

April 11, 1939.

J. J. WHELAN

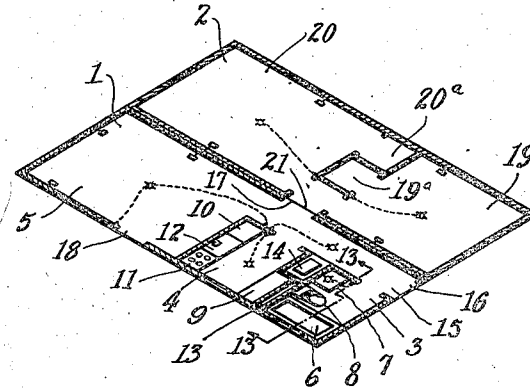
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MOBILE BUILDING

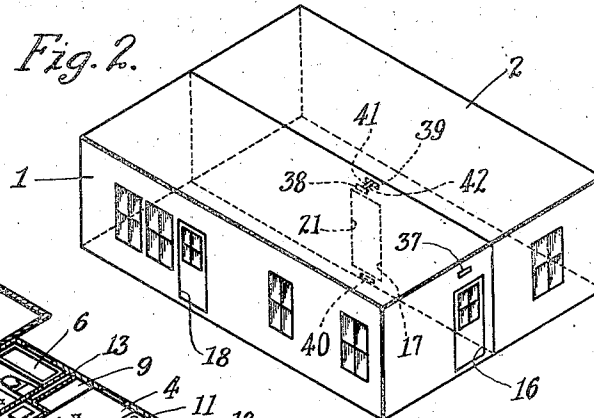
Original Filed July 8, 1937

5 Sheets-Sheet 1

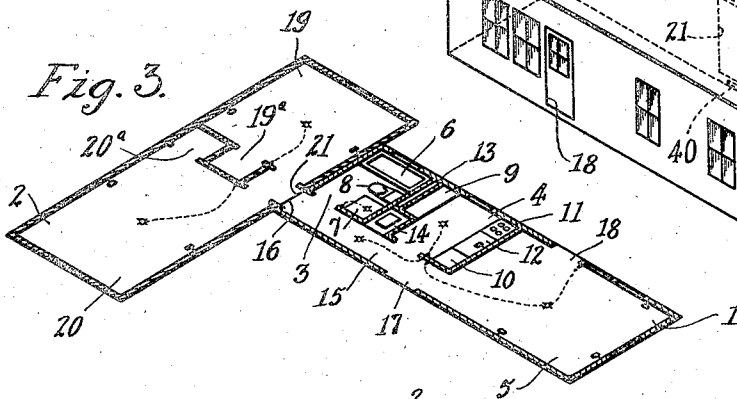
*Fig. 1.*



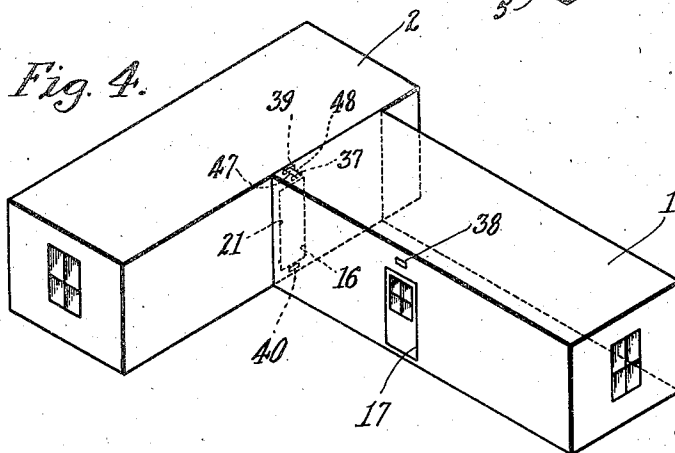
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



