(No Model.) 7 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. D. JONES.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

No. 450,025. Patented Apr. 7, 1891.

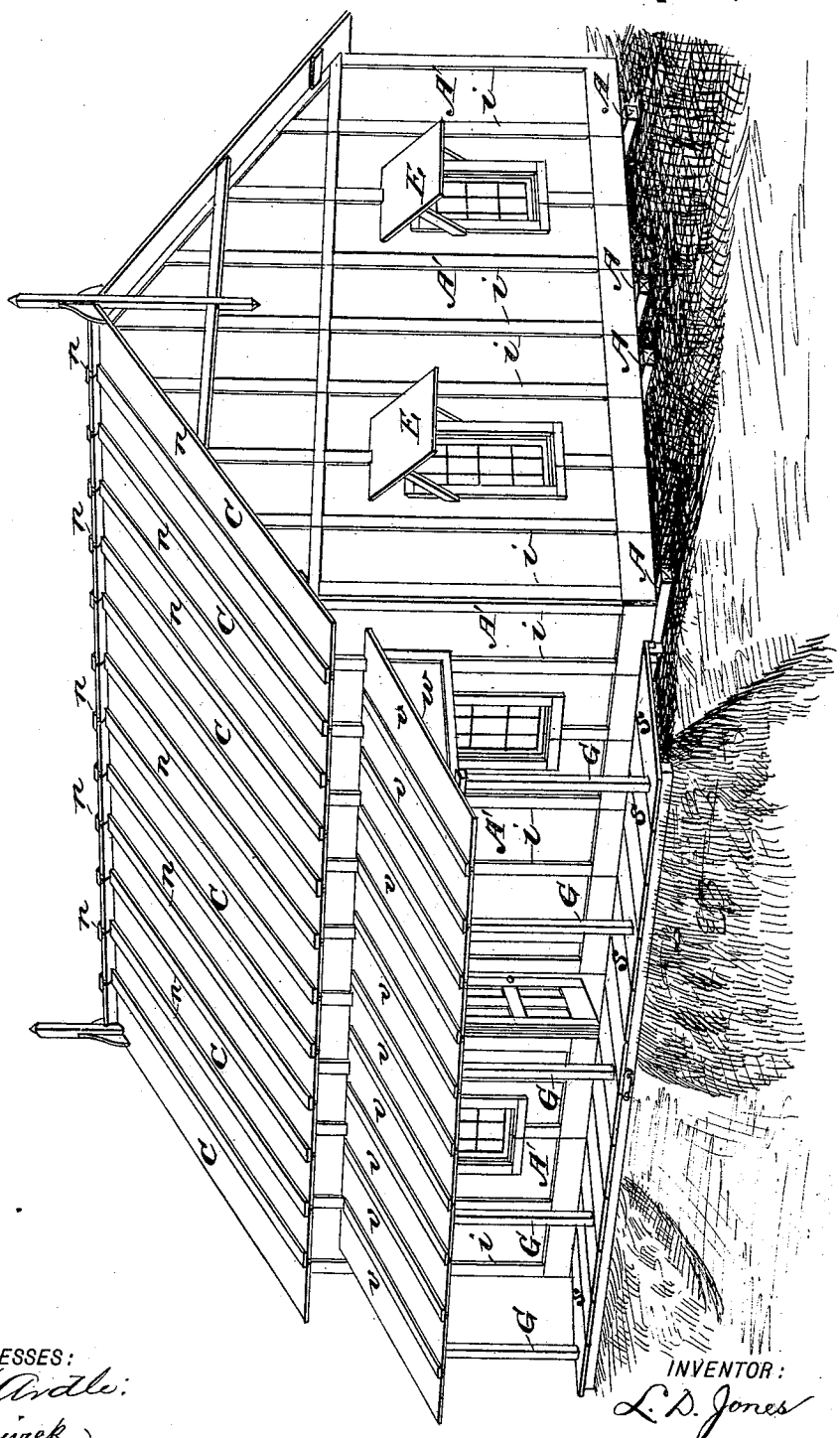


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES:
F. M. Ardle.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
L. D. Jones
BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

