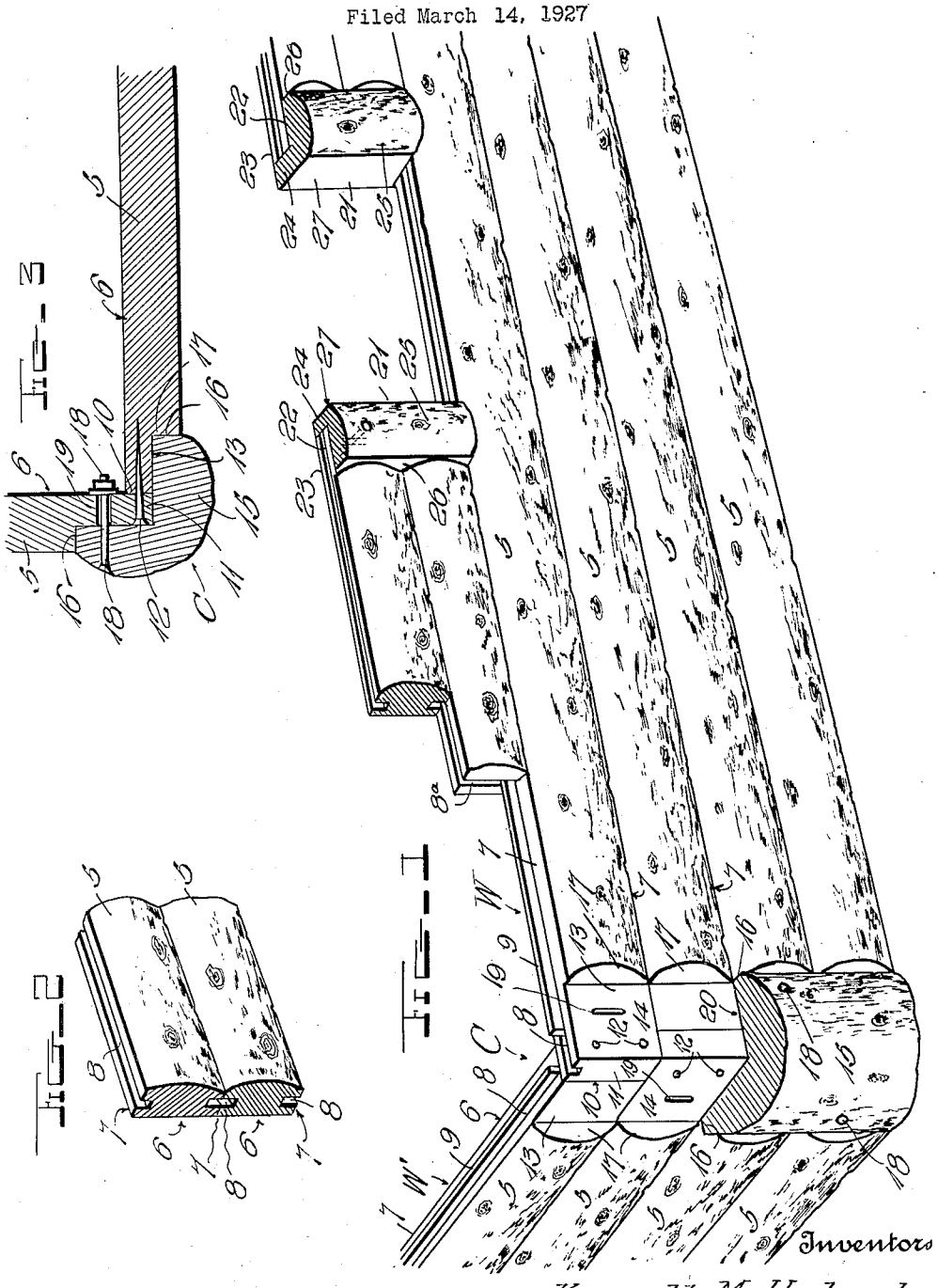
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SPLIT LOG CABIN

Filed March 14, 1927



Witness

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SPLIT-LOG CABIN.