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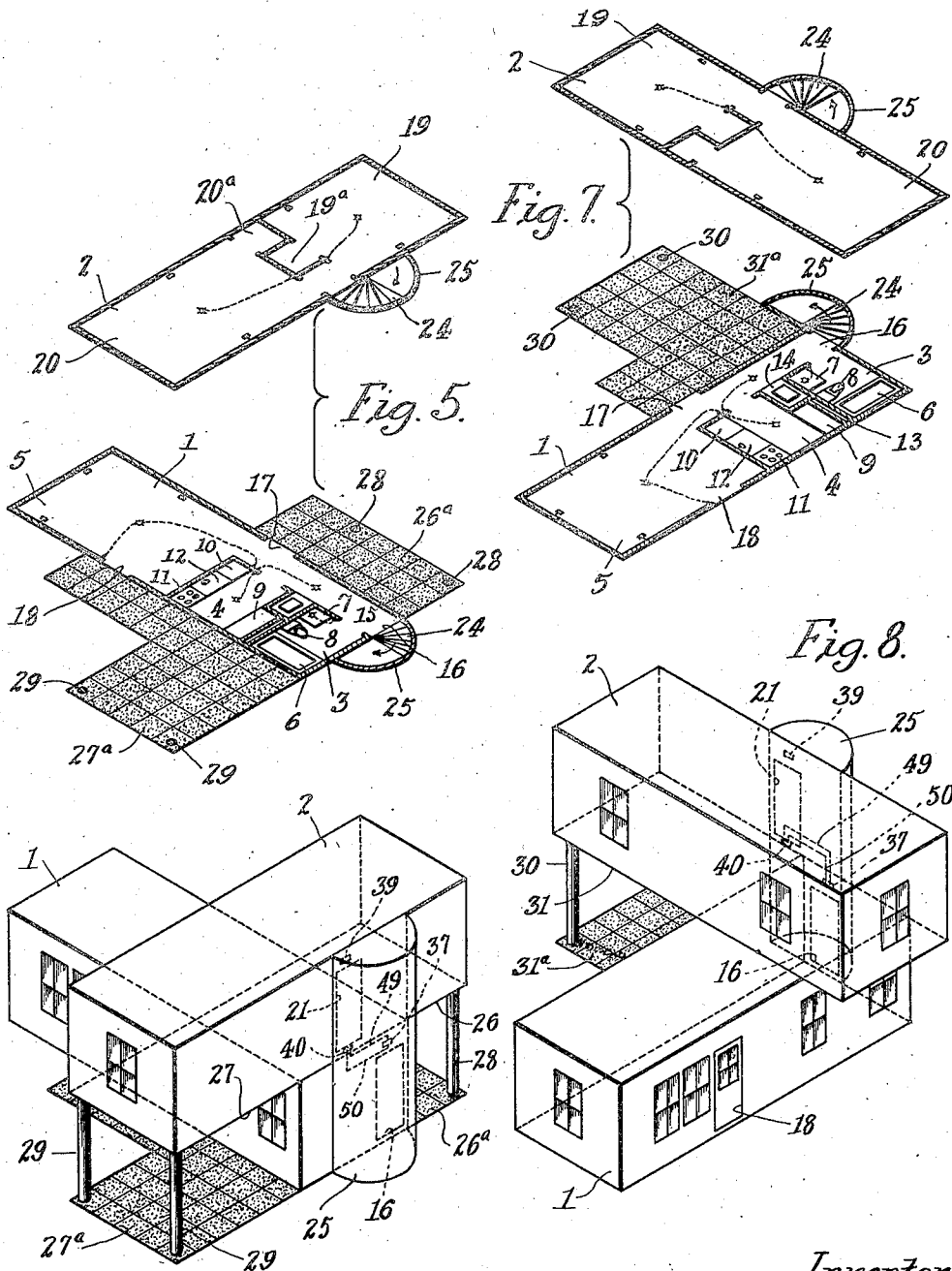


Fig. 6.

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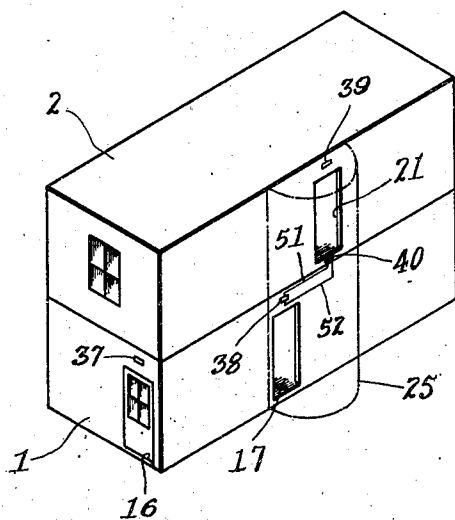
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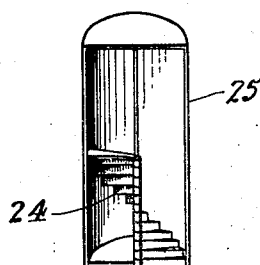
Original Filed July 8, 1937

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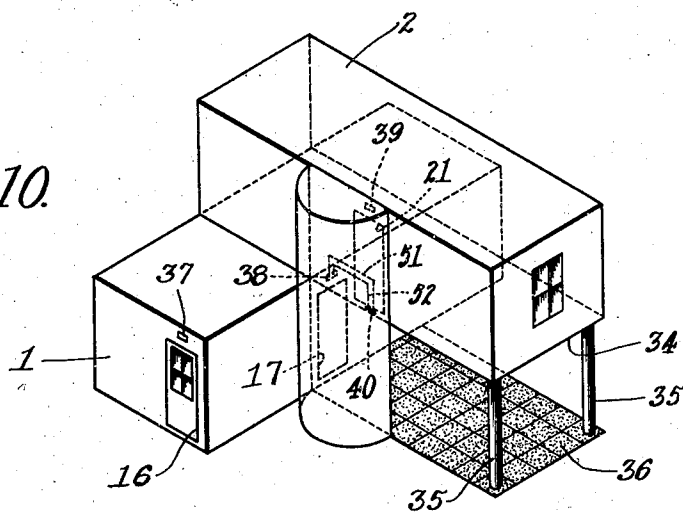
*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 11.*



