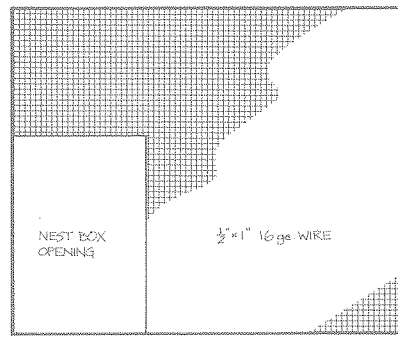


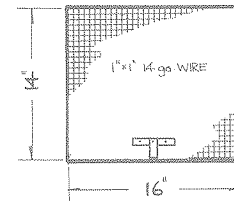
Rabbit Cage

These cage plans incorporate the use of the dropped drawer nest box system. Purina recommends this system, as it allows less scuffing to the doe's udders when she climbs in and out of the nest box.

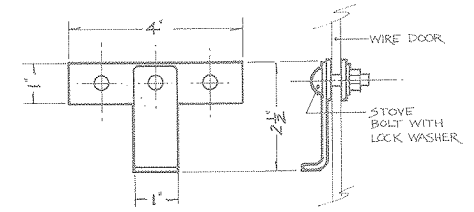
A strip of $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch mesh should be placed along the bottom edge of the side walls to prevent babies from accidentally falling out of the cage. This finer mesh is called baby saver wire by cage manufacturers.



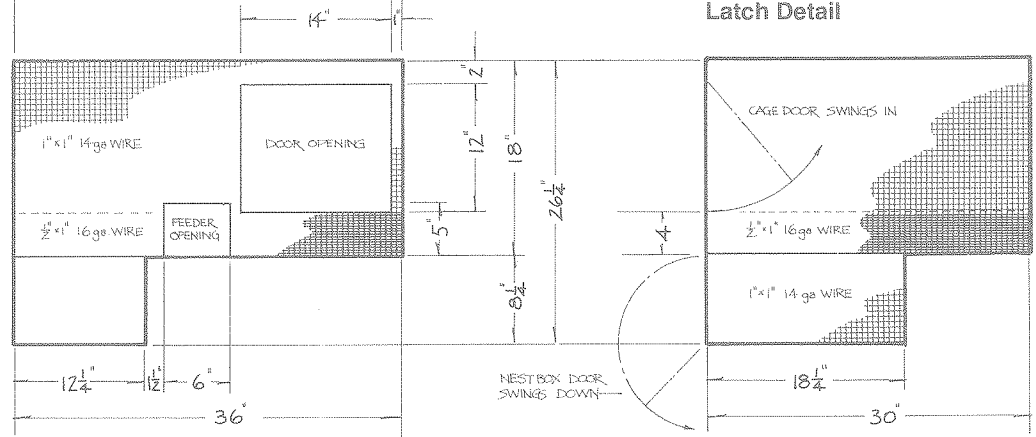
Top View



Door Detail



Latch Detail



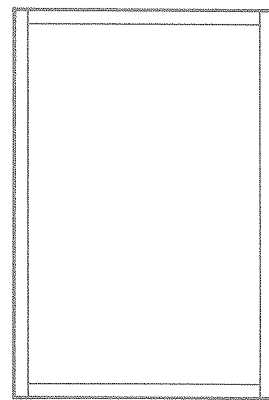
Front View

Side View

Nest Box

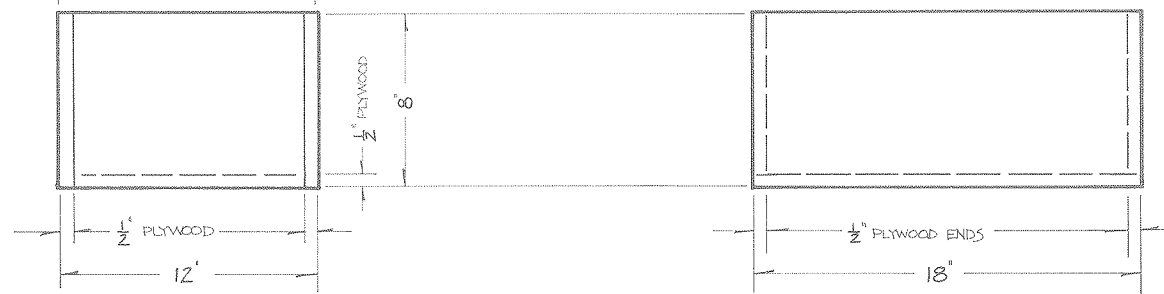
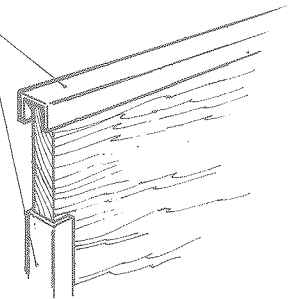
Nest boxes should be shallow enough, after ample bedding is added, so that does do not injure their udders climbing in and out, and bunnies can easily climb out to investigate feeders.

Nest boxes should be constructed from wood or masonite. Wood provides additional insulation to keep the newborn litter warm.



