June 27, 1933. G. F. B. ADAMS 1,915,711

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Filed Aug. 12, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

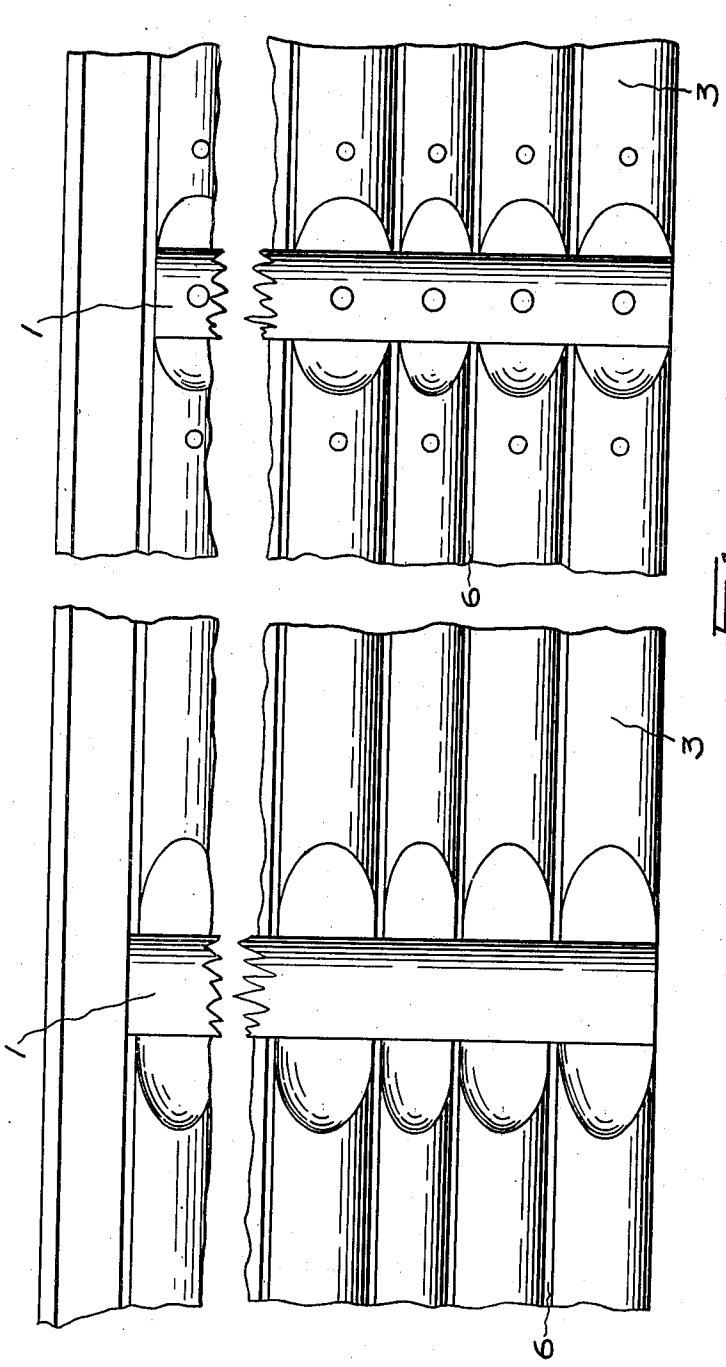


FIG. 1

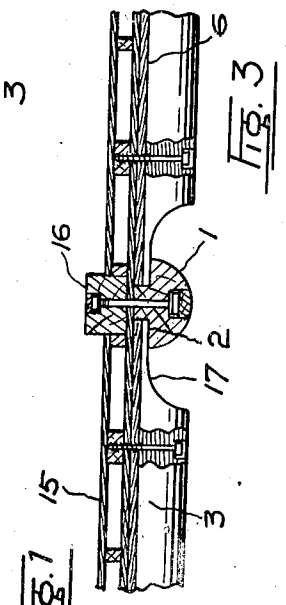


FIG. 3

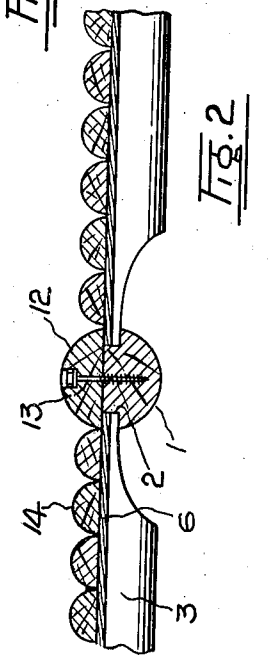


FIG. 2

INVENTOR
GEORGE FRANCIS BETHELL ADAMS

BY Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto

ATTORNEYS

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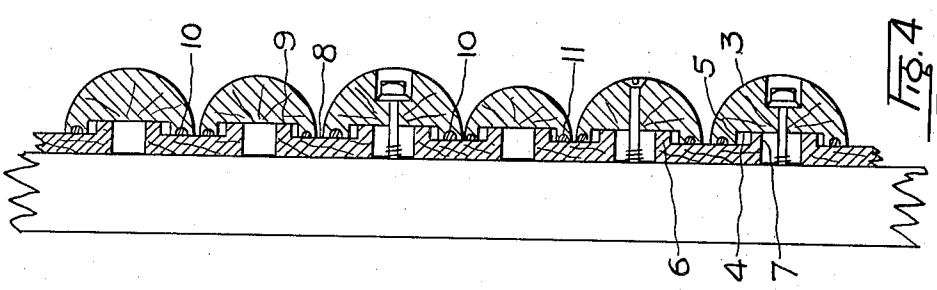
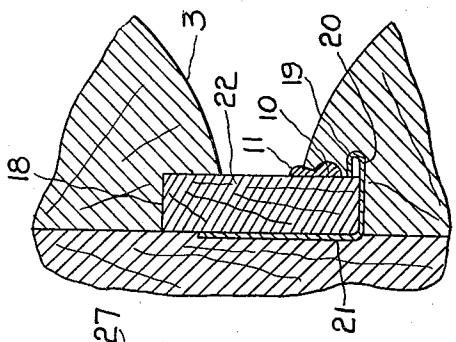


FIG. 4



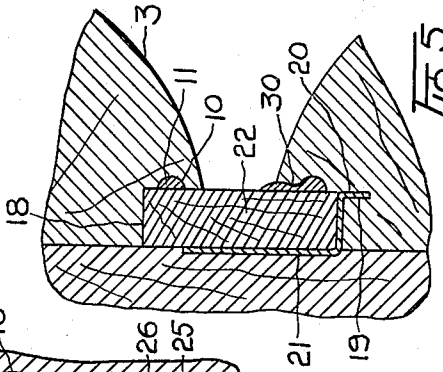


FIG. 5

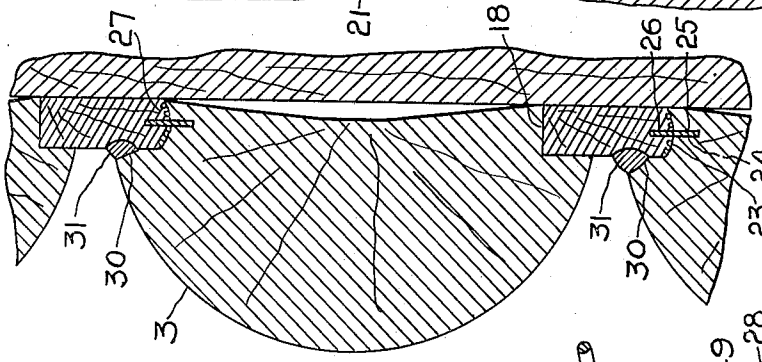


FIG. 6

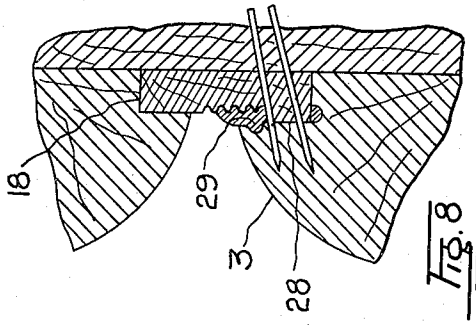


FIG. 8

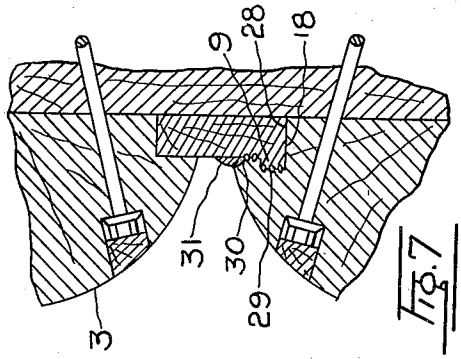


FIG. 7

INVENTOR
GEORGE FRANCIS BETHELL ADAMS

BY Fetherstonhaugh & Co

ATTORNEYS

Patented June 27, 1933 1,915,711

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE FRANCIS BETHELL ADAMS, OF VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Application filed August 12, 1930. Serial No. 474,813.

My invention relates to improvements in building construction which is particularly adapted for use in houses, chalets and other buildings where rustic effects are desirable.

The objects of the invention are to provide means whereby logs may be economically used in exterior and interior wall construction and the like; whereby the necessity for adzing off the upper and lower edges of logs to parallel lines is avoided and the need for chinking the joints is rendered unnecessary.