*Fig. 10.*



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MOBILE BUILDING

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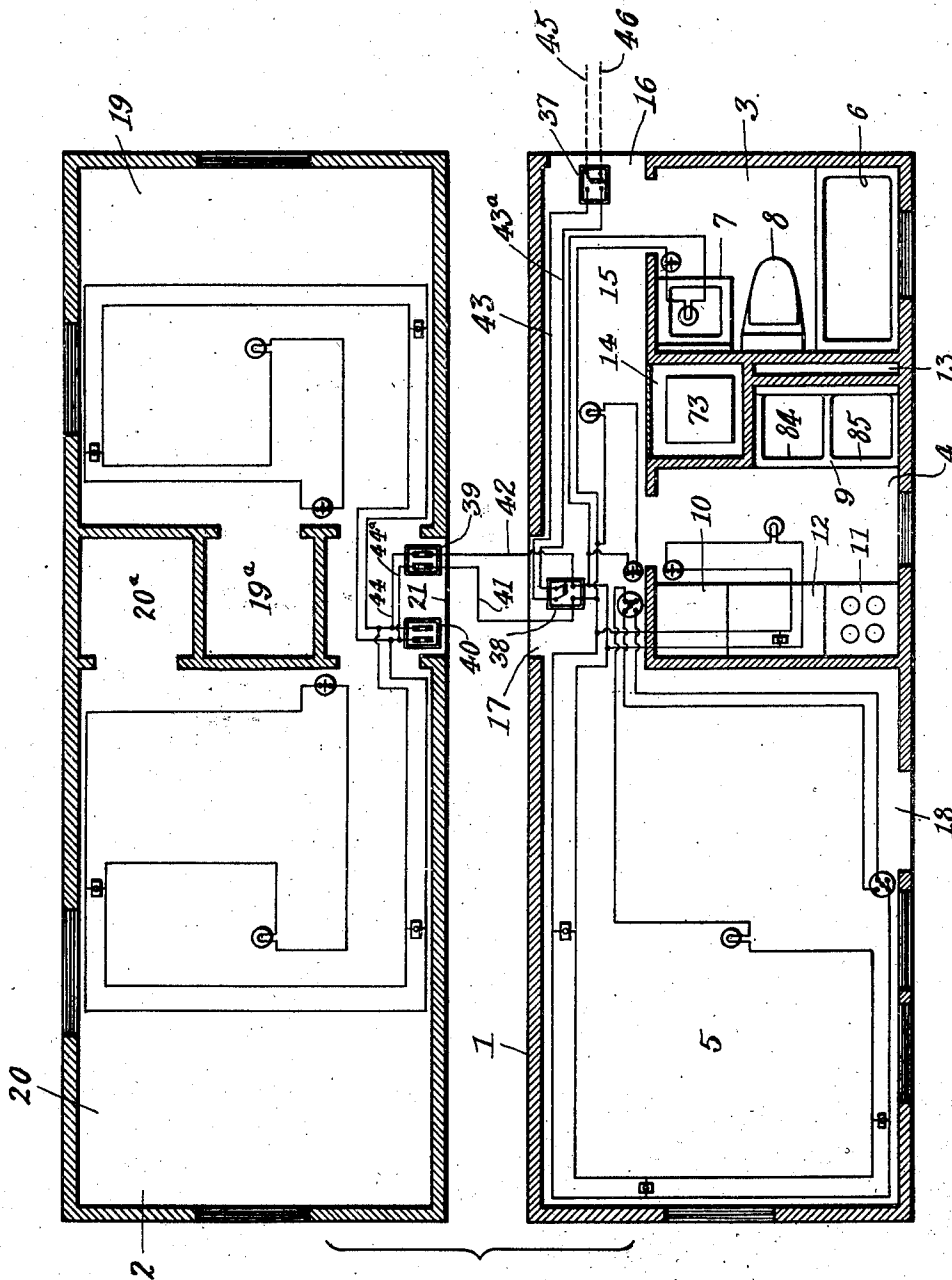


Fig. 12.