Application filed March 14, 1927. Serial No. 175,303.

The invention relates to improvements in wooden buildings constructed in the form of log cabins, and our principal objects are to provide a new and improved construction embodying split logs so shaped and laid that the natural characteristics of the logs appear at the exterior of the cabin while the interior thereof will be smooth and well finished, and to provide means for holding the horizontally laid split logs against relative bowing and establishing weather-tight joints requiring no chinking.

Further aims are to provide a novel corner construction whereby the split logs of the numerous tiers are effectively held against lateral tilting and whereby the tiers are held in fixed relation; to make novel provision whereby the necessary door and window constructions may be produced and will possess a good appearance; to provide a construction permitting easy assembly; to provide for tight joints between the split logs even though quite an amount of settling thereof may take place, and to provide a construction which will be generally desirable and advantageous.

With the foregoing and minor objects in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, the description being supplemented by the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary perspective view partly in section showing the numerous novel features of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional perspective view showing more clearly the manner of connecting the horizontally laid split logs.

Fig. 3 is a detail horizontal sectional view through the corner construction.

In the drawings above briefly described, the preferred details of construction have been illustrated and while these details will be hereinafter specifically described, it is to be understood that the language used in claiming the invention, rather than that used in describing the same, determines the extent to which the invention is subject to variance.

W and W′ on the drawings, designate two walls meeting each other at right angles, at a corner C. These walls are formed of a plurality of split logs 5 laid horizontally in tiers, said split logs having natural characteristics at their outer sides, while their inner sides 6 are flat to present a smooth well finished interior for the building. The upper and lower edges 7 of the split logs 5 are straight and flat and are disposed at right angles to the inner sides 6, and these flat edges of the several split logs rest tightly upon each other as shown. Formed longitudinally in these edges are grooves 8, the grooves of contacting split logs being in register with each other and serving to tightly receive slip tongues 9. These tongues establish weather-tight joints between the contacting split logs without the necessity of chinking, and they also hold said split logs against relative longitudinal bowing.

Wherever it is necessary to abut the ends of any of the split logs, said ends may be formed with vertical grooves such as 8^a to receive vertical slip tongues similar to the tongues 9. At the corner C, the split logs 5 of each tier are rigidly secured to each other, effectively bracing them against lateral tilting. To so secure these ends, we prefer to employ the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 3. One end 10 of one split log of each tier is sawed in a strictly vertical manner at the corner C, and the adjacent log of the same tier, has its end 11 extended across said vertically sawed end 10 and securely spiked to the latter as indicated at 12. The extended end 11 of each tier, preferably crosses the extended end 11 of the next adjacent tier, as shown in Fig. 1, and by this construction, an unusually strong and rigid corner construction is produced.

The outer sides of the split logs 5, are cut away at the corner C, by the provision of right-angular notches 13, providing flat surfaces 14 at right angles to each other and extending from top to bottom of the walls W and W′. A corner member 15 of substantially right angular cross section is secured against these surfaces 14 and is preferably provided with straight longitudinal edges 16 abutting the outer walls 17 of the notches 13.

To secure the corner member 15 to the notched ends of the split logs 5, we prefer to employ bolts 18, and in order that said split logs may settle to any required extent with respect to said corner member, vertical slots 19 are provided for the reception of said bolts. Thus, there is no danger of cracks opening up between the split logs 5 as would be unavoidable were the split logs secured to the corner member 15 in such a manner

as to prevent the necessary settling with regard to said corner member.

The corner member 15 is formed from a natural log with substantially one of its longitudinal quarters cut away, leaving a longitudinal channel 20 of right angular cross section, whose side walls abut the surfaces 14 above described. The vertically sawed terminals of the extended ends 11 also abut the sides of the channels 20, and as all of these parts are effectively secured together, a strong and rigid corner construction is produced requiring no additional bracing. Moreover, it will be observed that this corner construction presents a very neat and attractive appearance.

