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H. T. PATTERSON
PREFABRICATED BUILDING

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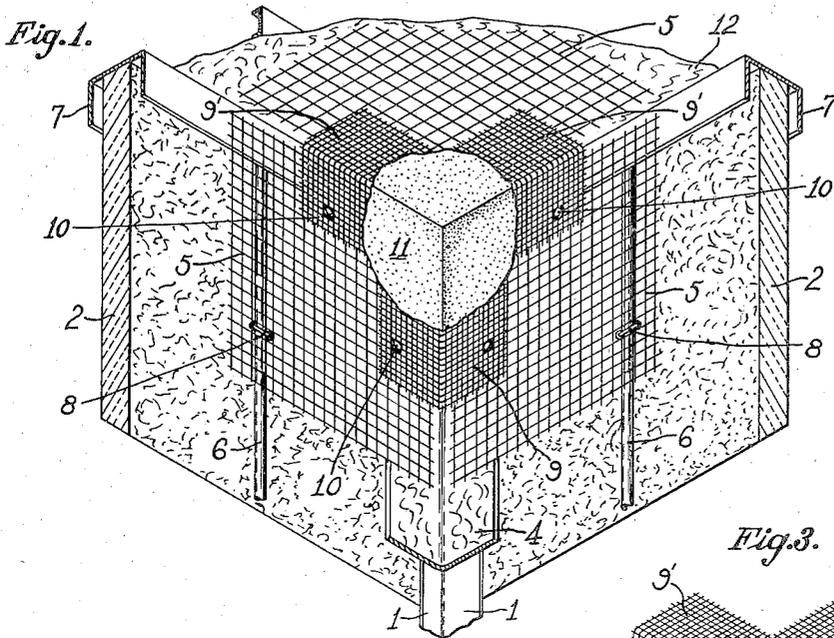


Fig. 2.

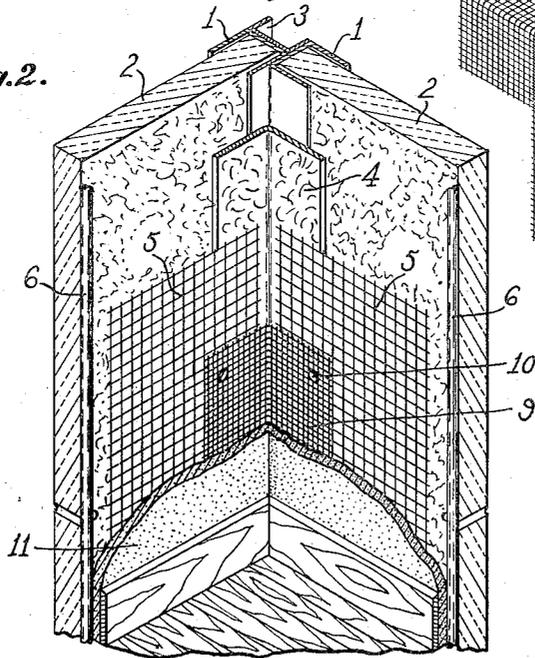
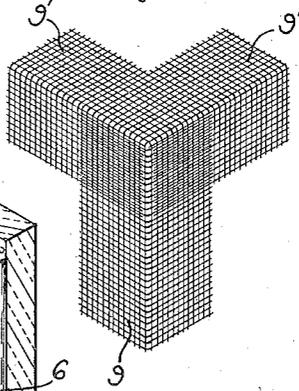
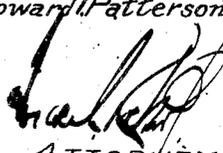


Fig. 3.



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PREFABRICATED BUILDING

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13 Claims. (Cl. 72-16)

My invention relates to prefabricated buildings.