Top View

COVER ALL EXPOSED WOOD EDGES WITH GALVANIZED METAL



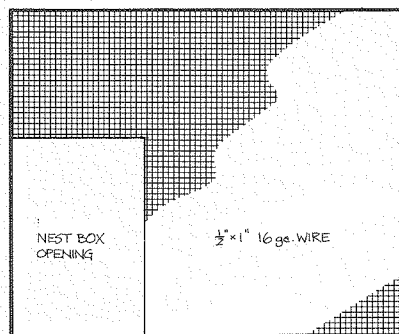
Front View

Side View

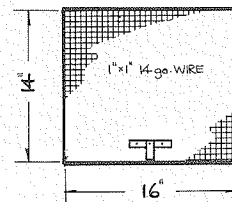
Rabbit Cage

These cage plans incorporate the use of the dropped drawer nest box system. Purina recommends this system, as it allows less scuffing to the doe's udders when she climbs in and out of the nest box.

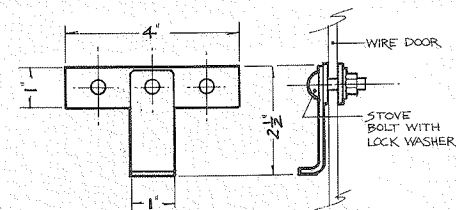
A strip of $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch mesh should be placed along the bottom edge of the side walls to prevent babies from accidentally falling out of the cage. This finer mesh is called baby saver wire by cage manufacturers.



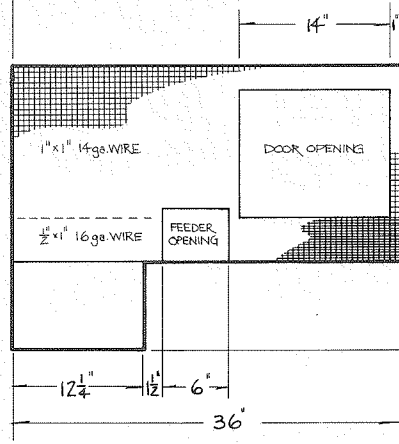
Top View



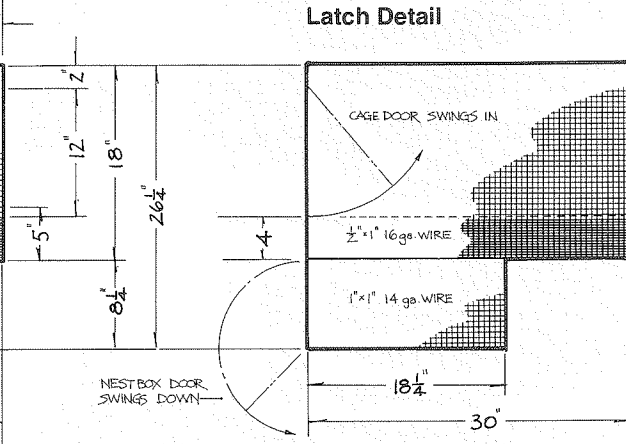
Door Detail



Latch Detail



Front View

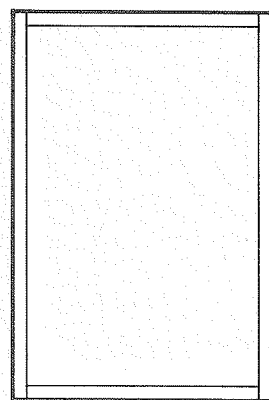


Side View

Nest Box

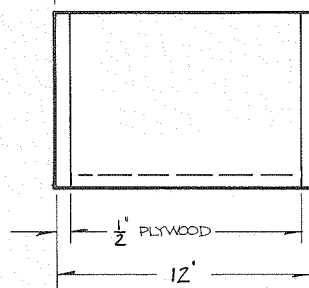
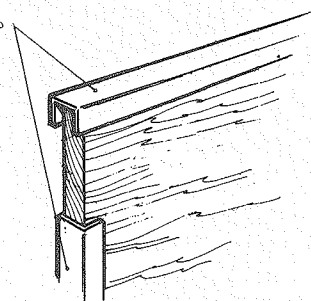
Nest boxes should be shallow enough, after ample bedding is added, so that does do not injure their udders climbing in and out, and bunnies can easily climb out to investigate feeders.

Nest boxes should be constructed from wood or masonite. Wood provides additional insulation to keep the newborn litter warm.

