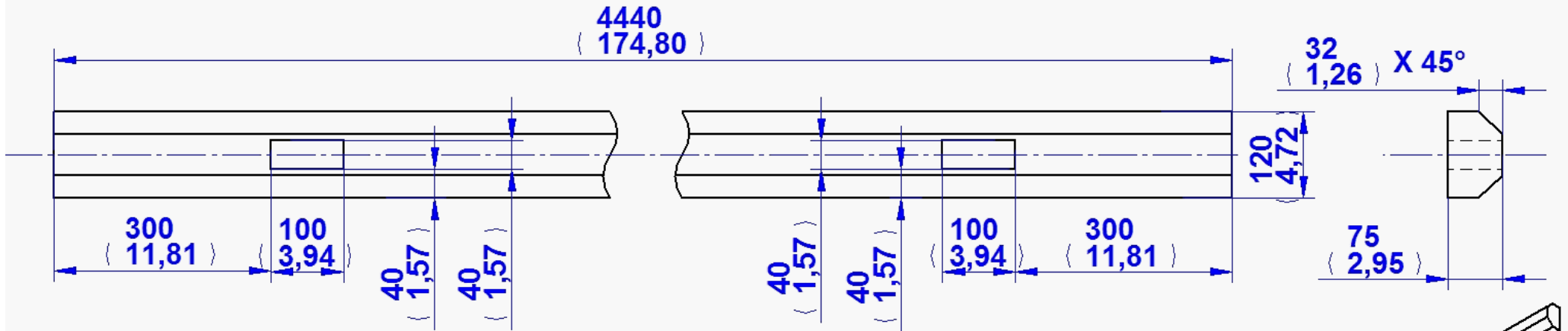
7. Lower Longitudinal Beam



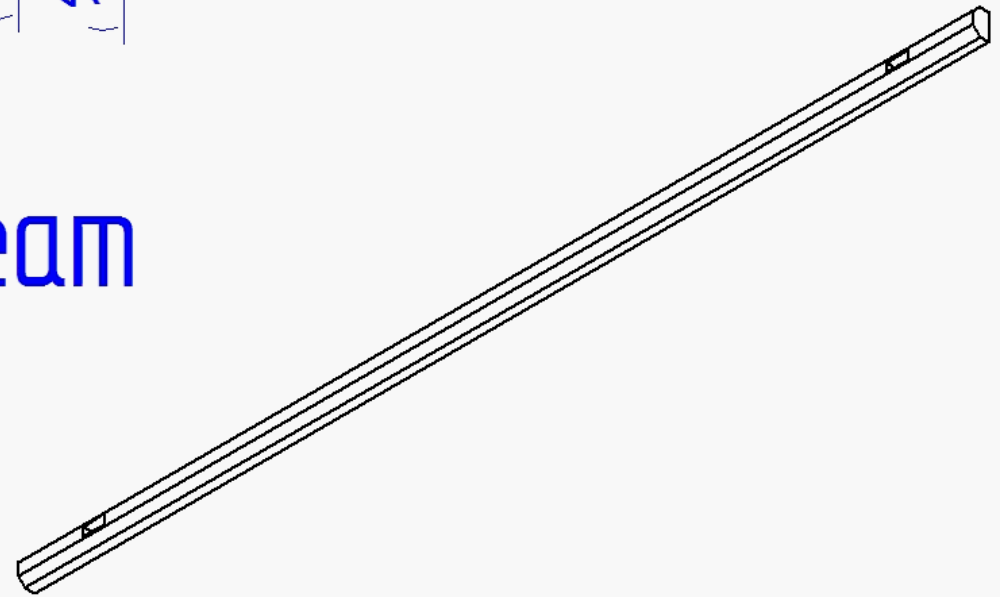