It has heretofore been proposed to construct buildings having inner wall facings, such as plastering, secured to the walls by a sheet or sheets of anchoring or clinching material fixed to the inner faces of prefabricated panels comprising the walls. This anchoring material has heretofore been in the form of individual sheets substantially coextensive with the panels comprising the wall structure or has been in the form of continuous sheets extending over the area of several adjacent panels. As a result, the sheets of reenforcing material cause difficulty at the inside corners when the plastering is applied, making an irregular and bulky corner which it is difficult to plaster satisfactorily with an even and long enduring coat of plaster, due to the necessary spacing connections between adjacent individual sheets when the latter terminate in the corner, and due to the need for the supplemental steel rod or rods required to locate the sheet when a single sheet is carried around the corner. This difficulty with a bulky corner is also emphasized by the usual provision of a felt strip in the corner over the metal frame between adjacent panels to prevent condensation.

My invention has among its objects to eliminate the above difficulties and markedly improve the corners formed in the interior of prefabricated buildings. A further object of my invention is to provide an improved construction whereby it is made possible to eliminate the previous bulky inner corners and apply plaster to a wall having anchoring or clinching means, such as sheets of reticulated metal, while making a clearly defined and accurately formed long-lived corner of the plastering. A still further object of my invention is to produce a corner structure which has the above advantages, and the additional advantages of insuring a firm and even bond between the plaster and the wall members at the corners, and enabling the plaster to maintain the shape of the corners without tending to crack or pull away from the inner wall surface. These and other objects and advantages of my improved construction will, however, hereinafter more fully appear.

In the accompanying drawing, I have shown for purposes of illustration one embodiment which my invention may assume in practice.

In this drawing,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an inside corner of a building embodying my improvements, the view being toward the ceiling;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a like inside corner, looking toward the floor, and

Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the strips of fine mesh at the corner junction in Figure 1.

In this illustrative construction, it will be noted that suitable channel members 1 carry the usual insulating wall panels 2 and are arranged in a conventional manner together with a channel member 3 to form a corner post. A usual felt stripping 4 is supported on the inner exposed surface of the metal of the channel members 1 forming the post, in order to prevent condensation of moisture on the wall, due to differences of temperature on the opposite sides of the same, while over this felt strip my improved plaster supporting corner structure is disposed.

In my improved construction, anchoring material 5, herein reticulated metal, is applied to the inner wall and ceiling in continuous strips which are terminated at each inner corner; i. e., at corners formed between the outer walls and partition walls and between the side walls and ceiling. The anchoring material 5 is spaced from the wall panels 2 preferably by rods 6 which may extend into upper and lower channels receiving the corresponding edges of the panels, the upper channels being shown at 7. Further, the adjacent edges of the different strips of material overlie the felt strip 4, preferably with these edges adjacent one another but not overlying one another, in such manner as thereby to minimize bulk in the corner.

In erecting the wall, when the felt stripping 4 has been placed as desired, the anchoring material 5 is next applied and fastened to the panels by holding wires 8, which may be inserted through suitable apertures in the insulating boards 2, forming the wall panels, and twisted together over similar rods 6 on the outer surface of the wall, in the same manner employed with previous anchoring material carrying units. After the wall panels have been erected in the frame, the exposed metal has been covered with felt stripping, and the anchoring material has been fastened to the panels, in my improved construction, I next apply a corner strip 9 of fine mesh anchoring material. This strip is usually bent at right angles along the center to fit within the corner of the walls and extend over and cover the edges of the sheets of anchoring material 5 along the entire length of the corner edges. I also preferably hold the strip 9 in place by tacking the same to the panel boards 2, with short nails 10 or with other suitable fastening means, so as to form a firm base for plastering 11.

As shown in Figure 1, a strip 9' of like fine mesh anchoring material is also placed along each junction between the reticulated metal 5 on the side wall and similarly disposed metal on the ceiling 12, as well as along the length of the vertical corner between the side walls.

As shown in Fig. 3, the edges of the strips 9, 9' are preferably overlapped where they join with the side walls so as to present a clinching surface for the plaster and form a clear and even surface to the very point of the corner. It will be understood that the strips 9, 9' may be inter-fitted in any other suitable manner than by overlapping the edges, as long as the strips do not destroy the even surface of the corner structure.

