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L. SWISHER

SIDE AND END WALL OF SECTIONAL BUILDINGS

Filed May 8, 1926

Fig. 1.

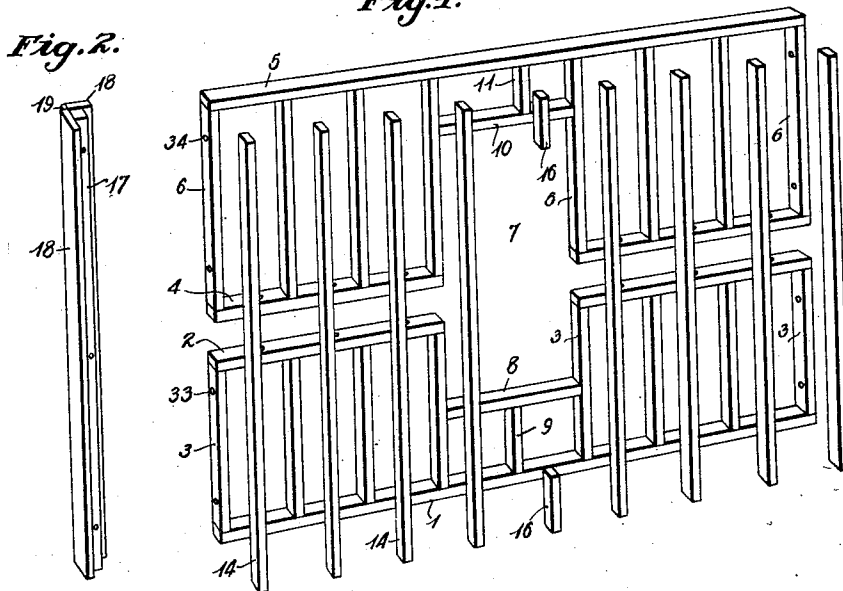


Fig. 3.

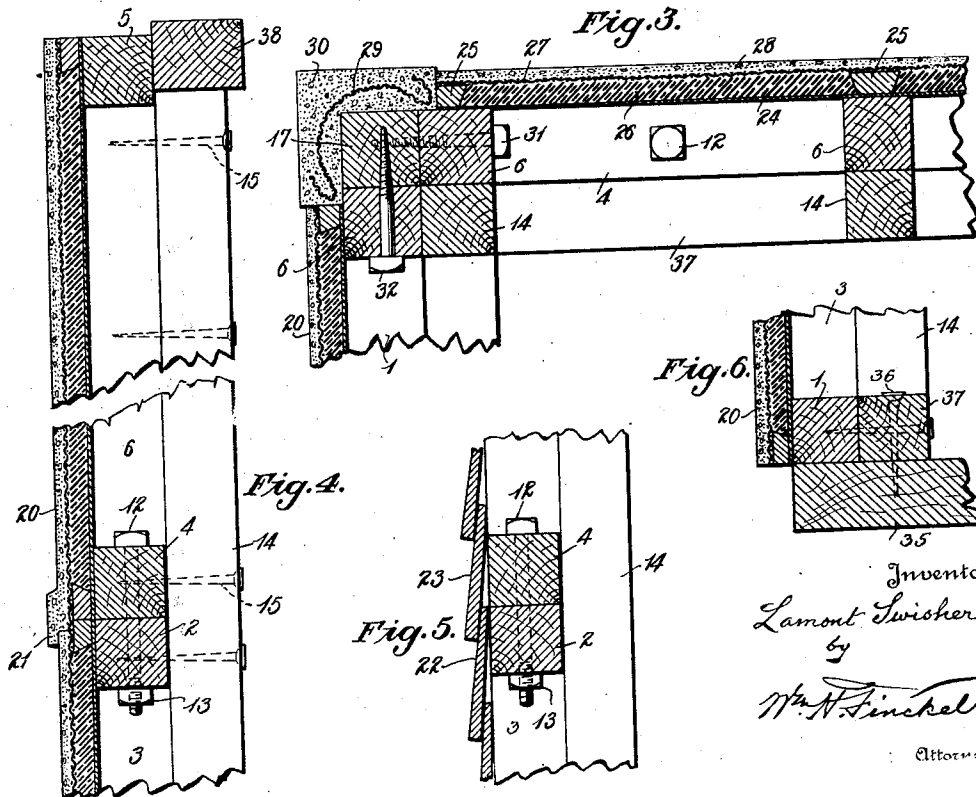


Fig. 4.

