A. ROURE.

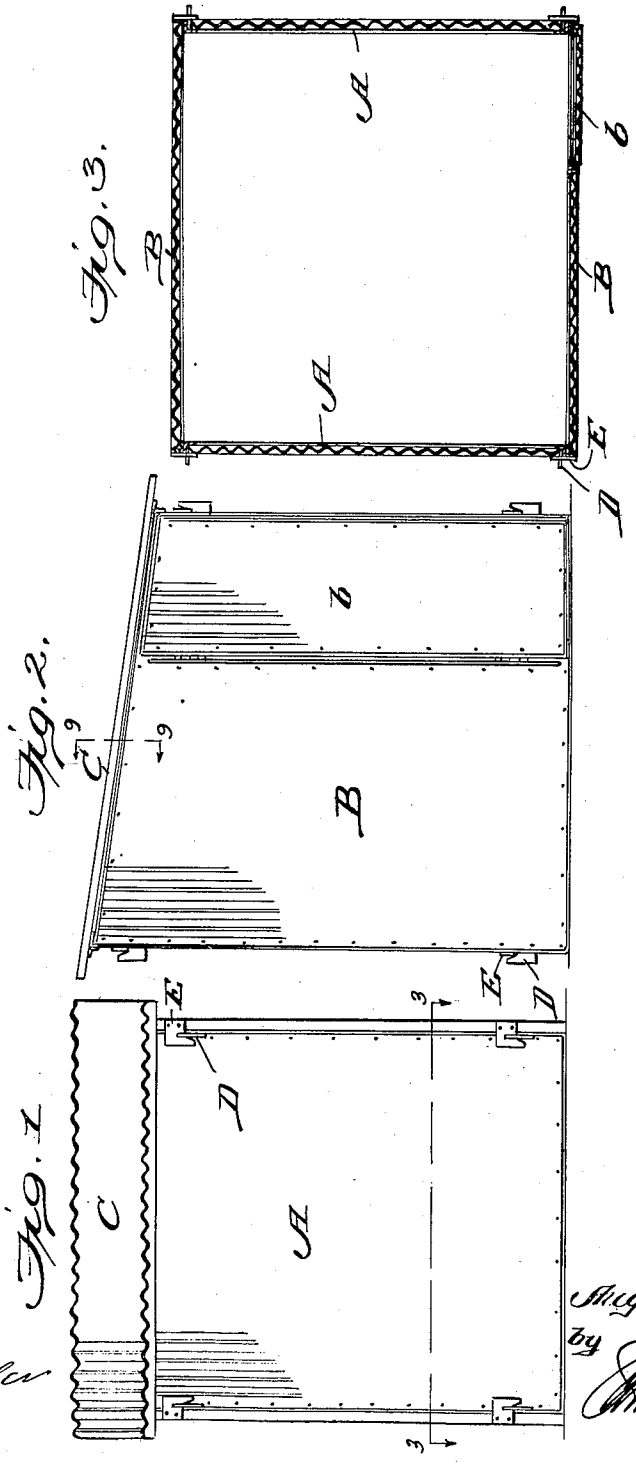
DISMOUNTABLE HOUSE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1918.

1,352,991.

