May 23, 1944. J. H. STANNARD ET AL 2,349,684

CONSTRUCTION JOINT

Filed May 3, 1941

Fig. 1.

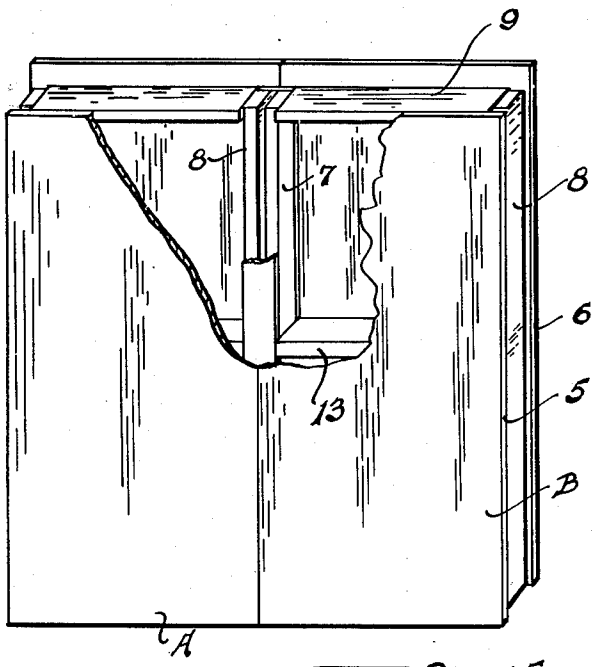


Fig. 4.

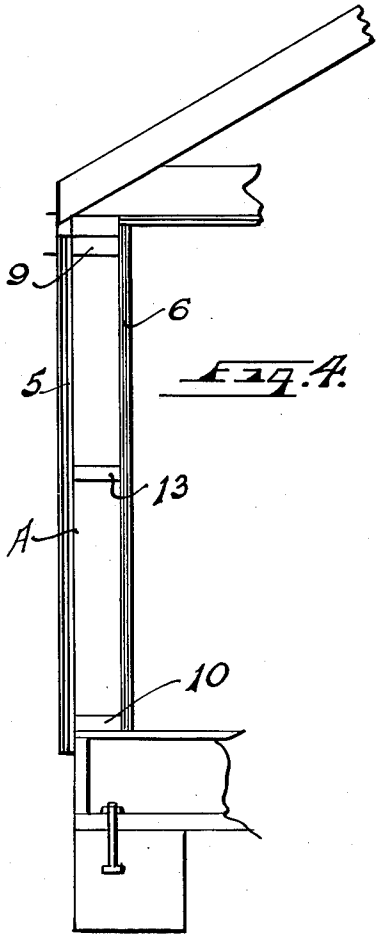


Fig. 2.

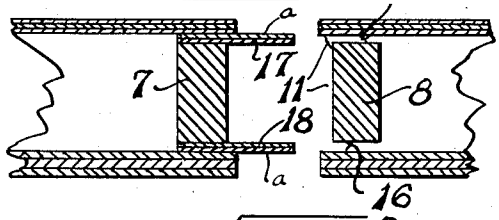
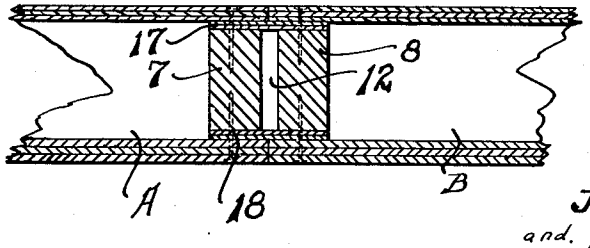


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,349,684

CONSTRUCTION JOINT

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Salt Lake City, Utah

Application May 3, 1941, Serial No. 391,752

4 Claims. (Cl. 20—4)

Our invention relates to building construction and more particularly to a new and novel manner of buildi g a house with prefabricated sections ready for installation, each section being locked to the next adjoining section by a locking strip, nailed and glued in such a manner as to lock the sections into a rigid and solid wall.

A further object is to provide a new building construction joint made between sections of a prefabricated house, the joint being made to permit the usual warpage of the two by four and one by four joists without effecting the joint after it has been secured together.

A still further object is to provide a building joint for joining prefabricated sections of a building together which joint is made by inserting locking strips in suitable channels, the strips to be nailed to the joists but nailed and glued to the plywood inner and outer wall surfaces permitting expansion between the joists and walls but preventing any expansion between the abutting wallboard or plywood sections.

