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3,034,208

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION METHOD

Filed Oct. 22, 1959

Fig. 1.

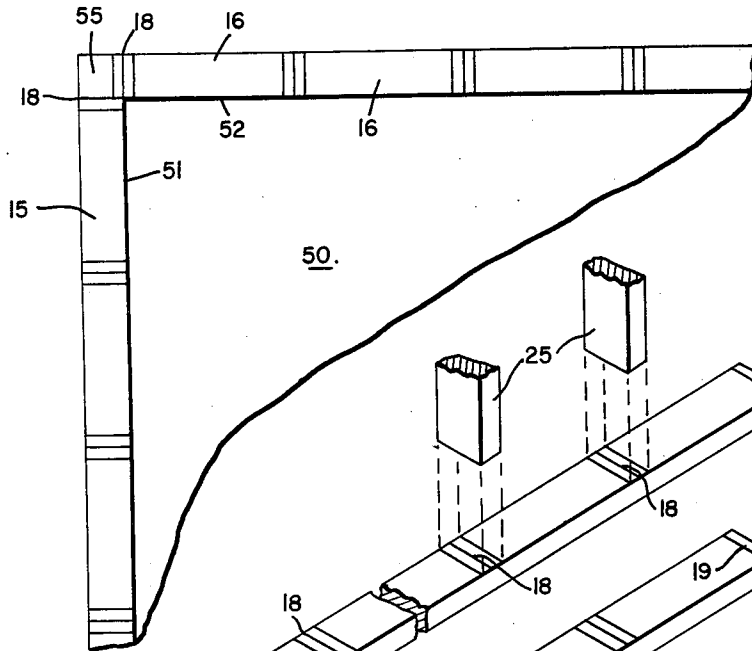


Fig. 2.

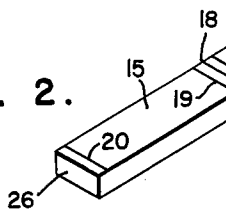


Fig. 3.

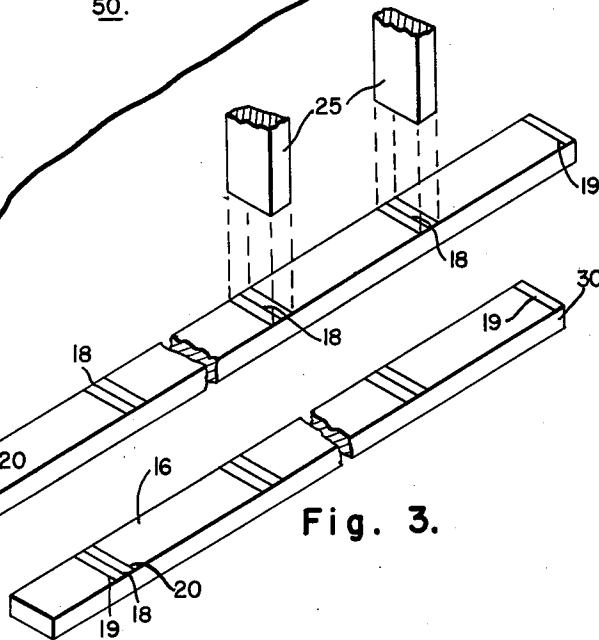
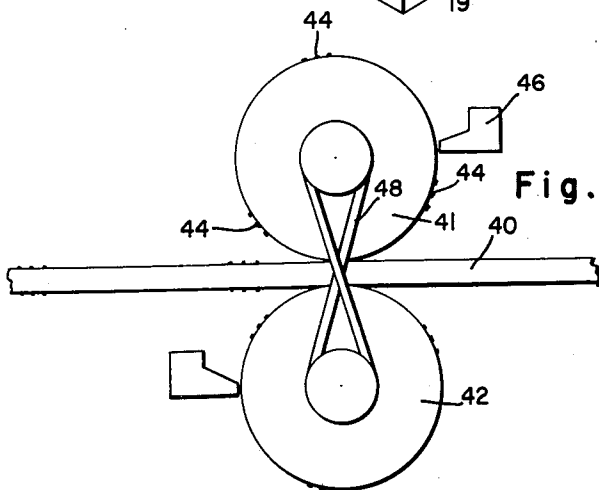


Fig. 4.



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3,034,208

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION METHOD

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1 Claim. (Cl. 29—407)

This invention relates to a method of forming the bottom and/or top plates of building structures.

In the conventional wooden frame type building bottom plates are installed on the sub-floor which form the base into which the studs are attached to form the outside and inside walls of the structure.

