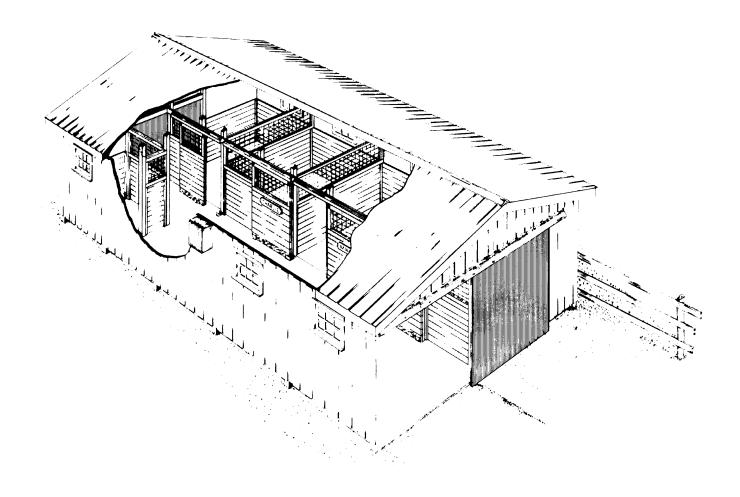


BARN FOR RIDING HORSES





The Canada Plan Service prepares detailed plans showing how to construct modern farm buildings, livestock housing systems, storages and equipment for Canadian Agriculture.

This leaflet gives the details for a farm building component or piece of farmstead equipment. To obtain another copy of this leaflet, contact your local provincial agricultural engineer or extension advisor.

PLAN 8201

BARN FOR RIDING HORSES

This plan is for a small attractive barn for light horses. The barn includes a small tack room, feed room, three box stalls, and a wide work alley. If desired, one of the box stalls can be replaced by two tie stalls each S ft. wide.

The exterior walls are insulated post-frame construction using spaced 6 x 6-inch pressure-treated wood posts on concrete footings. The roof is supported from the walls by 24-ft. clear span trusses; this permits changes of interior arrangement without disturbing the roof structure.

Box Stalls

The 10 x 12-ft. box stalls feature earth floors and plank partitions with wire mesh at the top for good ventilation. Partition supports are 6 x 6-in. wood posts, secured at the floor and ceiling. Slide doors from each box stall open to the work alley.

Tack Room

The 6 x 8-ft. tack room in one corner of the barn provides important storage space for supplies and equipment. If it is to be used as an office, it should be insulated and electrically heated.

Feed and Bedding Storage Room

The 10 x 12-ft. feed room provides space for about two months supply of grain, baled hay and bedding. The feed room is built with plank walls similar to the box stalls but has a concrete floor.

Ventilation

For mild and warm weather, ventilation can be supplied by opening doors or windows. In cold weather however, an exhaust fan with thermostat provides automatic control of temperature. A variable-speed agricultural exhaust fan is best for this purpose since it can be adjusted to low speed for almost continuous ventilation in cold weather.

The plan shows two adjustable inlets to bring fresh air through the ceiling from the ventilated attic above. During cold weather, reduce the size of the inlet slots so that fresh air sweeps along the ceiling. When the fan is adjusted for increased ventilation in milder weather, increase the size of the inlets to admit more air. In summer, close the inlets completely to exclude the hot attic air.

Manure Handling and Storage

No special provisions are made on this plan for handling and storing manure, but proper manure management is an important part of overall horse management. The physical and social aspects of collecting, storing, handling, transporting, and disposing of manure can be a major problem to horse owners.

Check local regulations for storage and disposal of manure. If regulations do not exist, consider the following recommendations:

