Aug. 28, 1934. E. D. SMITH 1,971,994

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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Fig. 1.

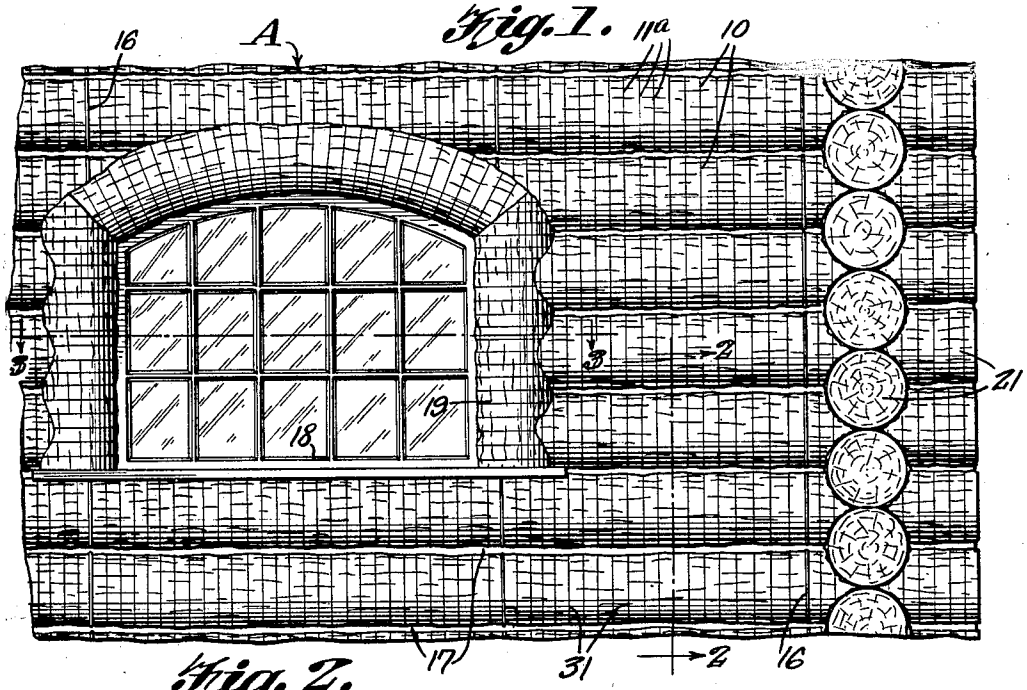


Fig. 2.

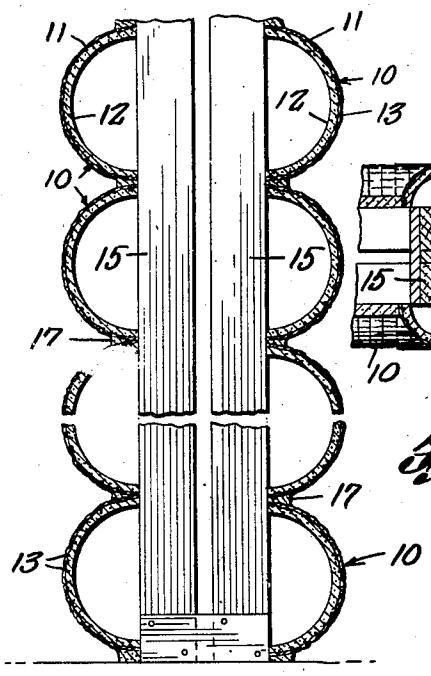


Fig. 3.