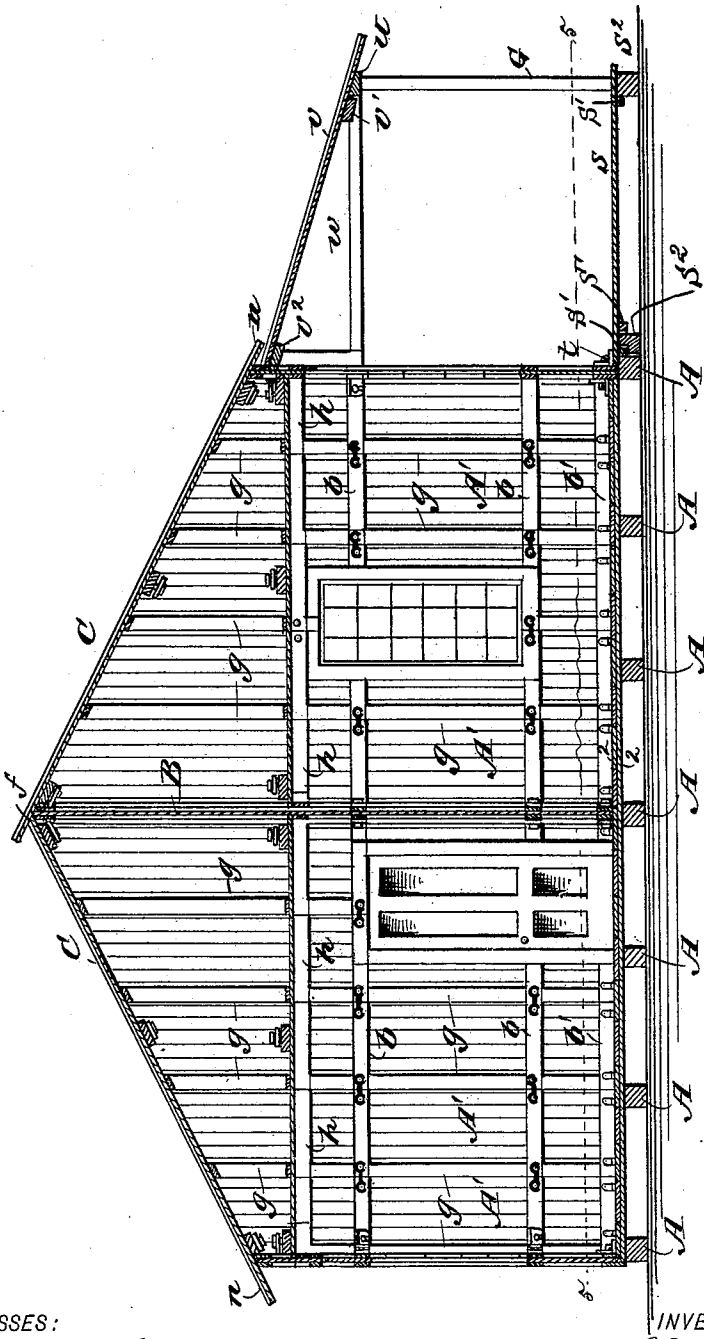
(No Model.) 7 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. D. JONES.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

No. 450,025. Patented Apr. 7, 1891.

Fig. 2



WITNESSES:
F. McArdle.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
L. D. Jones
BY
Munn & Co.
ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.)

7 Sheets—Sheet 3.

L. D. JONES.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

No. 450,025. Patented Apr. 7, 1891.

Fig. 3.

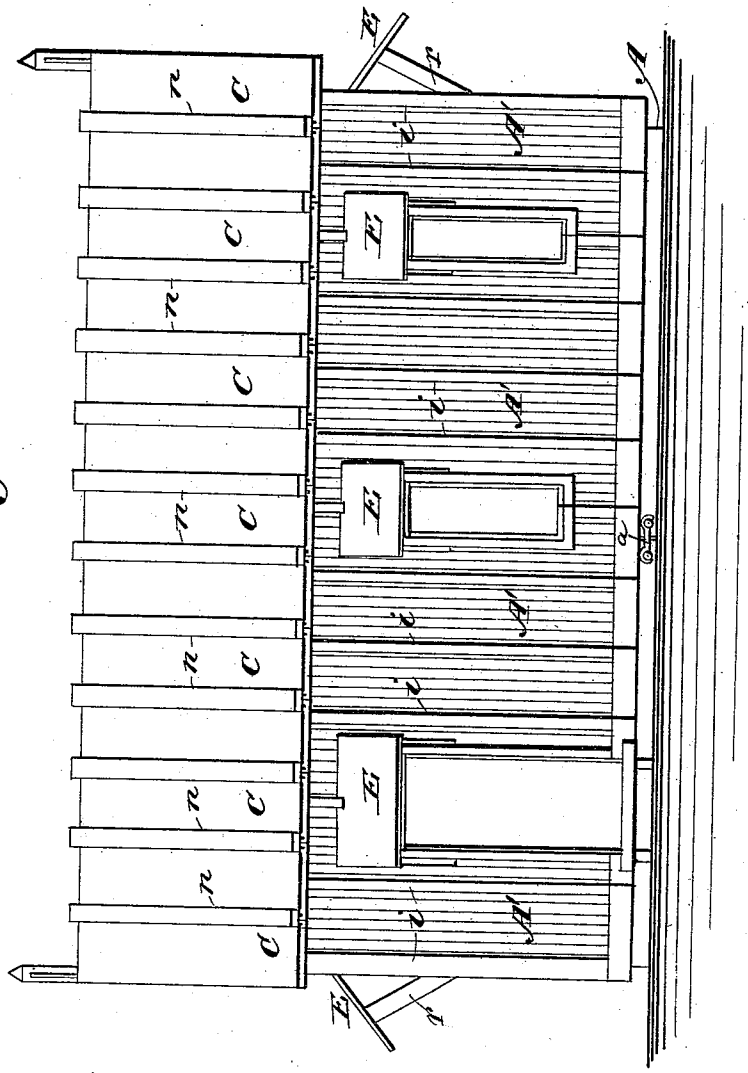
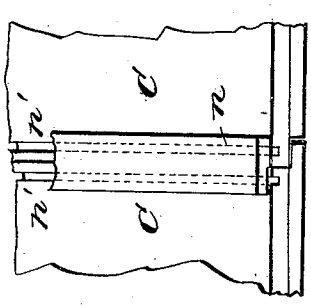


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

F. McArdle.

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

L. D. Jones

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 7 Sheets—Sheet 4.

L. D. JONES.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

No. 450,025. Patented Apr. 7, 1891.