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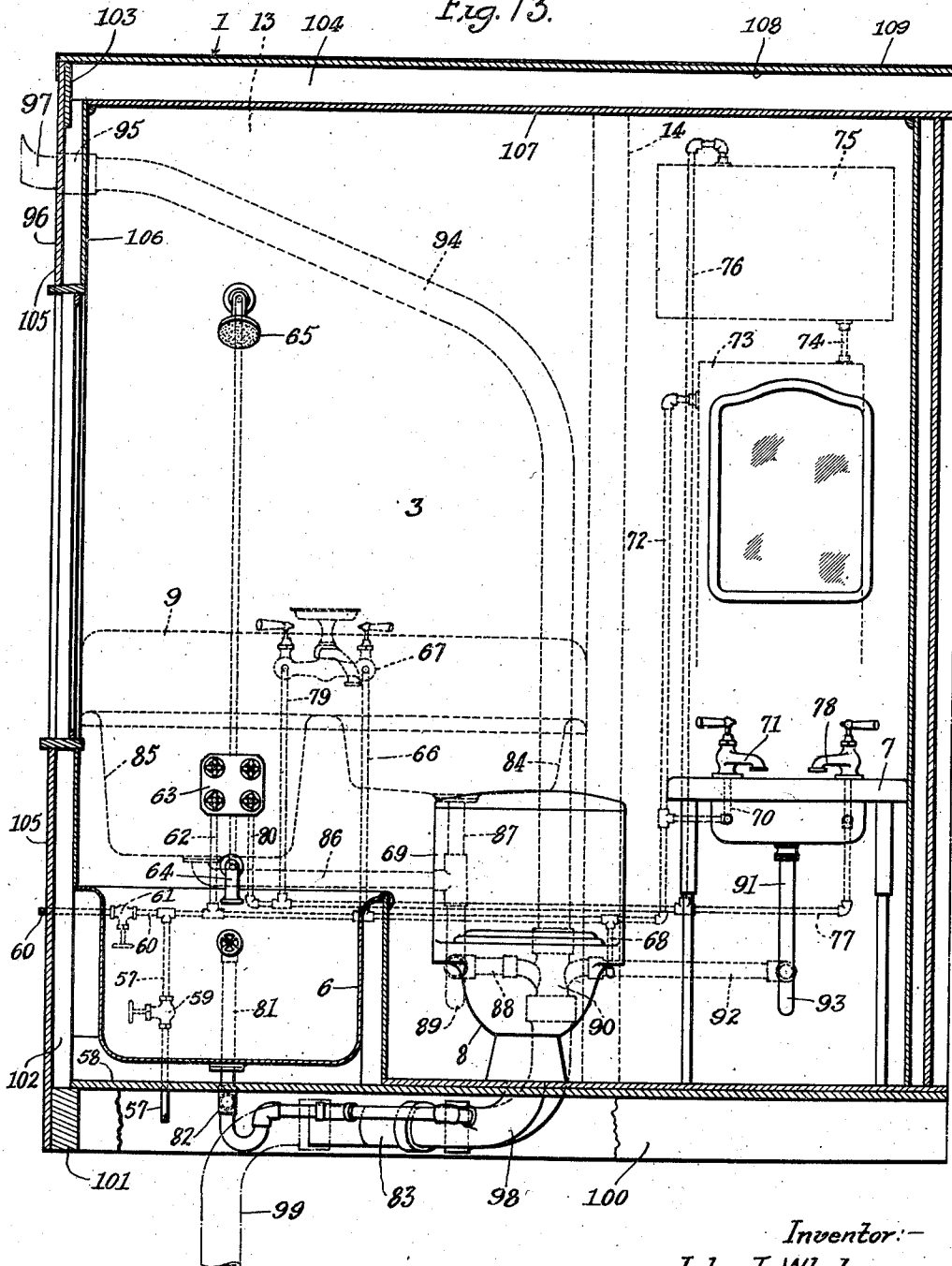
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MOBILE BUILDING

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Fig. 13.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,154,142

## MOBILE BUILDING

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Application July 8, 1937, Serial No. 152,622  
Renewed February 28, 1939

## 1 Claim. (Cl. 20-1)

This invention relates to building construction, and more particularly to the construction of mobile buildings. More specifically, the invention relates to a house, or other building, comprising one or more self-contained, mobile, prefabricated building units secured together in cooperative relation.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a dwelling or a building which is of high quality material and workmanship and yet which may be constructed and sold at a reasonably low price. The above object may be achieved by constructing and erecting self-contained building units at a factory upon a production basis and then transporting said units in their assembled and complete form to a selected site to be there arranged or secured together. The construction of the building units at a factory upon a production basis eliminates the losses which normally occur in contract work resulting from the lack of planned coordination of the craftsmen of the various building trades, and the waste of materials which occurs through a failure to pre-plan the use of the same so as to reduce waste to a minimum. The descriptive term "assembled and complete form" used above is intended to convey the idea that the building units are finished and complete in substantially every respect. That is to say, the units are completely finished exteriorly and interiorly as by papering or painting and decorating, and contain all of the necessary lighting fixtures, plumbing fixtures and heating equipment.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mobile dwelling house or other building including a plurality of elongated prefabricated building units arranged and constructed so that they may be assembled or secured together in any one of several possible ways or in different relative positions to form a complete building or dwelling house. One advantage of the above is that the prefabricated building units can be assembled or secured together to form a series of buildings of different shapes, said shapes being such as to adapt said buildings for use on various and odd-shaped lots. Another advantage of the above is that the prefabricated building units may be relatively arranged with respect to each other to form a house or building that affords any desired exposure.

Another object of the invention is to provide a plurality of substantially non-similar or unlike prefabricated building units which may respectively be considered as standard and which units, notwithstanding their standardization, are mu-

tually cooperative and afford, by simply arranging or disposing one unit in various positions relatively to the other unit, the creation of a plurality of different styles of dwelling houses, or other buildings.

Another object of the invention is to provide a plurality of self-contained, transportable, prefabricated building units which can be secured together in a common horizontal plane in any one of several possible ways to form a one-story dwelling house, or other building.

Another object of the invention is to provide a plurality of completely equipped prefabricated mobile building units which can be arranged in superposed relation in any one of several possible ways to form a multi-story dwelling house, or other building.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mobile building or dwelling house consisting of building units that may be prefabricated at a factory and readily and inexpensively transported from said factory to the site upon which they are to be assembled or secured together to form a complete building or dwelling house, or readily and inexpensively transported from one site to another.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a mobile building unit for use in constructing a dwelling house or other building which can be completely fabricated at a factory or plant, and which can be made according to such dimensions as comply with various State trucking regulations so that the unit may be transported in fully assembled and equipped condition over roads by suitable trailers. By way of illustration, certain dimensions are herewith given, but it will be understood that these may be altered to meet any variations in existing or newly drawn trucking regulations and to comply with any future changes in said regulations. It has been found that two elongated building units each having a length of approximately twenty-six feet and a width of approximately eight to ten feet provide adequate and comfortable housing facilities for the average size family. The height of the respective building units is preferably made such that the vertical distance from the floor of the units to the ceiling thereof is approximately eight to ten feet.

