J. K. SHAW.

CORNER FOR BUILDINGS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1918.

1,313,420.

Patented Aug. 19, 1919

Fig. 1.

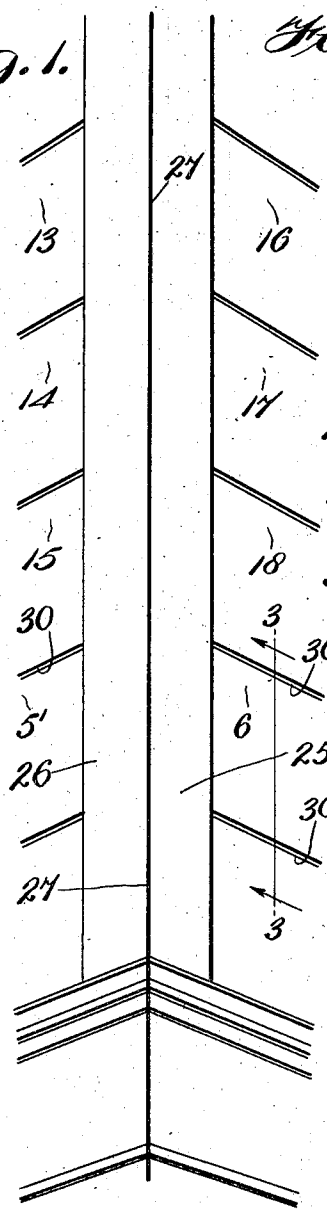


Fig. 4.

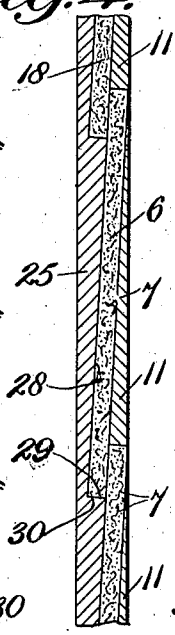


Fig. 3.

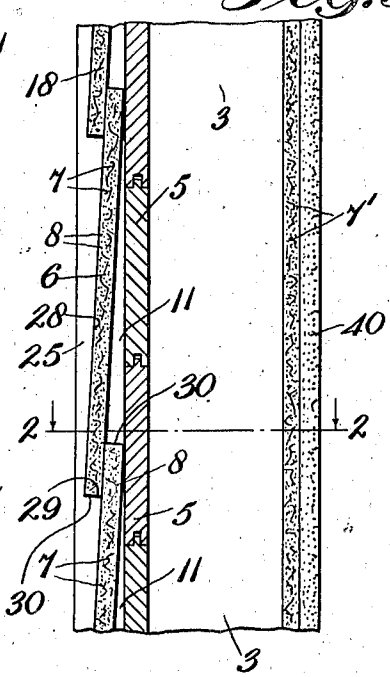
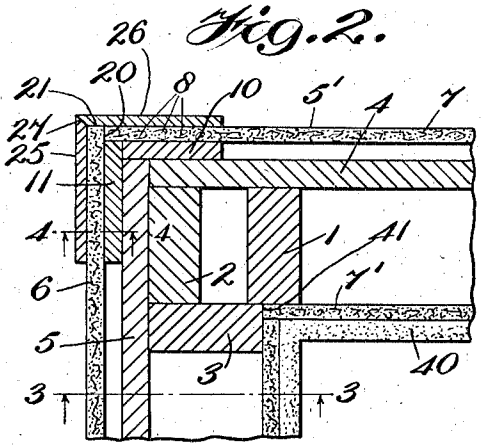


Fig. 2.



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CORNER FOR BUILDINGS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN K. SHAW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corners for Buildings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to the construction of corners of buildings the side walls of which are made of the paper board material known as "insulite" and has for its object to protect and secure the end edges of said "insulite" in a manner more efficient and more ornamental than has been heretofore proposed.

With this and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel details of construction and combinations of parts more fully hereinafter disclosed and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification in which like numerals designate like parts in all the views:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of the corner of a house made in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 3 is a view taken on the line 3—3 of Figs. 1 and 2 looking in the direction of the arrows; and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction of the arrows.

1, 2 and 3 represent uprights disposed as shown and constituting the main corner support, 4 and 5 any suitable side wall forming material such as the boards shown, and 5′ and 6 a pair of boards made of "insulite" or paper board material secured to the sides 4 and 5 respectively.

In order that the precise invention may be the more clearly understood it is said: The paper board material constituting "insulite" differs radically from ordinary paper board material in that it contains some fibers 7 which are as large as slivers, they being sometimes 1/8 inch wide and 1/2 inch long. It also contains other fibers 8 of a string like nature, they being sometimes 1/32 or 1/64 of an inch in diameter and 1 or 2 inches long. In addition to these abnomally coarse fibers 7 and 8, this said material contains a third class of hair like fibers whose diameter may not be over say 1/100 to 1/200 of an inch and which are say from 1/2 inch to 2 inches long; and mixed with these hair like fibers is a fourth class of fibers which are identical with those employed in making paper. These very wide variations in the coarseness of the fibers going to make up the board causes the "insulite" to be unusually porous, to have an unusually low specific gravity of say .3 or .2 to be an exceptionally high heat insulating material, but to be more or less fragile at the edges and therefore easily broken when it comes to fastening said edges. Said edges accordingly rapidly deteriorate when exposed to the weather, unless protected.

In order to overcome this last objection, I form the individual boards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 5 and 6 of "insulite" into sidings, or side wall coverings, as shown in Fig. 1 with the upper boards overlapping the lower, and I provide the wedge shaped pieces 10 and 11 to fill the spaces between the successive boards and the walls 4 and 5. Outside the meeting end edges 20 and 21 of a pair of boards, I provide the vertically disposed strips 25 and 26 joined as at 27, and on the inside of these strips I provide inclined recesses 28 having the bottom walls 29, against which fit the side edges 30 of the "insulite" boards. These recesses 28 accordingly conceal and protect the extreme end portions of said boards. In other words, these said recesses 28 in each of the strips 25 and 26 form pockets which are inclined to the vertical, and which are closed on one side by the wedge members 11 while the bottoms of said pockets are closed by the walls 29, and one end of said pockets is closed by the material of said strips 25 and 26, themselves. These pockets are therefore of the same size and dimensions as are the ends of the insulite strips 5′ and 6, so that said insulite strips snugly fit into said pockets and are therefore effectually protected against deterioration from the weather. All the parts are suitably nailed, or otherwise

fastened together. It will thus be seen that the ends of said insulite strips are not only effectually protected against deterioration of weather, but are firmly held in position by said strips 25 and 26, and the fastenings passing therethrough.

The interior of the house or other inclosure may be lined with "insulite" boards or panels 7′, and said last named boards covered with plaster or other sealing material 40. In order to accommodate said boards 7′ and sealing material, the end pieces 1 and 3 may be offset as shown to form a rectangular recess 41.

What I claim is:

In a house the combination of a corner structure; a side wall structure joining said corner structure; a second side wall structure joining said corner structure and making an angle with said first named side wall structure; a set of overlapping porous boards of "insulite" material having fragile edges overlying said first named side wall structure; a second set of porous overlapping insulite boards having fragile edges overlying said second side wall structure; a pair of vertically disposed strips provided with recesses of the shape and dimensions of the end portions of said boards and into which said end portions snugly fit; wedge members located between said side wall structures and said boards, and serving to close one side of said recesses and cause the ends of said boards to be held firmly in place, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN K. SHAW.