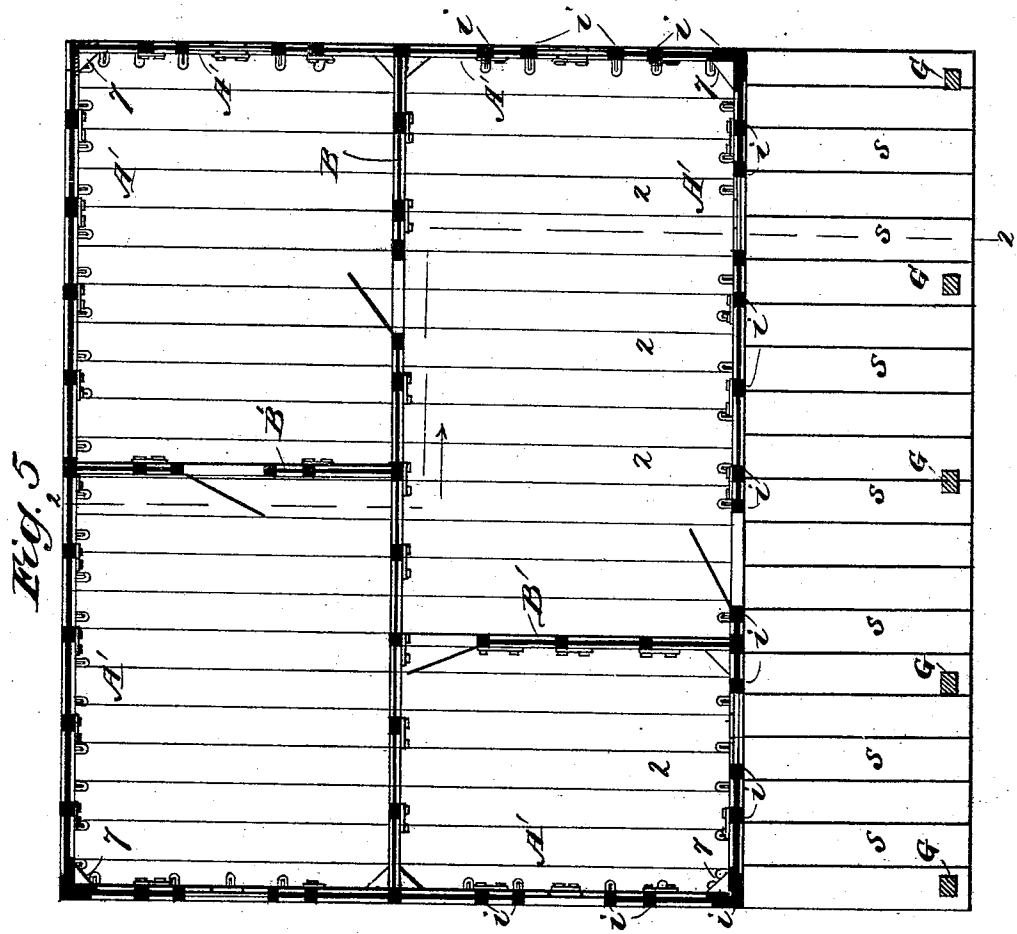


Fig. 5.

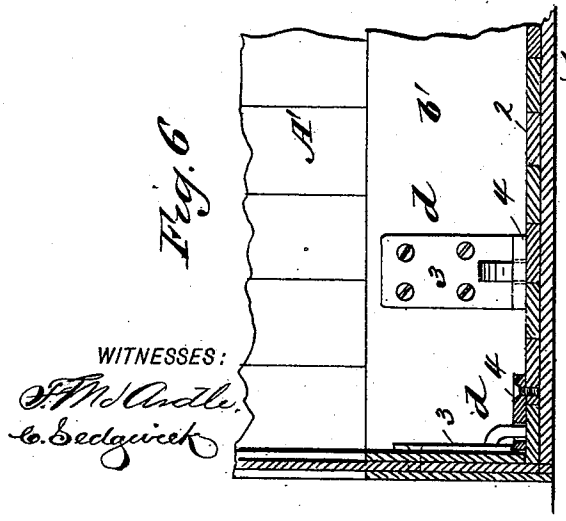


Fig. 6.

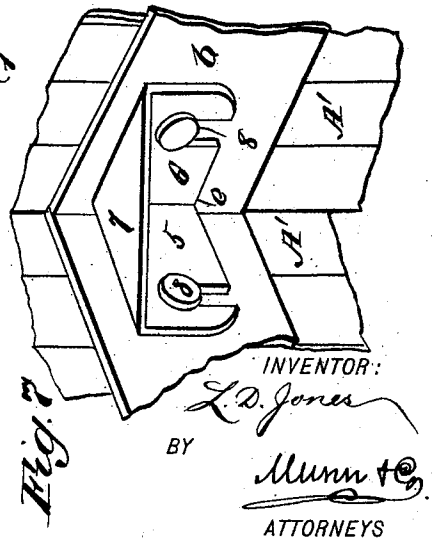


Fig. 7.

WITNESSES:

F. McArdle.

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

L. D. Jones

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 7 Sheets—Sheet 5.

L. D. JONES.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

No. 450,025. Patented Apr. 7, 1891.

