

June 11, 1957

M. J. KELLY.

2,795,014

COMPLETE FACTORY PRODUCED DWELLING

Filed April 30, 1954

5 Sheets-Sheet 1

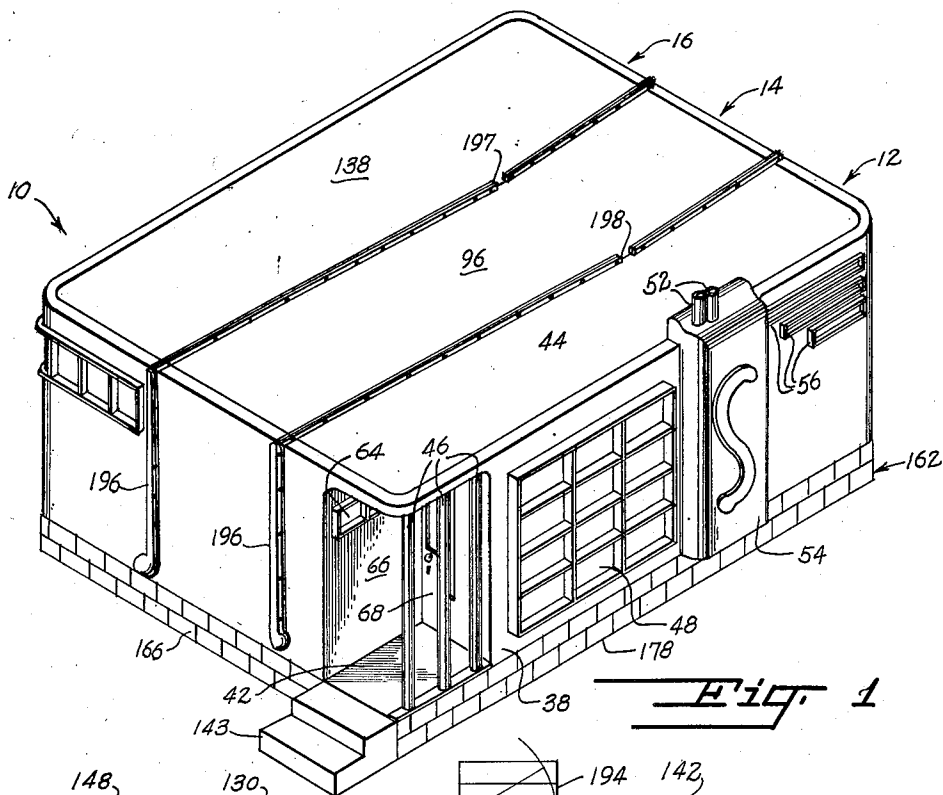


Fig. 1

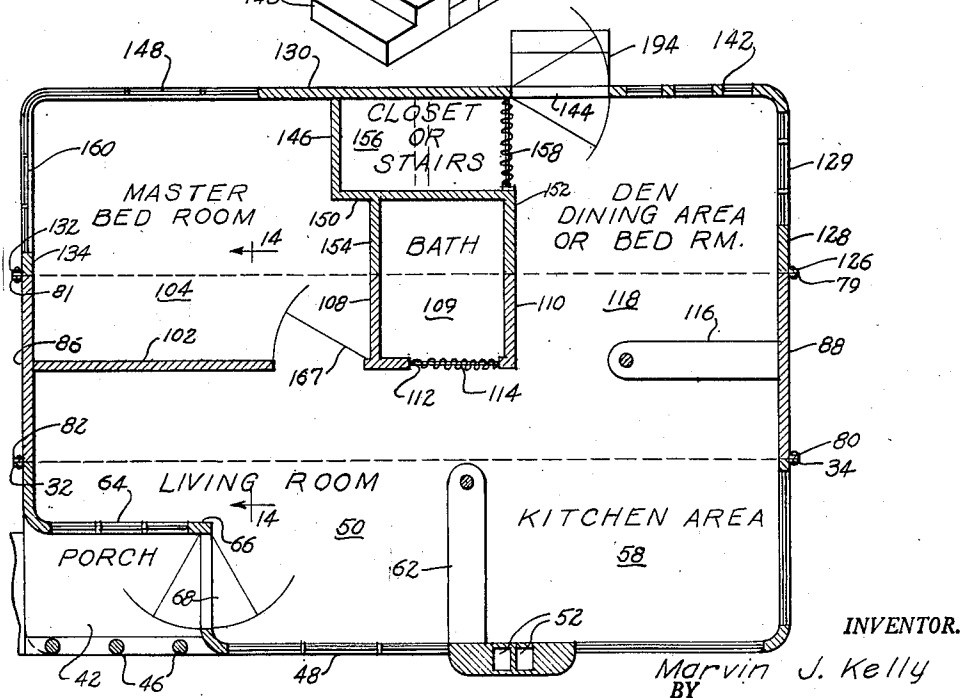


Fig. 2

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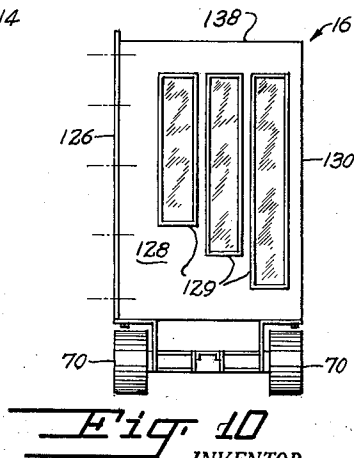
