J. HAGMAN.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1915.

1,160,882. Patented Nov. 16, 1915.

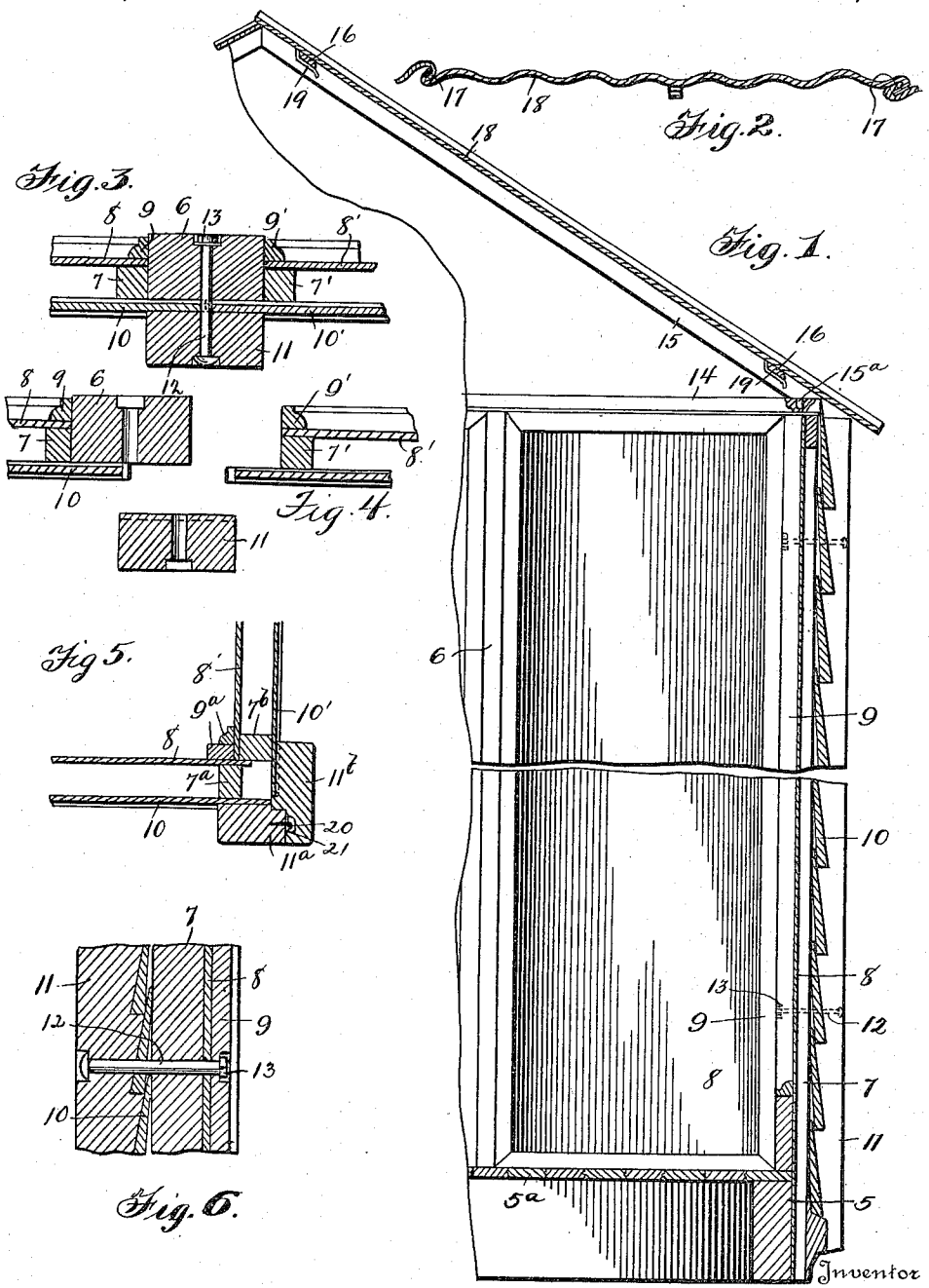


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Witnesses
Kathryn Keenan.
Isabel Ward

Inventor
John Hagman,

By Lewis J. Doolittle
Attorney

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HAGMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

1,160,882. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 16, 1915.

Application filed March 24, 1915. Serial No. 16,706.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HAGMAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of New York, county of the Bronx, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Buildings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to features of construction for portable buildings, the object being to provide a portable building so constructed that it may be readily erected and which when erected will be entirely weather tight.