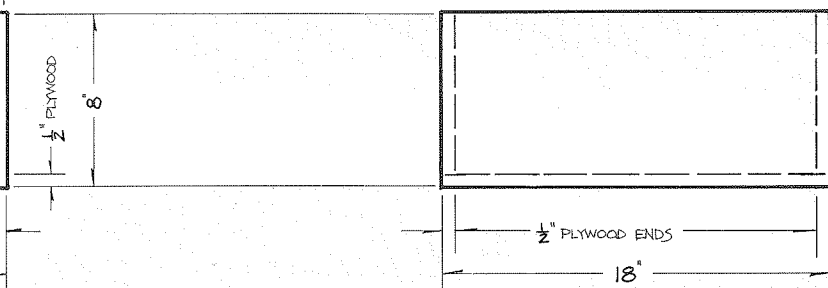


Top View

COVER ALL EXPOSED WOOD EDGES WITH GALVANIZED METAL



Front View

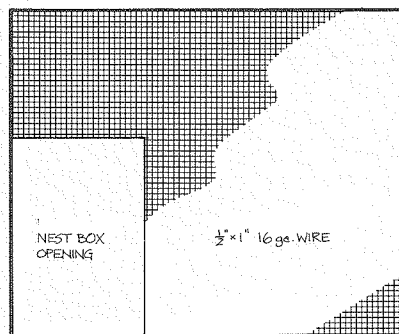


Side View

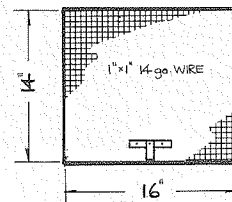
Rabbit Cage

These cage plans incorporate the use of the dropped drawer nest box system. Purina recommends this system, as it allows less scuffing to the doe's udders when she climbs in and out of the nest box.

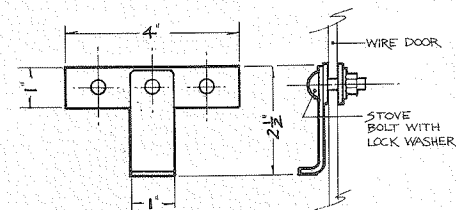
A strip of $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch mesh should be placed along the bottom edge of the side walls to prevent babies from accidentally falling out of the cage. This finer mesh is called baby saver wire by cage manufacturers.



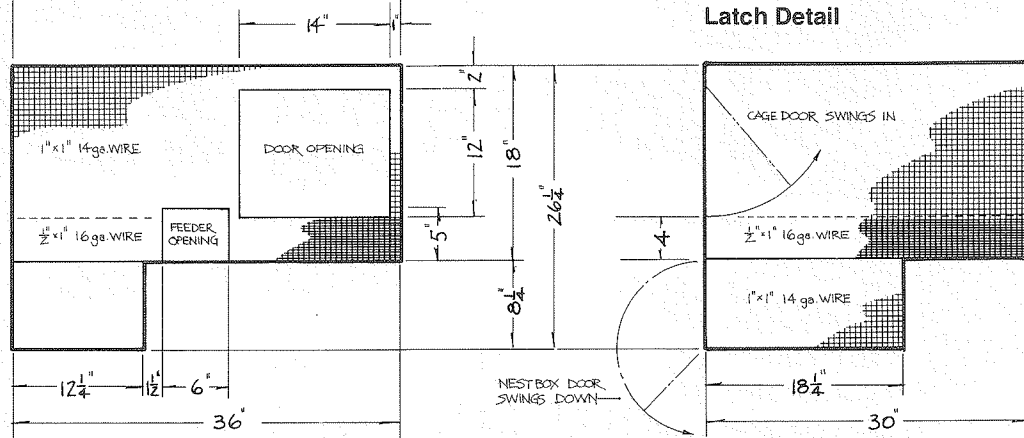
Top View



Door Detail



Latch Detail



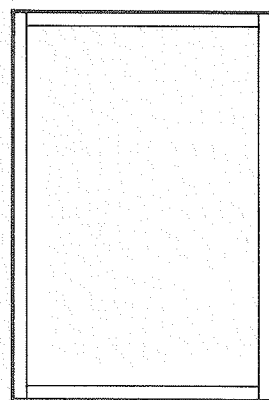
Front View

Side View

Nest Box

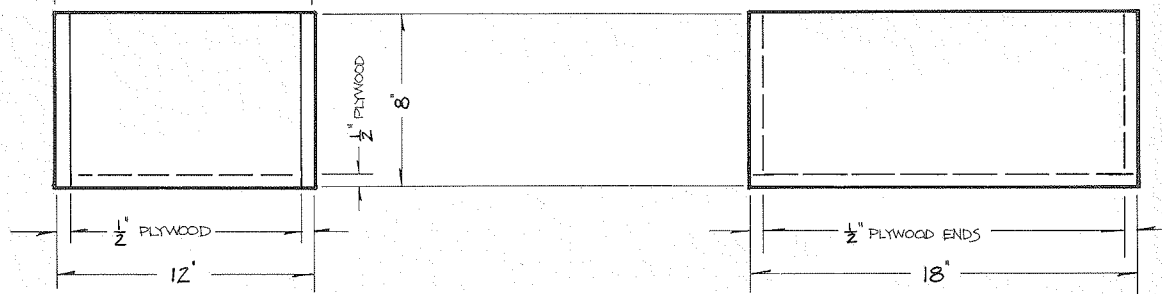
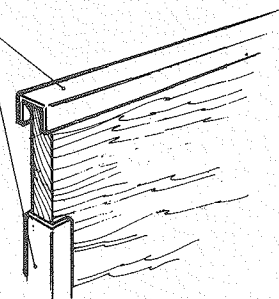
Nest boxes should be shallow enough, after ample bedding is added, so that does do not injure their udders climbing in and out, and bunnies can easily climb out to investigate feeders.