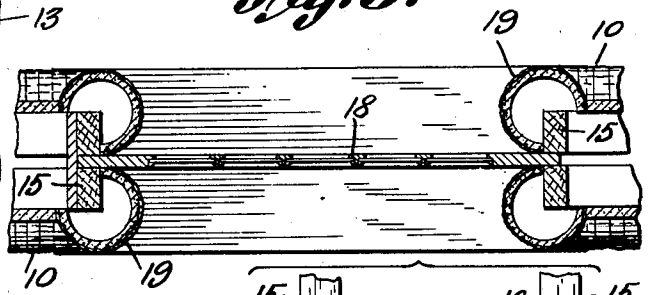
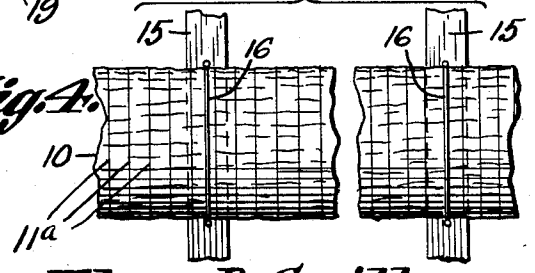


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

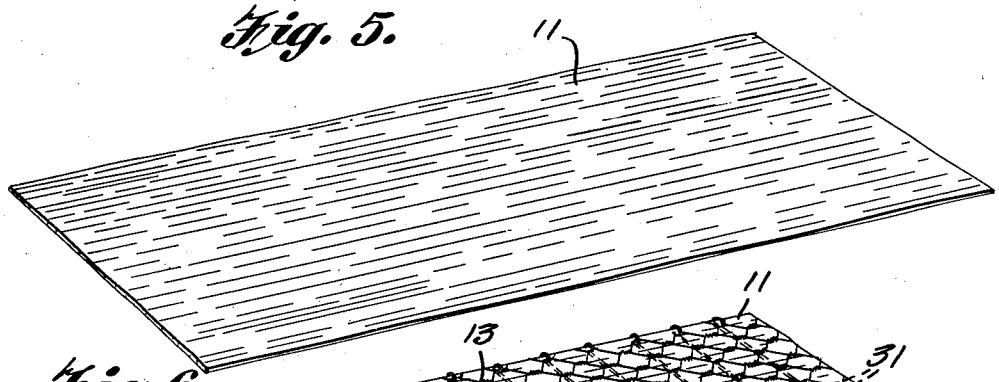


Fig. 6.

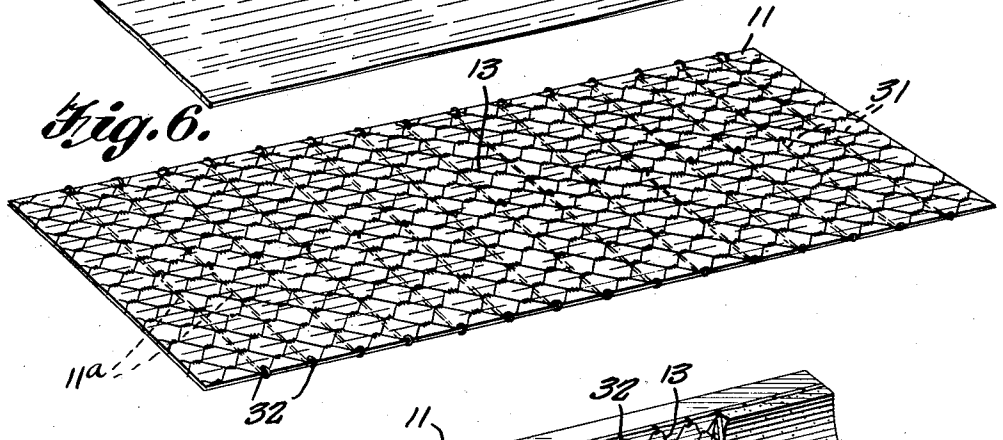


Fig. 7.