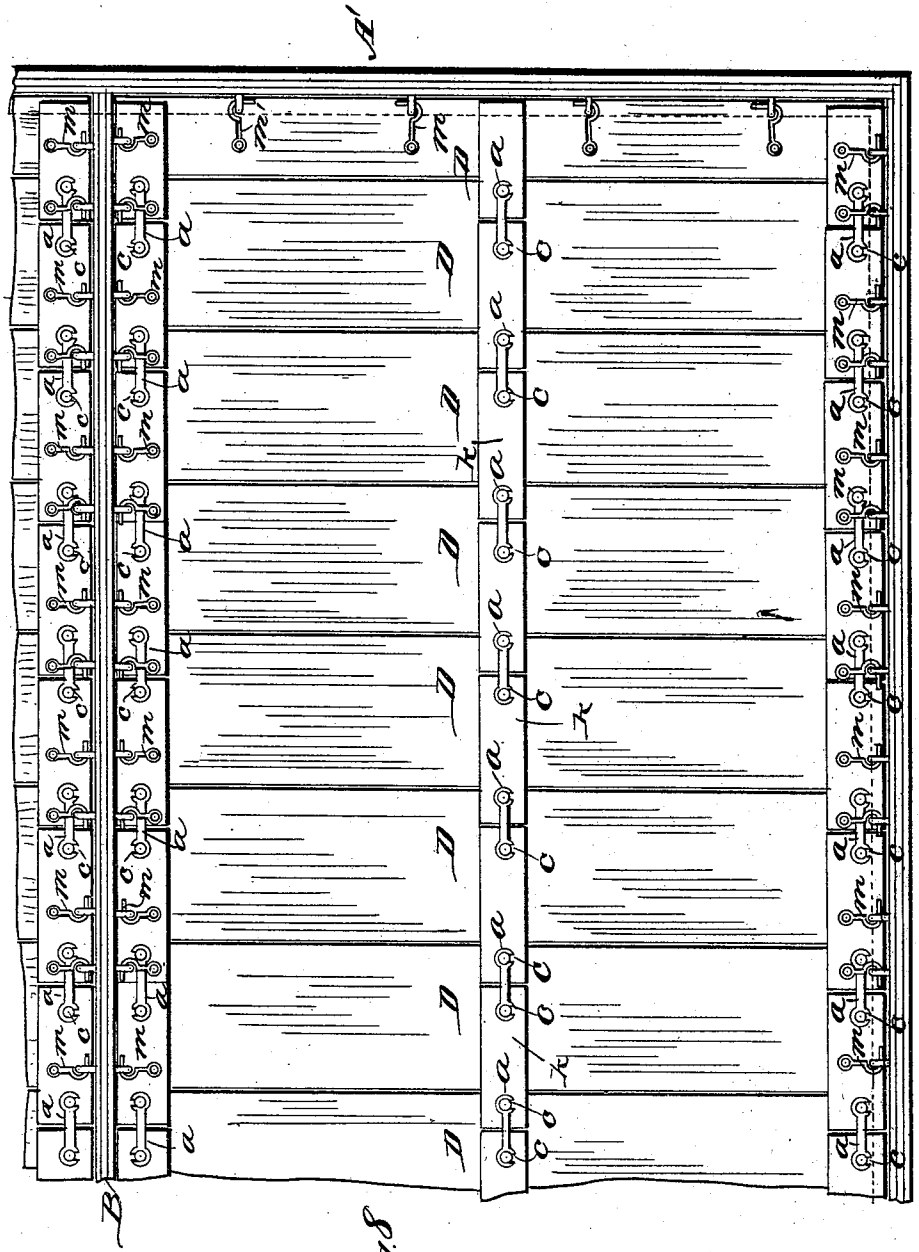


Fig. 8.

WITNESSES:
F. McArdle.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
L. D. Jones
BY Munn & Co.
ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 7 Sheets—Sheet 6.

L. D. JONES.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

No. 450,025. Patented Apr. 7, 1891.

