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C. A. NEHER

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SHED

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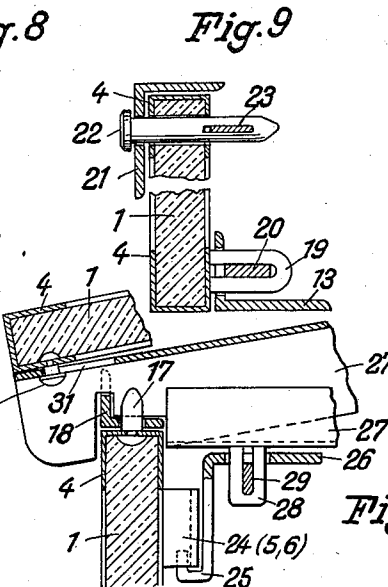
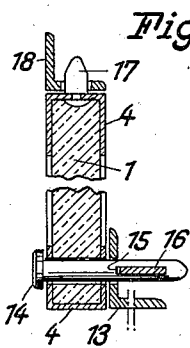
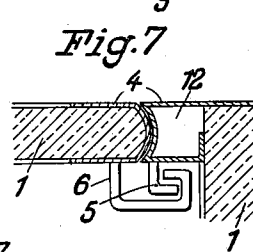
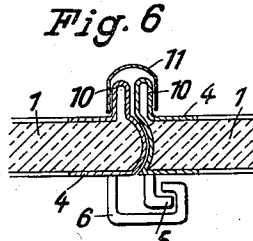
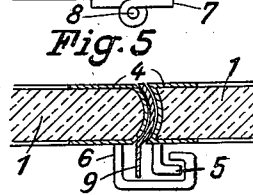
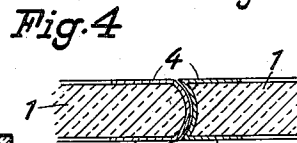
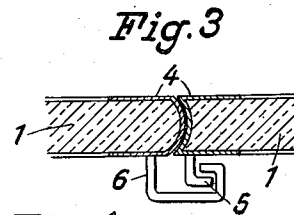
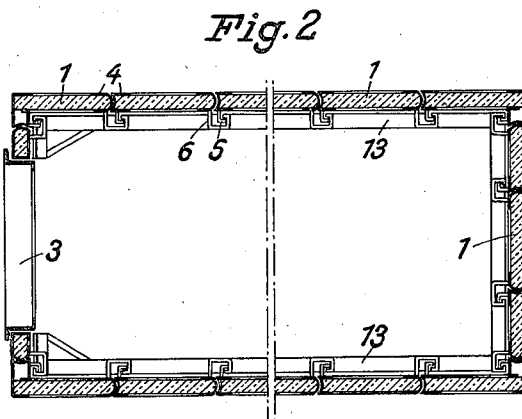
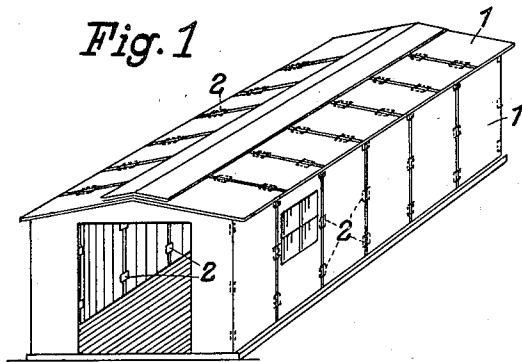


Fig. 10

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHED

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7 Claims. (Cl. 72-1)

This invention relates to a shed, more particularly for automobiles.

The invention solves the problem of combining the advantages of a corrugated iron shed with those of a shed built of brick, without having their disadvantages.

The invention also solves the problem of constructing a shed which can be assembled and taken apart simply with the aid of impact tools, for example, hammers, mallets and the like.

These problems are solved substantially by the plates being surrounded by frames which are fitted with hooks, hinges, wedges or other releasable connections, and by the frames at their abutting parts having elevations and depressions which inter-engage in such a manner that a mutual supporting, re-inforcement and sealing is obtained at the abutting places of the frames.

The arrangement according to the invention is illustrated in a constructional example in the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the new shed, which is assembled from single plate,

Fig. 2 is a plan of the new shed in section.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are cross-sections through the abutting places of the wall plates with various releasable connections,

Fig. 6 is a cross-section through a modified abutment place, more particularly for the roof connection,

Fig. 7 is a cross-section through a corner of the new shed,

Figs. 8 and 9 are longitudinal sections through the plate walls and their various securing means at the base angles, as well as the means for securing the angle which is put on at the top for the roofing and the upper closure angle, and

Fig. 10 shows the connection of the roof with the plate walls and the securing of the roof plates with the roof sections.

The shed according to Fig. 1 is constructed of a plurality of plates 1. The roof may consist of one piece or may be composed of plates 1 like the walls. The walls are held together by hooks 2 (Fig. 1), hinges or the like and by wedge connections. The connections 2 can also be employed for the roof plates 1. The shed has an opening in front which can be closed by means of a door 3 (Fig. 2).

