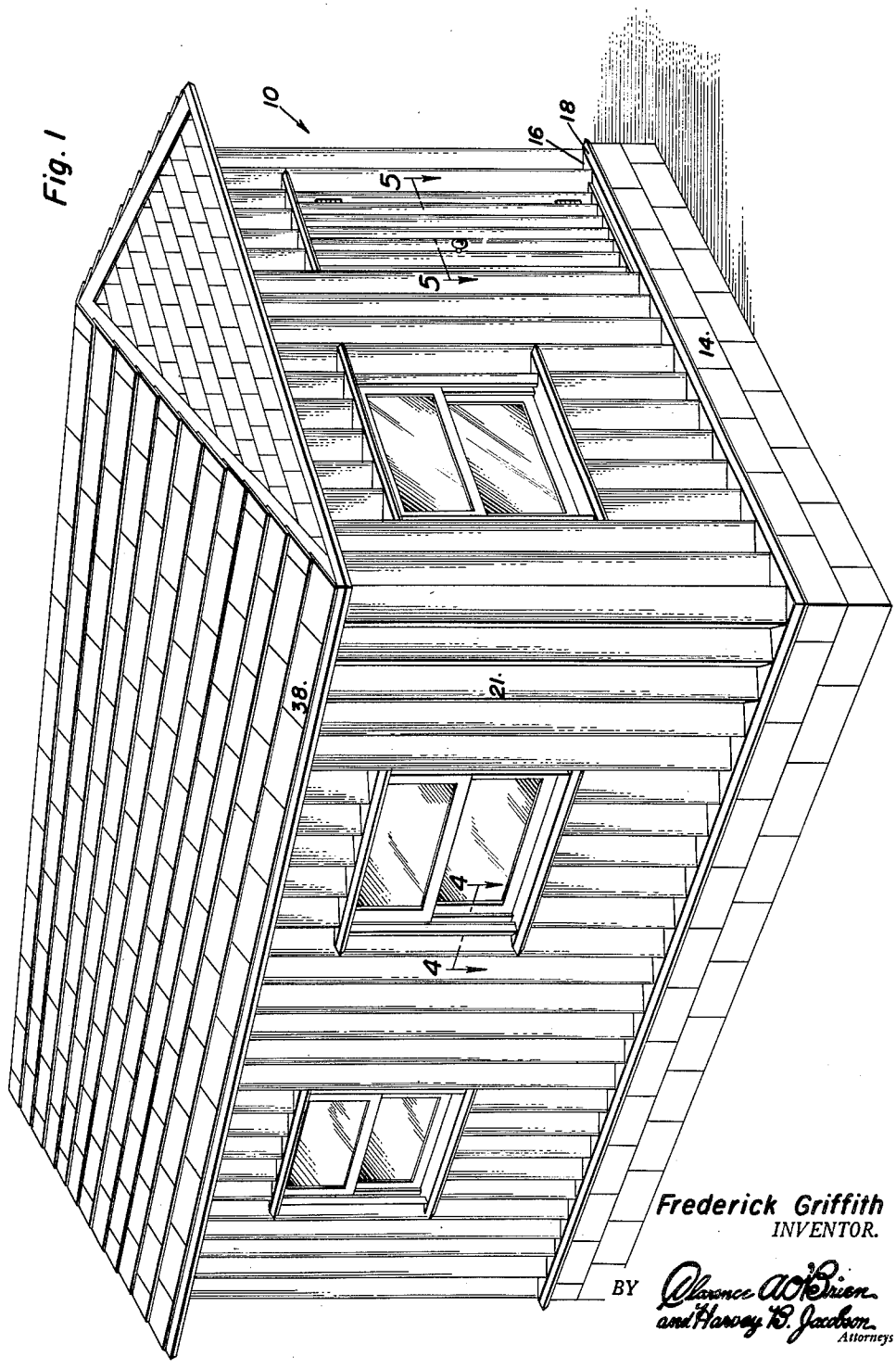
Feb. 1, 1955 F. GRIFFITH 2,700,799

INSULATED WALL FOR BUILDING

Filed Aug. 15, 1950 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1



Frederick Griffith
INVENTOR.