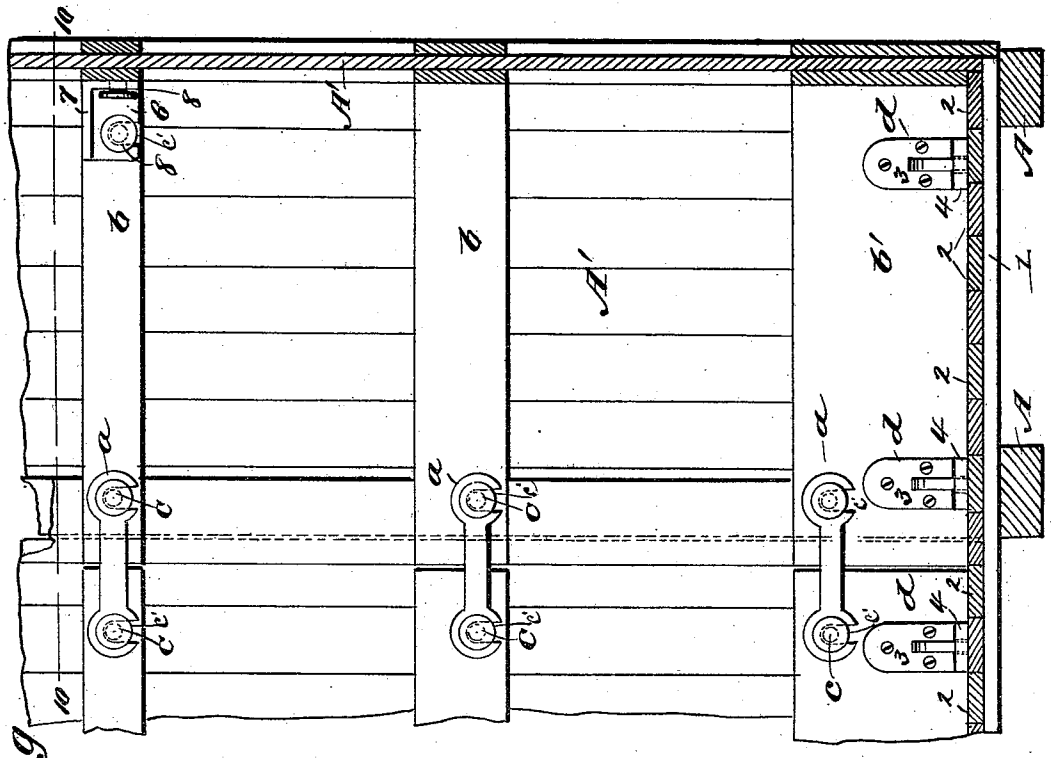


Fig. 9.

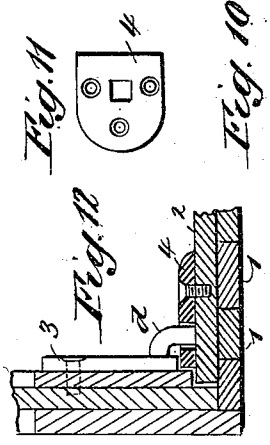


Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

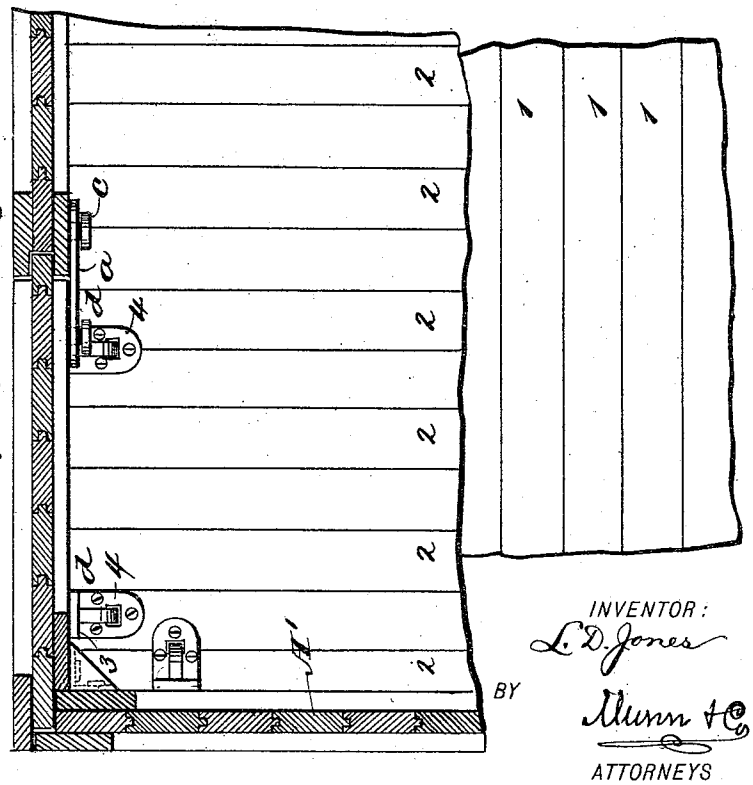


Fig. 10.

WITNESSES:

F. M. Ondle

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

L. D. Jones

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 7 Sheets—Sheet 7.

L. D. JONES.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

No. 450,025. Patented Apr. 7, 1891.

