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2,407,004

SECTIONAL BUILDING

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1

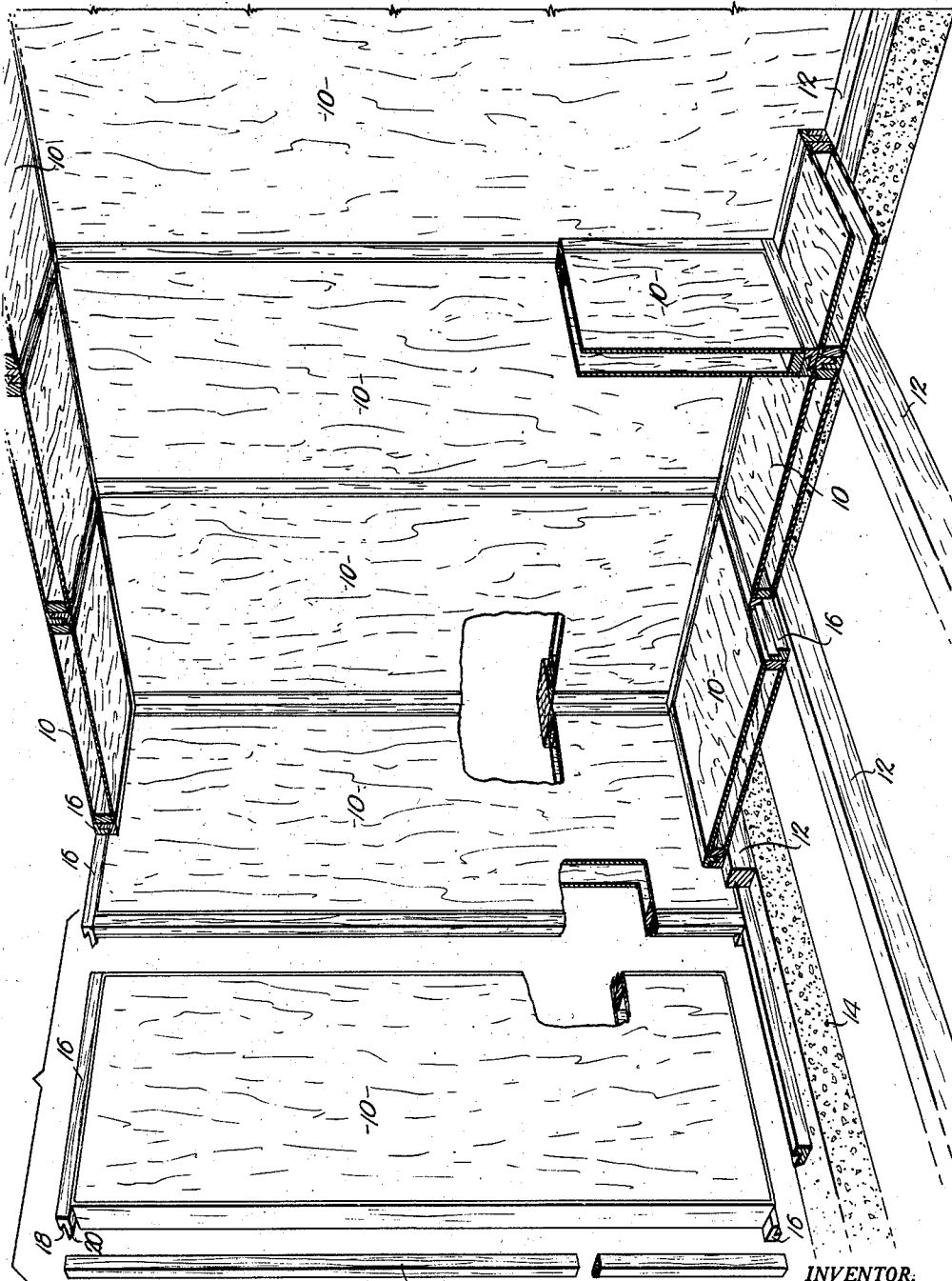


Fig. 1.