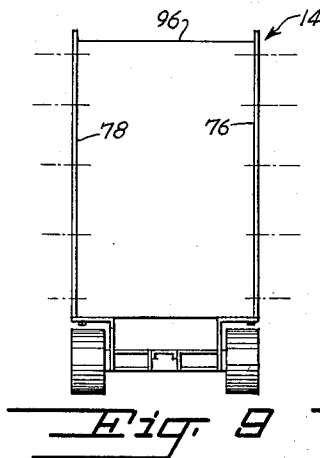
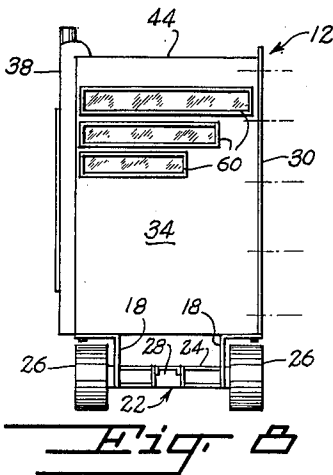
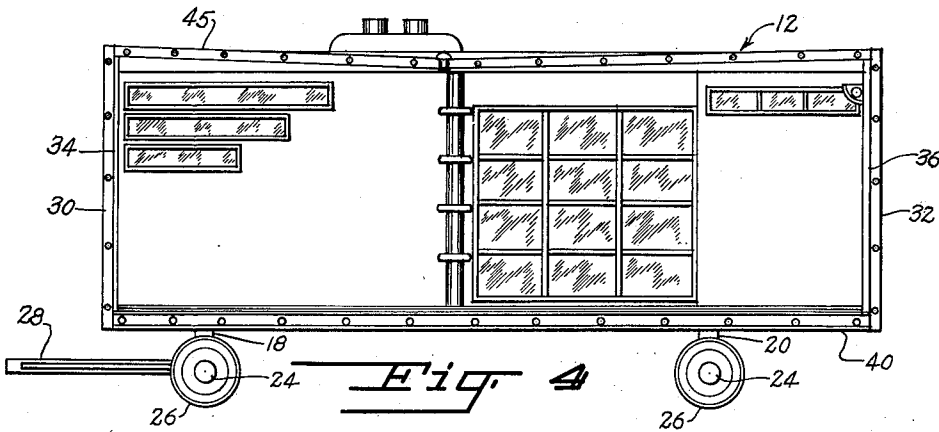
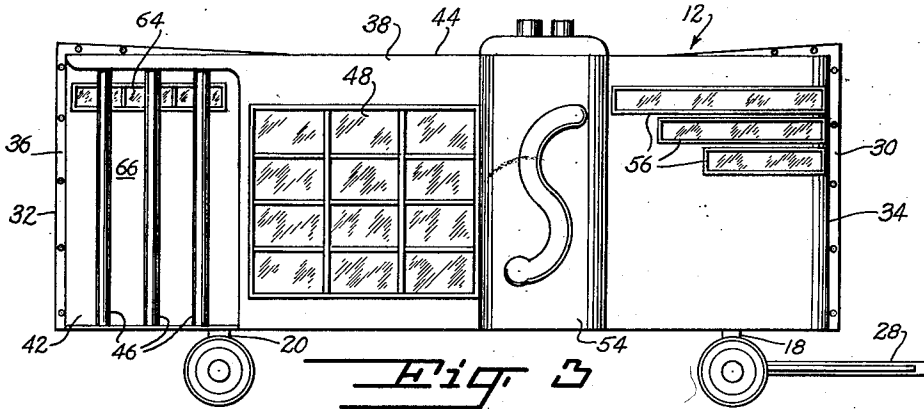
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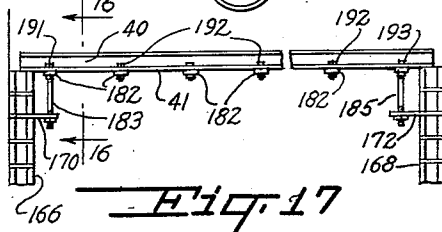
