Dec. 16, 1924. 1,519,627

W. C. OLIVER

BUILDING

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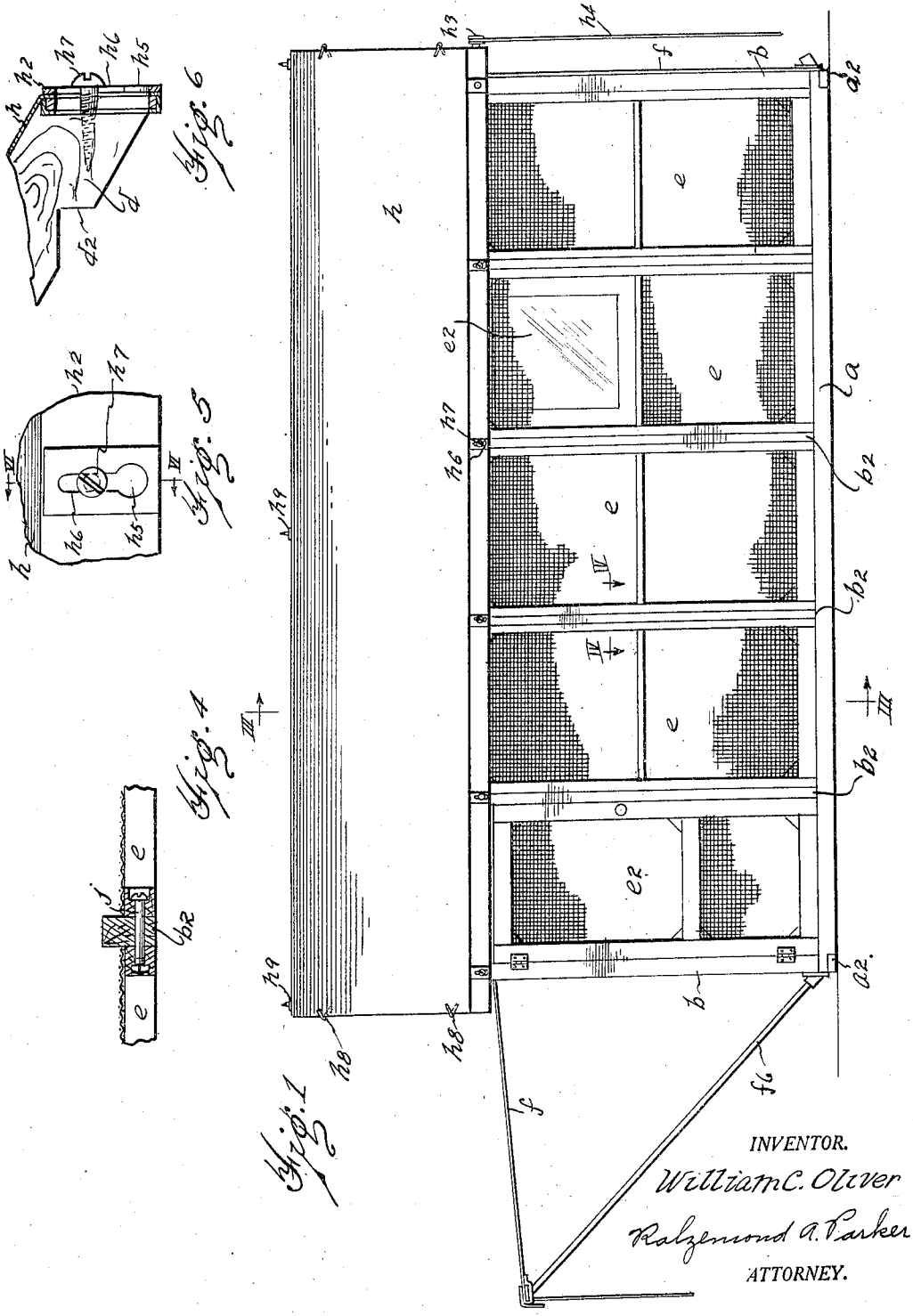