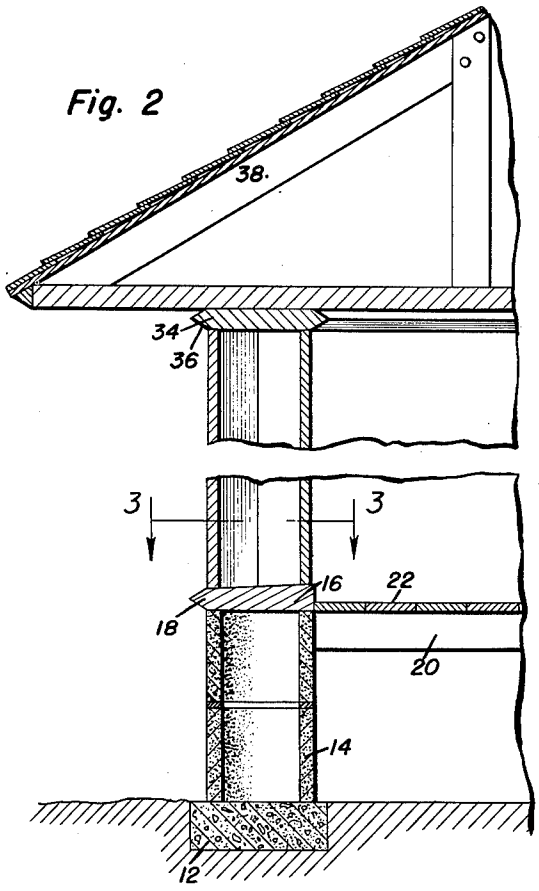
BY Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson
Attorneys

Feb. 1, 1955 F. GRIFFITH 2,700,799

INSULATED WALL FOR BUILDING

Filed Aug. 15, 1950 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2



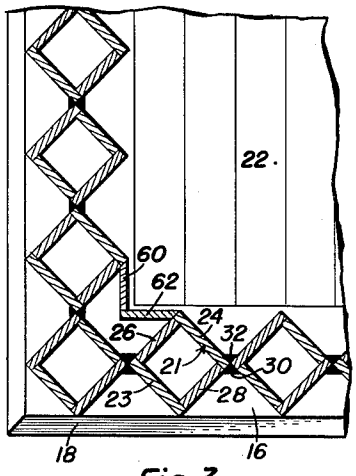


Fig. 3

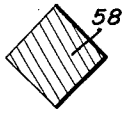


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

Fig. 4

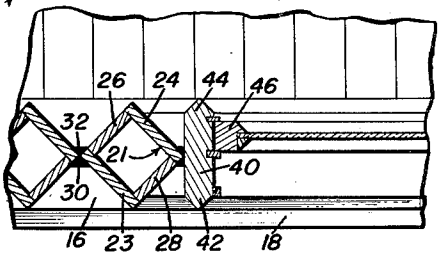
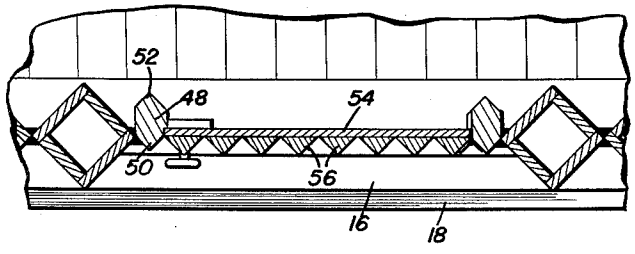


Fig. 5



Frederick Griffith

INVENTOR.

BY Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson

Attorneys

United States Patent Office 2,700,799 Patented Feb. 1, 1955

2,700,799

INSULATED WALL FOR BUILDING

Frederick Griffith, Hillman, Mich.

Application August 15, 1950, Serial No. 179,549

1 Claims. (Cl. 20—4)

This invention relates to building construction and more particularly to a novel cabin or a novel wall structure for use in constructing a cabin or other similar building.

An object of this invention is to provide a wall structure for a cabin which will make the maximum use of the materials used in forming the wall and which will render the building highly attractive in appearance.

Another object of this invention is to provide a cabin having a wall structure which is hollow for the greater insulative effect thereof and which structure is highly resistant to abnormal stresses and strains due to the fact that the facing surfaces of the wall are not coplanar.

Still further objects of the invention reside in the provision of a wall structure that is strong, durable, simple in construction, capable of being readily prefabricated, and which will be relatively inexpensive to construct.