Fig. 3 shows the abutting plates of two plates 1. The plates are surrounded by frames 4, and may consist of any suitable material. The frames 4 may be of various cross-sections. One of these sections may have a rounded part which fits into a depression in the other section. Hooks

5, 6 or the like are fixed on to the frames 4. These hooks engage together when the plates are assembled. The abutting places of the frames 4 are sealed and stiffened by the clamping action thus obtained.

The hooks can be replaced by eyes 7 and pins 8, as in Fig. 4, so as to form a kind of hinge.

Fig. 5 shows a joint which is re-inforced by an inserted metal strip 9.

In Fig. 6 the abutting places of the frames 4 are provided with extensions 10 carrying U-shaped caps 11 which cover the joints, whereby a completely air-tight and water-tight closure of the joints, especially for the roof, is obtained.

In Fig. 7 the particular shape of one corner section of the frame is illustrated. The spaces 12 can be filled with wood or any suitable material.

One method of securing the wall sections 1 to the base angles 13 is shown in Fig. 8. A bolt 14 is placed through the frame 4 of the plate 1 and through an aperture in the angle 13. The bolt 14 has a slot 15, through which a wedge 16 is placed. By tightening the wedge 16 the bolt 14, and therefore also the frame 4 with the plate 1, is placed against the angle 13 and rigidly secured thereto.

On the upper frame section 4 of the plate 1 pins 17 may be secured which project through an opening of the angle piece 18. The angle piece 18 serves as an upper wall connection and for carrying the roof.

Fig. 9 shows another modification of the means for securing the wall plates 1 to the base angle 13. The angle 13 is held against the frame 4 of the plate 1 by means of an eye 19 on the frame 4 and a wedge 20 therein. The angle piece 21 is secured on to the plate 1 by means of a bolt 22 and a wedge 23.

Fig. 10 shows a method of securing the roof. A hook 25 engages in the upper hook securing means 2 (5, 6) or in a special eye 24 of the plate 1. This hook rests with its arm 26 against a part 27, which is rigidly connected with the roof. The eye 28 is secured on to the part 27. This eye projects through the opening of the arm 26 and presses this arm by means of the wedge 29 against the roof part 27. The roof part 27 is placed against the roof support 18 and connected with the plate 1 by intermediate elements of any kind, so that by tightening the wedge 29 between the roof part and the plate 1 a firm connection is obtained. The pin 17 secures the position of the upper wall connecting angle and roof support 18.

The roof, which consists of the plates 1, is

rigidly secured to the roof parts 27 at the ends thereof by means of bolts 30 secured on the roof frames 4 and bayonet catches 31 and can be anchored on to the purlins by means of stirrups, which are not shown.

What I claim is:—

1. In a shed constructed of plates, rigid frames surrounding the plates, each frame having one side of convex cross-section and the other side of concave cross-section, the convex side of one frame fitting into the concave side of the adjoining frame, and hooks on the frames adapted to draw the plates together.

2. In a shed constructed of plates, rigid frames surrounding the plates each frame having one side of convex cross-section and the other side of concave cross-section, the convex side of one frame fitting into the concave side of the adjoining frame and hinges on the frames adapted to draw the plates together.

3. In a shed constructed of plates, rigid frames surrounding the plates, each frame having one side of convex cross-section and the other side of concave cross-section, the convex side of one frame fitting into the concave side of the adjoining frame, projections from the frames at right angles to the plates and U-shaped caps adapted to embrace the projections.

4. In a shed constructed of plates, rigid frames surrounding the plates, each frame having one side of convex cross-section and the other side of concave cross-section, the convex side of one frame fitting into the concave side of the adjoining frame, angle girders above and

below the assembled plates and wedge connections adapted to secure the plates to the angle girders and to produce a force perpendicular to the plane of the plates.

5. In a shed constructed of plates, rigid frames surrounding the plates, each frame having one side of convex cross-section and the other side of concave cross-section, the convex side of one frame fitting into the concave side of the adjoining frame, and connecting means capable of relative rotation about an axis parallel to the abutting sides of the frames for holding adjoining frames in contact.

6. In a shed constructed of plates, rigid frames surrounding the plates, each frame having one side of convex cross-section and the other side of concave cross-section, the convex side of one frame fitting into the concave side of the adjoining frame, hooks on the frames adapted to draw the plates together, projections from the frames at right angles to the plates and U-shaped caps adapted to embrace the projections.

7. In a shed constructed of plates, rigid frames surrounding the plates, each frame having one side of convex cross-section and the other side of concave cross-section, the convex side of one frame fitting into the concave side of the adjoining frame, hooks on the frames adapted to draw the plates together, and reinforcing strips, of shape adapted to the sides of the frames, placed between adjoining frames.

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