O. W. AAGAARD.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1914.

1,162,432.

Patented Nov. 30, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

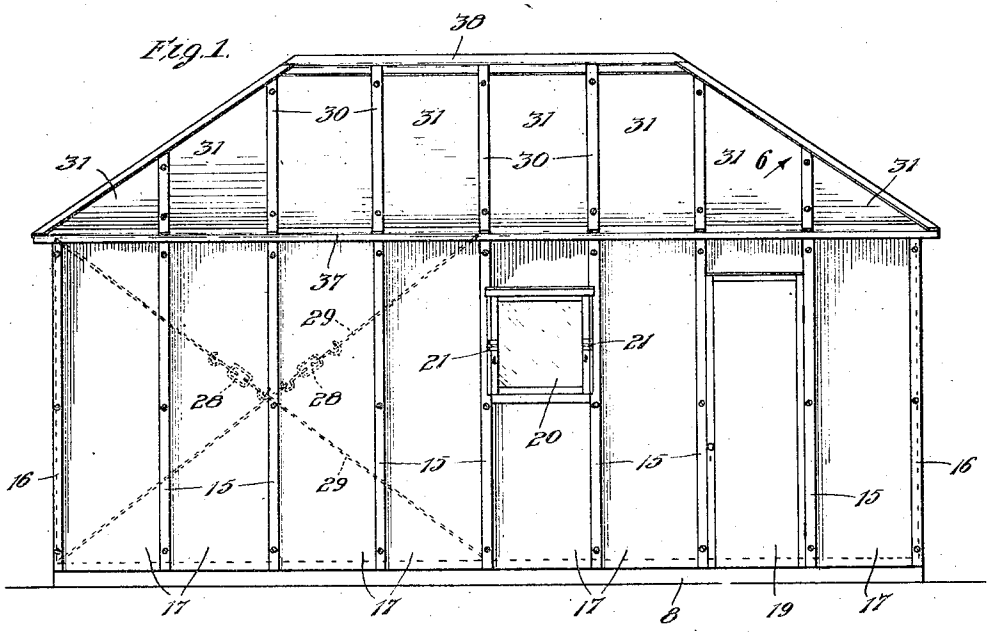
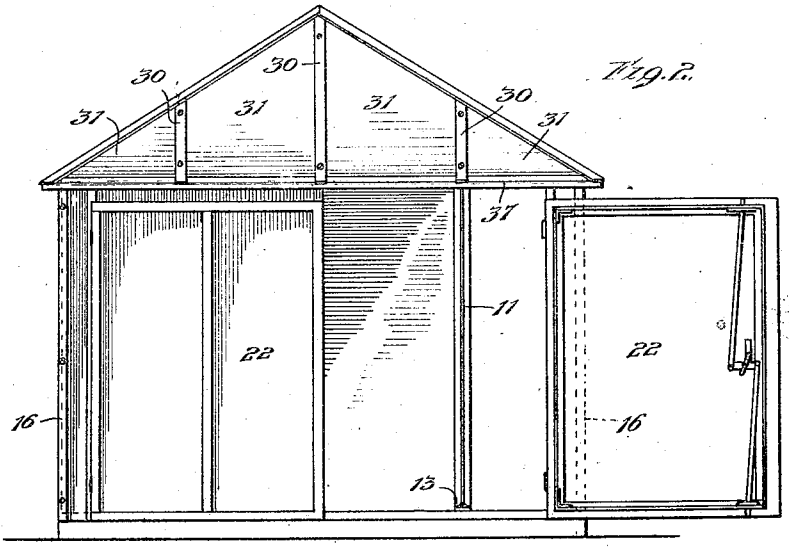


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

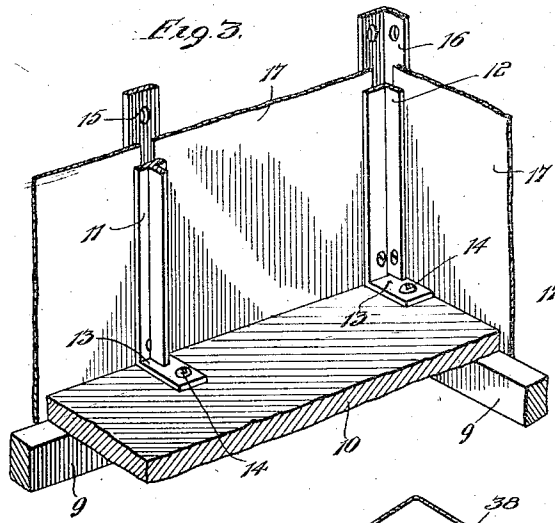
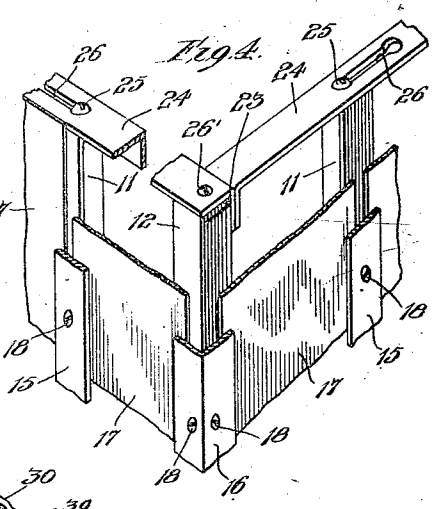


