June 14, 1966 W. F. McCLENAHAN 3,255,560

CIRCULAR MODULAR BUILDING

Filed March 12, 1963 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

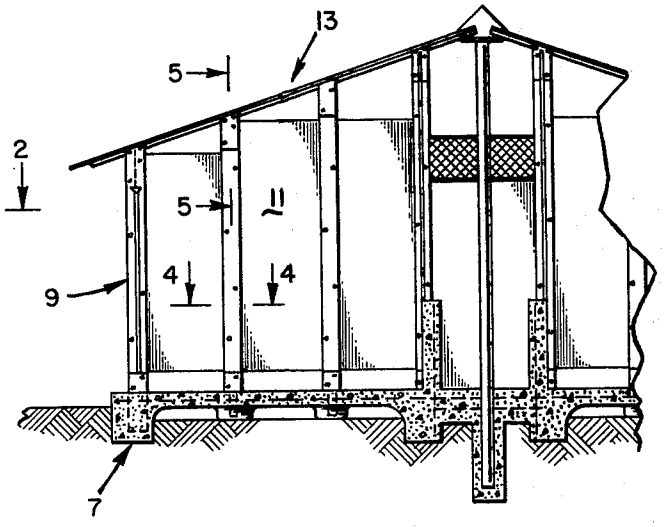


FIG-1

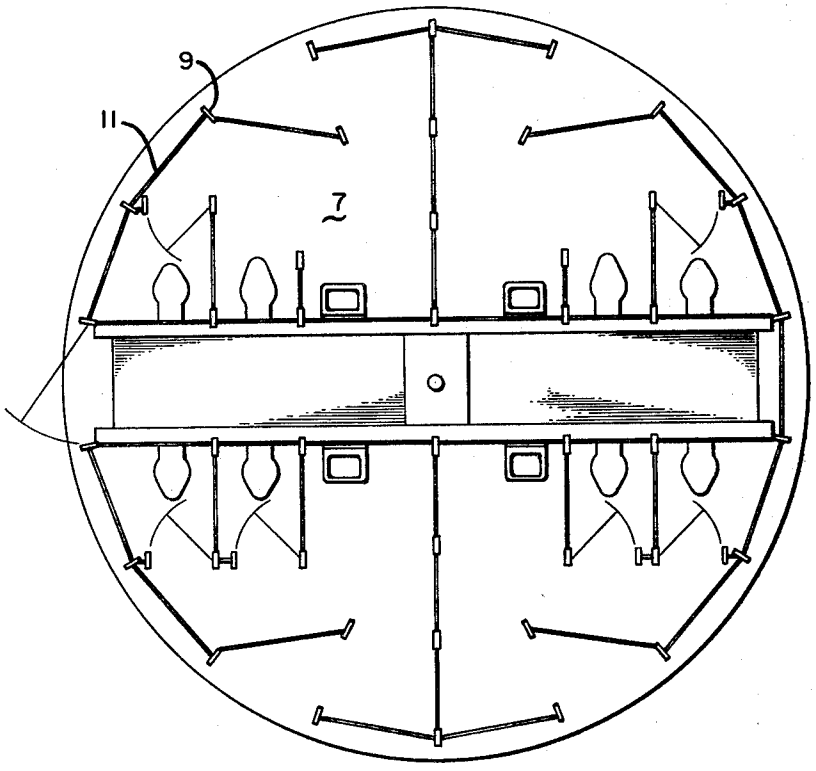


FIG-2

INVENTOR.
WILLIAM F. McCLENAHAN

BY Eckhoff and Slusk

ATTORNEYS

June 14, 1966 W. F. McCLENAHAN 3,255,560

CIRCULAR MODULAR BUILDING

Filed March 12, 1963 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

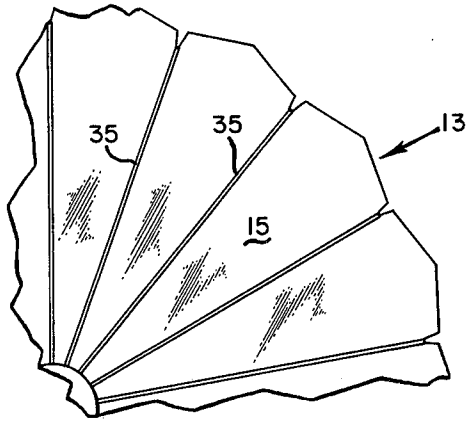


FIG-3

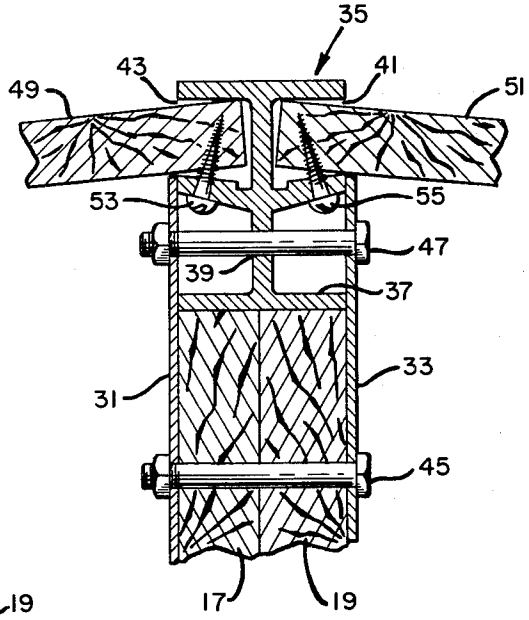


FIG-5

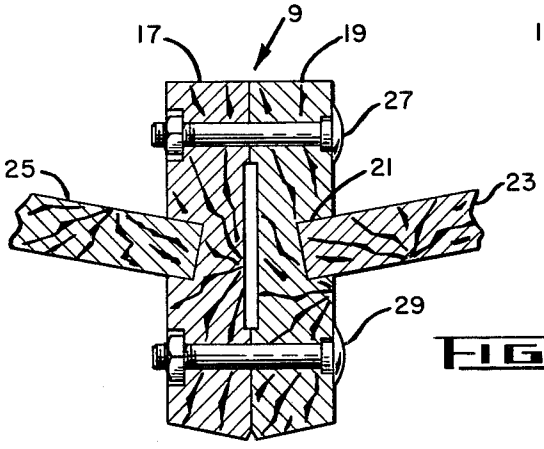


FIG-4

INVENTOR.
WILLIAM F. McCLENAHAN
BY
Eckhoff and Slusk
ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office

3,255,560

Patented June 14, 1966

3,255,560

CIRCULAR MODULAR BUILDING

William F. McClenahan, 778 Burlway Road, Burlingame, Calif.

Filed Mar. 12, 1963, Ser. No. 264,612
1 Claim. (Cl. 52—237)

This invention relates to a method of building construction and more particularly relates to a method by which walls can be prefabricated and rapidly joined together with simple fastening means to form a completed structure. The invention also includes a method of providing roof supports for such a structure. The invention has been applied and will be described in terms of the building of rest rooms, although it will be obvious from the description which follows that the building method is a general one and can be used for various kinds of structures.

In the drawings forming a part of this application:

FIGURE 1 is a partial side sectional view of a building embodying the present invention.

FIGURE 2 is a plan sectional view on the line 2—2 of FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 3 is a partial plan view of the structure shown in FIGURE 1 showing the method of roof construction.

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged sectional view of a supporting column and adjacent wall panels on the line 4—4 of FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged sectional view showing the method of joining roof elements on the line 5—5 of FIGURE 1.

Referring now to the drawings by reference characters, there is shown in FIGURES 1, 2 and 3 a building structure generally including a foundation **7**, upright column members **9**; the uprights **9** supporting panels as at **11** are therebetween. The uprights **9** also support the roof structure generally designated **13** which comprises a plurality of panels **15** with roof beams **35**.

Referring now specifically to FIGURE 4, the method by which adjacent panels are joined will be described. In FIGURE 4 the uprights generally designated **9** comprise mating column or upright structural elements **17** and **19**. These members have been grooved as at **21** so that the edge of a panel **23** can be inserted therein. A similar panel **25** is shown inserted in the upright **17**. In the embodiment shown in FIGURE 4, the end member **19** is shown at an angle to the panel **23** since in this particular case the structural element was used to construct a rounded building. However, in the case of straight walls, the upright would be normal to the panel. Preferably, an adhesive is used to hold the panel in the groove. The upright at the opposite end of panel **23** is not illustrated but would be a mirror image, i.e. the structure would be exactly that shown wherein the panel **25** is held by the upright **17**.