This application relates to a continuation in part of my former patent application filed in the Patent Office as a co-pending application Serial No. 362,024, under date of Oct. 21, 1940.

These objects I accomplish with the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which similar numerals and letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views and as described in the specification forming a part of this application and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing in which I have shown my device Figure 1 is a perspective view of two of the wall panels set together parts cut away to show the joint between the panels.

Figure 2 is an exploded sectional view of the joint as the two abutting edges would appear when ready for setting them together to form the wall.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of the finished joint dotted lines indicating the nails used in the joint.

Figure 4 is an end elevation of the panel in position in a wall.

In the drawing, we have shown our panel sections as A and B and they consist of outer panel boards or sheets 5 and inner boards or sheets 6 spaced apart by a framework consisting of horizontal joists 9 and 10 and vertical joists 7 and 8 with the joists 7 and 8 set in at each end a short distance as shown at 11 in Figure 2, and which when the joints are made between abutting sections leaves a space 12 for expansion and contraction and for warpage of the joists. The sheets 5 and 6 are spaced by a fire stop horizontal joist 13 medially of the joists 9 and 10. The vertical joists 7 and 8 are narrower than the horizontal joists 9 and 10 and the fire stop joist 11, and when the framework is made and the panel sheets 5 and 6 secured to the horizontal joists there is a space 15 remaining between one side of the panel boards and the vertical joists and a like space 16 on the other side. Into these spaces plywood locking and binding strips 17 and 18 are placed and secured. Strips 17 and 18 are set in the spaces 15 and 16 of the panel A with glue being first spread over the side of the strips adjacent the panel board surface and the glue is forced in or wiped in by first spreading it thickly on the side of the strip which is abutting the inside of the panel surface only, and not on that side which will meet the vertical joists. When the glue has been forced in and the strips are in place they are nailed in place with the nails passing through the strips into the joists. The sliding of the strip into the space wipes the glue from the strip onto the inner side of the panels 5 and 6 and when the glue is dry the combination of glue and nails securely locks the strip in place.

When building the side wall of the house, each panel carries the securing strips along one side of the joist. When setting the two panels together glue is wiped onto the outside face *a* of the strips 17 and 18 and the two panels are pressed together and this action wipes the glue onto the inner surface of the panels 5 and 6 with the strips sliding into the spaces 15 and 16, and as sufficient glue is used the glue is forced out between the abutting ends of the two joists and forms a bead between each panel which is later wiped off. This provides a glue joint between the abutting vertical edges of the panels 5 and 6 and the glue joint between the inner surfaces of the panels 5 and 6 and the outer surface of the strips 17 and 18. The only hold that the joists have with the outer panels 5 and 6 and with the strips 17 and 18 is by the nails which are driven through the panels and strips into the joists.

Having thus described our invention we desire to secure by Letters Patent and claim:

1. A construction joint comprsing panels made of inner and outer boards spaced apart by a framework of horizontal joists and vertical joists with the vertical joists secured spaced in from the vertical edges of abutting ends of the panels and spaced from the panels on both edges of the joist; and binding strips secured in the space on

each side of the joists spaced apart by the vertical joists, one of the strips overlapping and secured to adjacent edges of a pair of panels, and the other strip overlapping and secured to adjacent edges of the other panels.

2. A joint for vertical joints between prefabricated panels of wall board, comprising wall board panels; vertical joists spaced in from the vertical edge of the panels and some distance from the panels; a binding strip secured between the wall board and joist of one panel and fitting into a like space in the next adjacent panel on one outside face of the joist and a like strip on the inside face of the joist, said binding strips glued only on the side adjacent the panel board; and nails driven through the panel, strip and into the joist providing a yielding contact between the joist and binding strips.

3. A new joint for use where two ends of prefabricated panel members are joined in making a wall, comprising vertical joists set in the panels spaced inwardly from the vertical edge of the inner and outer boards of the panels with space between the two edges of each joist and each side board; binding strips of plywood fitting into the spaces left along each edge of each joist overlapping the juncture line of the outside and inside boards, with the strips glued to the boards but not glued to the joists; and nails securing the boards, binding strips and joists into a fixed joint with yieldability between the joists and binding strips.

4. A wallboard structure for building purposes comprising panels made of inner and outer plywood boards spaced apart by vertical and horizontal joists with the vertical joists narrower than the horizontal joists, leaving a space therein between the board and the vertical joists, and with the vertical joists set inwardly spaced from the edge of the boards; and binding strips spaced apart by the vertical joists, one of the strips overlapping and secured to adjacent edges of a pair of boards and the other strip overlapping and secured to adjacent edges of the other boards.

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