A further object of the invention is to provide a mobile house or building comprising a plurality of complete self-contained building units which can be arranged or secured together in cooperative relation with each other in any one of several possible relative positions with a mini-

mun of effort, the union of said building units preferably taking place when one or both of said units rest upon the ground as a foundation, or rest upon a pre-formed foundation such as one of concrete, masonry, wood, etc.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a mobile dwelling house including self-contained building units equipped with fixtures, such as plumbing fixtures and lighting fixtures, and having means connected with said fixtures and extending to the exterior of the units for connection to sewer, water, and electric service lines. The above object of the invention is accomplished by constructing one of the units so that it contains a bathroom and kitchen and all of the plumbing equipment therefor, such as, a bathtub, shower, lavatory, toilet, and kitchen-sink. The bathroom and kitchen are preferably arranged adjacent each other so that the piping for the various plumbing fixtures may be located in a pipe-well or a space between the adjacent walls of said rooms. The piping for the plumbing fixtures embodies parts that extend below the sub-flooring of the unit so that they can be readily and conveniently connected to the water service line and sewer at the site. In addition, each of the building units is equipped with wiring, lighting fixtures and advantageously located light switches, wall outlets, etc. Furthermore, each of the units is preferably wired so that the circuits for the various lights, switches, and outlets of the particular unit terminate in a common distributing junction box. Each of the units also has an auxiliary junction box connected in parallel with its distributing junction box. All of the junction boxes are located at predetermined relative positions in the respective units and are accessible from the exterior of the units so that service connections from a power line to any particular desired junction box may be readily made, and the terminals of one junction box of one unit may be connected to a junction box of the other unit so that the circuits of the respective units can be fed through a single service connection.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a self-contained building unit equipped with plumbing fixtures, and which fixtures have extensions for service connections extending to the exterior of the unit, but which extensions are so arranged that they are substantially protected from damage during transit by the structure of the unit itself.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a dwelling house or other building comprising a plurality of building units constructed and arranged so that they are substantially rigid and can stand the strain and jarring incidental to handling and transporting such units from a factory to a selected site.

Other objects and advantages, in addition to those particularly specified above, will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic isometric view showing the floor plan of a dwelling house consisting of two non-similar or unlike building units arranged side-by-side;

Figure 2 is an isometric view showing the exterior appearance of one style of dwelling house, or other building, comprising units arranged side-by-side as denoted in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic isometric view showing a floor plan of another style of dwelling house comprising the same units shown in Fig-

ure 1 but with the units arranged at right angles to each other;

Figure 4 is an isometric view showing the outer appearance of a building or a dwelling house comprising units arranged in the relative position shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic isometric view showing the floor plan of the building units shown in Figure 1 but with the same arranged in superposed relationship to form another style of dwelling house;

Figure 6 is an isometric view showing the exterior appearance of a dwelling house or a building consisting of two units arranged in superposed relationship as indicated in Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 5 but showing the floor plans of the two building units superposed in a relatively different position from that shown in Figure 5 to effect still another style of dwelling house;

Figure 8 is an isometric view of a building or a dwelling house with building units superposed in the manner signified in Figure 7;

Figure 9 is an isometric view showing the outer appearance of a further style of dwelling house or building comprising two building units arranged in parallel superposed relationship;

Figure 10 is an isometric view of still another possible arrangement of the building units in superposed relationship and at an angle with respect to each other;

Figure 11 is a diagrammatic perspective view showing a winding stairway that may be used to gain access to the second-story of a building or a dwelling house in which the units are arranged in superposed relationship, as in Figure 10, for example;

Figure 12 is a diagrammatic view showing one possible way of connecting the various electrical fixtures of the units to a common distributing junction box, the connection of the distributing junction boxes to the auxiliary junction boxes, and the manner in which the service lines may be connected to the junction box of one unit, and current fed from said unit to another unit when said units are arranged side-by-side, as in Figure 1; and

Figure 13 is a sectional view taken on the line 13-13 of Figure 1 showing the plumbing fixtures and piping in detail, and particularly the pipe for connection to the water service line and the soil pipe for connection to the sewer.

Referring particularly to Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, one form of building is shown which comprises two separate, elongated, prefabricated building units arranged side-by-side in a common horizontal plane and generally indicated by the reference numerals 1 and 2, respectively. When these building units are employed to construct a dwelling house, one of the units preferably contains a bathroom and kitchen and all of the plumbing fixtures customarily found in bathrooms and kitchens; and the other unit preferably contains one or more bedrooms. However, when the building units are intended to be employed for constructing a factory or industrial building, it will be obvious that the kitchen and bathroom fixtures will be omitted and the plan of the present partitions changed to meet the requirements of any specification.

For illustrative purposes, the building unit 1 is shown as containing the essential plumbing fixtures. This unit comprises a bathroom 3, a kitchen 4, and a room 5 which may serve as a dining room and/or living room. The bathroom 3 con-

tains a conventional bathtub 6, lavatory 7 and toilet 8. The kitchen 4 contains a fixture 9 that is in the form of a conventional combination sink and tray. The fixture 9 is preferably mounted upon the wall of the kitchen adjacent to the bathroom so that all of the plumbing and piping may be concentrated in one portion of the unit 1. The kitchen 4 may also contain a mechanical refrigerator 10, an electric stove 11, and a cabinet 12 arranged between the refrigerator and stove.

