G. B. SINCLAIR.

BUILDING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 5, 1915.

1,166,552.

Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 4

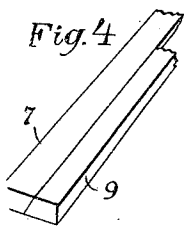
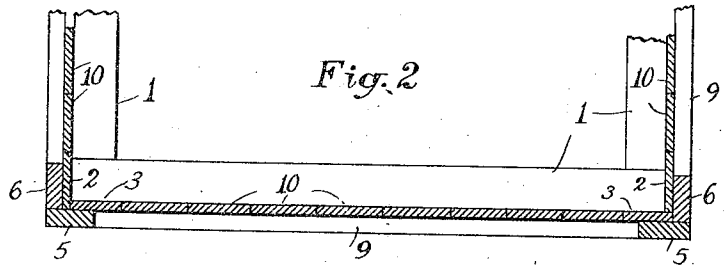


Fig. 2



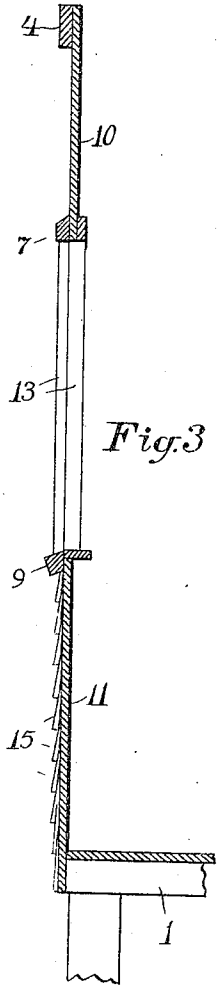


Fig. 3

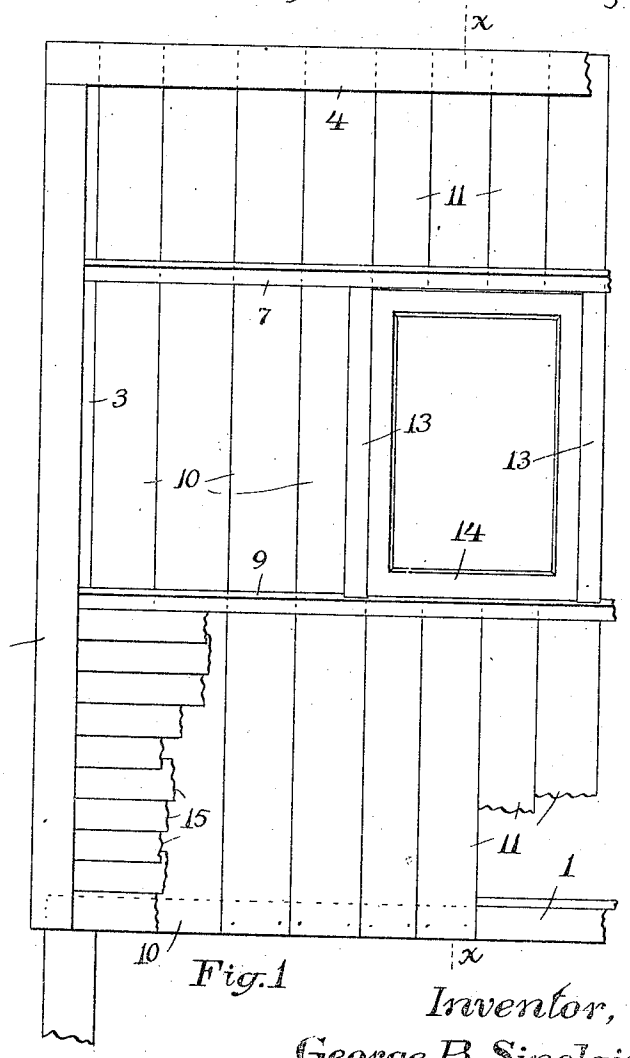


Fig. 1

Inventor,

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

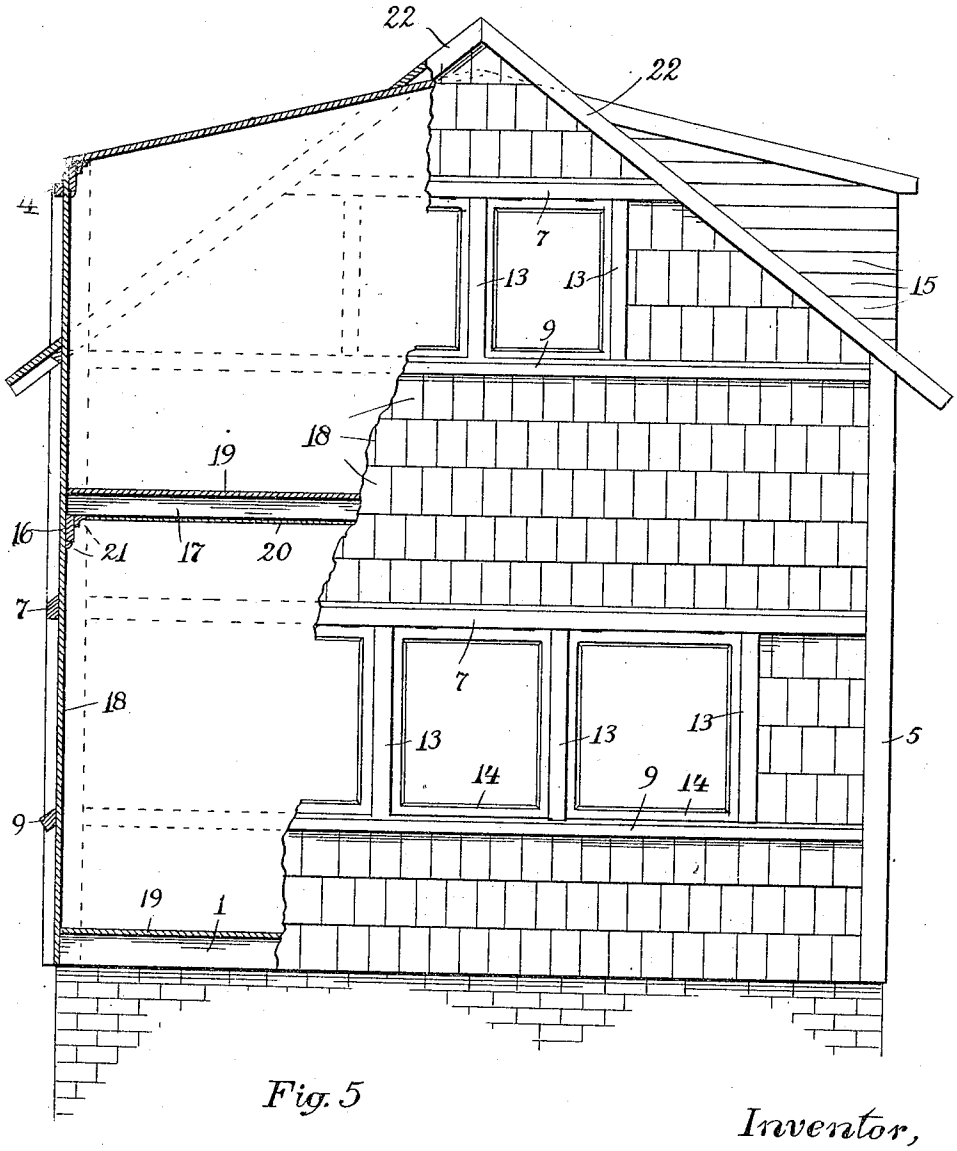

Fig. 5

Inventor,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. SINCLAIR, OF GEORGETOWN, MAINE.

BUILDING.

1,166,552. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

Application filed May 5, 1915. Serial No. 26,090.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. SINCLAIR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Georgetown, in the county of Sagadahoc and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buildings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

The object if this invention is the effecting of such improvements in methods of constructing dwelling-houses and the like as shall enable the same to be made at a greatly reduced cost, which shall be vermin-proof, and will contain other advantages hereinafter set forth, my improved method consisting essentially in having the boarding, usually applied to the outside of the studding, adapted to compose the inner wall-surface, thereby avoiding the necessity of lath and plaster, and dispensing entirely with the studding.