The invention consists essentially of a construction in which logs split or sawn longitudinally are employed and a tongue strip or batten is used to connect the edge of one half log to the adjacent edge of another, as will be more fully described in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary elevation of a wall constructed according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of same showing a log finish on the interior and the exterior.

Fig. 3 is a plan view showing a frame wall having a log finish on its exterior.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a wall showing the preferred jointing for large log construction.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing the preferred jointing for small log construction.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing modification of the jointing.

Figs. 7 and 8 are sectional views showing other modifications of the jointing.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

The numeral 1, "see Figures 1 and 2" indicates one of a plurality of spaced vertical logs forming, in a wall, the building supports, each of said logs is rebated on opposite sides as at 2, to receive the ends of horizontal members generally indicated by the numeral 3. The horizontal members consist of logs sawn along their longitudinal centre to form substantially half round members having a plane surface on their inner sides. Where the logs are of relatively large diameters I prefer to form along their inner sides a shallow longitudinal groove 4, "see Figure 4", having parallel side edges 5. Fillets, generally indicated by the numeral 6, extend from the base of one rebate 2 of a post 1 to the corresponding rebate of an adjacent post and are skew nailed thereto. The fillets 6 consist of boards having parallel upper and lower edges 7 and a parallel sided groove 8 on their front faces, of equal depth to the groove 4 in the horizontal log members 3, so as to provide a pair of ribs 9 which extend to the base of the last mentioned groove 4, thus forming a tight joint therebetween. The edges of the rear faces of the horizontal logs are throated as at 10, such throatings being preferably filled with a tarred marlin or other waterproof strips 11. The inner face of the vertical posts 1 are covered with a further half log 12 which is secured in position by a lag bolt 13 or any other suitable fastening. The interspace between the half logs 12 is filled in by nailing or otherwise securing small half logs 14 to the back of the fillets 6.

By forming the grooves 4 in the horizontal members 3 with parallel sides and providing fillets 6 with parallel ribs 9 the members 3 can be spaced a substantial distance apart and perfectly aligned, irrespective of the taper of the logs from which the members are cut, thus providing a wall face consisting of alternate horizontal plane surfaces and convex surfaces.

When a rustic finish is to be applied to a frame wall, the latter which is indicated by the numeral 15 in Figure 3, is preferably provided with spaced vertical square posts 16 and fillets 6 and half round horizontal members 3 are applied as above described, the ends of the latter members being trimmed down to a rectangular cross section as at 17 and covered with a vertical half round post 1 as before described.

When small logs are to be used for wall facing, such as would render a wide groove on their rear faces impracticable I prefer to rebate their upper and lower edges as at 18, "see Figure 5", which rebates would be parallel with the longitudinal centre of the members and to provide a throating 10 in the vertical face of the rebate to prevent capillary attraction.

A saw cut 19 is made at the intersection of the angles of the rebates 18 which is adapted to receive a tongue 20 of a flashing strip 21 secured to a fillet 22, which fillet is rectangular in cross section and having parallel faces and edges. In this construction as in that previously described, the fillets are secured in regularly spaced relation on a suitable backing and each member is rested upon the upper edge of a fillet and then secured in position by nailing or otherwise as the size of the members may require.

In the modification shown in Figure 6 the inner face of the upper rebate 18 is curved as at 23 and a saw cut 24 is formed therealong to receive a metal tongue or feather strip 25 which is inserted into a similar saw cut 26 in the fillet 22 which fillet is provided with a rounded bottom edge 27 to fit the curved face of the rebate.

In the modification shown in Figure 7 the rebate 18 is provided with a longitudinal groove 28 in its side face which is adapted to receive a rib 9 such as that provided on the fillets 6.

To insure a watertight joint between the half round members and the fillets, I may use a tarred marlin or plastic substance 29 which is pressed into intimate contact with the wood as the members are secured in position. I also splay the upper edge of the inside faces of the horizontal members as at 30 to provide for a putty filling 31.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A rustic wall covering comprising a plurality of fillets having parallel ribs projecting from their front faces adapted to be secured in parallel relation to each other upon a surface, a plurality of logs sawn longitudinally and having parallel grooves on their sawn faces adapted to receive the ribs of the fillets.

2. A rustic wall covering comprising a plurality of fillets having parallel edges and adapted to be secured in parallel relation upon a surface, a plurality of logs sawn longitudinally each having a rebate on its sawn face parallel to the longitudinal axis of the log adapted to engage an edge of a fillet to align the log therewith.

3. A rustic wall covering comprising a plurality of fillets each having parallel ribs projecting from one face thereof, said fillets being adapted to be secured to a surface, a plurality of logs sawn longitudinally each having a groove on its sawn face the side edges of which are parallel to the longitudinal axis of the log which edges are capable of being engaged by the ribs of adjacent fillets.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 22nd day of July, 1930.

GEORGE FRANCIS BETHELL ADAMS.