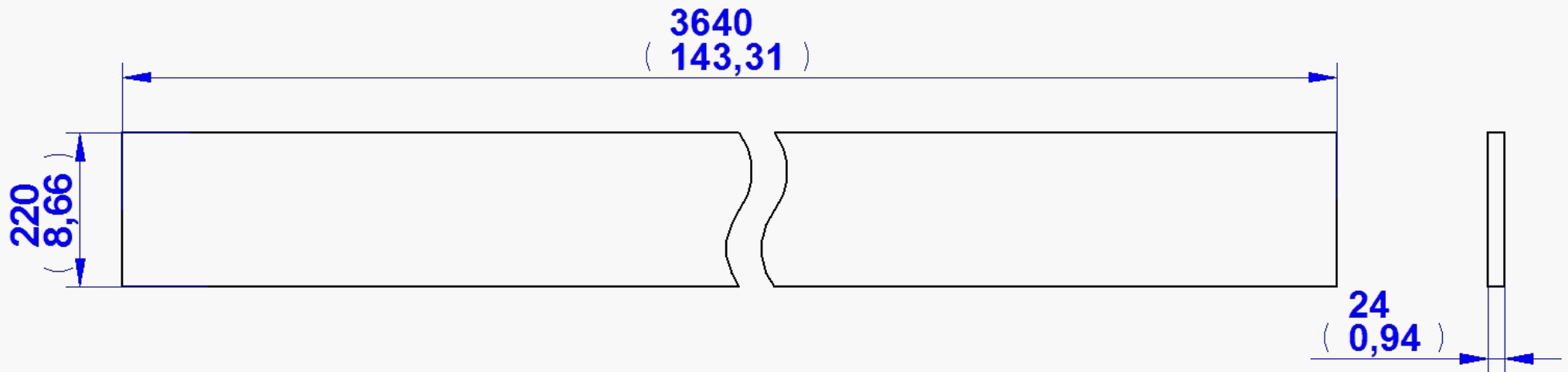
9. Lower Slanting Plank



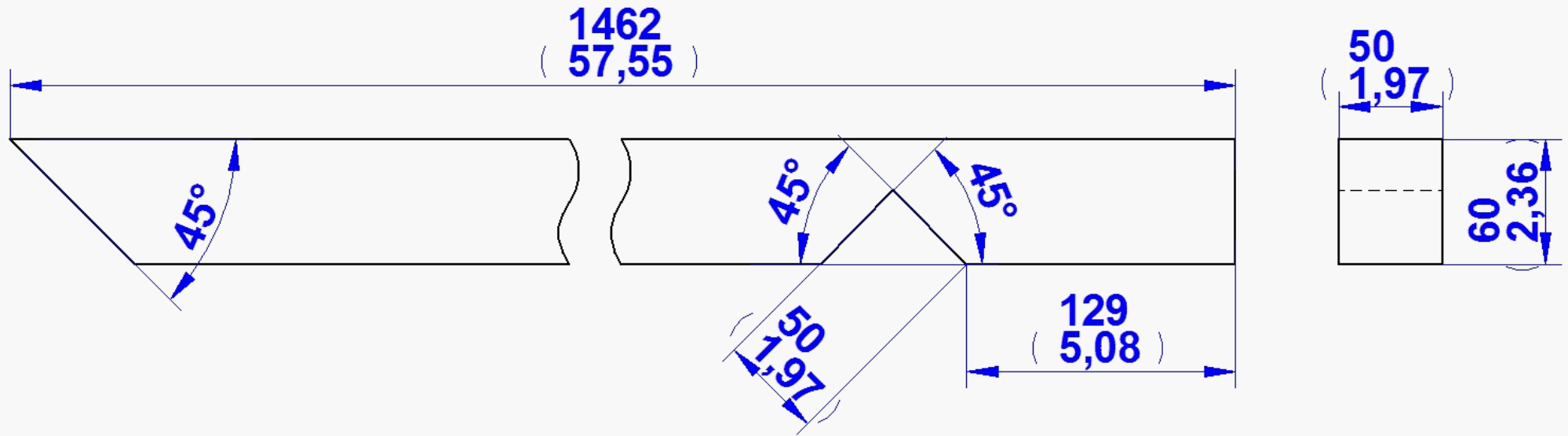


10. Top Longitudinal Beam