Referring to the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a part of a house-wall embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of a portion of a house. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a house-wall. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a section of planking sawed to form two girts of a wall. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a house embodying my improvements, a part of the same being in section.

In building a house in accordance with my improvements, the sills 1 are laid upon suitable foundation supports in a well known manner. Two boards 2 and 3 are then fastened together to compose a V, of a length equal to the height of the eaves of the proposed house, for each corner of the latter, as indicated in Fig. 2. These compound corners are nailed at their lower ends over the corners of the sills 1, and braced in an accurately vertical position. Next, boards or plates 4 are fastened at their ends to upper ends of the compound corners 2, 3, to their outer surfaces (Fig. 1); and then two planks 5, 6, are fastened over each of the compound corners, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Following this, or even before the planks 5, 6 are applied, two narrow timbers or girts 7, 9 are fastened at their ends to the corners of each wall; the same being extended horizontally, one at the top of the proposed windows, and the other at the level of the window-sills, and designed to compose the top-frames and sills of the windows. These girts are preferably made by sawing a plank longitudinally at a slight angle, as indicated in Fig. 4, one part being taken for the upper girt 7 and the other for the lower girt 9. The girt 7 is fastened in place with its oblique surface uppermost, as shown in Fig. 3, but the girt 9 is disposed with its oblique surface inward in order to form a wide sloping sill, the under surface of the girt 7 being arranged horizontally in order not to interfere with the opening and closing of the windows, which are of the casement type. The ends of these girts are fastened to the outer surfaces of the corner boards 2, 3. Vertically disposed boards 10 are now fastened at their lower ends to the outer surfaces of the sills 1, and to the inner surfaces of the girts 7, 9, and plates 4, with the exception of the places at which the windows are to be located. At the points above and below said places, short boards 11 are fastened to the said horizontal elements, and suitable window-trimmings 13 are applied to the sides of the windows to the exterior of the boards 10, and other trimmings 13 are fastened about the windows within the wall both at the sides and above and below the windows. Windows 14 are of what is known as the casement type, and to be hinged in the window-openings. Clapboards 15, or shingles 18, may now be applied to the outer surfaces of the boardings 10, 11, between the girts 7, 9 and planks 5, 6; a suitable roof is put on; the inner surface of the boardings may be painted, or papered, and the house is ready for occupancy.

By having the girts 7, 9 present slanting surfaces upward, the rain is shed therefrom, and dust is more readily washed off therefrom. The compound corner posts built up of the corner boards 2, 3 and planks 5, 6, give a strength to the corners exceeding that of timbers, while the boards 10 tied together by the girts and plates give a surprising rigidity to the walls.

My method of construction lends itself equally well to the building of two-story bungalows, such as is illustrated in Fig. 5. This, in external appearance, is merely a story-and-a-half building, although internally it is a full two-story house. Here the boards 10 extend up to the ceiling of the second floor, plates 16 being fastened to their inner surface for the support of the floor joists 17 upon which is laid the flooring 19.

Sheets of plaster 20, already well known; may be nailed to the under sides of the joists, and moldings 21 can be fastened beneath and near the upper edge of each plate 16 to give a cornice-effect to the room.

Boards 22 applied obliquely to the upper part of the sides of the house, give the desired story-and-a-half effect, said boards providing the appearance of a pitch roof. To increase this effect, the wall of the house beneath the boards 22 may be covered with one form of covering, as shingles 18, and the portion above and to the sides may be of another type, as clapboards 15. The main ridge of the roof is made the same height as the meeting of the boards 22.

What I claim is:

1. A building comprising sills, top plates, corner-boards, horizontal girts extending from corner-boards to corner-board, one along the window-tops and the other along the window-sills, and composing parts of the window-frames, and vertical boards fastened side by side to the outer surfaces of the sills and the inner surfaces of the girts and the inner surfaces of the boards forming the inner surfaces of the walls.

2. A building comprising sills, top plates, corner-boards, two horizontal girts extended from corner to corner of each wall, each having a vertical inner surface and a slanting upper surface, window frames of which said girts form the tops and sills, and vertical boards fastened side by side to the outer surfaces of the sills, and to the inner surfaces of the girts and top plates.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing invention, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of April, 1915.

GEORGE B. SINCLAIR.

Witness:

A. B. UPHAM.