As a result of my improvement, it will be noted that not only is the support for the plastering increased in each corner, but that the plastering is more readily and easily applied to a corner on account of the gripping effect of the finer mesh of the extra strip of anchoring material and because it conforms more closely with the corner. Note further that this results in a more accurately formed and smoother corner where the plastering is applied and a corner which will not tend to crack or show other signs of an inadequate subsurface for the plastering. Attention here is particularly directed to the elimination of unequal depths of plaster and of rounded or sagging corners which might result from the use of previous constructions which are difficult to make conform to sharp corners. Also, stopping and cutting the roll of mesh at the corners facilitates the handling of the heavy rolls and the fastening of the mesh to the panels. These and other advantages of my improved construction will, however, be clearly apparent to those skilled in the art.

While I have in this application specifically described one embodiment which my invention may assume in practice, it will be understood that this form is shown for purposes of illustration, and that the same may be modified and embodied in other forms without departing from its spirit or the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In an inside corner structure for buildings, plaster anchoring means presenting a corner, and a cooperating anchoring strip bent to conform with said corner and overlying the adjacent portions of said plaster anchoring means in the corner.

2. In a corner structure for buildings, corner forming members, plaster anchoring means overlying the surface of said members and having edges terminating in said corner, and a cooperating anchoring strip bent to conform with the corner overlying the edges of the plaster anchoring means in the corner.

3. In a corner structure for buildings, plaster anchoring means presenting a corner and having spaced edges in said corner, and a cooperating anchoring strip having a bent portion conforming to the corner and between said edges and side portions overlying the edges of said anchoring means.

4. In a corner structure for buildings, corner forming members, plaster supporting means carried on the surface thereof, including reticulated metal strips overlying the surface of said members and terminating in the corner, and means including strips of wire mesh overlying said reticulated metal strips in the corner.

5. In a corner structure for buildings, corner

forming members, coarse wire mesh carried adjacent the surface of said members, and strips of finer wire mesh conforming to said corner and overlying and holding said coarse wire mesh in the corner.

6. In a corner structure for buildings, corner forming members, sheets of reticulated metal overlying the surface of said members and terminating in the corner, a strip of reticulated metal of finer mesh over the edges of said sheets in the corner, and a coating of plaster covering said sheets and said strip.

7. In a corner structure for buildings, corner and ceiling forming members, sheets of reticulated metal overlying the surfaces of said members and terminating at the junctions of the side walls and ceiling, and cooperating anchoring strips bent to conform with said junctions and overlying the edges of said sheets.

8. In a corner structure for buildings, corner and ceiling forming members, sheets of reticulated metal overlying the surfaces of said members and terminating at the junctions of the side walls and ceiling, and cooperating anchoring strips bent to conform with said junctions and overlying the edges of said sheets and comprising horizontal and vertical strips.

9. In a corner structure for buildings, corner and ceiling forming members, sheets of reticulated metal overlying the surfaces of said members and terminating at the junctions of the side walls and ceiling, and cooperating anchoring strips bent to conform with said junctions and overlying the edges of said sheets and comprising horizontal and vertical strips one overlapping another intermediate the ends of the latter.

10. In a corner structure for prefabricated buildings, corner forming panels, a corner post receiving adjacent edges thereof, sheets of reticulated metal spaced from said panels and terminating in the corner over said post, and a reticulated metal member conforming to said corner and overlying the edges of said sheets in said corner.

11. In a corner structure for prefabricated buildings, corner forming side walls and a ceiling, sheets of reticulated metal overlying the surface of said walls and ceiling and terminating in the corner, and reticulated members of finer mesh overlying the edges of said sheets and conforming to said corner and extending between the side walls and between the respective side walls and ceiling.

12. In a corner structure for prefabricated buildings, corner forming members and a corner post, a felt-like strip extending along the inner surfaces of said post, sheets of wire mesh overlying the surface of said walls and terminating with edges resting on said felt-like strip, and a strip of reticulated metal conforming to said corner and overlying the edges of said sheets and pressing the same closely against the felt-like strip.

13. In a corner structure for prefabricated buildings, structural members forming a corner post, panels comprising wall boards supported by said structural members, a strip of felt-like material covering the corner formed by the structural members, reticulated metal sheets adjacent said wall boards and terminating in the corner, a strip of reticulated metal of finer mesh over said felt-like material and the edges of said metal sheets in the corner, and means for supporting said strip against said wall boards.

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