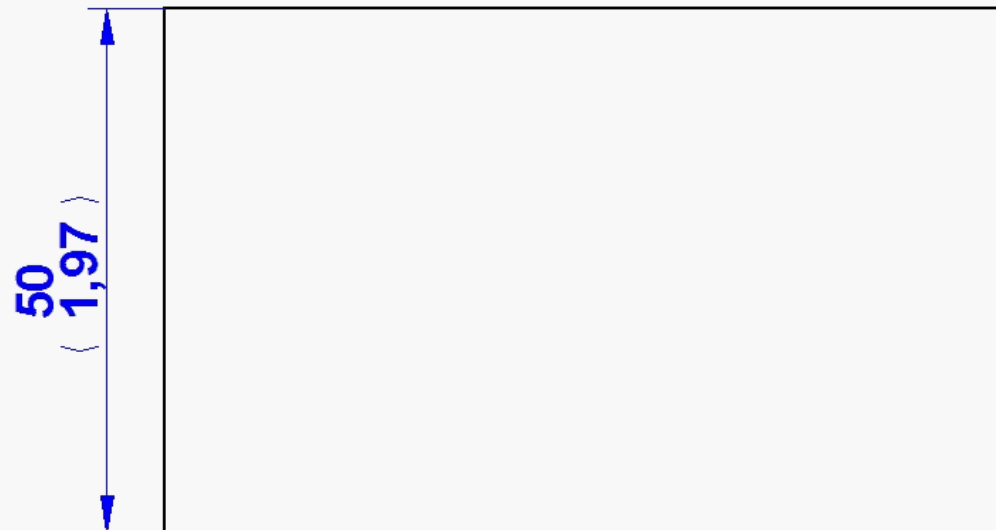
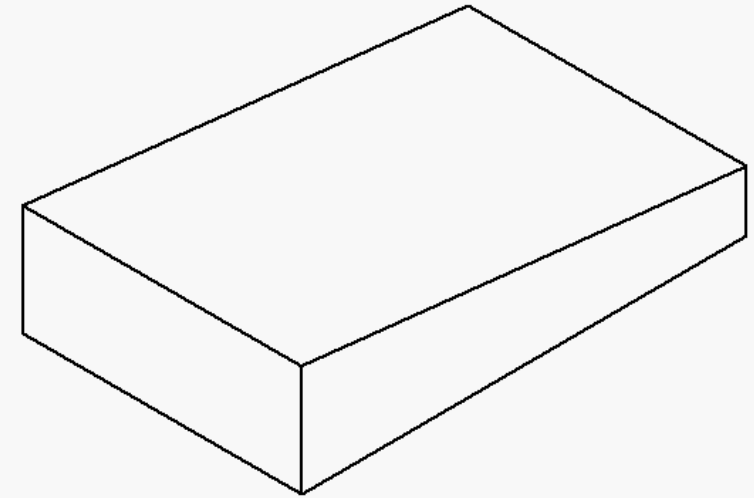
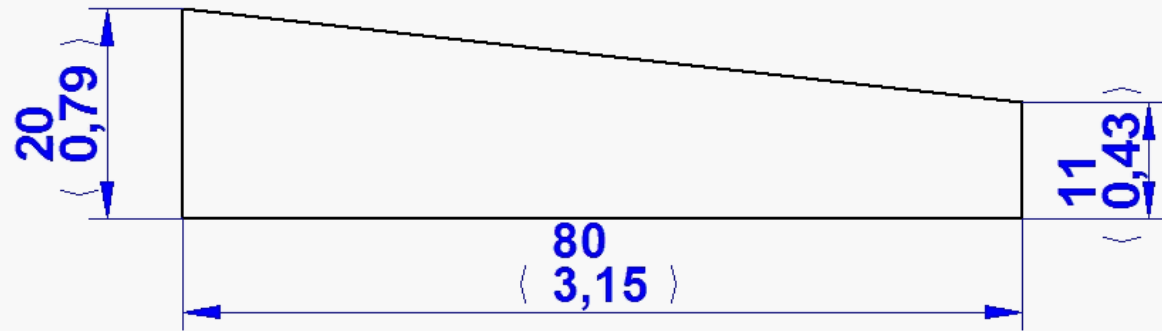