Fig. 6

Fig. 5

Fig. 4

Fig. 1

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Fig. 2

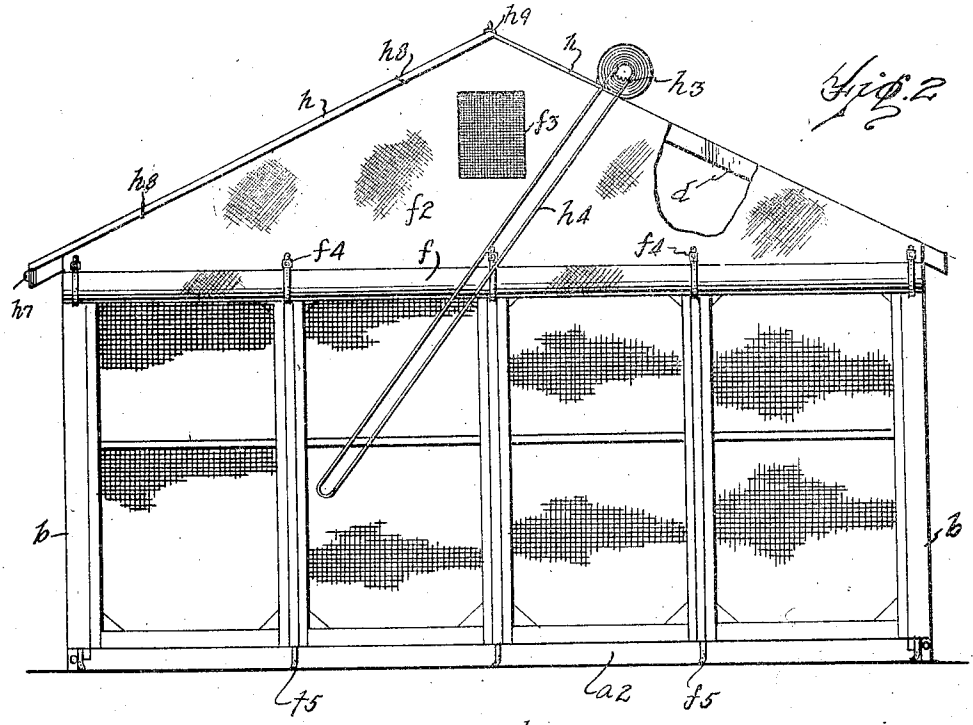
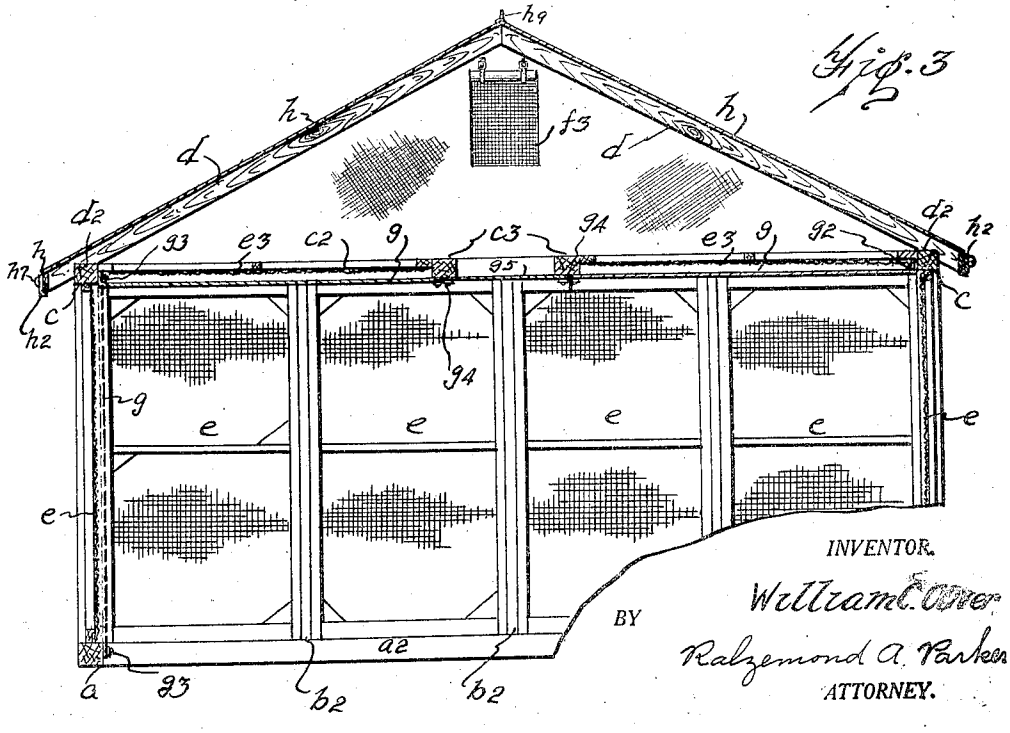