Fig. 13

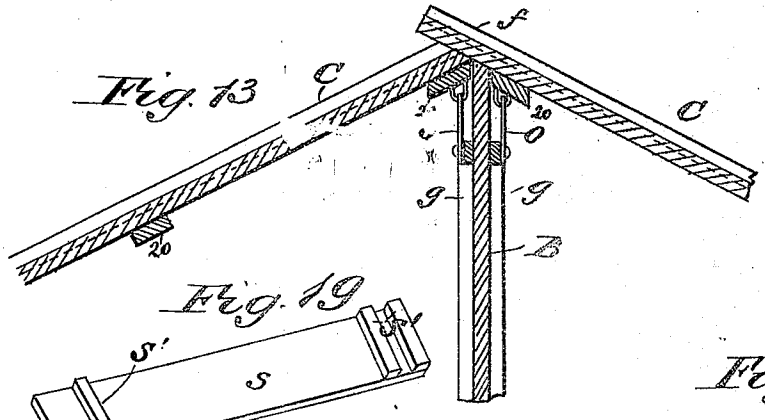


Fig. 14

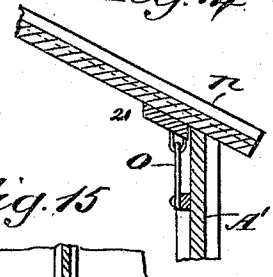


Fig. 19

Fig. 15

Fig. 16

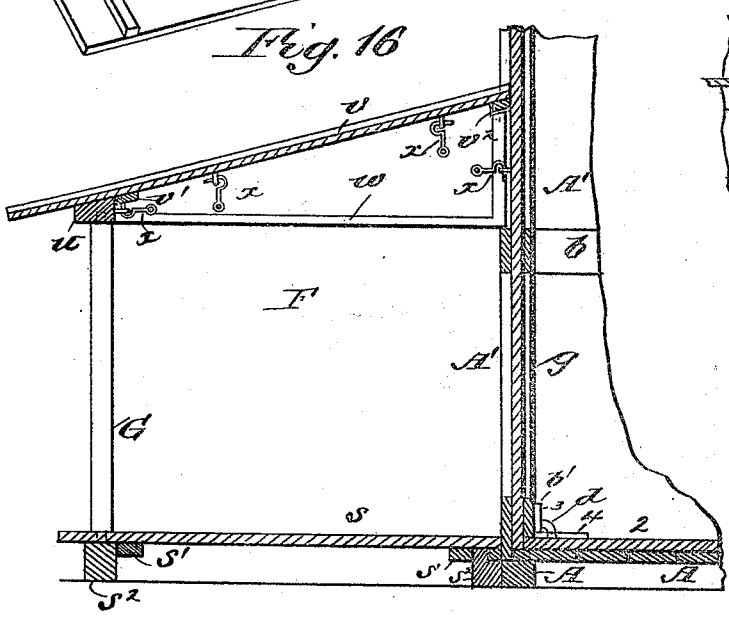


Fig. 17

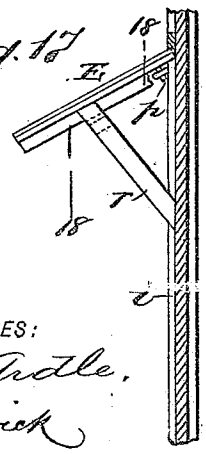
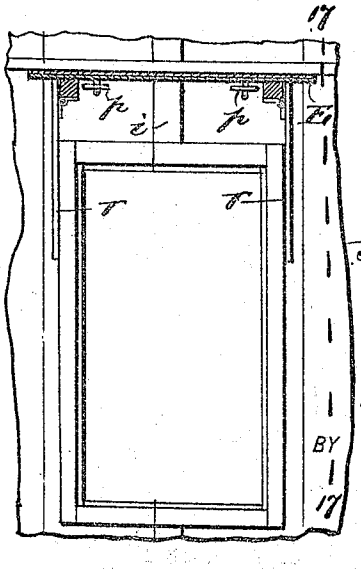


Fig. 18



WITNESSES:

F. McArdle.

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

L. D. Jones

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LORENZO D. JONES, OF ROCKY FORD, ASSIGNOR TO THE SCREVEN COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY, OF SCREVEN COUNTY, GEORGIA.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,025, dated April 7, 1891.

Application filed May 12, 1890. Renewed March 13, 1891. Serial No. 384,878. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LORENZO D. JONES, of Rocky Ford, in the county of Screven and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Portable Building, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The objects of the invention are to provide means whereby the parts of a dwelling-house or other building may be quickly assembled to produce a substantial structure without a permanent connection of the several sections comprising the same, and which will admit of the speedy detachment and package into bundles of all parts of the building for transportation.

To these ends my invention consists in the manner of constructing the flooring, side walls, and divisional partitions of the house and means for attaching said parts together; also, in the peculiar construction and connection of a porch with the building and window-hoods, so as to render these adjuncts of the house separable and capable of folding into packages.

My invention further consists in the construction and combination of the several parts of the structure in the manner hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a dwelling constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation of the building shown in Fig. 1, taken on the line 2 2 in Fig. 5. Fig. 3 is a side slevation of a small cottage built to permit ready removal, showing the preferred method of securing the roof-joints from leaking. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a portion of the roof shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of the building shown in Fig. 2, taken on the line 5 5 in said figure. Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional elevation of one corner of the building interior, showing the connections of the floor and side walls of the same. Fig. 7 is an enlarged view of one of the corner-bracket irons employed to secure the sides of the building near the ceiling of the same, the bracket being shown attached to a portion of the interior walls of the building. Fig. 8 is an enlarged inverted plan view of a portion of the ceiling of the house, the roof being removed to show the plan of construction and connection of the ceiling to the side walls of the building. Fig. 9 is an enlarged transverse section of a portion of an exterior wall of the building, showing an attached portion of the flooring and a partition-wall, the latter being at a right angle to the exterior wall to which it is attached. Fig. 10 is a sectional plan view of the portion of the house shown in Fig. 9, taken on the line 10 10 in said figure, showing wall and floor connections thereon. Fig. 11 is an enlarged detail view of a locking-plate forming a portion of a floor and wall connection shown in position in Figs. 10 and 12. Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional view of a corner portion of the building with an attached locking-bracket forming one of a series employed to secure the side walls of the building to the floor of the same. Fig. 13 is an enlarged transverse sectional elevation of the roof at its comb and the vertical partition-wall that supports said roof, showing means for a locking but separable connection of the roof-boards to the partition-wall. Fig. 14 is an enlarged detail view of the roof and side wall, showing means for a detachable connection of said parts at the eaves of the building. Fig. 15 is a partial interior elevation of the side wall, flooring, and ceiling of the building, showing means for removably attaching the same to a vertical partition-wall. Fig. 16 is a sectional end elevation of a porch attachment of the building, showing means for connecting the component parts of the porch together and removably attaching the porch to the side of the building. Fig. 17 is a sectional elevation of a portion of a side wall of the building at a window, showing an attached removable hood for the window in place above the same and taken on the line 17 in Fig. 18. Fig. 18 is a sectional front elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 17, taken on the line 18 in said figure; and Fig. 19 is an inverted perspective view of a portion of the porch-flooring.