Nest boxes should be constructed from wood or masonite. Wood provides additional insulation to keep the newborn litter warm.



Top View

COVER ALL EXPOSED WOOD EDGES WITH GALVANIZED METAL



Front View

Side View

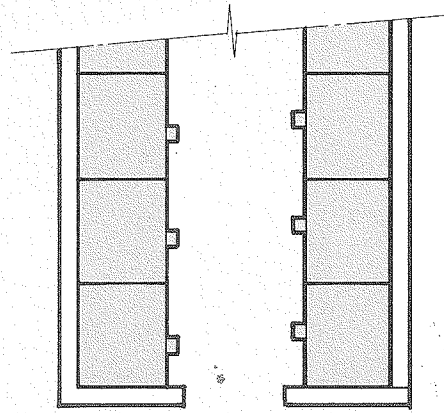
**Space-Efficient
Cage Arrangements
Utilizing Existing
Buildings or
New Buildings.**

Here are several cage arrangements for buildings. This depicts cage arrangements with varying building widths and shows the approximate number of cages that can be installed every 100 feet of building length. Air tube ventilation is recommended for buildings wider than 20 feet.

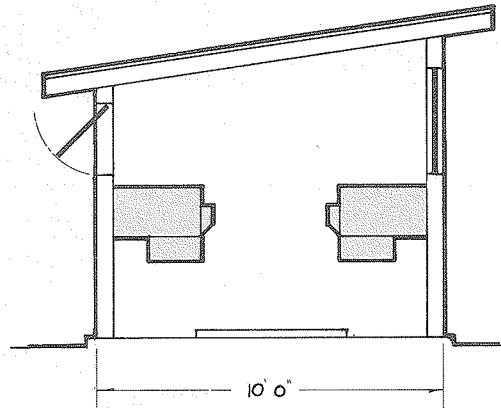
If constructing new buildings, remember this is a *long-term decision*. Select a site with good drainage, free from excessive wind. Check zoning laws, market availability, electrical and water sources and truck access.

