June 24, 1930. H. E. WHITE 1,768,181

BUILDING MATERIAL

Filed Oct. 28, 1926

Fig. 1.

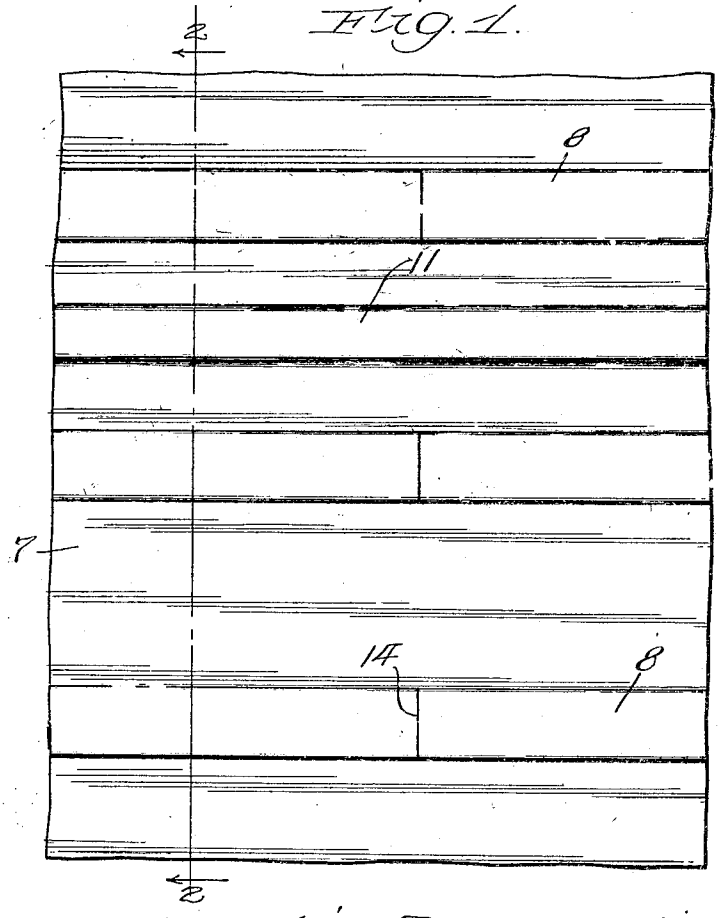


Fig. 2.

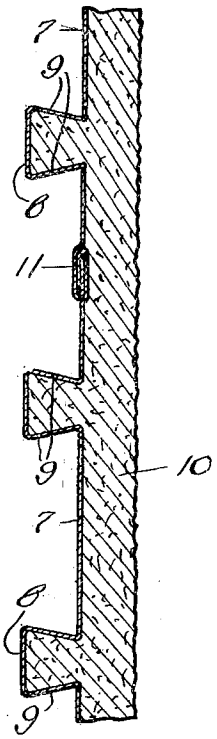


Fig. 6



Fig. 3.

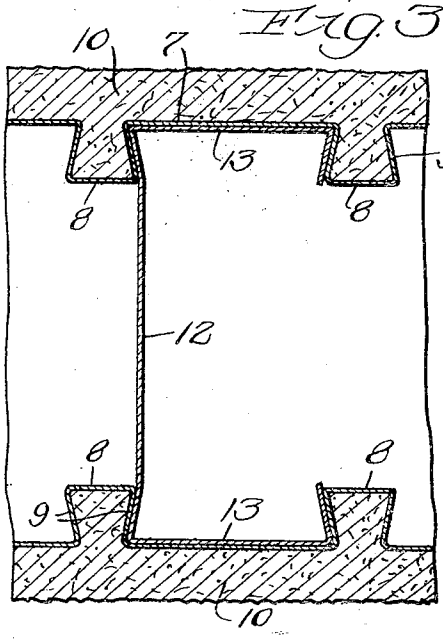


Fig. 4.

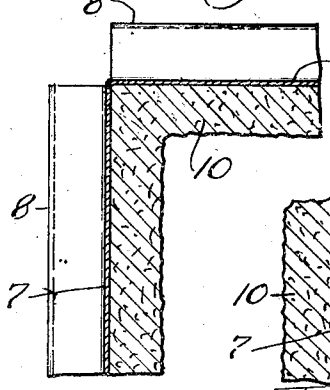
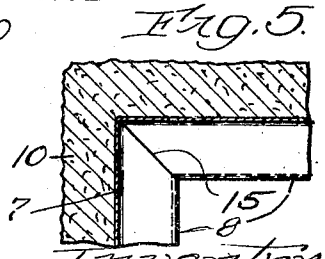


Fig. 5.



Inventor:
Halbert E. White,
By Glenn S. Noble
Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HALBERT E. WHITE, OF TAMPA, FLORIDA

BUILDING MATERIAL

Application filed October 28, 1926. Serial No. 144,789.