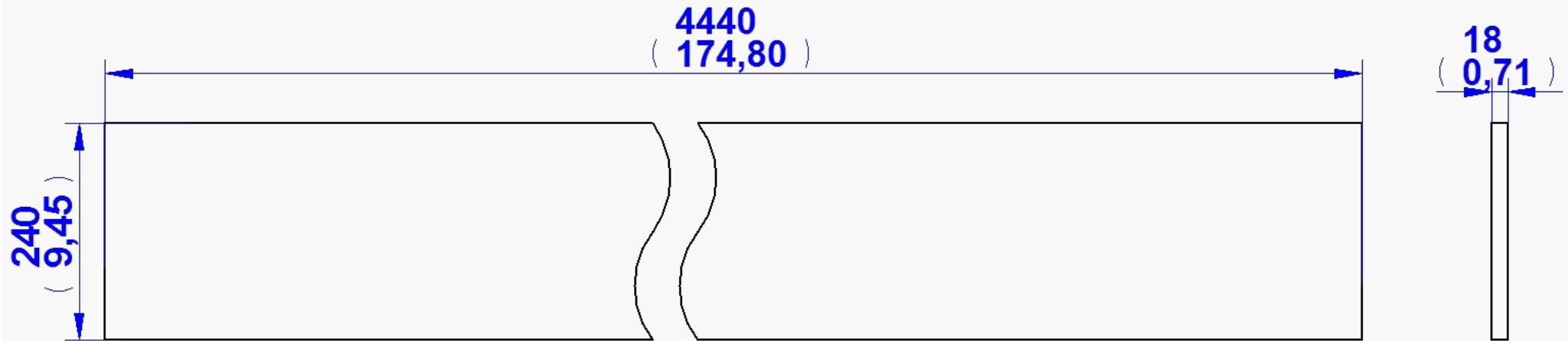
11. Lower Plank



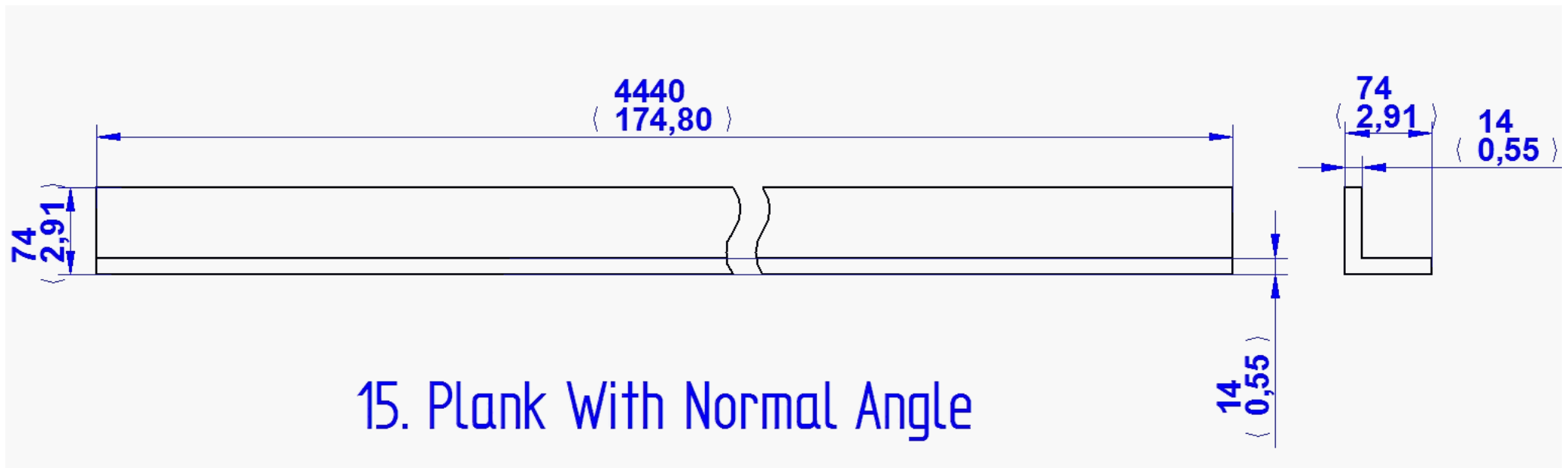
12. Upper Slanting Plank



13. Distancer



14. Roof Plank

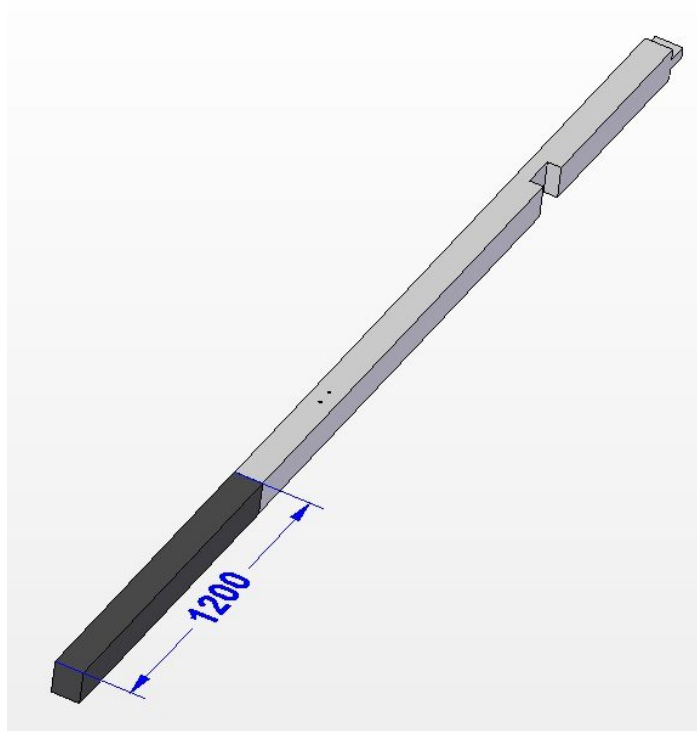


Standard parts

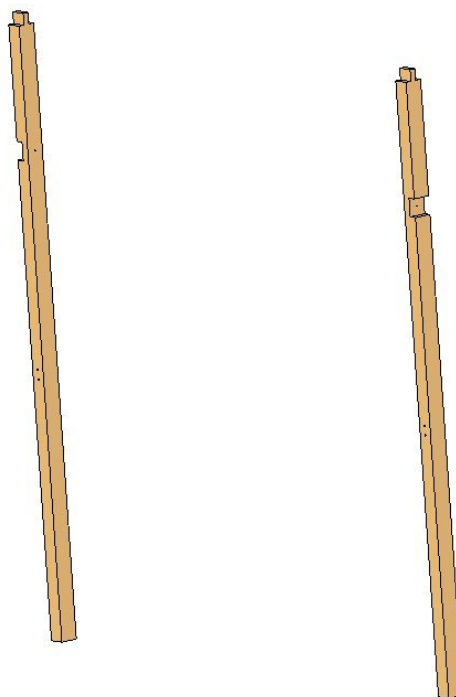


Assemblage images

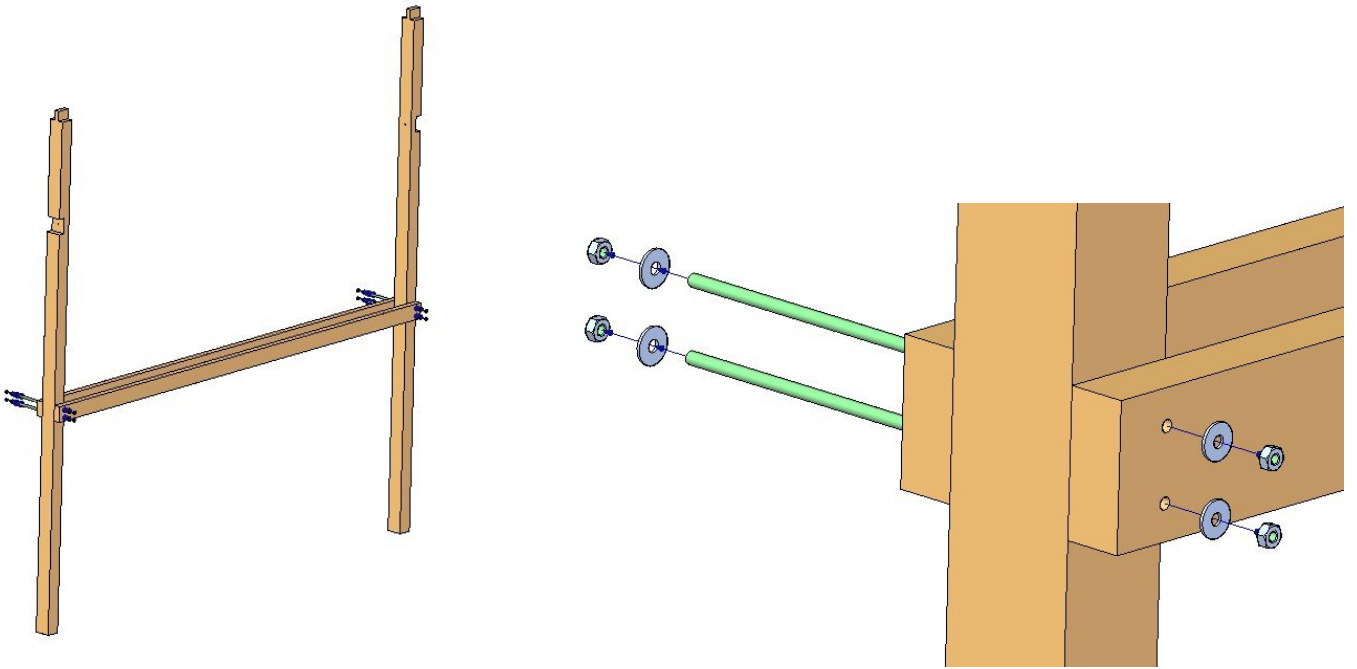
1. Make the two pillars with the same dimensions, as given on the drawing 1_Pillar. One end of the pillar (1_Pillar) should be placed into the ground (depth: 1200 mm (47,24 inches)), so that part of the pillar should be protected. The best protection is to coat this part of the pillar with pitch.