Fig. 3



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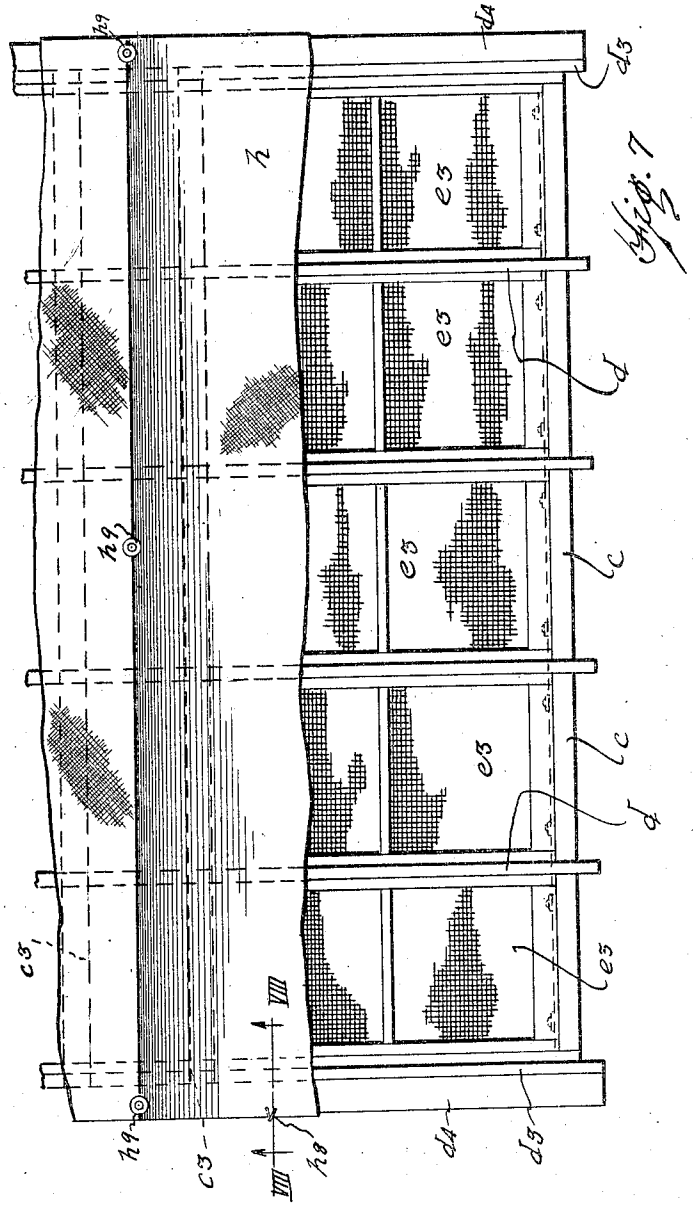


Fig. 7

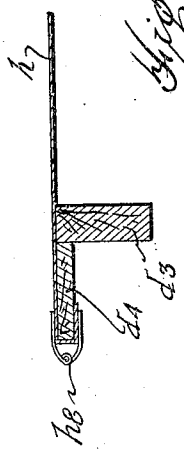


Fig. 8

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Patented Dec. 16, 1924.

1,519,627

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. OLIVER, OF FERNDALE, MICHIGAN.

BUILDING.

Application filed March 17, 1923. Serial No. 625,725.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. OLIVER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Ferndale, county of Oakland, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Buildings, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to buildings, and an object of my improvements is to provide for the quick and easy erection of a cottage from previously prepared material, the assembled building having certain advantages hereinafter pointed out, among others.

I accomplish this object in the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side veiw of a cottage embodying my invention, the canvas covering at one end being extended and supported to form an awning.

Fig. 2 is an end view of the same looking from the right of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line III—III, Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a section on the line IV—IV, Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the construction for fastening the covering..

Fig. 6 is a detail sectional elevation of the end of one of the roof timbers showing the arrangement for securing the covering at its edge.

Fig. 7 is a plan view of one side of the roof, the covering being partly broken away.

Fig. 8 is a section on the line VIII—VIII, Fig. 7.

a, a are the lower main side timbers of the frame, and a^2, a^2 are the corresponding end members. From the junction of these timbers at the corners rise the main uprights b, b, and intermediate these uprights are the secondary uprights b^2 so spaced as to form supports against which the frame of screens e fit. e^2 is a screen door fitting between uprights b and b^2. c, c are the main side pieces at the top of the frame and c^2 indicates the corresponding end pieces. c^3, c^3 (Fig. 3) are two timbers extending between the end pieces c^2 at equal short distances on opposite sides of the center of said side pieces, and g^5 is a canvas covering for the space between the timbers c^3.