Buildings 9 1/2'-10' wide

Capacity for each
100 feet of length: 66 cages

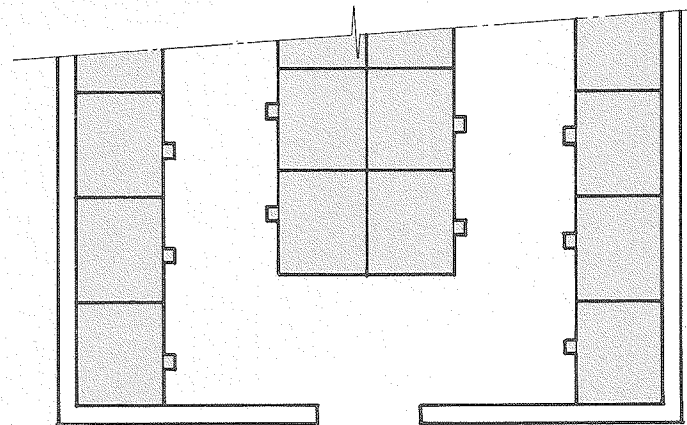


Top View

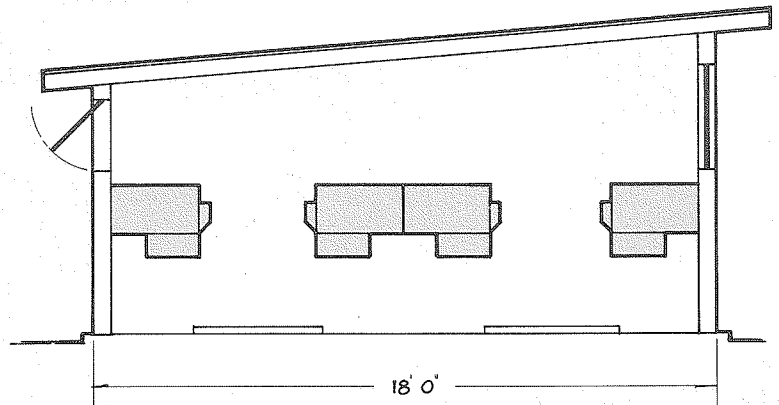


Buildings 16'-19' wide

Capacity for each
100 feet of length: 128 cages



Top View

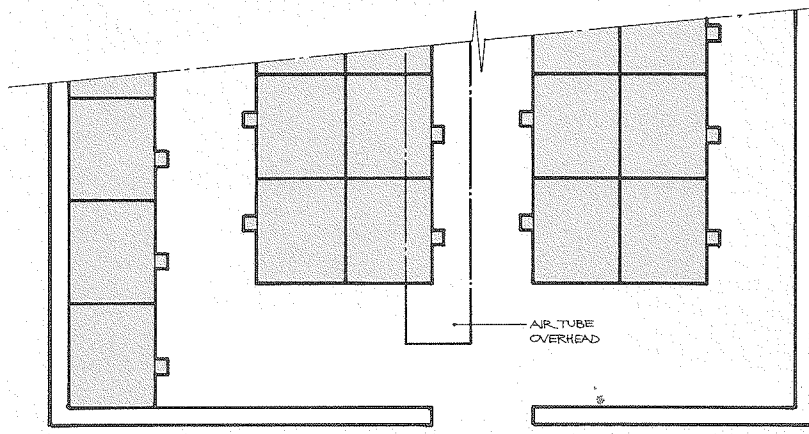


Buildings 21'-24' wide

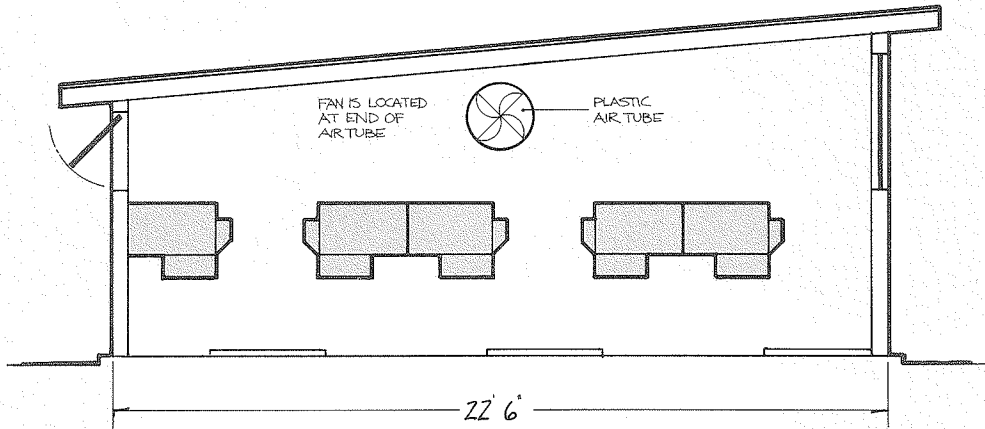
Buildings wider than 20' should have forced air ventilation. Purina recommends the plastic air tube system especially in ventilating convert buildings. Purina has purchased air tube systems from Acme Manufacturing, Muskogee, Oklahoma, and they have worked satisfactory.

Air volume movement should be approximately 6-10 air changes per hour in the building depending on temperature.