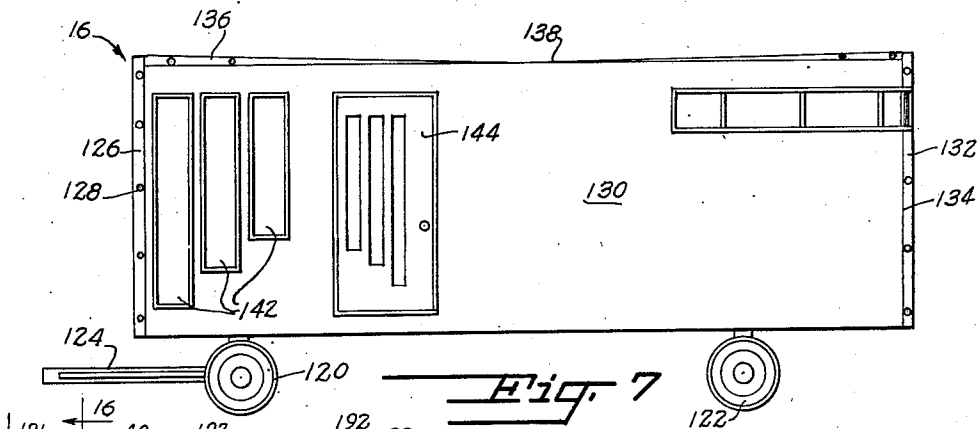
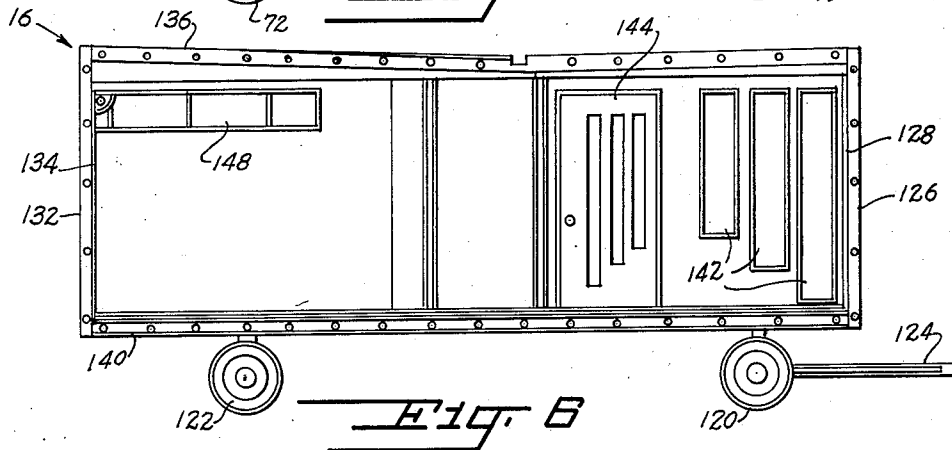
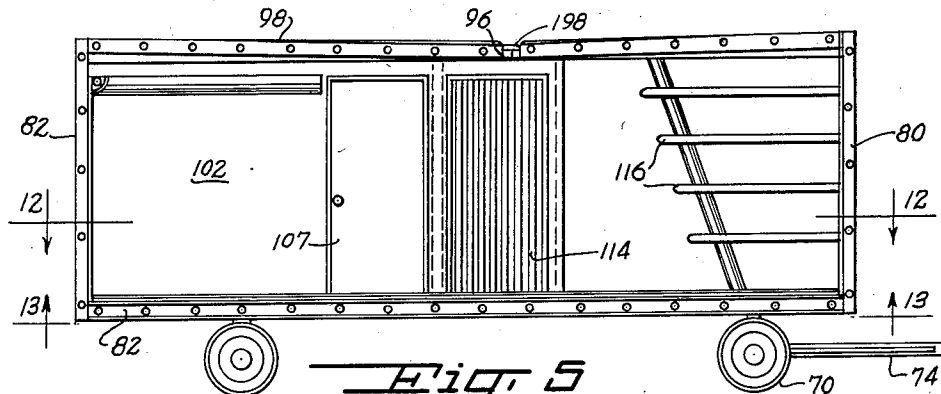
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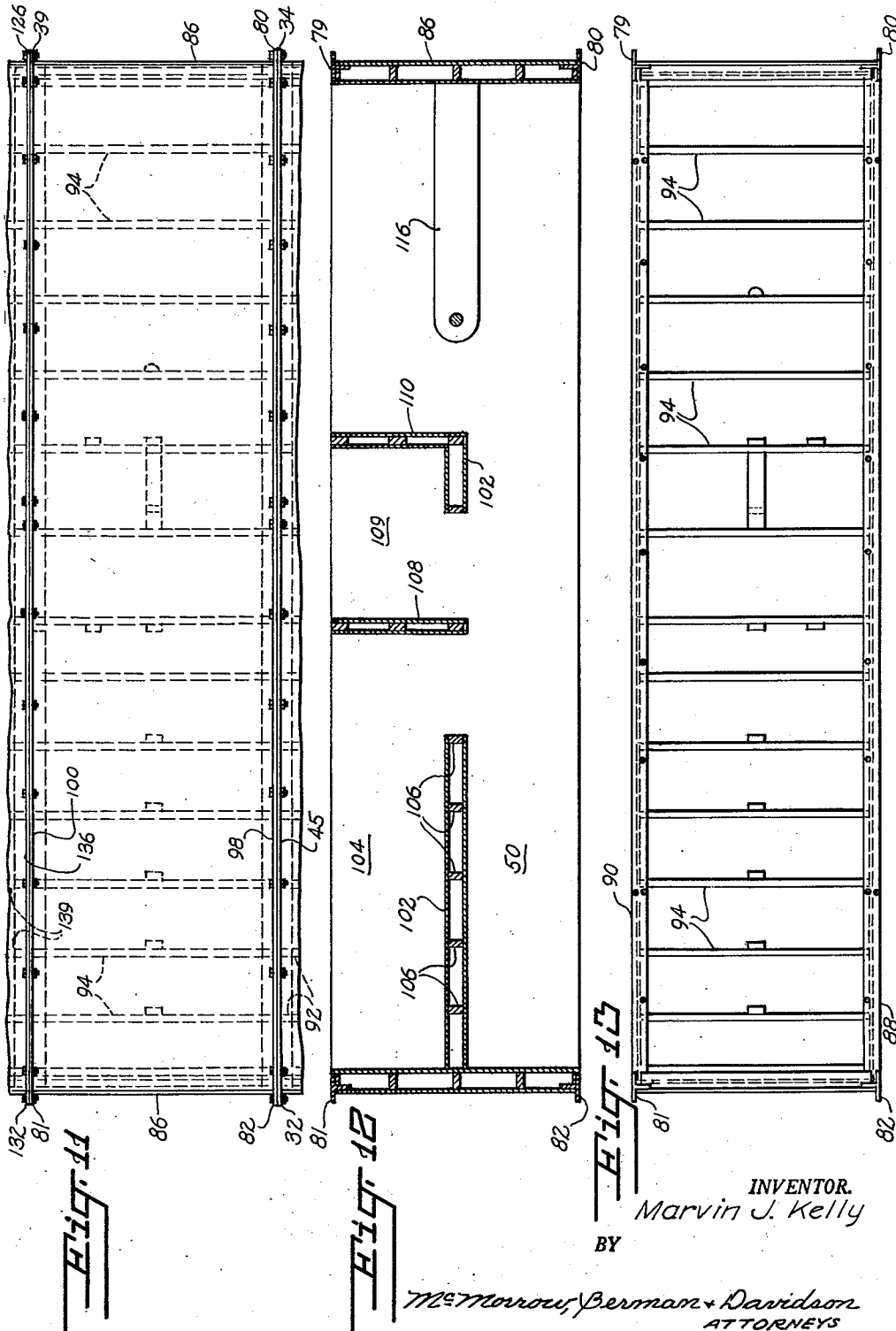
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COMPLETE FACTORY PRODUCED DWELLING