In the conventional building techniques two-by-four plate stock of fir, pine or other such woods are laid out in position demarcating the inner and outer walls of the building. The boards are then marked by using a carpenter's square to provide the stud markings. This operation in a conventional three bedroom home can occupy as much as one complete man day.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a method of establishing the markings for the studs which will effect a very substantial savings in construction time.

Another object of this invention is to provide a method of bottom plate layout which includes the steps of pre-marking plate stock with marks indicative of outer and center stud locations and thereafter installing the pre-marked plates at their proper location by having the end center markers of a start corner in end abutment.

A further object of this invention is to provide a method of building construction incorporating the marking of studs in such a way as to allow the studs to be applied to the plate without the necessity of marking the plates subsequent to the plates being put in their proper location.

A feature and advantage of this invention is that both the bottom and the top plates can be pre-marked and subsequently laid out in position so that the stud positions both from the top and bottom control are established.

Other objects of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following specification and referring to the accompanying drawings in which similar characters of reference represent corresponding parts in each of the several views.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a start corner showing two pre-marked plates in position forming the corner part of the building structure.

FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of pre-marked plate stock which is a multiple of four feet in length.

FIG. 3 shows a perspective view of plate stock being of dimensions other than those of multiple of four.

FIG. 4 is a schematic view showing a device for pre-marking the plate stock.

In the principal embodiment of this invention two-by-four plate stock 15 and 16 as seen in FIGS. 2 and 3 respectively are marked at sixteen inch intervals with a center marker 18, first end markers 19 and second end markers 20.

First and second end markers 19 and 20 are spaced a distance at one and five-eighths inches apart which is the average width of studs indicated at 25. Center marker 18 is positioned exactly midway between end markers 19 and 20.

The first marking on the end of the stock is thirteen-sixteenths of an inch in from end 26 of plate stock 15. The opposite end of that same plate stock has the same marking a similar distance from the opposite end. The stock material forming plate stock 15 is formed of lengths which are even multiples of four such as eight, twelve,

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sixteen and twenty feet in length. This marking allows for a full sixteen inch spacing between center lines and the similar spacing between the respective end markings.

Plate stock 16 formed of dimensions other than even multiples of four are provided with one end, as indicated at 30, having a first marking thirteen-sixteenths of an inch from the end and the opposite end has a random of length beyond the last three markings 19, 18 and 20.

The markings may be made by the device as seen in FIG. 4 in which an unmarked plate stock 40 is fed between two stacked rollers 41 and 42. The rollers are provided with printing faces 44 and an inking device 46 so that when the plate stock is run through the printing or embossing device the marking will be imprinted into both sides of plate 40. The two rollers are synchronized by a belt 48 so that they will rotate simultaneously so that the markings on both sides of the stock will be identical in placement.

In order to construct structure according to the method of this invention first plate 16 is aligned on the corner end of sub-floor 50 with first center marking 18 in axial alignment with the inside edge 51 of plate 15. The end of plate 15 is arranged to abut the inside edge 52 of plate 16. In this condition the two corner center markings 18 are in end abutment in the corner. Thus the remaining markers will depict the positions for studs 25.

Subsequently the studs are place in place with a stud cornering being placed in the corner area on the outside of marker 18 at the corner as indicated at 55 and the first studs are placed with their edges on center lines 18 in the corner 55. The remaining studs are placed in position with the edges of the studs abutting lines 19 and 20 respectively. The opposite ends of the plate lines are thereafter cut off to length with each subsequent abutting corner being set in place in the same position as stud 15.

It is noted that the markings may be imprinted with ink or may be inscribed.

The advantage of this method of pre-marking and laying the plates facilitates the laying of the plates in approximately the same time as would be required for unmarked plates. However, after being laid the plates need no further processing in order to position the studs at the proper location.

Although the invention has been primarily described in relation to the laying out and positioning of the bottom plates it is believed apparent that the top plates can be similarly aligned simply by aligning two plates in each position with the markings in parallel registration. Thereafter one of the plates can be used for the top plate and the other for the bottom plate thus facilitating the vertical alignment of the studs in addition to the actual placement relative to the building structure. It is also believed apparent that the upper of the two top plates can be similarly pre-marked and aligned so as to provide a line marking which is indicative of the rafter positions.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it is understood that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the spirit of the invention as limited only by the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

In the construction of frame building structures the sequential steps of: pre-marking plate stock members with line designations indicative of stud positions; said markings including three lines indicating outside and center stud positions; positioning two said plate stock members on a corner position of the building structure with the plate stock members positioned to form the plate of the two abutting walls to be formed thereon; aligning the

first center line marking of the two plate stock members in inside end to end abutment; positioning corner studs with the innermost of the outside markings as a guide for the center positioning of the corner studs; and aligning studs with the remaining center line markings on said plate stock members with the center line marking of each of the markings being at stud centers.

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