This invention relates to building material or building construction which is adapted for more or less general purposes but which is particularly intended for use in connection with building houses, stores, office buildings, or other buildings where its peculiar characteristics make it particularly serviceable.

The objects of this invention are to provide an improved building construction for houses or the like; to provide a material for forming the walls of buildings, which will be economical in manufacture and which will be comparatively light and easily installed and will be durable in use; to provide a metallic sheathing having grooves or recesses for holding plaster, cement or the like; to provide a metallic sheathing having grooves of dovetailed or trapezoidal cross section for keying or holding the covering material; to provide a metallic sheathing having dovetailed grooves and constructed so that it may be bent transversely of the grooves; and to provide such other novel features and details of construction as will be described more fully hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating this invention;

Figure 1 is a back view of my improved sheathing;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 and showing plaster, stucco, or the like applied thereto;

Figure 3 is a sectional view showing a double wall with spreader or fastening members for holding the two sides together;

Figure 4 is a detail showing the bending of the sheathing to form a corner;

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing the arrangement when the sheathing is bent in the opposite direction from Figure 4, or toward the grooves; and

Figure 6 is a detail showing the cutting away of the groove members to permit the bending as shown in Figure 5.

My improved sheathing comprising strips or plates 7 which may be of any suitable size and formed of any metal suitable for the purposes indicated, as for instance sheet steel or preferably galvanized steel or iron. I have found that these sheets may be conveniently made in strips from eight to twelve feet long and about three feet wide. These strips or plates are bent to form longitudinal grooves 8 having converging sides 9 in order to securely hold the coating 10 of plaster, cement, stucco, or the like which is applied thereto. These dovetailed or trapezoidal grooves may be made any suitable distance apart, as for instance about two inches from center to center in order to properly key or hold the covering material.

When longer strips of sheathing than can be readily made of a single plate are desired, two or more strips may be seamed or joined together as shown at 11 so that any length of sheathing may be provided, as for instance to make a continuous wall around a house or building.

A double wall or wall with a hollow space is conveniently made as shown in Figure 3 by utilizing fastening strips or members 12 which have dovetailed ends 13 to fit in spaces between the dovetailed projections 8 and thereby lock or fasten the two sections of sheathing together. The fastening members 12 may be in the form of short pieces or may extend the entire height of the wall if it is desired to divide the spaces between the walls into sections.

When the sheathing is bent transversely of the dovetailed grooves or channels 8, these channels are cut as shown at 14, which permits the sheathing to be bent for instance as shown in Figure 4. When the sheathing is to be bent in the opposite direction or toward the channel members 8, these members are cut away as shown at 15 in Figure 6 which permits the sheathing or plate to be bent as shown in Figure 5. By means of this arrangement, the sheathing may be bent so that it may be formed into cornices, projections or the like, or may be bent to form a fire proofing covering for columns or posts; or may be bent to form hollow columns or posts which may be utilized for light construction.

My improved sheathing or metallic reinforcement may be used with any suitable covering material to form walls, roofs, ceilings, floors, or the like and may be nailed

or otherwise secured to supporting members, but is preferably held in most cases by means of special channel fittings such as are shown in my copending application, which fittings are used in connection with this material for forming a complete building.

It will be readily seen that buildings made in accordance with my improved construction will be impervious to air or moisture and will be proof against vermin, mice, rats, snakes, or other objectionable insects or animals, and for this reason is particularly adapted for tropical or semi-tropical climates, as well as for colder climates where its insulating properties are also beneficial. Furthermore, when the metallic sheathing or siding is properly secured, the building will be particularly strong and not apt to be injured by wind or storms.

Having thus described my invention, which will be seen to be readily adapted for various modifications, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A wall of the character set forth having turns or corners therein and comprising oppositely disposed metallic plates having integrally formed inwardly projecting ridges, means for holding the plates in spaced relation, the ridges on one plate being cut and the ridges on the opposite plate being notched to permit the bending of the same at the corners, and plastic material applied to the outer surfaces of said plates, substantially as described.

2. A fabricated building element comprising a sheet of metal having a plurality of longitudinal dove-tailed ridges formed integrally therein, said ridge portions being severed in a transverse line across the sheet to permit the bending of the sheet along such line.

3. A building unit of the character set forth, comprising a sheet of metal having a plurality of relatively narrow, integrally formed trapezoidal projections extending longitudinally on one side thereof, all of said projections being cut transversely of the sheet to facilitate the bending of the sheet along the line of the cut.

4. A building element comprising a sheet of metal having a plurality of longitudinal dove-tailed ridges formed integrally therein, said ridged portions being notched in a transverse line across the sheet to facilitate the bending of the sheet along such line.

HALBERT E. WHITE.