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June 11, 1957

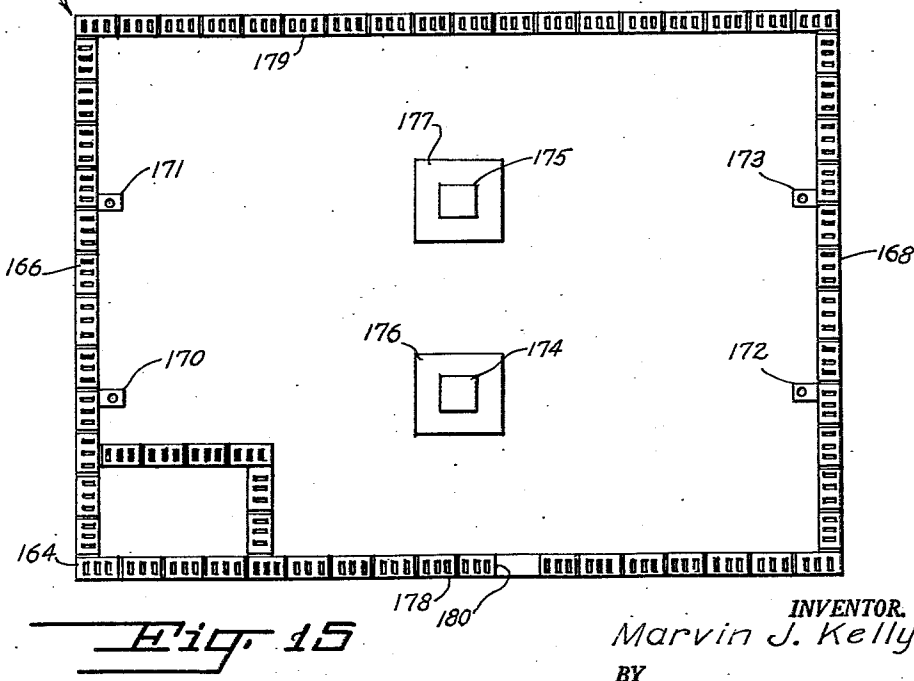
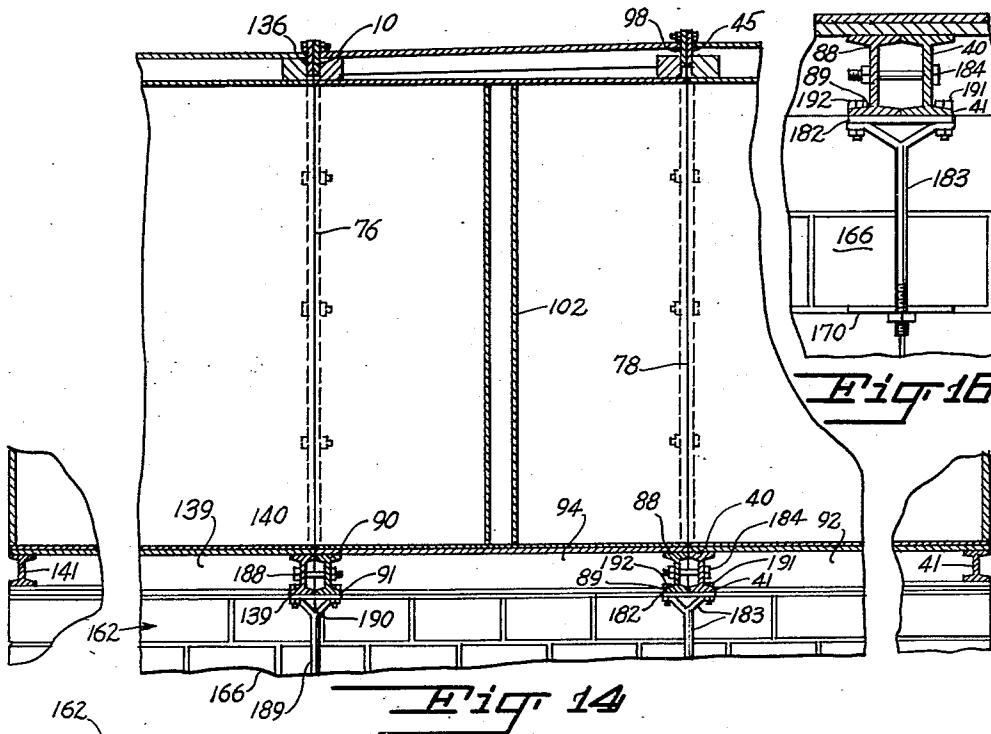
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5 Sheets-Sheet 5



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2,795,014

COMPLETE FACTORY PRODUCED DWELLING

Marvin J. Kelly, Muscatine, Iowa

Application April 30, 1954, Serial No. 426,719

2 Claims. (Cl. 20—2)

This invention relates to building structures, and more particularly to a residential type dwelling.

It is the primary object of this invention to provide a residential type dwelling which is completely factory produced. Previous efforts to have units of this type prefabricated or produced at the factory and erected at the dwelling site have had a number of drawbacks and disadvantages which included very small one-piece converted type of emergency structure, mounted on wheels for portability and which is mounted at the dwelling site on a plurality of foundation blocks, of the type shown in the United States Patent No. 2,296,413, and which must, of necessity, limit the type of foundation upon which the dwelling structure may be placed, as well as limiting the size and type of structure, so that a permanent looking dwelling structure could not result.

Also, some prefabricated dwelling units have been proposed by having a plurality of room sections being placed together as desired, with the attachment of each unit requiring the use of skilled labor. Some of the prior attempts at prefabrication have included the equivalent of placing three or more conventional type "trailer houses" together and affording access therebetween by cutting door facilities in the adjoining units. Some of the previously proposed prefabricated dwellings, of the type shown in United States Patent No. 2,115,615, in which a relatively small house may be transported in sections on large flat tractor trucks to a specially arranged sectional type foundation, require the use of skilled labor and considerable assembly time at the dwelling site. This type of dwelling unit is not so designed as to be capable of covering a full foundation home.

Another proposed type of factory produced dwelling is that in which a plurality of sections may be placed together to form a house, each section being bolted through wood on the interior with the use of dowel pins as the sealer element. This type of house, as typified in U. S. Patent No. 2,287,229, has no provision for self contained portability and because of its height, there is considerable doubt of the possibility of transporting such a house on a commercial type transportation vehicle under standard road clearances, if this house is constructed in accordance with the teaching as set forth. Also, this type of sectional house requires the use of skilled labor and considerable time spent in the assembly thereof at the dwelling site.

Therefore, it is an object of this invention to provide a complete factory produced dwelling, equivalent in style, size and usefulness to the conventional privately built home, and which is in the style most desired by the typical American family.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a factory produced dwelling which may be provided to the consumer at a fraction of the cost required in the erection of the conventional types of homes having equal advantages. Such saving in cost is made possible by the architectural and structural style of the dwelling of the present invention, plus the fact that it is completely built

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at the factory, thus enabling a saving, due to factory mass production methods, to be passed onto the consumer. Also, the present dwelling requires no skilled labor or special tools, other than jacks or their equivalents, and a crescent type wrench for bolting the sections together.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide a factory produced dwelling, the units of which require no special transportation facilities, and will definitely clear any standard road clearance while being transported on a commercial type vehicle, or when being transported in its self contained means.

Yet another object of this invention is to provide a factory produced dwelling which may be placed on any type of foundation facilities, including a basement foundation, which the homeowner desires, due to the longitudinal stability, at the same time not jeopardizing the cost, the use of special tools and the erection time required.

Another and still further object of this invention is to provide a factory produced dwelling which is provided with a roof drain, draft vent and chimney which are factory installed, thus requiring no further work at the erection site. This results in saving a great deal of time in the erection, and all utility lines to the style of construction of the dwelling of this invention can be expediently tied into the existing facilities, while the middle section of the present dwelling is readily adaptable to any type of heating unit, and certain types of heating units may be factory installed in the standard production dwellings, thus further cutting down on the cost at the erection site.

While the factory produced dwelling of this invention is not primarily designed for portability after erection at the dwelling site, it is possible to move the dwelling to another location by reversing the simple method of assembling.