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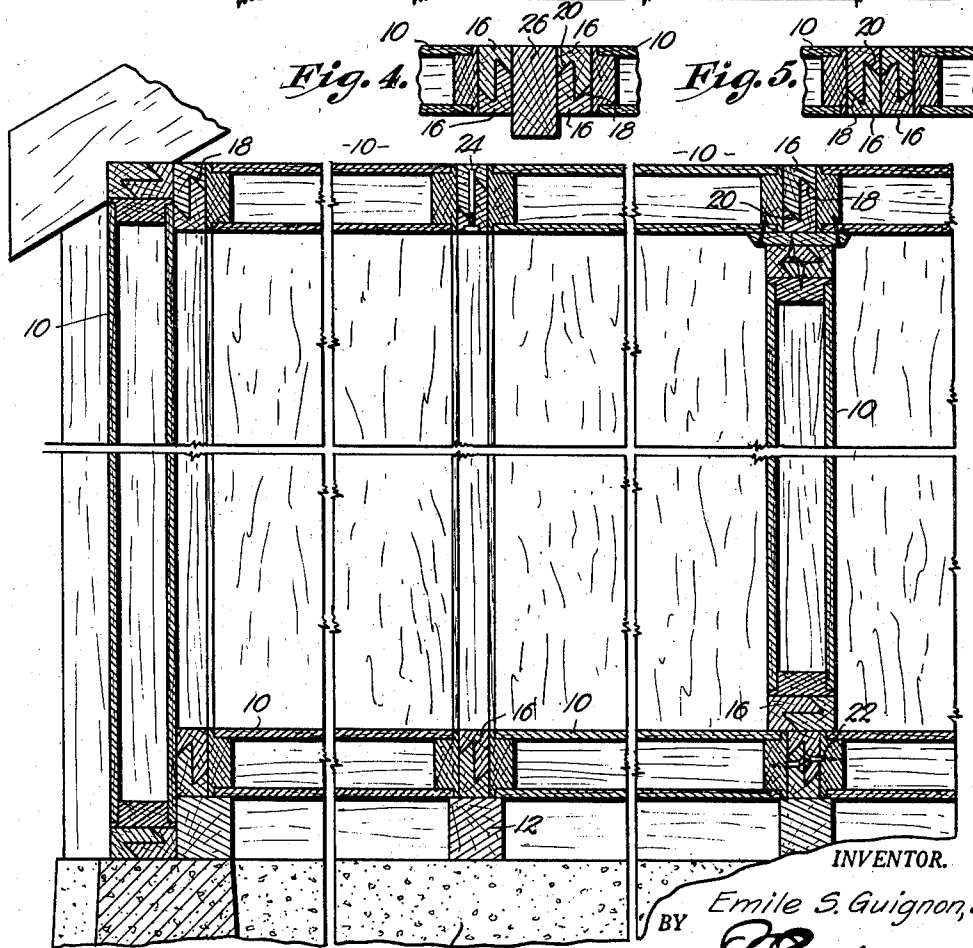
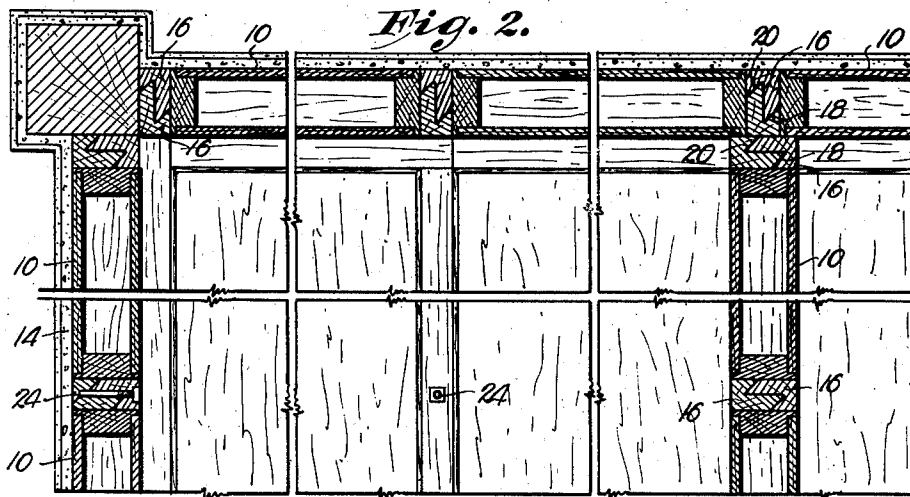
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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2,407,004

SECTIONAL BUILDING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 20-4)

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This invention relates to sectional buildings of the character employing a number of flat units arranged in edge-to-edge relation to establish a wall, floor, ceiling, or the like, and the primary aim is to provide such a building wherein the said units are held together by at least one interlocking strip, the character of which permits employment in several positions and attachment to various parts of the building structure.

One of the important aims of the instant invention is the provision of an interlocking strip for portable building units, the contour whereof insures that the interlocked units will not move laterally nor be displaced by forces tending to pull apart the units or structural elements with which the novel locking strip is associated.

This invention has for a yet further object to provide in a sectional building a number of units between which is disposed a pair of locking strips, each having inclined faces adapted to preclude movement of the associated units, and formed to be attached to the edges of the units in a manner permitting the employment of the same in any position.