While it is possible to construct a two-story building by combinations of parts con-

structed as hereinafter described, the building is preferably made in cottage form, one story in height, with two or more rooms on the same floor-level, as may be desired.

Any suitable number of sills A are provided for the building, and in case they are for a comparatively large house it may be necessary to make each sill in two lengths joined together in a detachable manner by latching-clamps *a*, as shown in Fig. 3, said clamps being similar in form to those employed to hold the side-wall and ceiling sections together, as will be further described in connection therewith.

As shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 12, the flooring consists of two layers of comparatively narrow boards 1 2, which are placed at right angles in series, each series having the several boards composing it jointed parallel on the edges and rendered level by any suitable means, and, as represented in Fig. 9, the lower layer 1 extends sufficiently upon the outer sill A to afford a base whereon the side wall A′ is erected, the top of the floor layer 2 abutting against said wall, as shown.

The outer walls of the building are each composed of narrow planed boards having their edges tongued and grooved to match and form tight interlocking connection with each other, a suitable number of the boards being joined by transverse battens *b b′* at spaced intervals of height, whereby substantial sections A′ are afforded, and, as shown, the ends of the battens on one section are extended beyond it to overlap the adjoining section, so that a continuous wall will result when the sections are placed edgewise together.

As it is necessary for the stability of the structure that the side walls A′ and divisional walls B B′ be firmly connected throughout their sections and that the means of attachment be such as will permit ready detachment when the building is to be removed, if this should be desired, each pair of wall-sections is held connected by the latching-clamps *a*, which are shown in position on the wall in Fig. 9.

The clamps *a* are of similar form, so that a description of one will suffice for all, and, as shown, consist of an elongated flat bar of metal having circular enlargements on its ends, which are slotted from the same side edge toward the centers of said flat integral rounded enlargements, so that the clamps may all be forced down over projecting screw-studs *c*, that are inserted at proper points in the sides of the battens *b b′*. A suitable washer *c′* being placed on each stud is engaged by its head, and by contact laterally with the latching ends of the clamps *a* holds them in place when they are driven down over the screw-studs *c*. Preferably the lower boards or battens *b′* are made of greater width than those above and serve as a base-board, their ends being connected by clamps *a* and their bottom edges held firmly but removably secured from lateral displacement by the bracket-feet *d*, which, as shown in Figs. 11 and 12, are each comprised of two pieces 3 4. The upright piece 3, having a flat bearing upon the batten *b′*, is thereto attached by screws and is provided with a projecting and depending locking-bolt that enters a mating socket-hole in the plate 4. All the bracket-feet *d* are attached in pairs oppositely, the locking-plates 4 of each opposite pair being placed on the same floor-board near its ends, which arrangement causes the floor-boards thus engaged to hold the side walls, as well as the partition-walls, from vertical displacement.

As shown enlarged in Fig. 7, there are corner-bracket irons *e* provided, which stiffen the angular connection of meeting upright walls and are removably attached at proper points near the ceilings of the rooms in the building, occupying the corners formed by the junction of two side walls with each other or the abutment of a partition upon the side walls, as represented in Fig. 5. Said corner-brackets are alike in construction, and each is composed of two integral walls 5 6, joined by an integral web 7, that spans the right angle formed by the walls 5 6, thereby stiffening the bracket. Said walls, having slots of proper width and length cut from their lower edges upwardly, are thus adapted to have an interlocking engagement with the bodies and flat heads of screw-studs 8, that are inserted in the faces of the horizontal battens *b* near where they meet at the corner of the room.

The central partition B of the building is extended vertically, and at its upper edge is designed to serve as a "ridge-support" for the sloping roof-sections C where they join to form an apex, as at *f* in Figs. 2 and 13, other partitions B′ being introduced, if desired, as shown in Fig. 5.

As will be seen in Figs. 2 and 5, the several sections forming the side walls and partitions of the building have the battens *b b′* vertically connected by joint-strips *g*, which project beyond the edges of the sections they are affixed to and overlap the adjoining sections, thus in effect producing raised borders for panels on the walls, said joint-strips having contact with their upper terminals against the horizontal ledges *h*, upon which the sections D of the ceiling rest.

Upon the outside of the house-walls at points opposite the joint-strips *g* vertical pilasters *i* are attached, each one having one-half fixed to the edge portion of a wall-section, so as to overlap the adjoining section, thus protecting the joints from the weather and affording a stiffening-brace at each section-joint to aid the walls to support the roof-sections C.

The sections D of the ceiling are each joined by battens *k*, as shown in Fig. 8, said battens overlapping adjacent sections the same as in the case of the side walls and partitions, the edges of adjoining sections being held by latching-clamps *a*, constructed as previously

described and made to engage screw-studs and washers in like manner.

As before stated, the border edges of the ceiling-sections D rest upon the ledges *h*, and to hold the ceiling as an entirety in assured contact with the upright side walls of the house, thus preventing said walls from outward spreading movement, there are hooks *m* pivoted to the adjacent edges of the ceiling-sections, which hooks are made to interlock with staple-eyes inserted in the side walls and also in the main partition-wall B, as shown in Fig. 8, so that the ceiling-sections together form girders that tie the sides and partition together in a stable manner. Preferably the hooks *m* are made to bear upon the latching-clamps *a* where they are located near the side walls and partition B, as shown in Fig. 8.