With all of the above advantages, the consumer obtains, at a tremendous saving in cost, an expediently built home which may be erected during any season of the year, and which will be comparable to the privately built homes of similar construction and space facilities, thus avoiding the look of a temporary residence. The dwelling of the present invention also affords the possibility of people in remote sections of this country receiving the benefit of such dwellings, because of their extreme portability and their universal application.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the following detailed description forming the specification, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a factory produced dwelling embodying this invention;

Figure 2 is a floor plan of the dwelling;

Figure 3 is a front elevational view of the front section of the dwelling unit portably mounted for transport;

Figure 4 is a rear elevational view of the front section as shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a front elevational view of the central or intermediate section, as shown mounted on wheels for transport;

Figure 6 is a rear elevational view of the rear or back section of the housing unit, shown as being mounted upon wheels for subsequent transport;

Figure 7 is a front elevational view of the rear or back section, shown in Figure 6;

Figure 8 is an end elevational view of the front section, shown in Figures 3 and 4, and looking to the right thereof in Figure 3;

Figure 9 is an end elevational view of the central or intermediate section, shown in Figure 5, and looking from the right side thereof;

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Figure 10 is an end elevational view of the rear section, shown in Figures 6 and 7, and looking toward the right end of Figure 6;

Figure 11 is a top plan view of the intermediate section, shown in Figure 5;

Figure 12 is a horizontal cross sectional view taken on line 12—12 of Figure 5, and looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 13 is a horizontal cross sectional view, in bottom plan, taken on the line 13—13 of Figure 5, and looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 14 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view showing the dwelling structure secured upon a foundation at the dwelling site taken on line 14—14 of Figure 2;

Figure 15 is a top plan view of the foundation upon which the factory produced dwelling may be placed;

Figure 16 is a cross sectional view taken on line 16—16 of Figure 17 and shown on a greatly enlarged scale, and shown fragmentarily; and

Figure 17 is a fragmentary side elevational view of opposite side walls of the foundation showing an I beam extending across the top thereof and the manner in which it is secured to the anchor plates carried by the foundation side walls.

With continued reference to the drawings, there is shown a complete factory produced dwelling, generally indicated at 10, which comprises primarily a front section, generally indicated at 12, an intermediate section, generally indicated at 14, and an end or back section, generally indicated at 16, which forms the rear of the dwelling 10.

The front section 12 is of generally elongated, rectangular form in cross section and as shown in Figures 3, 4 and 8, are provided with pairs of wheel carriage brackets 18 and 20, with each of the pairs of wheel carriage supporting brackets adjacent opposite ends of the section 12 and having one leg thereof depending therefrom in spaced parallel relation to receive adjacent the free ends thereof a wheel carriage, generally indicated at 22, which includes an axle 24 rotatably mounted in suitable aligned openings in the depending legs of the respective pairs of brackets 18 and 20, so as to be rotatably journaled therein. The axle 24 carries at the opposite ends thereof and to the outside of the respective legs of the bracket carriers, wheels 26, so that the section 12 is supported above the ground surface upon wheels for transport. The pair of spaced brackets 20 includes a drawbar or tongue 28 supported therebetween and operatively connected to the axle 24, so as to extend outwardly therefrom and perpendicularly to the axle 24 beyond the adjacent end of the section 12 to permit attachment of the section to a prime mover for purposes of transporting the section to a desired erection site from the factory where it is to be fabricated.

The section 12 is provided with outwardly extending metal flanges 30 and 32 which extend vertically along opposite ends 34 and 36 respectively of the section 12 and at the edge thereof remote from the front 38 of the section. The longitudinally I beam 40 extends between the flanges 30 and 32 and will provide the longitudinal support for the dwelling unit 10 when in its completed state, as will presently appear.

The front section 12 also includes a front porch 42 in which the roof 44 of the section is in overhanging relation, the roof 44 being supported at this point along its free edge which is coplanar with the front 38 by a plurality of vertical columns 46. A picture type window 48 is provided in the front vertical wall of the section 12 adjacent the porch 42, and will be provided for the living room area 50. A chimney 52 is provided on the front wall 38 adjacent the picture window 48, and is effectively concealed and supported in laterally extending, block-like housing 54, which lends a decorative and rather pleasing effect to the front of the section 12. To the side of the chimney 52 and its housing 54, remote

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from the picture window 48, there is provided in the front wall 48, a plurality of horizontally extending windows 56 adjacent the roof 44 and in spaced parallel relation provided for the kitchen area 58. The end wall 34 of the section 12 is similarly provided with a plurality of horizontally extending spaced, parallel windows 60, also provided for admitting light to the kitchen 58.

A false wall or dividing section 62 separates the kitchen area from the portion of the living room area contained in the front section 12.

Another group of windows 64 is provided in the front porch wall 66 for the purpose of admitting light into the living room area 50, and a door 68 is provided along with the porch 42 to provide access into the living room area.

The intermediate or central section 14 is shown in Figures 5 and 9 as being mounted on front and rear wheels 70 and 72 in a manner similar to the manner in which the front section 12 is mounted on wheels for transport from the factory to the dwelling site. The axle upon which the pair of front wheels 70 are mounted includes a tongue or drawbar 74 extending outwardly therefrom, similar to the tongue or drawbar 28, for attachment to a prime mover, so that the intermediate section can be transported. The intermediate section 14 is of generally elongated form and is of a length equal to the length of the front section 18 while its width is substantially the same as the width of the front section.

The opposite open sides 76 and 78 of the intermediate section is provided with a pair of spaced parallel, outwardly projecting flanges 79, 80 and 81, 82, each of these flanges being provided with a series of spaced openings longitudinally thereof with the longitudinal spaced openings in the respective pairs of flanges being transversely aligned. Each of the pairs of flanges 79, 80 and 81, 82 extend vertically along opposite vertical edges of the respective end walls 84 and 86 of the intermediate section 14, while an I beam 88 extends longitudinally of the section 12 at the lower end of the side 78 thereof and disposed in such manner as to be capable of being brought into alignment with the I beam 40 of the front section 12. A similar I beam 90 extends longitudinally of the intermediate section 14 in spaced parallel relation to the I beam 88 and along the lower end of the side 76 of the section.

In both the front and intermediate sections, there are provided a plurality of transversely extending, spaced parallel floor joists 92 and 94 respectively, which are supported on the I beams of the respective sections and extend therebetween. A subflooring, of any suitable type, may be placed upon the floor joists, so as to extend thereacross in the normal horizontal plane and have placed thereon any type of desired flooring, such as oak wood, or tile, or both.

A roof 96 of the intermediate section 14 has along its opposite longitudinal edges an upstanding flange, each of these flanges 98 and 100, being provided with a series of longitudinally spaced openings therethrough.