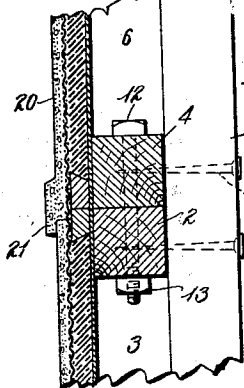


Fig. 5.

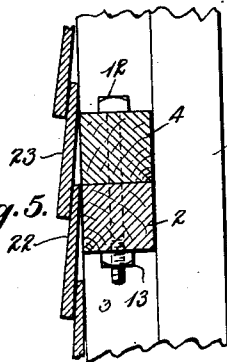
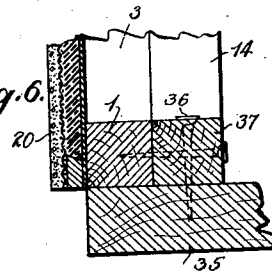


Fig. 6.



Inventor

Lamont Swisher
by

Wm. H. Finckel

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAMONT SWISHER, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

SIDE AND END WALL OF SECTIONAL BUILDINGS.

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This invention relates to that type of buildings which are constructed of panels or sections, connected together to form the walls or other parts of the structure.

5 One object of the invention is to provide for the concealing of the lines of junction of one panel with another, so that unified sizes of panels may be readily handled and joined into one symmetrical whole without connect-
10 ing or sectional lines being visible.

Another object of the invention is to provide for strengthening the panels or sections by means of studding arranged to cross the panels and secured to them.

15 Another object of the invention is to provide corner posts which overlap the meeting ends of the walls.

20 Another object of the invention is to provide for applying insulating or non-conducting material to the interior of the panels or sections.

25 Having thus stated the nature and object of the invention, I will proceed now to explain the same in detail and finally claim the same.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating
30 two of the panels or sections and studding, and indicating the manner of connecting them. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the corner posts. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section, on a larger scale, of one corner illustrating the manner of assembling a side wall and an end wall and the corner post. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, also on a larger scale, and broken out. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary
35 vertical section illustrating the use of my invention with lap-siding. Fig. 6 is a section of the lower part of a panel like that shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

40 The lower panel or section is made of a continuous sill 1 and a plate 2, and the sill and plate are connected by vertically arranged studding 3, nailed or otherwise secured to the sill and plate.

45 The upper section is composed of a bottom plate 4 and a top plate 5, and these two are connected by the vertical studding 6 secured to them by nailing or otherwise.

50 In case a door or window is to be inserted, then the plates 2 and 4 are divided to leave the opening 7, the bottom of the opening, for a window, having a sill 8 connected

with the sill 1 by a studding 9, and a top 10 connected by a studding 11 with the plate 5, the parts 8, 9, 10 and 11 being connected with the adjacent parts by nailing or other-
55 wise.

60 Panels or sections constructed as above described may be used in any number and of any size to secure the proper height and width or area of walls or other parts of the building.

65 The panels are connected, preferably, by means of bolts 12, passed through holes in the plates 2 and 4, and nuts 13 are applied to the bolts, as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5.

70 In order to strengthen the structure formed of the thus assembled panels, I use the studding members 14, preferably of a length equal to the height of the assembled panels or sections, and secured to them by nails or other fastenings 15, driven into the
75 sills and plates and studding 3, as indicated in Fig. 4, and similar studding 16 may be secured to the adjacent parts at the openings.

80 For connecting the meeting ends of side and end walls, for example, as illustrated in Fig. 3, I use the corner posts shown in that figure and in Fig. 2, and these corner posts are composed of the uprights 17, of substantially the same dimensions in cross-section
85 as the studding 3 and 6, and I provide the uprights 17 on adjacent edges with the strips 18 extending beyond the uprights 17, so as to overlap the end studding in the side and end walls and thereby conceal the joints. The adjacent ends of the corner
90 posts between the side pieces 18 may be filled in with any suitable material and in any suitable way, as indicated at 19.