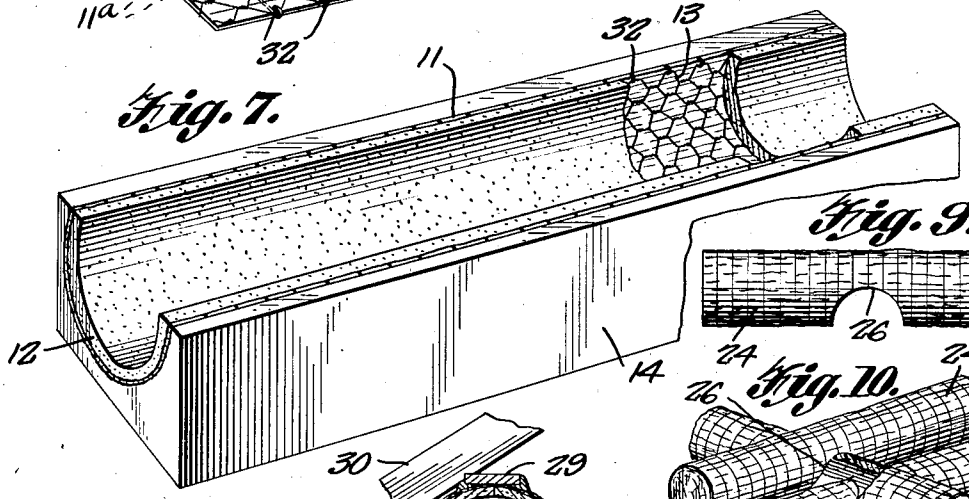


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

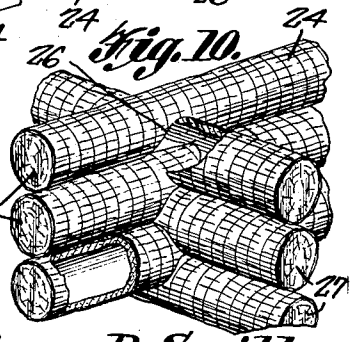


Fig. 11.

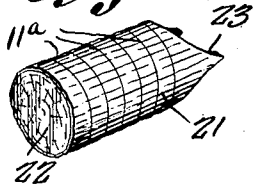
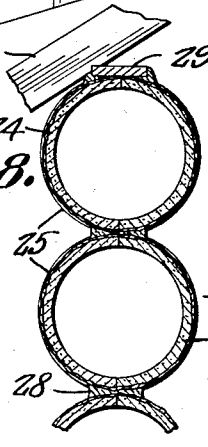


Fig. 8.



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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Elmer D. Smith, Newfield, N. J.

Application December 12, 1932, Serial No. 646,920

3 Claims. (Cl. 72—36)

The invention relates to a building construction and more especially to imitative log builded edifices.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a construction of this character, wherein the sidings or walls of a building or the like will have the appearance of natural log formation, yet the formation embraces half sections of hollowed logs, these being reinforced both externally and internally, the external reinforcement being a wire netting while the internal reinforcement is a layer or coating of cement and in the exterior formation there is lent an appearance of natural logs, thus giving the appearance of a log builded edifice.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a building construction of this character, wherein these half hollowed logs are assembled in a novel manner in the erection of an edifice so that its walls present the appearance of natural logs and at the same time such edifice will be strong, durable and possessed of longevity.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a building construction of this character which is economical in erection and in material consumption, neat and attractive in appearance and inexpensive to manufacture and install.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described in detail, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which disclose the preferred embodiment of the invention, and pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevation of an edifice constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary elevation looking toward the inner side of the wall of the edifice showing the hanging of the half logs to the studding.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the bark of a log as prepared for use.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the wire netting in the completion of the half log.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of a mold for the formation of the half log.

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 2 showing the elimination of the side studding with the half logs united together to form the siding of the edifice.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary side elevation of one end of a log as created by illustration in Figure 8.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the related position of the logs at the corner of the edifice when made in conformity with the showing in Figure 8.

Figure 11 is a perspective view of a log end as employed in the edifice illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views in the drawings.