Capacity for each 100 feet of length: 157 cages



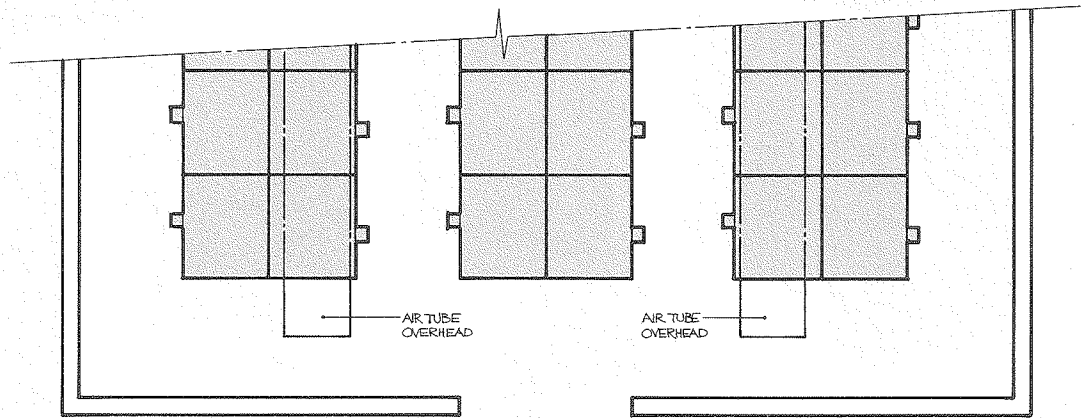
Top View



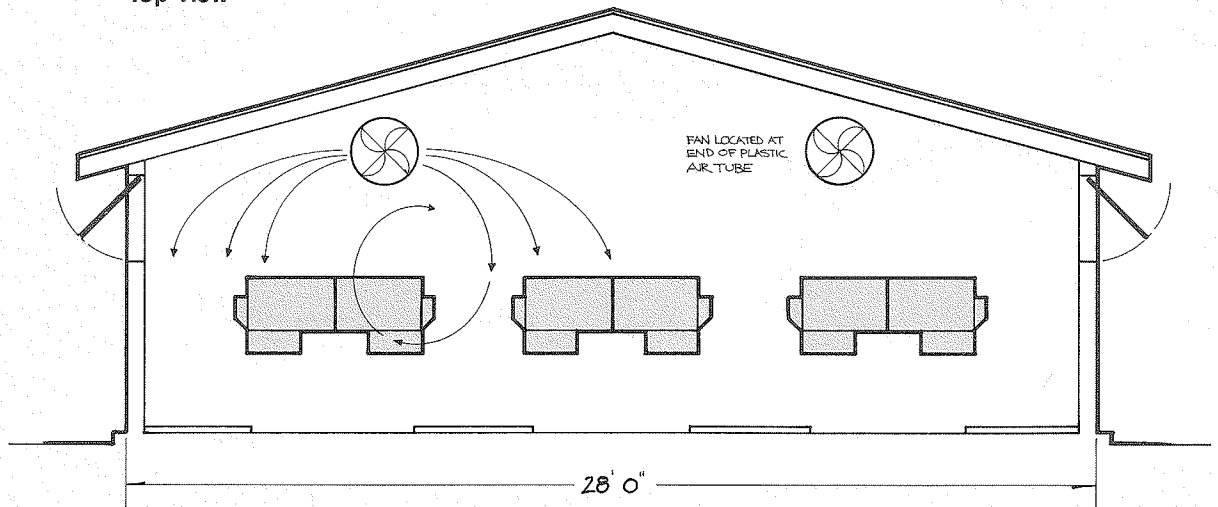
Buildings 26'-30' wide

This building like the one above should have forced air ventilation. Air volume movement should be approximately 6-10 changes per hour in the building depending on temperature.

Capacity for each 100 feet of length: 186 cages



Top View



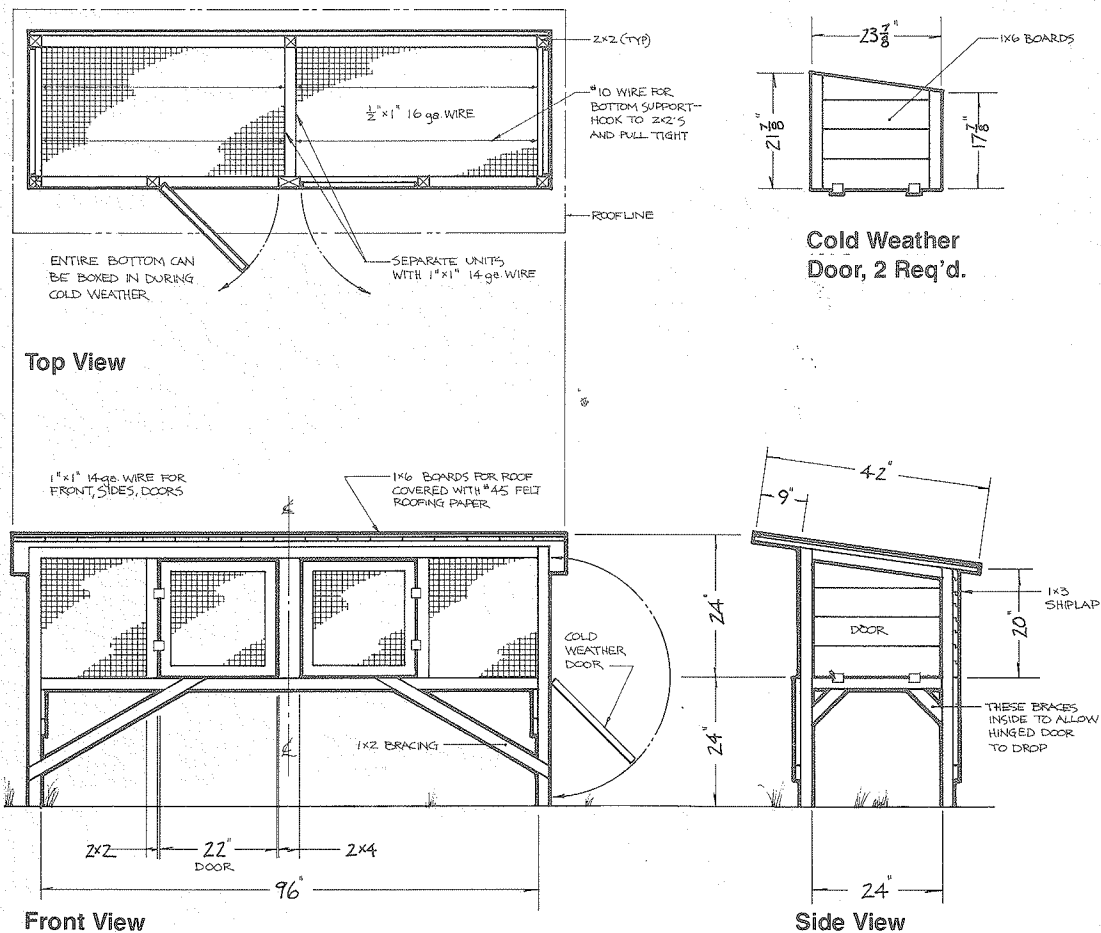
2 Cage Rabbit Hutch

If no building exists, this backyard hutch will protect the animals in most climates. It utilizes both wooden and wire parts. Be certain wooden parts are sanitized regularly when used. A unit like this can produce the annual protein needs of a family of four.

