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PREFABRICATED BUILDING

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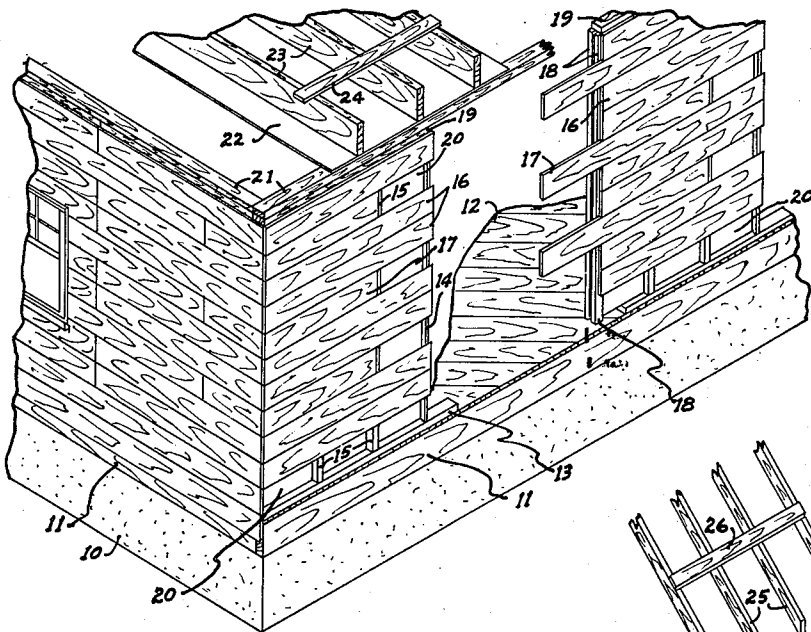


Fig. 1

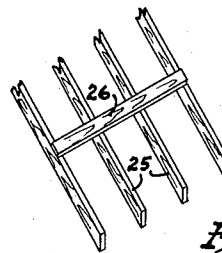


Fig. 4

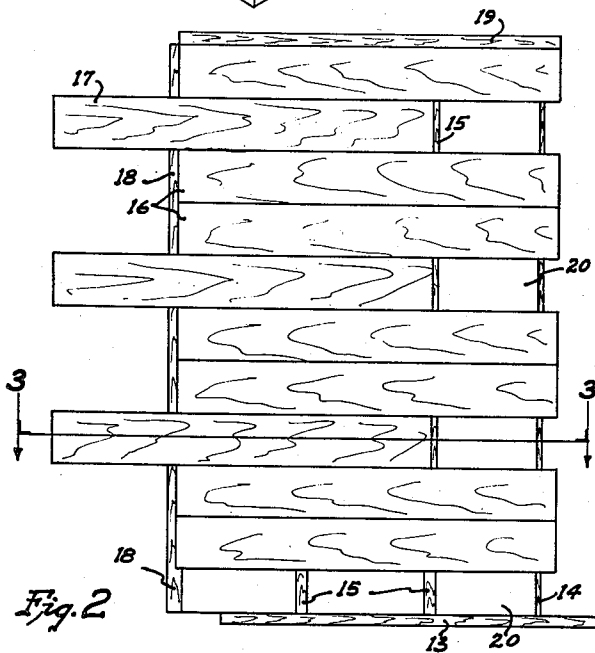


Fig. 2

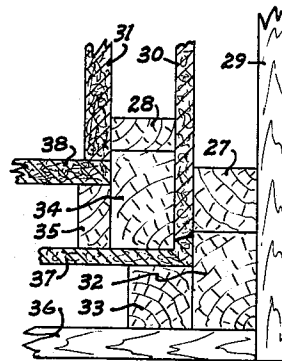


Fig. 5

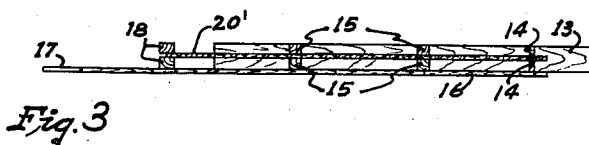


Fig. 3

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PREFABRICATED BUILDING

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4 Claims. (Cl. 20-4)

This invention relates to buildings of the kind commonly referred to as "prefabricated houses," which are made up of units, elements or parts of such design that they can be "fabricated" or constructed at a factory and thereafter transported to a distant point and combined or assembled so as to produce a complete building that can be constructed at a lower cost and erected in less time than a building made up of conventional building materials that are fabricated or combined on the job.