In FIGURE 4, the method of joining two adjacent structural units is also shown. Here, bolts **27** and **29** have been passed through holes in the uprights **17** and **19** joining the two uprights forming a continuation of the wall panels **23** and **25**. The bolts may be opposite each other or staggered as is shown in FIGURE 1.

In FIGURE 5, the method of adding a roof element is shown. Here, side plates **31** and **33** have been placed on each side of the uprights **17** and **19**, the plates extending beyond the top of the uprights and holding the roof beam which has been generally designated **35**. The beam **35** has a bottom plate **37** adapted to rest on the tops of the uprights, a center rib section **39** and a top section having slots **41** and **43** for the reception of the roof panel members. Bolts **45** and **47** are passed through the side members **31** and **33** and the top bolt **47** also passes through a hole of the beam **35**, holding it in place. The roof panels **49** and **51** are held in the slots **41** and **43** by means of screws **53** and **55**. Thus, side plates **31** and **33** serve both to hold the upright members together and also to hold the roof beam **35**. The circular wall panel units and interior panels extend from the foundation to the roof and together provide the sole supports for the roof. Said interior walls lie on chords of the said circular walls.

I claim:

In a circular building construction comprising: a foundation, vertical wall panel units arranged side by side in a generally circular wall configuration, and a roof mounted on the upper end of said panel units covering said foundation, each of said wall panel units having front and rear surfaces; a pair of upright members, one being disposed at each side of said wall panel units, each of said upright members having a groove therein whereby the opposite ends of said wall panel units extend into the grooves of the upright members at each end thereof, fastening means holding said wall panel units in said grooves, said upright members extending beyond the front and rear surfaces of said panel units, holes in said upright members of adjacent panel units to the front and rear of the panel units receiving bolts therethrough securing said panel units together to form a continuous circular wall; interior walls lying on chords of said circular wall, said interior walls composed of wall panels, said circular wall panel units and interior wall panels extending from said foundation to said roof and together providing the sole supports for said roof, and side plates having first downwardly extending legs encompassing two adjacent upright members and attached thereto, and second legs extending upwardly beyond said uprights, said roof comprised of roof panels with roof beams interposed therebetween and connected thereto, said second legs encompassing one of said roof beams and attached thereto.

References Cited by the Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,747,313	2/1930	Miss	52—90
2,358,704	9/1944	Goudy	52—236
2,373,409	4/1945	Myer	52—293
2,775,794	1/1957	Keely	52—82
2,814,999	12/1957	Reeves	52—478

FRANK L. ABBOTT, *Primary Examiner.*

EARL J. WITMER, *Examiner.*