Hutch Building Materials

2 ft.	2" x 4" (door support)
66 ft.	2" x 2" (back, front, side framing)
80 ft.	1" x 6" (roof) & hinged panels
72 ft.	1" x 3" Shiplap, 8 pcs-8x4" (back)
42 ft.	1" x 2" (braces & nailers)
9 ft. x 30"	1/2 x 1, 16 ga., galv. mesh (Floor)
15 ft. x 24"	1 x 1, 14 ga. galv. mesh (front & sides)
36 sq. ft.	45# Felt roofing paper
2	1 x 1 x 1/2" x 4" Door Latches
8	Hinges (door & side cover)
Misc.	Nails, hooks, eyes & wire

Note—Hutch size varies with the breed of rabbits for which they are intended. This hutch plan is for medium breeds. If you raise small breeds (3 to 6 pounds) the hutch length could be cut to 3 feet instead of 4. Giant breeds (14 pounds and up) need much more room. For them, extend these plans to make each hutch 6 feet long. These sizes are recommended for one doe and her litter. The hinged doors (left) would be needed only in climates where cold weather is a factor.



5 Cage Rabbit Unit

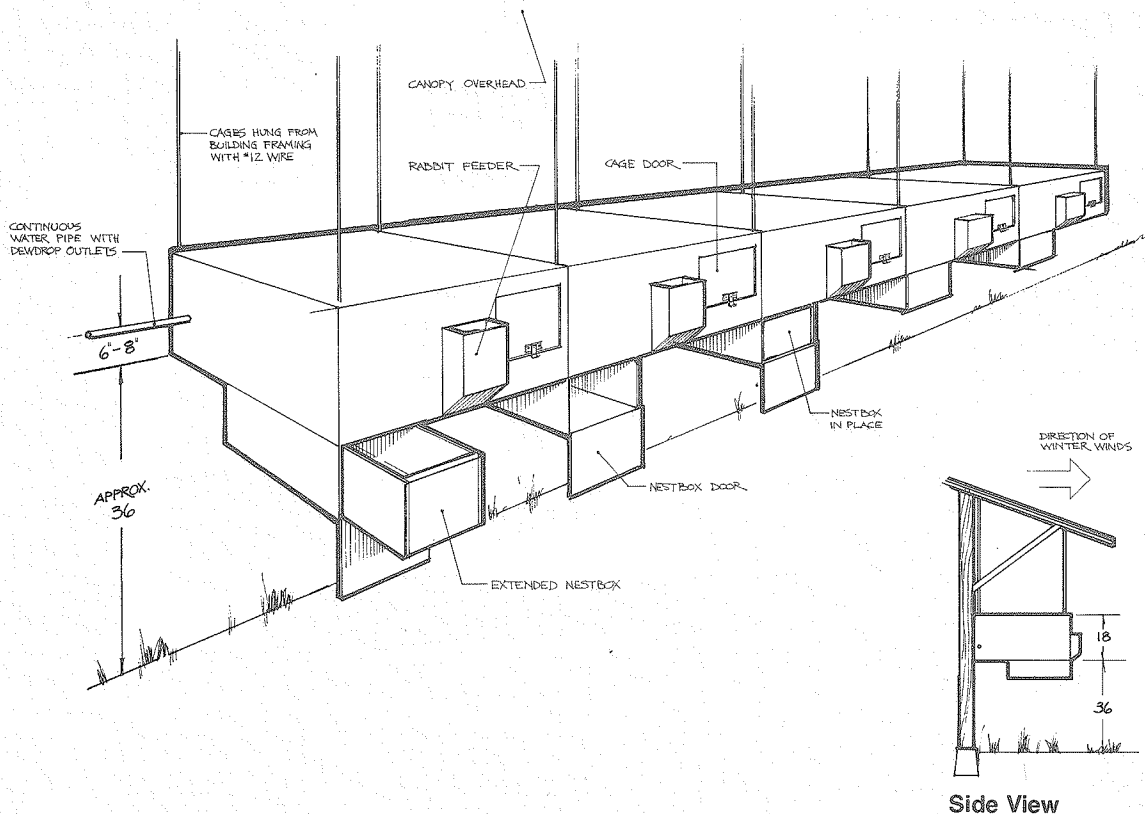
If you have a small building, the 5-cage unit may fit. Many producers add a roof extension to a detached garage to provide protection from wind and hot sun. Units of 5 cages or more benefit greatly from automatic, nipple waterers as a labor saver.

5 Cage Unit Building Materials

15 ft. x 30"	1/2 x 1, 19 ga. galv. mesh (floor)
48 ft. x 18"	1 x 1, 14 ga. galv. mesh (front, back sides & partitions)
11 ft. x 24"	1/2 x 1, 14 ga. galv. mesh (lower 4", front, back, sides & partitions)
15 ft. x 30"	1 x 2, 14 ga. galv. mesh (top)
4 ft. x 30"	1 x 1, 14 ga. galv. mesh (doors)
350	Clamps or hog rings
5 ft.	1/8" x 1", Strap iron, galv.
15	3/16" dia. x 3/4", Stove bolts (door latches)