A further object of the invention is to provide a portable building made up of a plurality of complete sections so arranged that the entire building may be easily erected by one man.

The above and other objects of the invention will appear more fully in connection with the detailed description which follows of the invention as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which like parts in the several views have been given the same reference numerals.

Figure 1 is a partial, vertical sectional view of a portable building constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view illustrating a section of the roofing construction employed in conjunction with the building shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view illustrating one of the joints between two of the side sections. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing the parts separated to show the joint construction. Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view illustrating the construction of the joint at the corners of the building, and Fig. 6 is a vertical section of Fig. 3.

Referring to Fig. 1, the numeral 5 designates the sills of the building and 5^a the floor thereof. These parts are first placed in position and then the sides are erected. The sides are composed of a plurality of sections, each of said sections comprising a stud 6 mounted upon one of its vertical edges, furring strips 7 and 7′, a covering of composition board 8 and beads 9 and 9′ about the edges of the composition board 8, holding the composition board in position against the furring strips 7 and 7′. Secured to the outer faces of the furring strips are the clap boards 10 and 10′. The adjacent sections are arranged to overlap each other, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4, after which battens 11 are placed in position to cover or overlap the joints between the sections and bolts 12 are passed through the entire structure. These bolts are provided with nuts 13 upon their inner ends and serve to tie all of the parts described together, as shown in Figs. 3 and 6. Ceiling supporting strips 14 rest upon the upper ends of the said studs 6, as shown in Fig. 1, and rafters 15 are provided with pins 15^a which enter openings formed in the upper face of the strips 14. Extending between the rafters are strips 16. The roof is made up of a plurality of plates, preferably of corrugated metal, the edges of these plates being bent into engagement with each other, as indicated at 17 in Fig. 2. These metal plates, which have been designated 18, are provided with hooks 19 which engage the strips 16 to hold the plates in proper position.

The construction provided at the corners of the building is illustrated in Fig. 5, from which it will be seen that the composition board 8 is held in spaced relation to the clap boards 10 by furring strips 7^a and 7^b and the composition board is held in proper place with relation to these furring strips by strips or beads 9^a. The battens 11^a and 11^b are arranged to overlap each other and to have rabbeted engagement with each other, whereby the joints throughout are broken or offset and entry of the weather to the interior of the building is effectually prevented.

For holding the corner sections in position a number of hooks 20 are provided. These hooks are carried by and project from the inner face of the battens 11^a and are arranged to engage slotted plates 21 carried by the battens 11^b of the adjacent section, when the corner sections are placed in position, as shown in Fig. 5.

The structure herein shown and described provides a portable building which may be quickly erected. The parts are so light that they may be readily handled by one man but the method of securing the parts together is such that the building after being erected will be a very strong one and will not only resist high winds but, by virtue of the broken joint construction employed between the sections, entry of rain or wind to the interior of the building will be effectually prevented.

While the elements shown and described are well adapted to serve the purposes for which they are intended, it is to be under-

stood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction set forth, but includes within its purview such changes or modifications as properly come within the spirit of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A portable building comprising a plurality of like sections, each of said sections comprising a stud extending along one edge and a furring strip extending along the opposite edge, a furring strip along side of said stud, an inner wall secured to the inner faces of said furring strips and an outer wall secured to the outer faces of said furring strips, said outer wall terminating at a point substantially half way across the face of the stud of the section and said outer wall at the opposite edge of the section projecting beyond the furring strip a distance substantially equal to half the width of one of said studs.

2. A portable building comprising a plurality of like sections, each of said sections comprising a stud extending along one edge and a furring strip extending along the opposite edge, an outer wall extending between said stud and said furring strip and terminating at a point substantially half way across said stud and projecting beyond said furring strip a distance substantially equal to half the width of said stud, a second furring strip extending vertically along the inner face of the outer wall an inner wall secured to the inner faces of said furring strips, a batten of substantially the width of said stud and a transverse securing element traversing the batten and the stud and arranged to draw the batten toward the stud to thereby bind that portion of an adjacent section which projects beyond the furring strip, between the batten and that portion of the face of the stud which is not covered by the outer wall.

Signed at the city, county and State of New York, this 12th day of March, 1915.

JOHN HAGMAN.

Witnesses:
CHARLES A. OGREN,
JAMES W. DEWEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."