95 The meeting edges of the panels or sections may be concealed by an external covering, which as shown on Fig. 4, may be of plastic material 20 having the lap joint 21 below the line of junction of the panels, or if lap-siding be used, then the lower course
100 22 may have its upper edge in line with the line of junction of the panels, and the next course 23 above, may overlap the course 22, as shown in Fig. 5.

105 The construction herein shown lends itself to a variety of inside as well as outside finishing. For example, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the uprights or studding 3 may have applied to them on the outside any suitable material, such as tar paper or building
110 board 24, and furring strips 25, preferably

made with beveled edges, and any suitable insulating or non-conducting material 26 may be poured on the material 24 between the furring pieces and allowed to harden before the panels are assembled, and then any
 5 suitable fabricated wire or expanded metal 27 may be laid over this and secured in place, and then the outside finish of stucco or other plastic material, 28, may be spread
 10 upon or otherwise applied to the metal portion on the sides and ends, before the panels are lifted from the form or assembled in a wall. The corner posts may have the metal
 15 portion 29 and plastic overlapping finish 30 applied to them as shown in Fig. 3. Or lap-siding may be applied. Or the insulation or non-conducting material may be omitted, and the lap-siding applied directly to the panels, as indicated in Fig. 5.

20 It will be understood that the side and end walls and their corner posts will be connected, as by screws 31 and 32, as indicated in Fig. 3, holes being made in the end studding pieces for the passage of the screws
 25 or fastenings, such holes being shown at 33 and 34 in Fig. 1.

It will be understood that the walls may be erected upon suitable support or foundation. In Fig. 6 I have indicated a sill or
 30 joist at 35 to receive the lower panel, and it may be nailed or screwed to it, as at 36, or otherwise fastened or anchored in place.

As shown in Fig. 6, the inner lining comprising the studding 14, may rest on an
 35 end sill 37 which may be flush horizontally with the sill 1, and it may also have a top plate 38, which may project a fraction of an inch, more or less, inside of the level of the
 40 studding and also a fraction of an inch above the top plate, in order properly to receive the roof members, as shown in Fig. 4.

While I have described several outside finishes, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to these, and other variations in the details of construction are
 45 permissible within the principle of the invention and the scope of the claims following.

What I claim is:—

50 1. A sectional wall, composed of a plurality of panels constructed of horizontal plates and upright studding rigidly united, one of said panels having a continuous sill, and means to conceal the meeting ends of said
 55 panels.

2. A sectional wall, comprising a series of panels each framed of vertical studding and horizontal plates rigidly connected and having the studding and plates of adjacent panels fastened together, and vertical studding
 60 extending across the series of panels and

connected with the members of the panels on the inner side of the wall.

3. A sectional wall, composed of a plurality of panels constructed of horizontal plates and upright studding rigidly united, and an outside finish arranged to conceal the joints between panels.

4. A sectional wall, comprising a series of panels framed of vertical studding and horizontal plates rigidly connected and having the studding and plates of adjacent panels fastened together, and vertical studding extending across the series of panels and connected with the members of the panels on the inner side of the wall, and finishing material applied to the panels on the outside and to the studding on the inside and adapted to conceal all joints.

5. A sectional wall, provided with panels framed of horizontal plates and end and intermediate vertical studding rigidly connected, the panels being united plate-to-plate and end studding-to-end studding, and corner posts interposed between the end
 85 studding of adjacent walls and having portions overlapping said studding of both walls and concealing the joints between said side and end walls.

6. A sectional wall, comprising a series of panels, each framed of vertical studding and horizontal plates rigidly connected, a lining applied thereto, furring applied to the plates, and plastic insulating material poured on the lining and between the furring of the panels before assembling the panels in a wall.

7. A sectional wall, comprising a series of panels, each framed of vertical studding and horizontal plates rigidly connected, a lining applied thereto, furring applied to the plates, and plastic insulating material poured on the lining and between the furring of the panels, reinforcing material laid over the insulating material, and a finish coating laid over the reinforcing material, before assembling the panels in a wall.

8. A sectional wall, comprising a series of panels, each framed of vertical studding and horizontal plates rigidly connected, a lining applied thereto, furring applied to the plates, plastic insulating material poured on the lining and between the furring of the panels, metallic reinforcing material laid over the insulating material and secured in place, and a plastic finishing material applied over the reinforcing material, before assembling the panels in a wall.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of May, A. D. 1926.

LAMONT SWISHER.