Fig. 4.



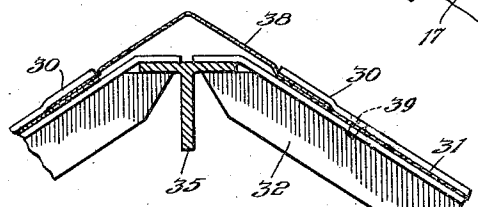


Fig. 5.

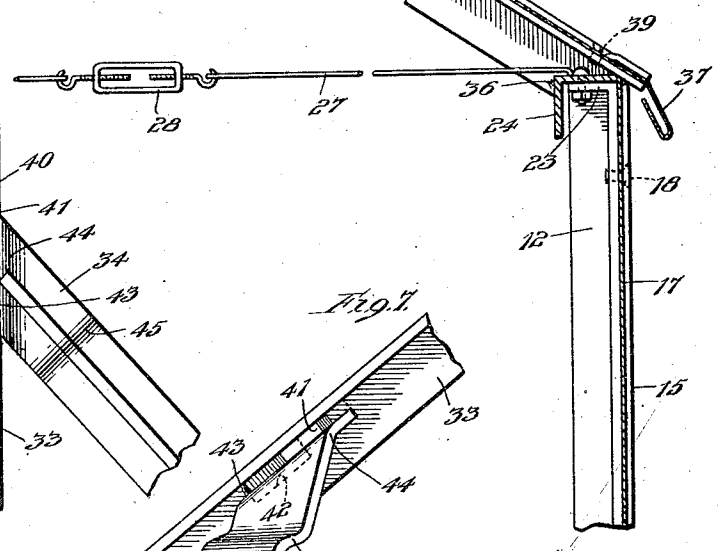


Fig. 6.

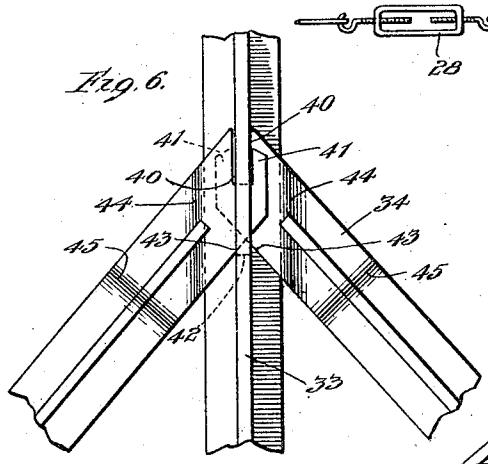


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO W. AAGAARD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

1,162,432. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 30, 1915.

Application filed May 29, 1914. Serial No. 841,732.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO W. AAGAARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Buildings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to portable buildings and the object of this improvement is the production of a simple and effective construction which will permit of the building being readily taken down or set up.

A further object is to provide a building of this character which is made entirely of metal.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a building construction embodying my invention, Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmental section in perspective, showing the construction and arrangement of one of the lower corners of the building, Fig. 4 is a similar view showing a portion of one of the upper corners of the building, Fig. 5 is an enlarged transverse fragmental section taken through the upper portion of the building, Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmental view looking upwardly from the inside of the building in the direction indicated by arrow 6 in Fig. 1, and Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the portion shown in Fig. 6.

The preferred form of construction as illustrated in the accompanying drawings comprises a base 8 made up of sill members 9 and a floor 10, the same to be made of any desired material. Rising upwardly from the floor 10 are spaced studdings 11, preferably composed of T-bars of steel, or its equivalent. At each corner of the building an angle iron post 12 is provided. The bottom portions of the studdings 11 and angle bars 12 are each preferably cut away and one side 13 thereof bent at right angles forming a foot member which is secured to the floor 10 by means of screws 14, or their equivalent.