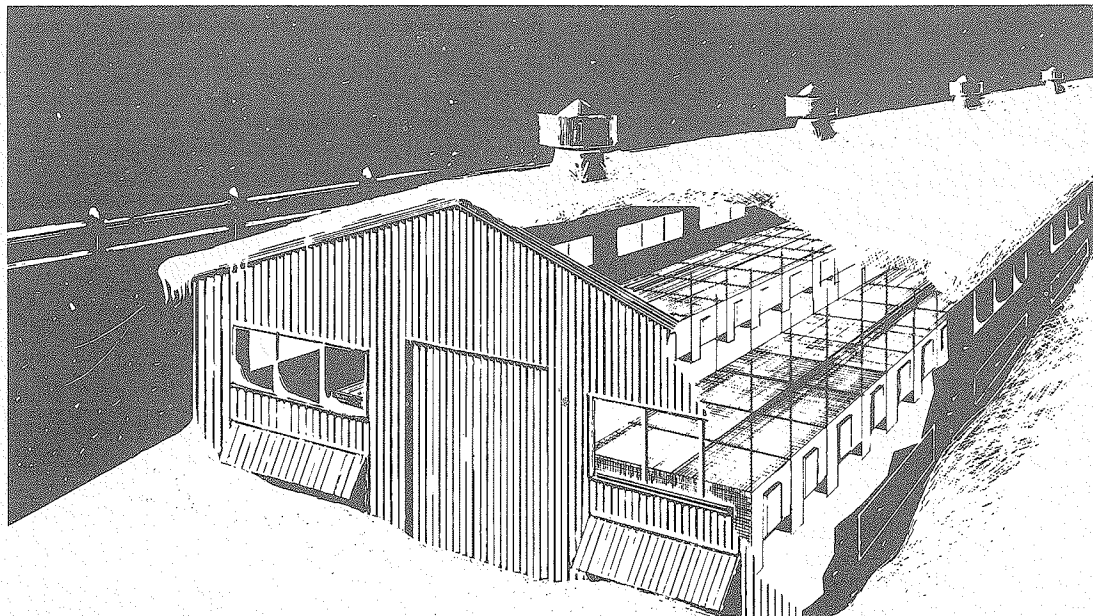
5 Nest Boxes Building Materials

1 sht.	4' x 8', 1/2" Plywood, ext. grd. (frame, sides & door)
1 sht.	4' x 5', 1/2" Plywood, ext. grd. (frame back & box ends & bottom)
10	Hinges (door)
Misc.	Nails, hooks & eyes



Cold Climate Housing

In cold climates, an environmentally-controlled building, completely enclosed and well insulated is ideal. A good ventilation system is crucial when using this type of facility. Air distributed through a plastic air tube running the length of the building allows for the mixing of cold, outside air with warmer, inside air for proper ventilation. In summer months, outside air provides ventilation and cooling for the animals.

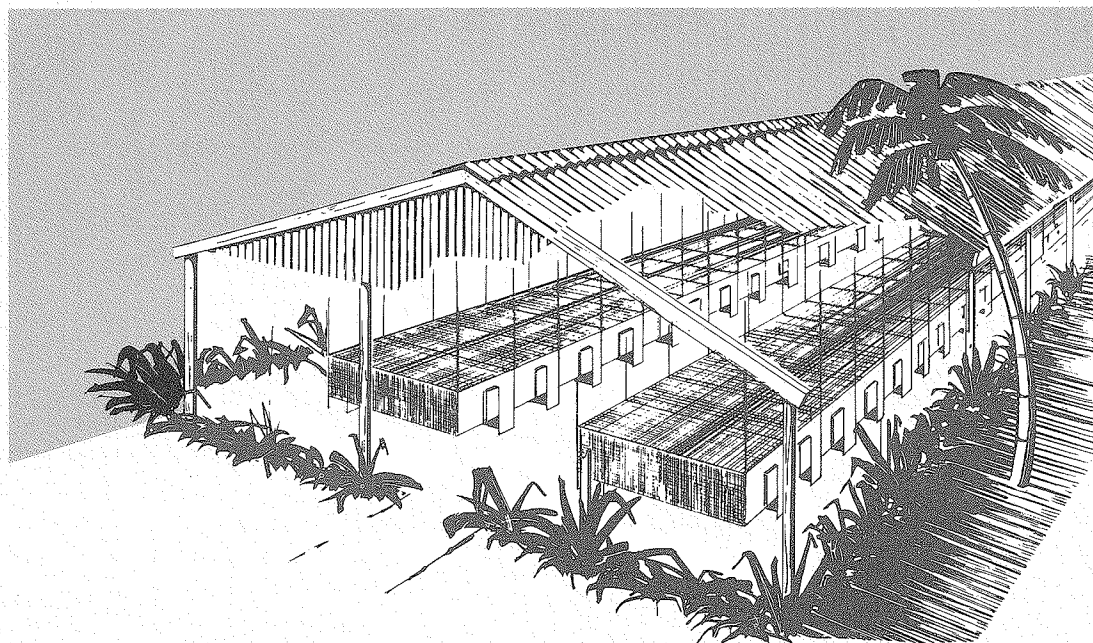


Warm Climate Housing

In warm climates, buildings need not be enclosed. This type of building, without walls, is adequate for areas where the weather stays relatively warm year round.

Buildings may also have curtains to provide better inside temperature control. A side wall can protect against cold drafts and cold temperatures and improve production. Many poultry buildings can be modified for rabbits.

Many existing buildings can be converted to efficient rabbit units if attention is given to proper ventilation and temperature control.





Rabbit Cage and Housing Plans



Ralston Purina
Company