These, together with the various ancillary objects of the invention which will become apparent as the following description proceeds, are obtained by this wall construction, a preferred embodiment of the cabin in which the wall structure is used being shown in the acompanying drawings, by way of example only, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabin formed in accordance with the concept of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of the cabin;

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional detail as taken along the plane of the line 3—3 in Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional detail showing the construction of the window used in the present invention and as taken along the plane of the line 4—4 in Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a horizontal sectional detail showing the construction of the door used in the present invention and is taken along the plane of 5—5 in Figure 1;

Figure 6 is a sectional detail showing the construction of a solid panel which may be used in the present invention; and,

Figure 7 is a sectional detail showing the construction of a further panel which may be used within the concept of the present invention.

With continuing reference to the accompanying drawings wherein like reference numerals designate similar parts throughout the various views, reference numeral **10** generally designates a cabin or other building formed in accordance with the concept of the present invention.

To construct this building a foundation of poured concrete generally indicated at **12** is first formed on which suitable hollow building blocks **14** may be secured to form a suitable footing. These building blocks **14** may be cinder blocks or the like of conventional design. Positioned upon the footing blocks **14** is a wall plate **16** substantially trapezoidal in shape and formed with a triangular pointed edge portion **18**. This triangular portion **18** eliminates the necessity for a drain for the wall plate. Suitable floor joints **20** may be secured on the footing **14** and a suitable floor **22** of any desired material may be supported on the floor joints.

Secured on the wall plates **16** are a plurality of panels **21** each of which is substantially square in cross-section and which are formed with side members **23** and **24** interconnected by spaced parallel end members **26** and **28**. These side members and end members form a hollow panel which is secured with corners thereof abutting corners of an adjacent panel. It is to be noted that the diagonal planes connecting the abutting corners will be coplanar. Securing the panels **21** to each other are molding strips **30** and **32** which are secured to the inner and outer surfaces of the wall. The molding surfaces **30** and **32** are triangular in cross-section and provide means which both reinforce the construction and aid in giving the construction a unique and highly attractive appearance. A top wall plate **34** closes off the ends of the hollow panels **21** and together with a bottom wall plate **16** provides means for forming suitable dead air spaces in the panels. The outer and inner ends of the upper wall panel **34** are triangular in shape as indicated at **36** so as to eliminate the necessity for drain spouts.

Any suitable roof, preferably a cottage or hip roof may be used. A gable roof **38** has been shown in the drawing.

Referring now to Figure 4 it will be seen that the window structure of the invention is formed by placing a frame **40** having suitable triangular ends **42** and **44** respectively about the window opening. Then suitable sash as indicated at **46** can be readily positioned in the frame.

Referring now to Figure 5 it will be seen that the door frame **48** is provided with inner and outer ends as indicated at **50** and **52** of triangular shape so as to remain in conformance with the physical appearance of the wall structure. The door **54** consists of a panel having a plurality of triangular shaped pieces **56** secured thereto.

Referring now to Figure 6 it will be seen that on the corner posts of the building a solid timber **58** may be used to reinforce the entire structure. Further, and if desired the entire building may be formed from solid square timbers as indicated at **58**.

Another corner structure is shown as in Figure 3 whereby suitable corner pieces **60** and **62** are secured to the panels so as to provide a suitable inner corner surface.

Referring now to Figure 7 it will be seen that when it is desired to provide a planar inner wall a triangular panel **64** may readily be used in lieu of the rectangular panel **21**. However, the rectangular panel has obvious advantages in insulative and strength providing features and hence is the preferred form of the invention.

Since from the foregoing the construction and advantages of this building construction are readily apparent, further description is believed to be unnecessary.

However, since numerous modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art after a consideration of the foregoing specification and accompanying drawings, it is not intended to limit the invention to the precise embodiment shown and described, but all suitable modifications and equivalents may be readily resorted to which fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A wall construction comprising a plurality of hollow substantially square vertically extending panels, each of said panels comprising a pair of spaced parallel side members, a pair of spaced parallel end members secured to said side members and extending therebetween to form a hollow panel substantially rectangular in cross-section, said side and end members terminating at the corners of said panels, said panels being positioned with corners of one panel being in abutting relationship with a corner of an adjacent panel with adjacent interior ones of said members and adjacent exterior ones of said members meeting at an angle, and vertically extending molding strips of triangular cross-section secured to adjacent panels on the inner and outer sides of said wall and fitting in said angles and securing adjacent corner edges of said panels together.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

444,604	Baker	Jan. 13, 1891
670,265	Woerner	Mar. 19, 1901
2,336,435	Zirinsky	Dec. 7, 1943
2,426,943	Morden	Sept. 2, 1947

FOREIGN PATENTS

142,734	Austria	Sept. 10, 1935