A pipe-well 13 is formed between the adjacent walls of the bathroom 3 and kitchen 4 and is arranged to receive the piping for the kitchen-sink, shower, vent, etc. A space 14, designed to receive an apparatus for heating and air conditioning the building units is also located between the bathroom and kitchen as will be described more fully hereinafter. The heating unit is preferably in the form of an electric heater of sufficient capacity to heat and air condition both units. As an alternative arrangement, separate relatively small electric heaters and air conditioners may be installed in the individual rooms. It will be understood, of course, that gas or oil heating means may be substituted for the preferred electric heating means.

A hallway 15 extends longitudinally of the unit 1 for the full length of the kitchen 3 and bathroom 4, and merges into the dining and/or living room 5. A doorway or opening 16 is formed in one end wall of the unit 1 at one end of said hallway and constitutes an end-entrance to said unit. A second opening or doorway 17 is formed in one side wall of unit 1 near the opposite extremity of said hallway and provides a passageway from unit 1 to unit 2. A third doorway 18 is formed in the opposite side wall of unit 1 and provides an entrance to the dining and/or living room 5 from the outside. The bathroom, kitchen and living and/or dining room have suitable windows for light and ventilation and these are indicated in the conventional manner and will not be described in detail.

The building unit 2 preferably comprises two rooms 19 and 20, respectively, which may serve as bedrooms. However, in the event that the room 5 is used exclusively as a dining room, one of the rooms 19 or 20 may be used as a living room. The unit 2 has an opening 21 in the form of a doorway and when the units 1 and 2 are arranged side-by-side, as shown in Figure 1, this opening communicates with the opening or doorway 17 of unit 1 to provide a through passage from unit 1 to unit 2. The doorways 16, 17 and 21 are located in predetermined positions so that they enable assembly of the units 1 and 2 in several different relative positions and still provide means for gaining ingress and egress from the outside to unit 1 and from unit 1 to unit 2. Partitions separate the rooms 19 and 20 and form closets 19<sup>a</sup> and 20<sup>a</sup> opening into said rooms, respectively. The rooms 19 and 20 are further provided with suitable windows for light and ventilation purposes. These windows are conventionally indicated and, therefore, need not be described in detail. When the units 1 and 2 are arranged side-by-side, as indicated in Figures 1 and 2, entrance to the building or dwelling may be had through either of the doorways 16 or 18. This will be especially clear from Figure 2.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate a building in which the unit 2 is arranged in a plane common to the unit 1, but substantially perpendicular or at right angles thereto to form a substantially L-shaped structure. Such structure is obviously well suited

for location upon a triangular plot of ground. With the units arranged as described, it will be clear from Figure 3, that the doorway or opening 16 of unit 1 and the doorway or opening 21 of unit 2 are placed in cooperative alignment so as to provide passage means between the units 1 and 2. Entrance to such building from the exterior may be attained through either of the doorways 17 or 18.

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the building units 1 and 2 with the unit 2 superposed upon one end of the unit 1 and at substantially right angles thereto to form a multi-story building. In this style of structure, the doorway 21 of the unit 2 is arranged above and offset to the left of the doorway 16 of unit 1. Access to unit 2 from unit 1 may be gained through a winding stairway generally similar to the stairway 24 illustrated in Figure 11, but which stairway winds to the right and is contained in a casing 25. The casing 25 is preferably of a height substantially equal to the combined height of units 1 and 2.

As will be clear from Figure 6, the unit 2 overhangs the unit 1 at its opposite ends, and the overhanging portions 26 and 27 of said unit rest upon and are supported by columns 28 and 29, respectively. The overhanging portions 26 and 27, and particularly the overhanging portion 27, provide shade and the portions of the ground directly therebelow may be finished to provide suitable veranda floors, 26<sup>a</sup> and 27<sup>a</sup>, respectively.

In Figures 7 and 8, the units 1 and 2 are shown arranged in superposed relation similar to Figures 5 and 6, but with the unit 2 shifted relatively to the unit 1 so that the opening 21 of unit 2 is offset to the right of the doorway 16 of unit 1, instead of to the left. This arrangement provides an overhanging portion 31 of greater extent than the overhang 27 and the unit 2 requires support by only one set of columns 30 as distinguished from the two sets of columns 28 and 29 required when the arrangement of Figures 5 and 6 is employed. Here again, the surface below the overhanging portion 31 may be finished to provide a suitable porch area 31<sup>a</sup>. In this arrangement, access to unit 2 from unit 1 may be gained by a winding stairway such as shown in Figure 11 in which the steps 24 wind to the left. Access to the building proper may be gained through the doorways 17 and 18 of the unit 1, as will be apparent from Figure 7.

Figure 9 illustrates the units 1 and 2 arranged in parallel superposed relationship, with the doorway 21 of the unit 2 arranged above and offset to the right of the doorway 17 of the unit 1. A winding stairway, such as disclosed in Figure 11, may be positioned against the units 1 and 2, as indicated in dot and dash lines, to provide means for gaining access to unit 2 from unit 1. When the units are arranged as illustrated, entrance to the building may be attained through the doorways 16 and 18 of unit 1. A structure having the foregoing arrangement of units is peculiarly adapted for location upon a long relatively narrow plot of ground.