On the outer side of each of studdings 11 is a batten 15 and on the outer side of corner posts 12 are angle iron batten members 16. The siding of the building is composed of sheet metal sheets 17, having their longitudinal edges inserted between the studdings 11 and battens 15 and corner posts 12 and batten members 16. Passing through the battens 15 and 16 are screws 18, passing between the sheets 17 and each of said screws is threaded in a corner post 12 or studding 11 and serves as a means for binding the batten members against their respective studdings or posts and frictionally clamping the longitudinal edges of the sheets 17. This construction is clearly set forth in Figs. 3 and 4.

At one side of the building near the rear thereof is a small door 19 hung in the usual manner. A window 20 is also mounted in a convenient portion of the building, such as indicated in Fig. 1. The window 20 is preferably hinged on a line, as at 21, suitable hinges being provided for swinging the window in the conventional manner.

At one end of the building is arranged two large doors 22, each provided with hinges and locks for operating the same as is the usual custom.

At the tops of studdings 11 and corner posts 12 are formed foot members 23 similar to the foot members 13 and are adapted for the securing of plates 24 thereto. Each of the studdings 11 is provided with a screw 25 threaded therein, and the plates are provided with key-hole slots 26 adapted to cooperate with screws 25 to lock the plates on the studdings 11. The arrangement is such that all of the screws 25 may be brought into registration with the enlarged ends of the key-hole slots 26 so that all of the screws 25 may pass through the key-hole slots at the same time in adjusting each plate to its position. The plate is then moved longitudinally until the screws 25 take the positions indicated in Fig. 4 when the latter are tightened to lock the plates in position. At the corners of the building, the plates are provided with bolts 26 securing the latter to the corner post. This arrangement is provided so that the corner rafters, described later, will have smooth seats.

Each of the plates is composed of an angle bar disposed substantially as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5 and provided with a plurality of perforations in which are mounted a number of rods 27, each provided

with a turn buckle 28 and adapted to prevent the central portion of the building from spreading at the top thereof. The building is further provided on each side near the front doors with rods 29, similar to rods 27, and each provided with a turn buckle 28. The rods 29 are provided to prevent the building from racking under straining influence through wind and the like.

The roof is preferably of the hip-type, and each of the long rafters reaches from the eaves to the comb of said roof. The roof is provided with battens 30 which rest on the top sides of the longitudinal edges of roof sheets 31 and under each of said battens is a rafter, the ones reaching from the eaves to the comb of the roof being provided with long rafters 32, and at each corner of the hip portion is a corner rafter 33. Between the comb and the eaves of the roof, on the corner rafters are joined false rafters 34, the roof sheets being cut to fit the roof construction substantially as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. At the comb of the roof is a comb plate 35 and each of the rafters 32 and 33 are cut away substantially as indicated in Fig. 5 with their top ends resting on comb plate 35. The lower ends of said rafters 32 and 33 are cut away as indicated in Fig. 5 having a portion 36 engaging against the inner sides of the plates preventing spreading or sliding of the roof over the eaves of the building. Extending longitudinally around the eaves of the building is an eaves apron 37 formed of sheet metal, and bent as indicated in Fig. 5, in cross section. The eaves apron 37 is provided to give a more finished appearance to the eaves of the building. Above comb plate 35 and having its longitudinal edges resting on roof sheets 31 is a ridge cap 38. The top ends of battens 30 bind the longitudinal edges of the ridge cap 38 and eaves apron 37, frictionally locking them in positions. The battens 30 are secured to their respective rafters by means of screws 39 similar in their function to the screws 18 used in the sides of the building.

Each of the false rafters 37 at its lower end is provided with its foot portion cut similar to that indicated in Fig. 5 of the rafter 32, the particular cutting not being shown. The upper ends of each of said false rafters are provided with notches 40 which form tongues 41 and the tongues 41 are inserted through perforations 42 of the corner rafters 33. The arrangement being such that the sides of notches 40 and the portions 43 of the tongues 41 provide locking means whereby the upper ends of said false rafters 34 will be locked to the corner rafters 33. The false rafters 34 are further bent, as at 44 and 45, so that the outer side of the main portions thereof will be disposed in planes with the edges of the corner rafters, rendering the false rafters coplanar with the other rafters of the building.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction for carrying my invention into effect, this is capable of variation and modification without departing from the spirit of the invention. I, therefore, do not wish to be limited to the precise details of construction set forth, but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as come within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a building construction of the kind described, the combination of rafters; roof sheets having their longitudinal edges spaced apart and disposed on said rafters; a ridge cap resting on the top ends of said roof sheets; eaves aprons resting on the lower ends of said roof sheets; battens resting on the longitudinal edges of said roof sheets, ridge cap and eaves aprons; and screws passing through said battens and threaded in said rafters, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OTTO W. AAGAARD.

Witnesses:
JOSHUA R. H. POTTS,
ARTHUR A. OLSON.