The roof C is composed of boards which are cross-battened at 20 and 21 on their inner surface to prevent warping and also afford abutments for contact with the side walls of the building and the center partition B, as shown in Figs. 13 and 14.

The joints of the roof-sections are covered with weather-cleats *n*, that are affixed to one section and overlap an adjoining section, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, parallel grooves *n'* being formed in the surface of the joined sections near the abutting edges of the same, so as to lie beneath the joint-cleats *n* and prevent water from entering the joint between abutting sections.

The roof-sections are each held in place by hooks *o*, which are pivoted to the side walls and partition-wall B, so as to engage screw-eyes or staples that are inserted in the roof-board battens; or the positions of the hooks and staples may be reversed, if preferred, and together hold the roof-boards firmly in position and yet permit a speedy disconnection of the same if the house is to be removed.

Suitable doors and windows are provided, which are secured in place in the usual manner, and above each window and door that is exposed there is placed a hood E to screen the same. The hoods, being made removable, are constructed each of battened boards which have a pin-and-staple connection, as shown at *p* in Figs. 17 and 18. These connections *p* are formed near where the upper edge of the hoods bears against the side walls of the house above the windows, and to maintain the hoods properly inclined forwardly and downwardly the folding strut-braces *r* are hinged in pairs oppositely on each hood, so that when in use said braces will incline toward the sides of the house and prop the hood therefrom and be thus maintained by their lateral bearing contact with the side jambs of the window-casing, as shown in Fig. 18. When the hoods E are to be removed, an upward lifting movement of the edge nearest to the house will release the pin-and-staple connections *p* and permit the disconnection to be effected. Then the braces *r* may be folded toward each other on each hood and the entire number be packed together in bundles.

In Fig 16 the porch F is shown in section, exhibiting the method of construction employed to expedite its erection and separation into pieces without injury thereto if the building it forms a part of is to be removed from one locality to another.

As will be seen in Figs. 2 and 19, the flooring of the porch F is formed of sections *s*, having transverse battens *s'* engaging the sills s^2, so as to retain the several floor-sections in correct position, there being a parallel pair of battens attached to each section *s* near the house-wall, between which the rabbet edge of the adjacent sill s^2 is inserted, thus interlocking the battens therewith, and as a further means for retention of the porch-floor in position the locking bracket-feet *t*, similar in form to those *d* employed for the house-floors, are affixed on the floor-sections of the porch and against the side wall of the house. Sockets are formed at spaced intervals in the flooring-sections near the outer edge of the same for the reception of tenons formed on the lower ends of the upright posts G, (see Fig. 16,) and said posts have tenons on their upper ends also to enter mating sockets in the top rail *u*, whereon the roof-sections *v* are laid, the battens *v'* on the lower surface of said roof-sections abutting on the rail *u* edgewise to retain the roof in place. The battens v^2 on the upper ends of the roof-sections are held in close contact with the vertical side wall of the building by the gable end pieces *w* of the porch. These end pieces *w* are of proper length to extend from the top rail *u* to the house-wall, where they extend upward at a right angle along said wall, and are suitably sloped on their top edges, so as to correspond with the pitch given to the roof-sections *v*. The gable-end pieces *w* are secured to the house-wall, the top rail *u*, and the adjacent end sections of the roof by the hooks and staples *x*, that, when engaged as shown in Fig. 16, tie the parts together and hold the entire structure firmly against the house-wall, while the quick removal of the same is permitted, all the parts being adapted to form compact bundles when this is desired.

Having fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A portable building having its walls constructed in sections tied together by latching-clamps and corner-bracket irons, which clamps and bracket-irons are slotted for removable engagement with studs affixed to the walls of the building, substantially as set forth.

2. A removable hood for windows or doors of a portable building, composed of a battened board or boards having a pin-and-staple connection with the wall of the building and supported by strut-braces hinged to fold on the hood, substantially as set forth.

3. A porch for a portable building, having its roof-sections held in place by a hooked

connection of its gable-end pieces with a cap-rail of the porch and the roof-sections and side wall of the building, substantially as set forth.

4. A porch for a portable building, composed of a floor constructed in battened sections, sills below the floor against which the floor-battens impinge, sockets in the floor adapted to receive bottom tenons of vertical posts, a roof cap-rail having sockets adapted to receive top tenons on said vertical posts, roof-sections resting on the cap-rail and against the vertical wall of the building, and gable-end pieces having a hooked engagement with the cap-piece, roof-sections, and wall of the building, substantially as set forth.

5. In a portable building, the combination, with sectional side walls and partition-walls and clamps and corner-brackets connecting said walls, of ceiling-sections secured to said walls by hook-connections near the marginal edges of the ceiling-sections and said walls, substantially as set forth.

6. In a portable building, the combination, with a set of transversely-separable sills and latching-clamps connecting the sills endwise and increasing their length, of flooring laid on the sills and sectional side walls on said flooring connected together by latching-clamps and corner-bracket irons, and bracket-feet interlocking the side walls with the flooring, substantially as set forth.

7. In a portable building, the combination, with vertical side walls, a central partition, and flooring and ceiling sections removably secured to the side walls and partition-wall, of transversely-battened roof-sections resting on the partition-wall and side walls and fastened thereto by hook-and-staple connections, substantially as set forth.

LORENZO D. JONES.

Witnesses:
E. F. LATIMER,
E. F. BRYAN.