The invention generally pertains to wood buildings in which the structural units are so built and so combined as to reduce the labor and time of erection or assembly of buildings. The structural units consist of wood, plywood or building board panels secured to members such as spaced studding. The panels are so constructed that the panels or units are locked together when properly assembled.

One of the main objects of the invention is to reduce the cost of prefabricated building units and reduce the cost of erection of such units. To this end a prefabricated building is made up of side wall units, partitions, and ceiling units that are completed at the time they leave the factory, and which are of such design and construction that when they arrive at their destination they can be quickly and easily assembled.

Another object is to provide an efficient, non-standardized, prefabricated building of low cost and attractive appearance whose general design, dimensions and arrangement of rooms can be easily varied to suit the preference or requirements of an architect or prospective purchaser. These and other objects and advantages of my improved construction will hereinafter be pointed out.

In the accompanying drawing is shown for purposes of illustration an embodiment which the invention may assume in practice.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a view of part of a house employing the invention.

Figure 2 is an elevational view of one of the prefabricated panels.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the panel.

Figure 4 is a view of rafter roof construction.

Figure 5 is a view of a corner construction.

In the drawing there is shown embodied in a wall the general construction of units described and claimed herein. On foundation 10 are placed joists 11 to which are secured the prefabricated panels. The panels consist of studding 15 and 18 spaced generally on 16" centers but it is to be

understood that they may be spaced in any desired manner.

Generally there is secured to the inner face of the studding plaster base material. The plaster base material may be replaced with rigid fiber board, plywood, etc., for a dry wall construction. The opposite face of the studding has secured thereto sheathing, siding and the like. In Figure 2 the outside of the studding is shown to be covered with shiplapped or otherwise jointed siding members 16 and 17 which may be plywood or rigid fiber board. The floor plate 13 is offset in the manner shown so as to interlock with the adjacent units. The siding 17 is preferably offset as shown in Figure 2 whereby adjacent panels may be interlocked. It is to be understood that the siding need not be offset to interlock, but if they are a nailing strip 14 is generally used to support the siding or sheathing 16 particularly prior to erection. The floor of the building is indicated at 12.

Ceiling plate 19 is generally of the length of the units and after they are secured in place top plate 21 of random length is secured thereto. On the top plate 21 are placed ceiling panels consisting of surface board 22, ceiling joist 23 and nailing cleat 24. In Figure 4 is shown a rafter panel consisting of rafter 25 and plate 26.

The bottom board on each panel on both sides is left off at the factory so that the panels can quickly be secured in place on the job. After the panels are secured in place the bottom boards are then attached and cover the opening 20. If desired, the panels of the type disclosed in Figures 2 and 3 may have an insulation of the fill type placed between the inner and outer walls. In Figure 3 is shown the studding divided and a blanket insulation 20' secured in place in the panel. It is to be understood that various other types of insulation may be used.

In Figure 5 is disclosed the preferred corner construction. One panel forming the corner consists of inner wall surface 38, member 35, insulation 37, member 33, and outer surface or sheathing 36. The other panel forming the corner consists of outer surface of sheathing 29, members 32, 27, insulation 30, members 28, and 34 and inner surface 31. By a corner construction shown in Figure 5 the insulation material meets in the corner so that there is not left any uninsulated spaces.

It is to be understood that many variations can be made that fall within the scope of the appended claims by those skilled in the art.

The term "walls" as used in the specification and claims means walls, ceiling and floors.

What I claim is:

1. A prefabricated building structure comprising spaced apart studs, covering material secured to one face of the studs, boards secured to other face of the studs, a plurality of the boards offset and thereby forming spaced apart tongue-like members, and a base plate offset whereby it extends beyond the edge of the structure opposed to the edge on which tongue-like members extend.

2. A prefabricated building unit comprising spaced apart studs, covering material secured to one face of the studs, boards secured to the other face of the studs, a plurality of the board offset to form spaced apart tongues extending beyond one edge of the unit and a base plate offset on the opposite edge of the unit to the tongues.

3. A prefabricated building structure for use in forming walls comprising spaced apart stud-like members, covering material secured to one face of the stud-like members, a plurality of covering units secured to other face of the stud-like members, at least three of said units offset to form spaced tongues extending beyond one edge of the structure, and a base plate offset to extend beyond edge opposite to the edge on which the tongues extend.

4. A prefabricated building unit comprising spaced studs, covering material secured to one face of the studs, boards secured to opposite face of the studs, a plurality of the board offset to form spaced tongues, base plate offset to form a tongue extending in opposite direction to the spaced tongues, and insulating material between the covering material and the boards.

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