The intermediate section has provided on the interior thereof a partition wall 102 extending perpendicularly from the end wall 86 and perpendicularly thereto to divide the living room area 50 from the master bedroom area 104, and has the usual vertical, spaced parallel studs 106. The wall 102 is provided with a door 107 permitting access from the living room 50 into the master bedroom 104. Portions of the spaced parallel partition walls which define an area therebetween for use as a bathroom 108, extend perpendicularly from the wall 102 in a direction away from the front section 12 in the completed unit, as shown in Figure 2, or in a direction toward the open side 78 thereof remote from the open side 76 of the section. These wall portions are respectively indicated at 108 and 110 and may be constructed in the conventional manner. The wall 102 has an opening 112 therethrough to permit access to the area between the wall

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portions 108 and 110, and this opening may be closed by a folding partition or door 114. The partition wall 102 terminates at its juncture with the wall portion 110. The false wall or partition member 116, similar to the member 62, extends perpendicularly from the end wall 88 to divide the kitchen area 58 from the room area 118 with the end of the false wall or shelved unit member 116 terminating in spaced relation to the wall 110, so as to define an opening between the room area 118, the kitchen area 58, and the living room area 50, and thereby provide access between these areas. Also, the false wall 116 is, in general longitudinal alignment with the wall 102.

The rear or back section 16, as shown in Figures 6, 7 and 10, is similarly mounted on spaced pairs of spaced wheels 120 and 122 which are similarly mounted for rotation upon wheel structure units including axles upon which the respective pairs of wheels are rotatably mounted and upon which the section 16 is carried, in a manner similar to the manner in which the front section 12 is mounted on wheels, for mobility and movement. A drawbar or tongue 124 extends laterally from between the pair of front wheels 120 and outwardly therefrom for attachment to a prime mover, whereby the rear section 16 may be transported from the factory to the dwelling site.

The end section 16 is of generally elongated, rectangular form and of the same length as the front and intermediate sections, and of substantially the same width as the sections 12 and 14. The rear section 16 is provided with a vertical laterally projecting flange 126 along the edge of the side wall 128 remote from the rear wall 130, the flange 126 being provided with a series of longitudinally spaced openings therethrough. A similar flange 128 extends vertically along the opposite side or end wall 134 and along the edge thereof remote from the rear wall 130 and adjacent the open side of the section 16. A flange 136 extends between the flanges 128 and 132 and projects upwardly from the roof 138 in perpendicular relation thereto, and is provided with a series of longitudinally spaced openings therethrough. An I beam 140 extends longitudinally of the section 12 and between the flanges 126 and 132 and along the lower end of the section 12 to provide longitudinal support for the section. A similar I beam 141 extends in spaced parallel relation to the I beam 140, and along the edge of the section remote from the edge along which the I beam 140 extends, so that the I beams 140 and 142 support the section 12 along opposite longitudinal edges thereof and disposed therebeneath.

The rear section 16 is provided with a plurality of spaced vertical windows 142 in the rear wall 130 adjacent the end wall 128. A door 144 is provided in the rear wall 130 adjacent the windows 142. A partition wall 146 extends perpendicularly from the rear wall 130 between the door 144 and the windows 148 provided in the rear wall 130 adjacent the end wall 134. The partition wall 146 extends partially across the width of the section 12 to the juncture with a partition wall 150 which extends in normal relation thereto and in the direction toward the end wall 128 to a juncture with the partition wall portion 152, while a wall portion 154 extends from the wall 150 in spaced parallel relation to the wall portion 152 from the partition wall 150 adjacent the wall 146, so as to define an enclosed space area therebetween. The partition walls 146 and 150, along with that portion of the rear wall 130 in spaced parallel relation with the partition wall 150, define an enclosed area 156 which may be a closet having a folding type enclosure or drapes 158 extending between the partition wall 150 and the rear wall 130 at the end of the partition wall 150 remote from the wall 146 to permit access to the area of 156, which area may define a closet for the room area 118, or may be an entrance having stairs leading downwardly therefrom into a basement, if such is provided in the founda-

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tion upon which the dwelling unit 10 is to be placed. The end wall 134 of the rear section 16 also has provided therein a series of windows 160 to permit the entrance of light and air into the room area 104.

A foundation, such as that shown in Figure 15, and generally indicated at 162, may be erected at the dwelling site prior to the arrival of the sections of the dwelling unit 10. As seen in Figure 15, the walls of the foundation are generally rectangular in shape, and also have provision at one corner 164 for the floor of the porch 42, while the opposite side walls 166 and 168 of the foundation are provided, intermediate their ends, with a pair of spaced anchor plates 170, 171 and 172, 173, which extend from the inner sides of the respective walls and perpendicularly thereto in a direction toward each other. The foundation 162 is also provided with a pair of spaced support piers or columns 174 and 175, each of the piers having the usual footings 176 and 177 respectively. Provision is also made in the front wall 178 of the foundation for the chimney 52, this being shown by an opening 180 in the front wall 178.

With the foundation 162 erected in the manner hereinbefore set forth, the sections 12, 14 and 16, which are portably mounted on wheels may be transported to the foundation site. With the use of two planks, each of the three sections may be towed by means of a cable or equivalent device, and by a suitable conventional truck or other prime mover onto the foundation, one section at a time, with the front section 12 being placed so as to rest upon the front wall 178 of the foundation, and the porch floor disposed at the corner 164 of the foundation, and the rear section 116 disposed with its rear wall 130 supported upon the, or in line with the rear wall 179 of the foundation with the intermediate section 14 disposed therebetween. A plurality of vertical jacks are then placed under the first section 12, being installed in the wheels 26 and the associated wheel carriage and brackets removed, thus enabling the jacks to be lowered, and thus lower the section 12 upon the foundation. These steps are repeated for the sections 14 and 16, so that they are disposed relative to each other in the manner shown in the floor plan of Figure 2. The flanges 30 and 32 are then bolted together with the flanges 82 and 80 respectively, of the intermediate section 14 with a synthetic water and weatherproof adhesive between the flanges, the bolts passing through aligned openings spaced longitudinally of the respective flanges. The flanges 98 which extends longitudinally along one edge of the roof 96 may then be bolted to the mating flange 45 extending along the roof 44 of the section 12 at the edge of the roof remote from the front wall 38 by a plurality of bolts passing through suitably aligned openings spaced longitudinally along the respective flanges with a water and weatherproof adhesive being placed therebetween as the bolting operation is in progress.

The rear section 16 may then be secured to the intermediate section 14 by having the respective vertical flanges 126 and 132 bolted to the respective flanges 79 and 81 of the intermediate section 14 with the suitable water and weatherproof adhesive placed therebetween, by a plurality of bolts passing through suitably aligned openings in the respective mating flanges. The mating roof flanges 100 and 136 of the respective intermediate and rear sections may then be bolted together with a plurality of bolts passing through suitably aligned openings longitudinally spaced along the respective flanges and with a suitable water and weatherproof adhesive therebetween, this adhesive being coated onto the mating faces of the respective flanges at the factory.