The screens e and door e^2 fit into the space between the upper and lower frame timbers and the uprights b, b^2. e^3 indicates screens filling the space between the timbers c and c^3. f is a sheet of canvas at each end and on the outside of the building having an upward extension f^2 which covers the space at the gables. The sheet of canvas f that extends over the end of the building is fastened along its upper edge to a cross piece c^2 and extends to a lower cross piece a^2 where it is secured by straps f^4, f^5 (Fig. 2) when in its lower position and by the straps f^4 when rolled up, as shown in Fig. 2. A canvas sheet f may be extended to form a canopy supported by a brace f^6 as shown in Fig. 1 at the left of said figure. The sheets of canvas f, f cover the outside of the end screens of the building when secured in their lower position.

g, g are sheets of canvas secured at g^2 to the upper side pieces c, c of the frame inside of the same and extending downward in one position, being secured by a fastening g^3 at their lower edges, as shown in Fig. 3 by broken lines. Each of these sheets may be turned upwardly to a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 3, in full lines, their, then, inner edge being secured by a fastening g^4 to the timbers c^3.

f^3 is a window in each of the gable portions f^2 of the end canvases. This may be covered by a curtain which may be rolled up to permit ventilation, as shown in Fig. 3. The window f^3 is provided with a screen.

d, d are the roof timbers provided with the usual notch or cut d^2 (Fig. 6) by which they engage the side pieces c, c of the frame.

The inner ends of each pair of side pieces d abut against each other. Said roof timbers are secured by pins passing vertically through them near their outer ends into the timbers c.

The curtains g are secured at their lower or inner edges by a fastening that provides for the extension and contraction of the sheet of canvas under the changed weather conditions. Such a fastening is shown in Fig. 5, in which there is a circular aperture

h^5 having a slot h^6 extending therefrom and a screw h^7 having an extended head which may pass through the aperture h^5 but when in the slot h^6 and screwed up will engage against the outer side surface of the slot.

j (Fig. 4) shows the bolt by which the sides of the screen are secured to the uprights b^2.

A sheet of canvas h is adapted to cover the roof of the building. This canvas is secured along its center line at the ridge of the roof and is adapted to extend downward and over the ends of the roof timbers d. The outer edges of the canvas h are secured to boards h^2 which form the facer boards of the building. Upon one end of each of the boards h^2 is secured a wheel h^3 and a chain or band h^4 extends downward from the same, which may be manipulated to roll the canvas sheet h up as illustrated at the right of the center of Fig. 2, or to unroll the same, by a person standing upon the ground. The facer boards h^2 are detachably secured to the ends of the timbers d in the usual position by fastening screws h^7 which extend into slots, permitting a variation in the extent of the canvas, as above described.

At the ends of the building the roof is provided with a somewhat heavier timber d^3 and from the outer and upper edge of this timber extends a board d^4. The roof canvas h extends over said board and is bent inward and detachably secured by clamps h^8 (Fig. 8). When it is desirable to have an enclosed building the canvas sheets f, f are lowered and secured at their lower edges covering the outside of the end screens of the building. The side canvases g are also lowered and secured at their lower edges, thus covering the inner side of the side screens of the building. When it is desired to have a circulation of air through the building the side curtains g, g are turned upward as shown at the right of Fig. 3, thus forming a ceiling over the room and separating the area between the two gable ends from the main portion of the building, the windows f^2 at the end permitting a circulation of air so that the heat will not be transmitted from the roof to the lower living room.

Of course, it will be necessary to form a separate side curtain or segregated portion of the side curtain for the door to permit the swinging of the door.

What I claim is:

1. In a building, the combination of a frame-work open at its sides and ends, screens covering the open spaces of said sides and ends, and canvas sheets covering the outside of the ends of the frame and the inside of the sides of the frame, said inside curtains being adapted to be turned upward to a horizontal position and means for securing said curtains in said position to form a ceiling for the room inside of the building.

2. In a building, the combination of a frame-work open at its sides, a canvas sheet adapted to cover the inside of the sides of the frame and to be turned inward and upward to a horizontal position and means for securing said curtain in said position to form a ceiling of a room in said building.

3. In a building, the combination of a frame-work having gable ends and a covered roof, the gable ends being provided with windows and a side curtain inside of the side of said frame-work adapted to be turned inward and upward to a horizontal position and means for securing said curtain in said position to form a ceiling for the room in said frame-work and divide said room from the area between the gable ends.

4. In a building, the combination of a frame-work open at its sides, screens covering the open spaces of said sides and a canvas sheet adapted to cover the inside of said screens and adapted to be turned upward to a horizontal position and means for securing said sheet in said position and to form the ceiling of a room inside of the building.

5. In a building, the combination of a frame-work open at its sides, a canvas sheet adapted to cover the inside of the sides of the frame and to be turned inward and upward to a horizontal position and means for securing said sheet in said position to form the ceiling of a room inside of the building and a removable roof for said frame work.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification.

WILLIAM C. OLIVER.