Patented Sept. 14, 1920.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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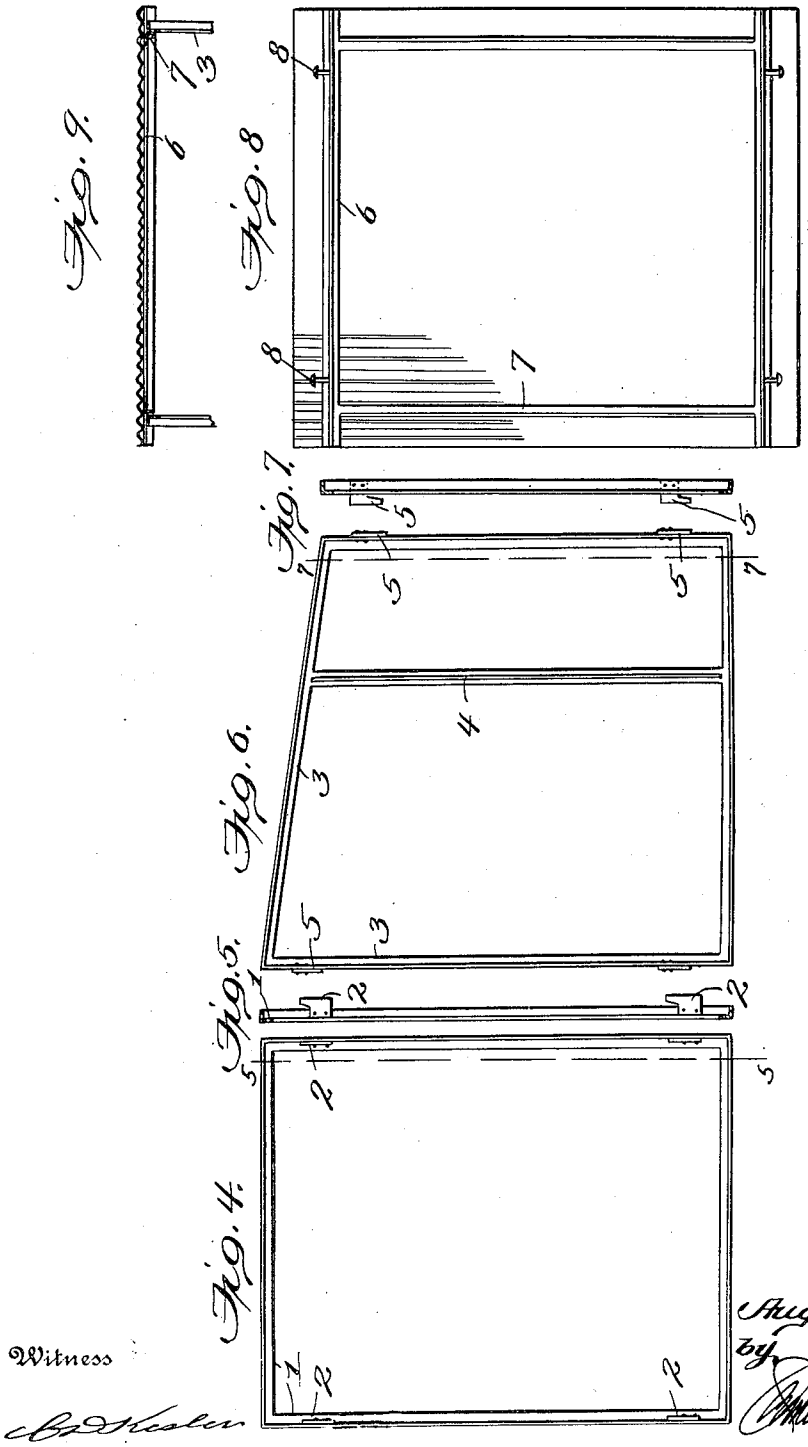