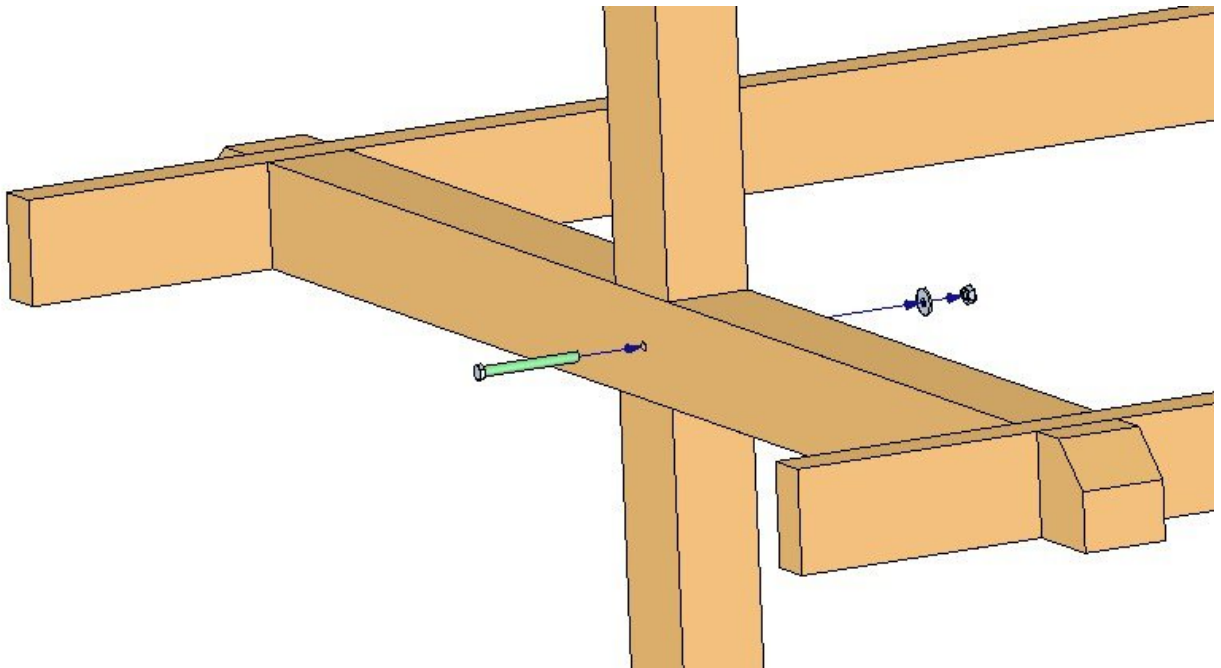
Dig the two holes on depth 1200 mm (47,24 inches) at approximate distance 3640 mm (143,31 inches); then put the pillars into the holes, so that distance is 3640 mm (143,31 inches). Tread the ground around the pillars to make sure the feeder will be stable. If the place on which you plan to put the feeder has loose soil, you should make longer pillars and put it deeper into the ground.



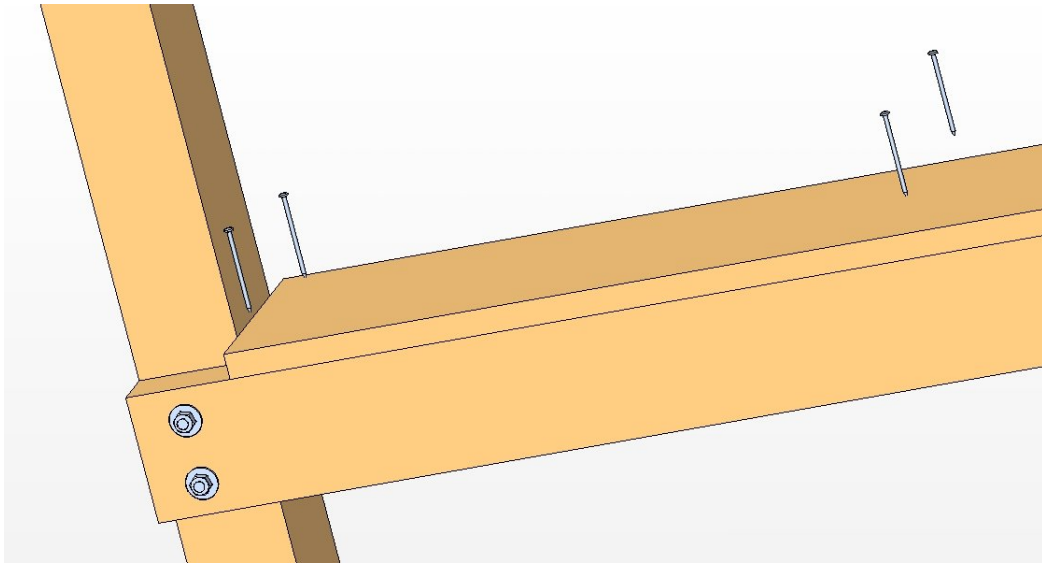
2.