Figure 10 illustrates still another style of building in which the unit 2 is superposed above the unit 1 and is arranged at right angles thereto substantially medially of the unit 1. With the units arranged as illustrated, the unit 2 may be entered by means of a winding stairway similar to that shown in Figure 11, providing access to the doorway 21 of unit 2. By reason of this arrangement, it will be clear that separate entrances are provided for the respective units, the lower unit



1 may be entered through either of doorways 16, 17 or 18, and the upper unit 2 may be entered directly from the outside by means of the winding stairway described, without entering or passing through the lower unit 1. As shown in Figure 10, a substantial portion 34 of the unit 2 overhangs the unit 1 and the overhanging portion 34 is supported by columns 35. Here too, the overhung area of the ground may be finished to provide a suitable porch surface 36.

In Figures 1, 3, 5 and 7 the location of the electric lights, switches, and outlet plugs has been diagrammatically indicated. The dotted lines extending from the light symbols to the walls indicate the location of the switches which control the respective lights. The electric fixtures are diagrammatically illustrated to a larger scale in Figure 12 together with a wiring diagram showing how the elements may be wired together to provide complete independent electric circuits in each of the building units, and how the circuits of the respective units may be connected together when the units are secured together to form a complete house. In said view, conventional symbols have been employed to indicate the lights, switches, outlets and junction boxes and since the circuits can be readily understood by persons familiar with the art, a detailed description thereof is deemed unnecessary.

In the preferred form of construction, a junction box 37 is located above the doorway or opening 16 of unit 1 as shown in Figure 2, for example, and this box is arranged so that access thereto may be gained from the exterior of the building for connecting the same to the service power line. A second junction box 38 is located in the unit 1 above the doorway 17 as illustrated in Figure 4, for example. This box is arranged so that it is also accessible from the outside and may serve as an alternative lead-in box for the service power line.

The unit 2 is also provided with two junction boxes 39 and 40, respectively, the former being arranged above, and the latter arranged below, the doorway 21. The junction boxes 38 and 40 of the units 1 and 2, respectively, may be considered as distributing junction boxes inasmuch as the wiring of the respective building units is connected to the terminals of these boxes. The junction boxes 37 and 39 of the units 1 and 2, respectively, may, on the other hand, be considered as auxiliary junction boxes since they are connected in parallel with the first mentioned junction boxes for a purpose set out hereinafter. The distributing junction box 38 and the auxiliary junction box 37 of the unit 1 are connected in parallel by wires 43 and 43<sup>a</sup>. The distributing junction box 40 and the auxiliary junction box 39 of the unit 2 are connected in parallel by wires 44 and 44<sup>a</sup>.

By reference to Figure 9, the relative location of the several junction boxes 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the units 1 and 2 will be apparent. The object of arranging the junction boxes as above described is to provide means for conveniently connecting the wiring circuits of the respective units together. In some instances this may be done prior to securing the units themselves together. Thus, it will be clear that when the building units 1 and 2 are arranged side-by-side as shown in Figure 1, the distributing junction box 38 of unit 1 will be disposed opposite to the auxiliary junction box 39 of the unit 2 so that in order to connect the circuits of the respective units together it is only necessary to run wires

41 and 42 from one junction box to the other. This is preferably done before the units are secured together. When the units are arranged as specified, a service connection to the power lines is preferably made by wires 45 and 46 connected to the terminals of the auxiliary junction box 37 of unit 1.

When the units are arranged as shown in Figure 4, the power service connection may be made to the junction box 38 above the doorway 17 of unit 1, and the junction box 37 above the doorway 16 of unit 1 may be connected by wires 47 and 48 to the junction box 39 of unit 2 above the doorway 21.

With the relative arrangement of units shown in Figures 6 and 8, the electrical connection from unit 1 to unit 2 may be made from the junction box 37 of unit 1 to the junction box 40 of unit 2 by wires 49 and 50. It will be understood that in such case the service connection from the power lines will be made with the junction box 38, of unit 1. However, the junction box 39 of unit 2 may obviously be used in lieu of the box 38, if preferred.

When the units are arranged in superposed relation, as shown in Figures 9 and 10, the service connection is brought into the junction box 37 of unit 1, and the junction boxes 38 and 40 of the respective units are connected together by wires 51 and 52. However, it is clear that the service connection may be made with the junction box 39 in lieu of the box 37 if desired.

It will be apparent from the above, that the location of the several junction boxes is in harmony with the design of the building units 1 and 2 in that it contributes to the great flexibility of arrangement of the building units and at the same time affords highly convenient outside means for connecting the wiring circuits of the respective units together so that they may be fed from a common service line.

Figure 13 illustrates the details of the piping and plumbing fixtures of unit 1 and clearly brings out the neatness and the compactness thereof which attributes to the novelty of the invention. In said figure, a cold water pipe is generally indicated by the numeral 57 and is shown projecting below a sub-floor 58 so that it can be easily connected to a water service line at the site upon which the building is located. The pipe 57 includes a shut-off valve 59 and is connected to a branch pipe 60 having a valve 61. The branch pipe 60 extends to the exterior of the building unit and provides a connection for a garden faucet (not shown). The pipe 57 is also connected by a pipe 62 to the cold water side of a control valve 63 for a tub spout 64 and a shower head 65. A suitable pipe 66 connects the cold water line 57 with a mixing valve 67 carried by the combination sink and tray fixture 8. Said cold water line is also connected by suitable piping 68 to a toilet tank 69, and is further connected by suitable piping 70 to one valve 71 of the lavatory 7. The cold water line 57 is also extended by means of a pipe 72 to the heater 73 which, as has been previously stated, may be of the electric type. The purpose of connecting the cold water line to the heater 73 is so that the heater may be utilized to provide hot water for household purposes. The heated water passes from the heater 73 through a pipe 74 to a hot water storage tank 75.