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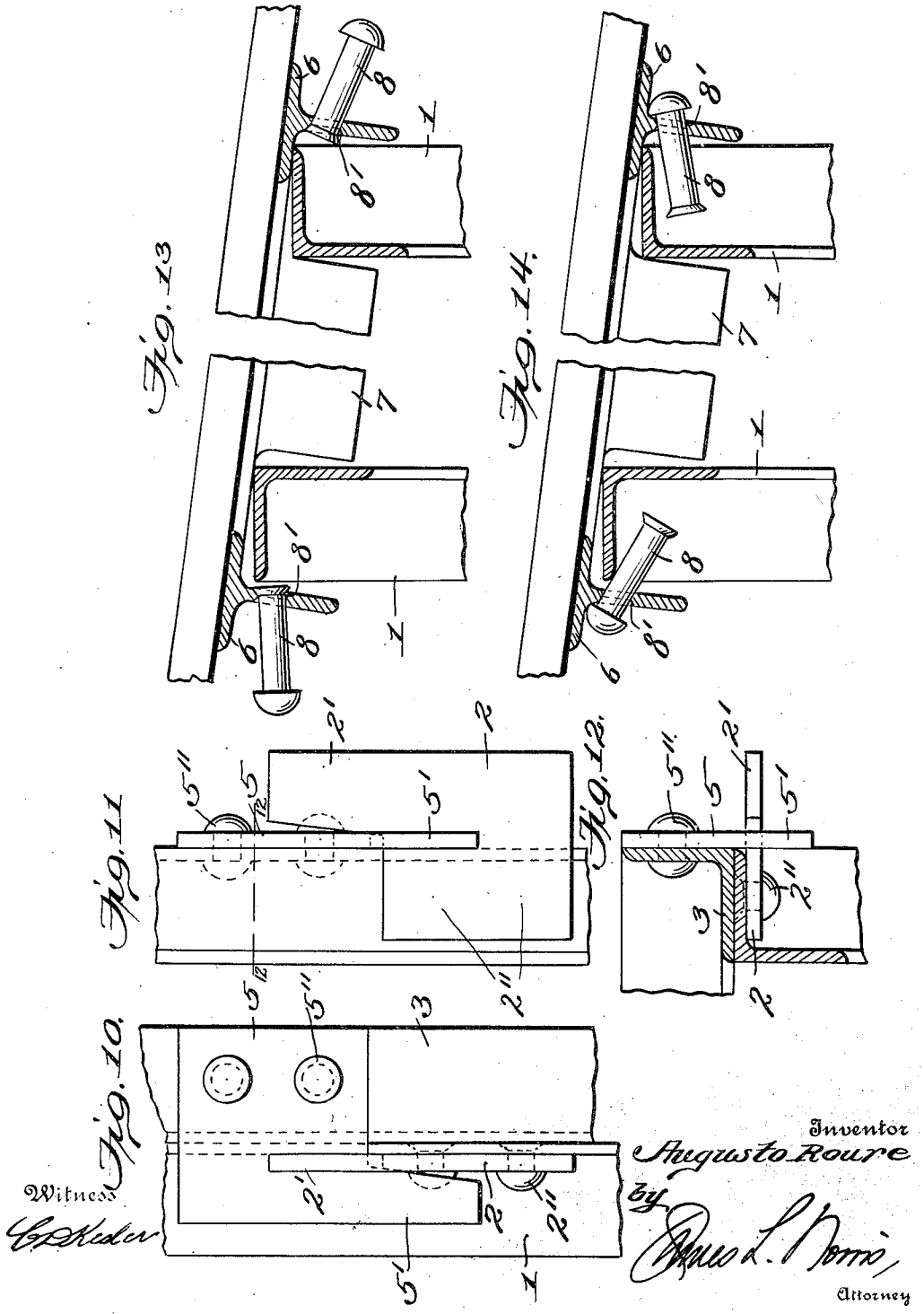
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTO ROURE, OF BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