A yet further aim of the instant invention is the provision of an interlocking strip for units of sectional buildings, which strip is easily attached to the edges of the units and is provided with a series of faces interlockable with like strips progressively as the construction of the building progresses.

Minor objects of the invention will appear during the course of the following specification, referring to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective fragmentary view of a sectional building illustrating a series of units assembled in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view through adjacent side walls of a sectional building, having parts constructed to embody the invention.

Fig. 3 is a vertical fragmentary condensed sectional view through a sectional building showing the use of interlocking strips.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view through a supporting structural member, illustrating the manner in which interlocking strips may be applied to said member and to the adjacent building units for purpose of maintaining the same in assembled relation; and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view illustrating the manner in which the interlocking strips may serve as a stress-carrying structural member, such as a studding or joist.

It is desirable in constructing sectional build-

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ings to use a number of identical units to form closed walls, floors or ceilings, and to join these units together and to the supporting framework by interchangeable, interlockable, cooperating strips of material, all identical in configuration yet usable in a number of different positions. Accordingly, therefore, the sectional building comprises a group of units, broadly designated by the numeral 10, some of which are disposed vertically to create walls of the building while others are interlocked by the hereinafter described strips to establish ceilings or floors.

Floor joists 12 on foundation 14 supports panels 10 comprising the floor of the building, and when units 10 are interlocked through the employment of the strips, no attachment to joists 12 need take place.

The vertical panels 10 form the walls to which panels 10 forming the ceiling are attached.

Interlocking strips 16 are all identical in cross sectional configuration, and each presents a substantially L-shaped body having inclined faces 18 and 20 of sufficient angularity to preclude accidental pulling apart of adjacent panels 10. The multiplicity of ways in which interlocking strips 16 may be used are shown in the drawings, and when panels 10 are to be held together in edge-to-edge relation, a strip 16 is attached to the proximal edges of the panels through a suitable medium, such as screws or glue. Fig. 3 illustrates at 22 the manner in placing screws to hold strips 16 in place prior to their being interlocked. Units 10 forming the ceiling portion of the condensed structure shown in Fig. 3, are secured against lateral displacement by bolts 24, the use of which is optional.

Where a large expense is negotiated, it has been found that strip 16 plus a number of cross bolts 24, will obviate the necessity of supports other than the units themselves, especially where they are firmly hung upon vertical panels 10 forming the side walls of the structure through strips 16 in the manner illustrated in Fig. 3.

If ceiling or floor joists are to be used, then one of the strips 16 may be mounted on the side of the joist to dispose the upper plane of the adjacent unit 10 in the same plane as the top of the floor joist. This principle is followed in mounting panels 10 between studding 26, as illustrated in Fig. 4. Where a unit 10 is mounted between studding 26, strips 16 are as illustrated and permit outward movement of panels 10 when a portion of the wall is to be removed to insert a window or door frame.

Strips 16 are interchangeable and no rights nor

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lefts are needed. If the strips are to be used as a bearing member, capable of carrying a load, then two strips 16 are arranged in back-to-back relation, as shown in Fig. 5, and the mating strips 16 on panels 10 are shifted to position with the panel upon which they are mounted—thus, two strips may be combined to form rafters, joists, or studding.

From the foregoing, it will be clear to one skilled in the art that merely a number of interlocked strips 16 and a number of panels 10 are necessary to set up a portable sectional building, and while a number of ways of employing strips 16 have been illustrated and described, it is understood that additional ways of disposing the strip may be employed, all to indicate the wide advantages arising from structure made in accordance with the spirit of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. In a sectional building of the character described, a plurality of units arranged in edge-to-edge relation to form a wall or the like, an interlocking strip between the proximal edges of the units, said strip comprising a pair of mating members respectively secured to an adjoining pair of units, each of said members being L-shaped in cross section and having a plurality of

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inclined faces directed toward the unit to which it is secured for interlocking engagement with the faces of the other member to produce a strip having a combined thickness equal to the thickest portion of either member of said pair and equal to the distance between the proximal units, the width of the combined mating members being the same as the thickness of said units, each mating member having an exposed side and a side against a unit, said sides being planar and perpendicular to each other.

2. In a sectional building of the character described, a plurality of units, having opposed spaced apart planar parallel faces, and arranged to form a wall or the like; and a pair of L-shaped mating locking strips secured to the opposed planar faces respectively of proximal units, each of said locking strips having a leg shorter than the width of the unit to which it is secured, a leg equal in width to the distance between said units, and transversely inclined faces formed along the edge of the first mentioned leg and along the inner side of the last mentioned leg, said inclined faces being substantially parallel with each other whereby to form a Z-shaped joint between the building units, the outer faces of said legs being flat and perpendicular to each other.

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