In forming necessary door and window frames, we make use of members 21 as shown in Fig. 1. Each member 21 is sawed from a natural log substantially one longitudinal quarter of the log being cut out, providing a longitudinal channel 22 to receive reduced ends 23 on the split logs 5, said ends being reduced by forming notches similar to the notches 13 above described. Sawing of the log, in the production of the member 21, provides the latter with a stile portion 24 and with an external trim portion 25, at right angles to each other. We leave the external characteristics of the log intact upon the external trim portion 25, but preferably provide the latter with a straight outer edge 26. The outer side of the stile portion 24 however, is preferably sawed to produce a flat surface 27. This face may be dressed and will readily adapt itself to sash mounting in the usual manner. In this connection, it may be explained that the usual sash-guiding strips have been omitted in the drawings, which is also true of the window sill. A sill of any desired construction may be employed.

Excellent results have been obtained from the general construction shown and described, and such construction is therefore preferably followed. However, it will be understood that within the scope of the invention as claimed, numerous variations may be made.

We claim:—

1. In a log cabin, two walls meeting at a corner of the cabin and embodying split logs laid horizontally upon each other and provided with contacting flat edges having longitudinal tongue and groove connections, whereby they are held against relative longitudinal bowing, the inner sides of said split logs being flat and flush to produce a smooth well finished interior, the outer sides of said split logs being cut away at the aforesaid corner to provide flat vertical faces extending from top to bottom of said walls, a one-piece vertical corner log sawed to provide longitudinal flat faces which contact with the first named flat faces, and means securing the split logs and the corner log together.

2. In a log cabin, two walls meeting at a corner of the cabin and embodying split logs laid horizontally upon each other and provided with contacting flat edges having longitudinal tongue and groove connections, whereby they are held against relative longitudinal bowing, the inner sides of said split logs being flat and flush to produce a smooth well finished interior, the outer sides of said split logs being cut away at the aforesaid corner to provide flat vertical faces extending from top to bottom of said walls, a one-piece vertical corner log sawed to provide longitudinal flat faces which contact with the first named flat faces, and fasteners securing the corner log and split logs together, vertical slots being provided for the reception of said fasteners to permit settling of the split logs with respect to the corner log.

3. In a cabin structure, two walls meeting at a corner of the structure and each composed of horizontal members laid one upon another, a corner member of angular cross section, and means securing said corner member to said horizontal members, vertical slots being provided for the reception of said securing means, permitting the horizontal members to settle with respect to the corner member.

4. A wall member for horizontal disposition in log cabin construction, comprising a split log having its natural external formation at one side, the opposite side of said log being straight and flat, the longitudinal edges also of said log being straight and flat, being disposed at right angles to said flat side and being formed with longitudinal tongue-receiving grooves, said one side of the log being formed with a right-angular notch at one end, said notch providing vertical surfaces at right angles to each other for contact with a corner member.

5. A frame member for use in door and window construction of a log cabin, comprising a natural log having substantially one of its longitudinal quarters cut out to provide stile and external trim portions, the latter having its natural external formation, while the former is flattened at its exterior.

6. In a log cabin, two walls meeting at a corner of the cabin and embodying split logs laid horizontally upon each other and provided with contacting flat edges having longitudinal tongue and groove connections, whereby they are held against relative longitudinal bowing, the inner sides of said split logs being flat and flush to produce a smooth well finished interior, the outer sides of said split logs being cut away at the aforesaid corner to provide flat vertical faces extending from top to bottom of said walls, a one-

piece vertical corner log sawed to provide longitudinal flat faces which contact with the first named flat faces, means securing the adjacent split logs of any tier to each other at said corner, and means securing the split logs to the corner log, whereby the latter ties the tiers together, vertical slots being provided for the reception of the last named securing means, permitting centering of the split logs with respect to the corner log.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures.

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