DISMOUNTABLE HOUSE.

1,352,991. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1920.

Application filed March 2, 1918. Serial No. 220,074.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTO ROURE, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at corner Puentecito and Luna Sts., Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dismountable Houses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in dismountable houses and substantially has for object a dismountable house whose several parts are adapted to be readily assembled in position, without requiring the use of loose pieces, such as bolts, nails, screws, pikes, etc., and which in consequence renders unnecessary the employment of tools of any description.

This invention further has for object a dismountable house comprising a limited number of parts which for their transport, may readily be placed one upon another, thus occupying a very small space and allowing of a considerable saving in cartage and like expenses.

The invention also contemplates further objects which will appear in the course of this specification and to which particular reference will be made in the final claims hereto appended.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood and carried into practice without difficulties, one of its preferred forms of construction has been shown by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front view of a house in accordance with this invention, completely assembled.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of one of the sides of the said house.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the house taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a detail view in elevation of the rear wall of the house.

Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the wall taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is an elevation of one of the side walls of the house.

Fig. 7 is a vertical section of the wall taken on the line 7—7, Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a lower plan view of the dismountable roof of the house.

Fig. 9 shows a section through the roof of the house and part of the side walls, taken on the line 9—9, Fig. 2, and illustrating the arrangement in conjoint of the same.

Fig. 10 is a view, drawn to a larger scale, of the particular device used for connecting together the walls.

Fig. 11 is a similar view, looking at an angle of 90 degrees, with regard to Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 represents a horizontal section taken on the line 12—12, Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a partial detail view, drawn to a larger scale, of the arrangement employed for connecting the roof frame to the front and rear walls, and

Fig. 14, finally, is a view similar to the foregoing, showing the roof entirely secured in position.

In all the said views, similar letters and numbers of reference indicate like or corresponding parts.

The house according to the present invention, essentially consists of four walls—a rear and a front wall, indicated by A and preferably constructed of different height, so as to give to the roof the necessary incline for the ready drainage of the water,—and two side walls B, of any desired length and corresponding in height at both ends to that of the rear and front walls, respectively. At the edges of the rear and front wall are provided latches with an inclined tooth E, adapted to engage with similar, symmetrically arranged latches D, secured to the edges of the side walls. One of the side walls, or the front or rear wall, may be provided with a door *b*, suitably hinged thereto and made of any desired dimensions.

Referring to Figs. 4 to 14 of the accompanying drawings, each of the rear and front walls A is formed of a quadrangular frame of angle iron, constructed of four parts, suitably connected together at the corners by autogeneous soldering or in other suitable manner and so arranged that the outer vertex of the angle will be situated at the inner part of the house. This frame serves to support an inner ceiling of wood or galvanized sheet iron, either corrugated or not, of which are also formed the front and rear walls, properly speaking. At suitable point of the vertical edges of the said frame 1, are secured the latches 2, formed by an iron plate provided with a tooth 2′, protruding outward beyond the flange of the angle iron which forms the frame of the

wall 1. The inner edge of the said tooth 2′ tapers from the outer point or end of the same toward the inner end, thus forming an angle with the outer edge of the frame 1. Said frame 1 carries a suitable number of said latches 2, all arranged in the same direction, for instance, with the tooth 2′ directed upward, as shown in the drawings. The two frames A of the front and rear, are similar in construction, so that the description of one of the same will be sufficient.

The side frames B similarly consist of four lengths of angle iron, soldered at their contacting corners by autogeneous soldering or otherwise, the respective parts being indicated by the number 3. One of the said side walls is provided with a vertical standard 4 of iron, to which is hinged or otherwise jointed the door *b*. (Fig. 2.)

In the same way as the front and rear walls A, the side walls B are provided with wooden boards or galvanized metallic sheets, which thus form the surface of the said walls. To the vertical sides of their frames 3 are secured, in a position corresponding to that of the latches 2 of the walls A, the toothed latches 5, affixed to the outer side of the angle iron 3 by means of rivets or the like, 5″, and provided as the former, with an inclined tooth 5′, arranged to form with the edge of the frame 3 an angle which tapers toward the base of the tooth. The toothed latches 5 are arranged in a direction contrary to that of the latches 2 of the frames A, so that the engagement of the latches of the walls B with those of the walls A may be readily effected.

The roof C consists of a frame formed by two T irons 6, arranged in a longitudinal direction to the same and extending from one end to the other, and of two angle irons 7, mounted transversely and soldered to the former by autogeneous soldering. On this framing, wooden boards or corrugated galvanized iron sheets may be secured in order to form the outer surface of the roof. The cross girders 7 are mounted at a certain distance from the roof, as may clearly be seen in Fig. 8. The T irons 6 are provided with holes 8′ of biconical shape within which loosely fit the double headed rivets 8, adapted to be operated by hand. These rivets are of suitable length in order that they may enter into and protrude beyond the said holes or orifices, their heads preventing them from falling out.