With the sections 12, 14 and 16 bolted together in the manner hereinbefore indicated, the I beams 40 and 88 of the front and intermediate sections respectively, will be in adjoining relation, and the lower flanges 41 and 89 respectively, of the I beams 40 and 88 will rest at their opposite ends upon the opposite side walls 166 and 168

of the foundation 162. The I beams 40 and 88 are bolted together by a plurality of bolts 184 passing through the web portion of the respective I beams through suitable aligned openings therein which are spaced longitudinally of the beams, so that the I beams 40 and 88 are secured together in face to face relation. A plurality of spaced crossbars 182 of flat metal stock in the form of plates, extend transversely across the bases of the adjoining flanges 41 and 89 of the respective I beams longitudinally thereof and are secured to the flanges by a bolt passing through each of the respective flanges and each of the crossbars adjacent opposite ends of each of the crossbars, so that the crossbars 182 also assist in maintaining the I beams 40 and 88 in their secured, face to face relation.

A Y bolt 183 has its lower externally threaded shank portion received in a suitable aperture through the anchor plate 170 and secured by the usual nut, while the opposite diverging arms at the upper end of the Y bolt which extends upwardly from the anchor plate 170 underlies the opposite ends of the endmost one of the plurality of crossbars 182, so that bolts 191 and 192 pass through suitable aligned openings in the respective I beam flanges 41 and 89, crossbar 182 and the ends of the diverging arms of the Y bolt 183, so that the I beams 40 and 88 are secured to the foundation 162. The I beams 40 and 88 are similarly secured to the anchor plate 172 in the side wall 168 of the foundation 162 by a Y bolt 185 which has its upper forked end of a pair of diverging arms underlying the endmost one of the crossbars 182 adjacent the side wall 168 and secured thereto and to the respective lower flanges of the I beams by bolts 193 passing through suitably aligned apertures in the respective flanges 41 and 89 and the adjacent ends of the crossbar 182, with the lower externally threaded end of the shank of the bolt 185 being received in a suitable aperture in the anchor plate 172 and secured thereon by the usual nut.

The I beams 90 and 140 of the sections 14 and 16 respectively, are similarly bolted together by a plurality of bolts 188, and have their opposite ends resting upon the top edge of the side walls 166 and 168 of the foundation 162, and are provided with a plurality of crossbars, similar to the crossbars 182, indicated at 190, which extend transversely across the joined I beams 90 and 140 in spaced relation longitudinally thereof. A pair of Y bolts 189, similar to the Y bolts 183 and 185, are provided at adjacent opposite ends of the secured together I beams 90 and 140, so as to secure the I beams to the respective anchor plates 171 and 173 in the same manner as the I beams 40 and 88 are secured to their respective anchor plates 170 and 172, by using the procedure set forth in connection with the I beams 40 and 88 to the respective anchor plates 170 and 172 by use of the Y bolts 183 and 185.

With the various sections of the unit dwelling thus secured together and resting upon the foundation 162 and bolted thereto, in the manner hereinbefore described, the front and rear doorsteps 193 and 194 respectively, may then be completed and the necessary furnace, smoke-pipe, roof drains, sewer main, water lines, electric lines, gas lines (if necessary), and other utilities may then be connected.

It will be noted that a molding 196 is employed on the exterior of the joined side or end walls to cover the bolted together flanges and exhibit a finished exterior to the sides of the completed dwelling unit.

Also, it will be noted that the roof of each of the sections making up the dwelling unit 10, are inclined or slanted toward a location intermediate the side walls of the unit and there is a break in the connected roof flanges 136 and 100, as indicated at 197, at the low point of the roof slope which extends from the periphery of the unit, and a similar break or opening 198 in the joined roof flanges 45 and 98, and which is also at the low point of the roof inclination and generally in alignment with

the break or opening 197, so as to provide a drainage trough to lead the rainwater away from the roof of the dwelling toward a self-contained drainage system which is factory installed in the chimney 52. A suitable drainage connection can then be made at the bottom of the chimney, when the unit is completely erected, to allow the water to drain exteriorly of the dwelling or into the basement, if one is provided, through the opening 180 in the foundation 162, as shown in Figure 15.

With the sections 12, 14 and 16 bolted together, it will be seen that the interior partition wall portions 108 and 110 will be in alignment with the partition wall portions 154 and 152 respectively, so as to enclose a room area which may be utilized as a bathroom 108.

Each of the three sections 12, 14 and 16 is so styled that it can be factory furnished complete with electric wiring, such as light switches, light outlets, etc., in accordance with the electrical specification code. A main electric wire of each section, will upon the erection of the dwelling 10, be connected through the usual fuse boxes, thus providing a complete electrical "hookup" by two electrical joints, and be completed in a very short space of time.

The home can also be produced, at the option of the purchaser, with as much equipment as desired, such as already installed bathroom fixtures, kitchen appliances and cabinets, etc.

The factory produced dwelling 10 may be fabricated of aluminum, steel, plated steel, wood, glass, synthetic rubber and tile. The framework of the dwelling is made with structural steel, aluminum and wood members, and in each of the three sections of the vertical side and top flanges are made of structural steel T's and the bottom horizontal flanges made in the form of structural I beams with the assembly between these flanges being of welded joint construction. This will result in a very rigid assembly.

The exterior walls and roof are preferably of sheet aluminum or steel. The interior walls are produced of wood and tile, or other suitable material, while the ceilings may be of the acoustical block type. The floors may be of wood and tile, or of both, while the subflooring will preferably be wood. In this latter respect it will be noted that the I beams 140 and 141 of the rear section 16 support therebetween a plurality of spaced parallel floor joists 139 on which the subflooring may be laid and which may be finished in the usual type of flooring, such as indicated.

The windows may be of the horizontal and vertical slide type of double thickness and supplied with preinstalled screens. The dwelling 10 is so styled as to be furnished with complete insulation, if required by climatic conditions.

It is estimated that each of the sections 12, 14 and 16 will weigh approximately four thousand pounds making the total dwelling of a weight in the neighborhood of six tons.

It will be appreciated that the dwelling is so designed and constructed, so as to enable ready adoption of any type of heating plant or an air conditioning unit by the owner, or such heating plant and air conditioning unit may be installed at the factory.

Such additions as carports, garages, porches, etc., may be added in the same manner as the dwelling in the matter of construction, if so desired by the purchaser. In other words, there is a great deal of flexibility in the arrangement of the rooms and the appurtenances to the home in the production of the dwelling unit 10.