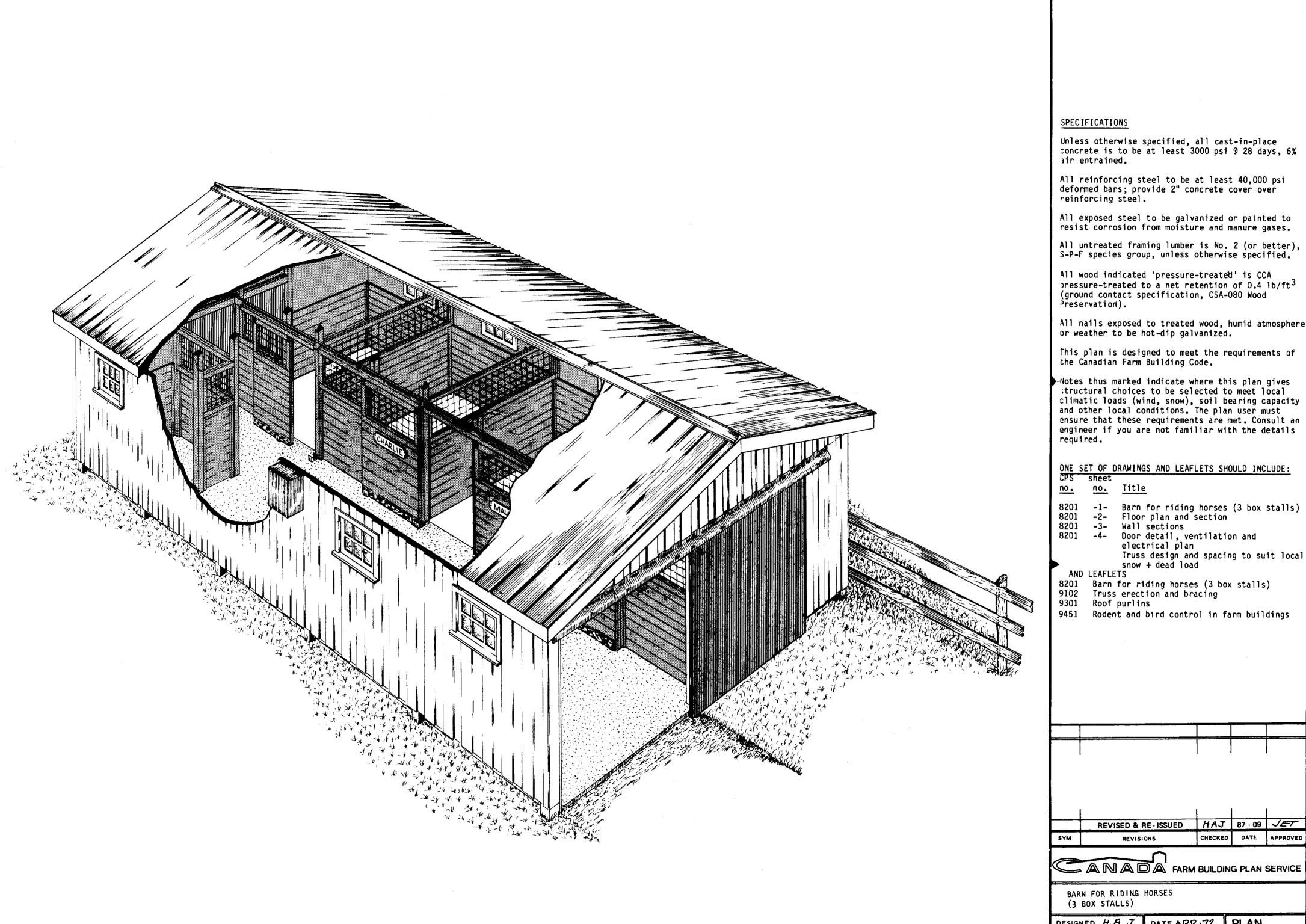
Dispose of manure daily when possible.

Provide temporary storage for manure that cannot be disposed of daily; this requires at least two cubic feet of storage per horse per day.

Locate the storage in an approved or safe area for convenient removal, away from any water source and out of natural drainage channels.

Empty the storage at least weekly during fly breeding season (spring temperatures above 65°F until the first killing frost in the fall).

Keep all runoff that may be polluted with animal waste from reaching usable or public waters.



Unless otherwise specified, all cast-in-place concrete is to be at least 3000 psi @ 28 days, 6%

All reinforcing steel to be at least 40,000 psi deformed bars; provide 2" concrete cover over

All exposed steel to be galvanized or painted to resist corrosion from moisture and manure gases.

All untreated framing lumber is No. 2 (or better), S-P-F species group, unless otherwise specified.

pressure-treated to a net retention of 0.4 lb/ft³ (ground contact specification, CSA-080 Wood

All nails exposed to treated wood, humid atmosphere or weather to be hot-dip galvanized.

This plan is designed to meet the requirements of the Canadian Farm Building Code.

Motes thus marked indicate where this plan gives structural choices to be selected to meet local climatic loads (wind, snow), soil bearing capacity and other local conditions. The plan user must ensure that these requirements are met. Consult an engineer if you are not familiar with the details

Truss design and spacing to suit local

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