Having thus described the several parts of the dismountable house according to the present invention, I shall now proceed to explain the manner of mounting and dismounting the same.

For their transport, the five only parts that form the house, that is, the two walls A, the two walls B and the roof C, are placed one upon the other, so that they will occupy a most limited space, a fact which constitutes one of the main advantages of this invention. On arriving at the place where the house is to be erected, one of the lateral walls B and the rear wall A, for instance, are taken and the corresponding latches 2 and 5 are made to engage with each other. In view of the inclined form of the teeth 2′ and 5′ of the said latches, the very weight of the parts and the pressure exerted thereby, will cause a close and firm engagement of the same and render the joint between the frames 1 and 3 substantially tight. Thereupon, the other wall B is engaged in the same manner and finally, the front wall A is made to engage by its latches with the edges of the two side walls B.

The framing of the house is thus completely assembled and only the roof requires still to be placed in position. The roof is placed on the house in such a manner that the longitudinal T irons 6 will remain outside thereof, with the rivets 8 in the position indicated in Fig. 13, so as to allow of the roof fitting on the edge of the angle irons 1, while the angle irons 7 of the roof will remain inside the house, on the inner side of the frame 3 of the side walls B of the same, all as has clearly been shown in Figs. 9, 13 and 14. When the roof has thus been preliminarily fixed in position, the rivets or latches 8 are operated by hand, pushing the same inward and causing them to penetrate below the flange of the angle iron 1 of the walls A. The roof will thus securely be held in its place and will not be lifted by the wind or other forces. The rigidity of the entire structure, after having assembled the five parts which constitute the same in the manner as above set forth, will be perfect, as will readily be understood.

In order to dismount the house, the operation is reversed. In the first place, the latches or rivets 8 are pulled outward which will be facilitated by the biconical form of the orifices 8′, whereupon the roof is lifted off. Then the walls are successively disengaged, for which purpose it will be sufficient to somewhat lift the walls whose latch teeth are directed downward. Finally, the five parts are placed one upon the other when they will be ready for transport.

As will be understood from the foregoing description, the invention provides a house whose elements are most simple and economic and which may be mounted in position by any person without special knowledge and within a very short time; which does not require the use of any tools for mounting or dismounting the same and which, when dismounted, only occupies a very small space.

It will be evident that several modifications of construction and detail may be introduced, without departing from the limits of this invention, the essential features of

which will be clearly set forth in the following claims.

I now declare that what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A house of the class specified embodying front, rear and side walls having angular iron frames provided with a suitable sheathing thereover, latch plates secured to the frames in planes at right-angles to each other and comprising flat plates arranged vertically with vertical straight slots adjacent to one side edge of each plate to form a single tooth having a flaring or inclined surface at the mouth of the slots, the teeth of the interlocking latch plates being in planes at right-angles to each other and located beyond the adjacent edge portions of the frames to which the coöperating latch plates are secured, and a roof covering mounted over the walls.

2. A house of the class specified comprising front, rear and side walls having metal angle frames provided with a suitable sheathing, the upper angle frames being formed with inwardly projecting horizontal flanges, a roof covering having T-irons on the lower side thereof extending thereacross and provided with openings through the depending flanges of the same, the said depending flanges of the roof T-irons being located adjacent to the top flanges of the angle-iron frames, and double headed fastening devices inserted through the openings of the roof T-irons and engaging the lower sides of the adjacent horizontal flanges of the upper angle-irons, the fastening devices being disposed at inward and downward angles of inclination and serving as a securing means by solely bearing against the said horizontal flanges of the frame angle-irons.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AUGUSTO ROURE.

Witnesses:
C. C. TISEERARZ,
E. B. COREY.