Referring to the drawings in detail, particularly Figures 1 to 4 inclusive, A designates generally a portion of one of each of the side walls of an edifice or building construction in accordance with the present invention and in its formation includes series of hollowed half logs 10, each including the bark facing 11, inner cement lining 12 and a wire netting 13 intermediate with respect to the bark facing 11 and the cement. The bark facing is stripped or cut from a tree trunk into strip form as illustrated in Figure 5 of the drawings. This bark facing 11 in its strip form has superimposed thereon the wire netting 13 which lies between the cement lining 12 and the bark facing 11. These elements, that is to say, the bark facing 11 and the netting 13, are introduced into a mold 14 to give log formation thereto, whereupon the cementitious material is poured and laid to produce the cement lining 12 of the required density. The cementitious material seeping through the interstices of the netting 13 will contact with the bark facing 11 to provide the backing therefor, these being held together assembled in any suitable manner, preferably by the wires 11*a* which are fine in kind and are disposed across the outer face of the bark 11, with their ends tied with the netting 13 at its marginal edges, as is clearly shown in detail in Figure 6 of the drawings.

The log units 10 are disposed on opposite sides of the wall studding 15 after the molding operation so that the hollow sides of the units will be in confronting relation to the studding 15 and such units will be superposed both at the inside and outside of the studding. The units are made fast to the studding through cross tie wires 16, these being anchored to the studding as is clearly shown in Figure 4 of the drawings and which serves to maintain the assembly of the logs in place. To seal the joints between the units 10 a corking 17 fills such joints.

Located within the wall A at the place desired is a window sash 18, the latter being held secure by the studding and at the sides and top thereof both inside and outside of the wall A is framed by the log unit sections 19, while the base or bottom of the sash is a board sill 20.

The log unit end sections 21 are asembled to give the appearance to the imitative logs as crossing each other at each corner of the edifice. Each section 21 has its outer end sealed by a filler 22, while the inner end of each section 21 is

tapered at 23 to interfit with the units 10 as is shown in Figure 1 of the drawings.

In Figures 8 to 10 inclusive there is shown a slight modification in the erection of an imitative log edifice and wherein the units 24 which are alike to the units 10 are brought together so that the half portions will match each other and are held together through tie wires 25 embracing the same. These units 24 when secured together have their end portions notched at 26 to permit the stacking of these end portions in overlapped relation to each other with the units 24 superposed one above the other as is clearly shown in Figure 10 of the drawings. The extremities of the end portions are sealed by a filling 27, the latter being imprinted to superficially have the appearance of the log fiber or grain under a cross cut of a natural log. The joints between the units 24 are closed by corks 28, while the uppermost of these units carries a bearing strip 29 for a roof rafter 30 as is apparent in Figure 8 of the drawings.

The units 24 in their joined assembly eliminate the association thereof with studding 15 characterized with the formation of the building construction in Figures 1 to 4 of the drawings and hereinbefore described.

It will be obvious that the wire netting 13 has the direct connection of the wires 11*a* therewith, as at 32, for their security to the said netting and these wires 11*a* being spaced an equidistance from each other for the bonding of the bark and said netting together.

What is claimed is:

1. In a building construction, a plurality of units arranged to form walls therefor and each constituted by a bark strip, a wire netting, and a cementitious lining, the wire netting being interposed between the strip and said lining, the said units having a shape presenting a hollow half log.

2. In a building construction, a plurality of units arranged to form walls therefor and each constituted by a bark strip, a wire netting, a cementitious lining, the wire netting being interposed between the strip and said lining, the said units having a shape presenting a hollow half log, and tie wires securing the units to a frame studding so that the said units will be superposed relative to each other transversely of the studding.

3. In a building construction having walls, a plurality of units constituting said walls, each unit including a bark outer facing, a cement lining and a wire netting intermediate of the facing and lining, each unit being shaped for representation of a hollow half log, means for joining the half log-shaped portions in abutting relation to represent a complete log, said units being superposed with respect to each other and having notches in their end portions for the interfitting of such end portions at the corners of the edifice, and means for corking the joints between the units.

ELMER D. SMITH.