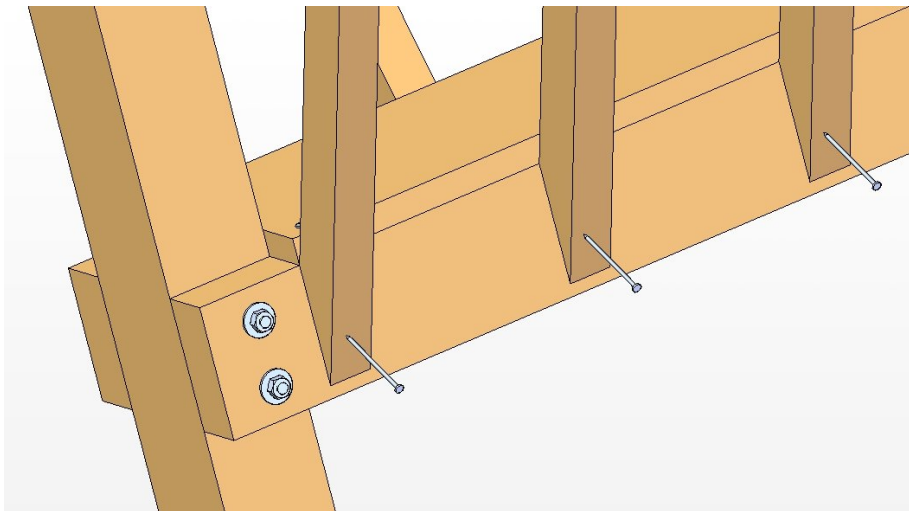
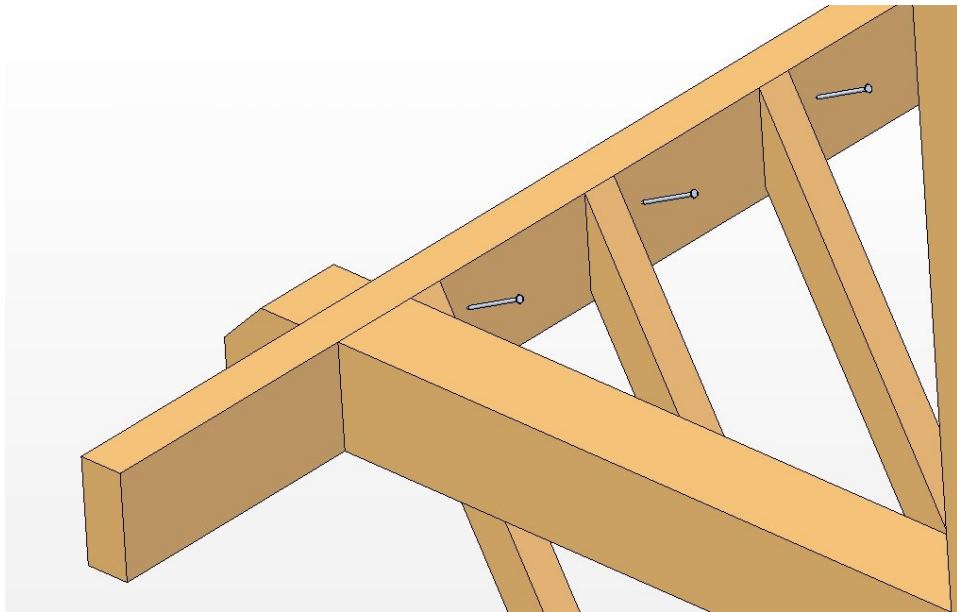
3.