A hot water line 76 extends downwardly from the hot water storage tank 75 and is connected by piping 77 to the other valve 78 of the lavatory 7.

fixture 7. The hot water line 76 is further connected by means of a pipe 79 with the other side of the mixing valve 67 of the kitchen sink fixture 9. Still another pipe 80 connects the hot water line 76 with the control valve 63 so as to admit hot water into the tub spout 64 or shower head 65.

The bathtub 6 is provided with a conventional overflow pipe 81 which is connected to a drain pipe 82 of the bathtub proper, and the drain 82 in turn is connected with a soil pipe 83.

The kitchen fixture 9 comprises a sink portion 84 and a relatively deep laundry tub portion 85. The tub 85 drains into a pipe 86, and the sink 84 drains into a pipe 87. The pipes 86 and 87 are connected by suitable piping 88 including a trap 89 to a drain fitting 90.

The lavatory 7 has a drain pipe 91 connected by suitable piping 92, including a drain trap 93, to the drain fitting 90. A vent pipe 94 extends upwardly from said fitting and across the pipe well 13 and terminates in an enlarged portion 95 which is flush with the exterior surface 96 of the unit 1. This vent pipe may be connected to a suitable extension pipe 97 so as to extend the same to any desired height or in any desired direction.

The toilet 8 is connected by means of a fitting 98 to the soil pipe 83, and said soil pipe may be connected at the site with a sewer by any suitable piping 99, a portion of which is indicated by dot and dash lines in Figure 13. The piping for the vent and various water lines is preferably formed from sections of copper tubing and the fittings, such as elbows, T's, etc., are made of line material to achieve a permanent installation.

It will be clear from Figure 13, that the soil pipe 83 does not extend below the floor joist 100. The object of this is to keep the piping above the base portion of the unit so that there will be no projecting pipes which can possibly interfere with the handling and shipping of the unit and which might accidentally be broken during such handling or while in transit. Attention is also invited to the fact that the pipe 87, which is to be connected to the cold water service line at the site, also terminates above the bottom edge of the joist 100.

In order to make the building units more rigid and substantial as a whole so that they can stand considerable handling while being loaded and unloaded from a vehicle and a great deal of jarring while being transported, the joists 100 are connected to a sill 101 at the longitudinal sides of the units. A series of studs 102 project upwardly from the sills 101 and form the framework for the side walls of the unit. The upper end of the studs 102 may be secured to a plate 103, which in turn is secured to roof rafters 104. The exterior of the units may be formed by sheets of fairly heavy plywood 105 which are secured to the studs 102 and sills 101 by nailing or in any other convenient manner. The sheets 105 may be weatherproofed by any weatherproofing compound or paint, or may be covered by a protective sheath of copper, or other metal. The interior

wall surface may comprise relatively thin sheets of plywood 106 nailed or otherwise secured to the studs 102. The space between the inner and outer sheets of plywood 105 and 106 may be filled with suitable insulating material (not shown). The ceiling of the units may be formed by sheets of plywood 107 of a thickness substantially similar to that of the inner side wall sheets 106. These are secured to the under side of the rafters 104. The roof of the units may be formed by fairly thick sheets of plywood 108 fastened to the top side of the rafters 104. The sheets 108 may be protected from the weather by a layer of protective material 109 which may be in the form of canvas that has been water-proofed or painted inasmuch as such material provides an adequate although cheap construction, or the same may be protected by a composition, or metal, covering of any suitable nature.

While no particular manner of securing the building units 1 and 2 together has been shown in the drawings, it will be understood that said units may be secured together by any one of a great number of obvious mechanical expedients. For example, when the units 1 and 2 are arranged side-by-side, as shown in Figure 1, the adjacent sills of the units may be secured together by bolts passing through the same. Moreover, the abutting edges of said units may be covered by strips of metal, wood, or other suitable material secured to the exterior of the roof and side walls to thus provide additional means for fastening the units together. When the units are arranged in superposed relationship, some suitable securing means may be used to prevent relative displacement of the units although, due to the weight of unit 2 and the winding stair casing 25 which is secured to both units, such means is not considered necessary. However, if a fastening means is desired, the same may be in the form of strips of angle iron arranged so that one flange thereof is secured to an overhanging portion of unit 2 and the other flange is secured to a side wall of unit 1.

While various embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described herein, it will be understood that numerous changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A portable building comprising a pair of prefabricated building units arranged and constructed so that they may be assembled in any one of a plurality of relative positions in superposed relation, one of said units having a doorway formed in at least one end wall thereof and a second doorway formed in at least one side wall thereof, the other of said units having a doorway formed in at least one side wall thereof, said units, when superposed, being disposed so that the doorway of one unit is vertically offset relatively to a doorway of the other unit, and a stairway unit exterior of said superposed building units affording access from one unit to the other through said offset doorways.

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