Also, it will be noted as being an item of importance that the dwelling unit 10 is styled in a modern manner with no sacrifice of appearance and usefulness and will assume the look of a permanent type dwelling.

Another important item of note is that the metal framing members, the various joint flanges which are bolted together, provide metal to metal flanged joints with synthetic water and weatherproof adhesive therebetween, and the bolts being on the exterior of the dwelling. Due to

the horizontal and vertical squareness of the structural steel framing members, it is possible to bolt a flange of the length employed in the dwelling 10. Thus, it will be apparent that the erection of the dwelling 10 is not dependent upon the use of wood members for squareness or firmness, since wood is not suitable for this application and does not have a smooth surface and will warp out of shape, and is subject to being more readily knocked out of alignment during transport from the factory to the erection site.

In addition to the windows already mentioned, it will be noted that the end wall or side wall 128 is provided with a plurality of vertically disposed spaced, parallel windows 129.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that there has been provided a factory produced or prefabricated dwelling unit 10 which comprises a plurality of sections 12, 14 and 16, including a front section 12 of given length and width having a closed front 38 and an open rear side remote from said closed front side or wall 38, structural longitudinal support means defined by the I beams 40 and 41 which extend longitudinally thereof and disposed therebeneath, a structural member defined by the flanges 32, 34 and the roof flange 45 which are welded together at their adjoining ends to provide a peripheral flange carried by and extending outwardly and externally from said front section 12 about the opposite ends and top of the open side thereof. In this latter connection, it should be noted that the flanges extending peripherally about the section 12 and outwardly therefrom are integral parts of the structural members in the form of a structural T beam, as is clearly shown in Figures 12 and 13. The intermediate section 14 has open front and rear sides and is the same length and width as the front section 12, and is provided with structural support means defined by the I beams 88 and 90 which extend longitudinally thereof and disposed therebeneath and extend along the opposite lower longitudinal edges of the open front and rear sides of the section 14, a structural member defined by the T members having the flanges 80 and 82 extending along opposite ends of the open front side of the section and the structural member including the roof flange 98 extending between the flanges 80 and 82 and secured at its opposite ends thereto by being welded, to define an outwardly extending and external flange carried by the intermediate section peripherally about the open front side and top thereof while a similar outwardly extending and external flange is defined by the structural members which include the flanges 79 and 81 and the roof flange 100 extending therebetween and secured at its opposite ends thereto as by welding, thus providing a peripheral outwardly extending flange about the open rear side and top of the section 14. The rear section 16 is of the same given length and width as the front and intermediate sections and has a closed rear side or wall 130 and is provided with structural support means defined by the structural I beams 140 and 141 disposed beneath and extending longitudinally of the rear section along opposite lower longitudinal edges thereof, and an outwardly extending and external flange carried peripherally about the opposite ends and top of the open side of the section, the peripheral flange being defined by the flanges 126 and 132 of T-shaped structural members and the roof structural member which includes the outwardly extending flange 136 which extends between the flanges 126 and 132 and secured at its opposite ends thereto as by being welded; the sections 12, 14 and 16 being disposed in adjoining longitudinal relation with the outwardly extending flanges of each section being in mating relation, and means, in the form of bolts, for attaching the mating flanges together to secure the sections in abutting relation to result in the dwelling structure 10, as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Also the I beams which define the structural support means for each of the sections are adapted to be

supported upon and extend between the anchor plates 170, 172 and 171, 173, so as to place the unit 10 upon a predetermined foundation 162, and securing means in the form of bolts being provided to secure the adjoining I beams of the several sections together, as well as for securing the joint I beams to the anchor plates, so that the unit 10 is securely attached upon the foundation 162.

While there is shown and described the preferred embodiment of the invention, it to be understood that the structure is susceptible to change and modification within the practicability of the invention and therefore, should be limited only by the scope of the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. A prefabricated dwelling unit for erection upon a predetermined foundation, comprising a plurality of sections including a front section of different length and width having a closed front side and an open rear side, a structural member having an outwardly extending flange carried by said front section peripherally about the opposite open sides and top of said open side, a structural longitudinal support means disposed therebeneath; an intermediate section having an open front and an open rear side and of the same length and width as said front section, structural support means disposed beneath and extending longitudinally of said intermediate section, a structural support member having an outwardly extending flange carried by the intermediate section peripherally about the opposite open sides and top thereof; a rear section being of the same given length and width as said front and intermediate sections and having a closed rear side and an open front side, structural support means disposed beneath and extending longitudinally of said rear section, a structural member having an outwardly extending flange carried peripherally about the opposite ends and top of said open side; said sections being disposed in adjoining longitudinal relation with the outwardly extending flanges of each section being in mating relation, and means attaching the mating flanges together to secure said sections in abutting relation, said structural support means comprising a pair of spaced I beams extending along opposite lower longitudinal edges of each of said sections, the I beams of said intermediate section being disposed in adjoining relation with the adjacent I beams of said front and rear sections, said foundation having spaced pairs of anchor plates on the inner side only thereof intermediate the front and back thereof, said adjoining I beams being connected at their opposite ends to said anchor plates.

2. A prefabricated dwelling unit for erection upon a predetermined foundation, comprising a plurality of sections including a front section of different length and width having a closed front side and an open rear side, a structural member having an outwardly extending flange carried by said front section peripherally about the opposite open sides and top of said open side, a structural longitudinal support means disposed therebeneath; an intermediate section having an open front and an open rear side and of the same length and width as said front section, structural support means disposed beneath and extending longitudinally of said intermediate section, a structural support member having an outwardly extending flange carried by the intermediate section peripherally about the opposite open sides and top thereof; a rear section being of the same given length and width as said front and intermediate sections and having a closed rear side and an open front side, structural support means disposed beneath and extending longitudinally of said rear section, a structural member having an outwardly extending flange carried peripherally about the opposite ends and top of said open side; said sections being disposed in adjoining longitudinal relation with the outwardly extending flanges of each section being in mating relation, and means attaching the mating flanges together to secure said sections in abutting relation, said structural

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support means comprising a pair of spaced I beams extending along opposite lower longitudinal edges of each of said sections, the I beams of said intermediate section being disposed in adjoining relation with the adjacent I beams of said front and rear sections, said foundation having spaced pairs of anchor plates on the inner side only thereof intermediate the front and back thereof, said adjoining I beams being connected at their opposite ends to said foundation, means securing said adjoining I beams together, and other means for securing said joined I beams to said anchor plates.

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