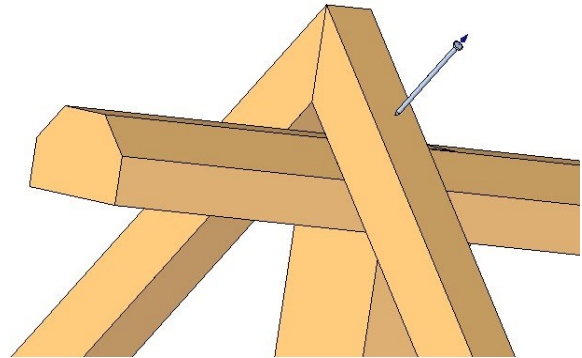
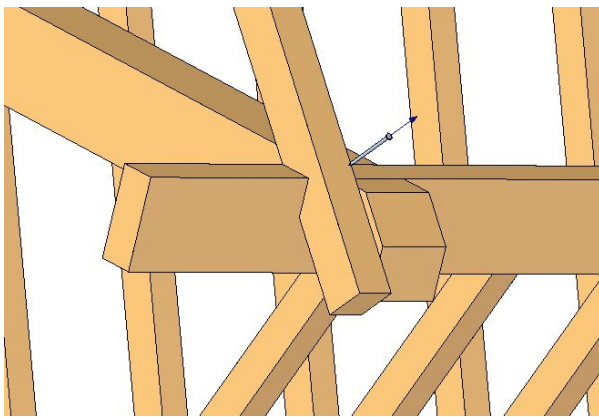
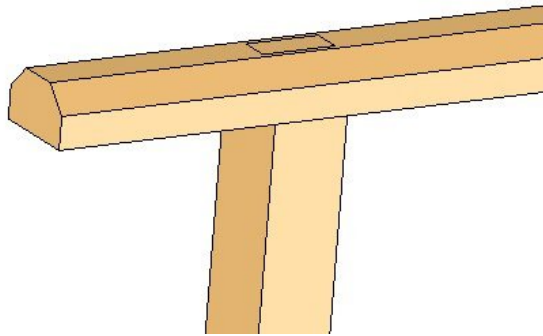
4.



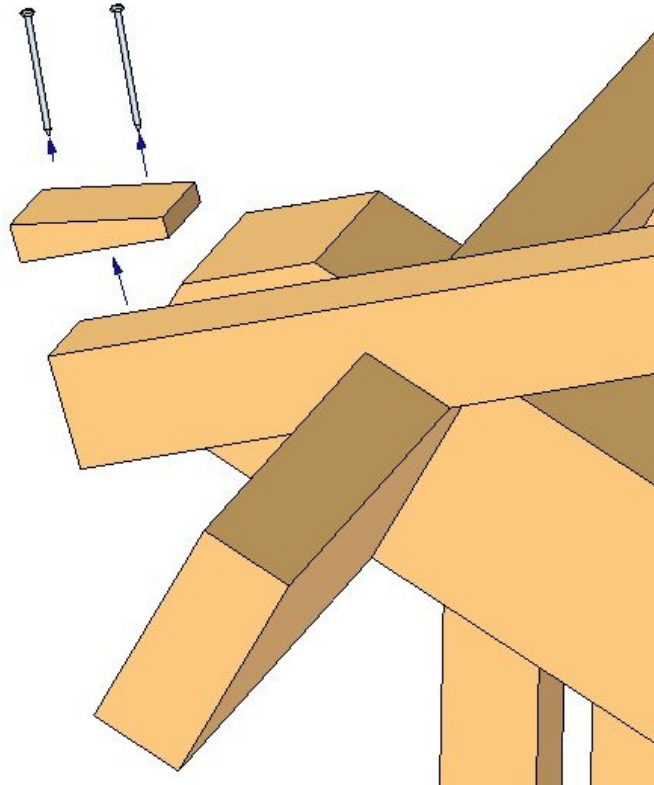
5.



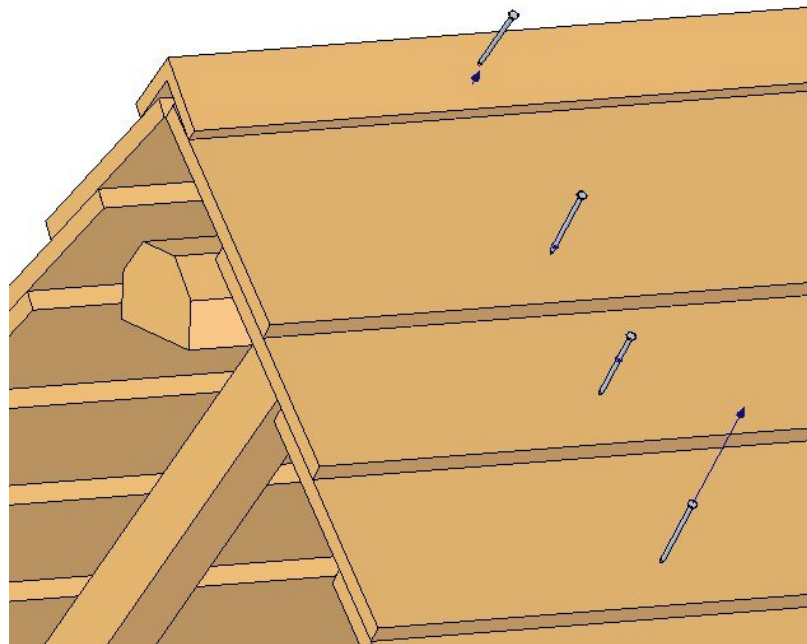
6.



7.



8.



The details about nailing the construction are given on the next picture

