

J. Busser.

Constructing Houses.

Patented Nov. 19, 1867.

Nº 71,130.

Fig. 1.

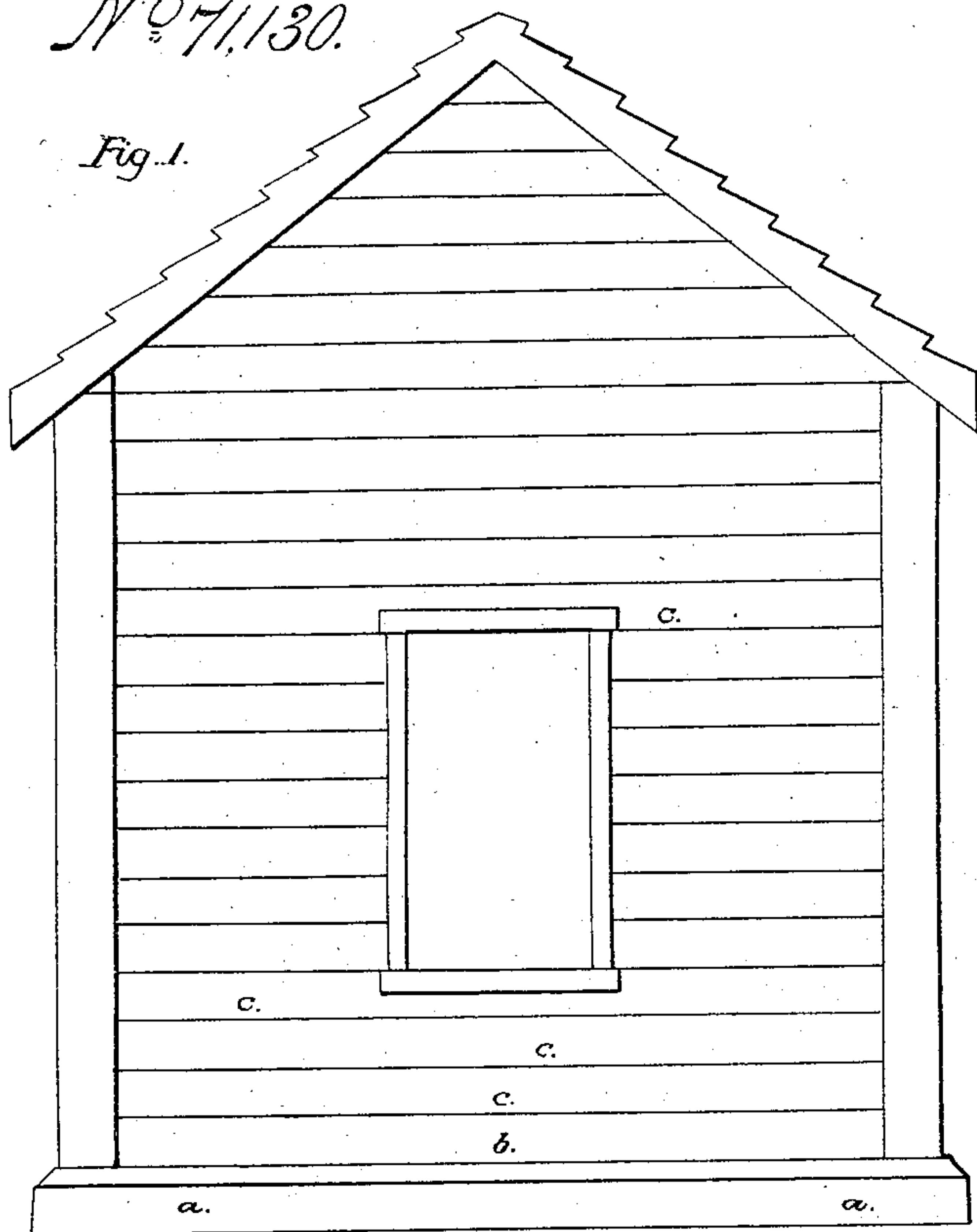


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



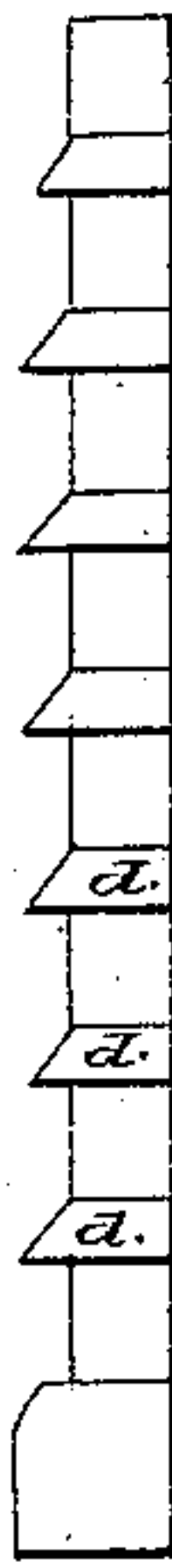
Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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JOSEPH BUSSEY, OF TROY, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 71,130, dated November 19, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOODEN BUILDINGS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, J. BUSSEY, of Troy, in the county of Miami, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Buildings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of one end of a house constructed upon my improved plan.

Figure 2 is a vertical section through the wall.

Figures 4, 5, and 6 are modifications of the wall of fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improved mode of constructing wooden buildings, whereby greater strength, solidity, and durability are secured, and the construction of such buildings rendered very simple and inexpensive.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing the outer walls of buildings of planks, of any suitable width, laid one upon another, flatwise, and secured down firmly in place, so that the outer edge of every alternate plank shall project beyond the edges of the adjacent planks, and thereby form surfaces for directing off the water, and also obviating the necessity of weather-boarding the walls, as will be hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

The sill-timbers A may be framed together in the usual manner of constructing a studded or frame building. Upon the outside edges of this frame or foundation, bevelled planks or strips *a* are secured, for the purpose of giving a finish, and also for carrying off water. I now take planks of any suitable width and thickness, and nail them flatwise upon the sill-timbers, so as to form the first layer of the wall, which is lettered *b*. The second layer *c* is then securely nailed upon the first, and so on, till the desired height of the walls is attained, when they may be roofed in in any suitable manner.

By reference to figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that each plank or layer above the first layer *b* is constructed with its outer edge bevelled and its inner edge rounded. The outside of this wall presents the appearance of weather-boarding, while the inside surface presents a neat appearance, and may be finished by simply painting it.

In Figure 3, a method of constructing the interior walls of the building is shown. These walls are made of planks of different widths, by using, first, a narrow plank, and then a wider plank, and then a narrow plank, so that, when the wall or partition is finished, both surfaces will present the appearance shown in said figure; and, if desirable, these surfaces may be plastered without the use of laths, as the projections and depressions, formed by the alternate wide and narrow planks, afford a hold for the mortar. The interior surfaces of the walls of figs. 1 and 2 may be constructed in a similar manner to the wall of fig. 3, if it is desired to plaster them; or, if it is desired to paint or paper the walls and partitions inside of the house, they may be left flat and smooth.

If it is desired to construct a house which shall present a highly ornamental finish outside, I use planks *d d*, with their outer edges bevelled, and alternate them with planks *e e*, having their outer edges moulded, as shown in fig. 4; or planks with square edges may be used, in conjunction with the bevelled-edge planks, as shown in figs. 5 and 6.

It will be seen, from the above description of the several figures of the drawings, that the outer surfaces of the walls, which are exposed to the weather, have all the joints protected from water-lodgment by the bevelled edges of the planks, which edges present a very handsome and finished appearance.

I do not claim a partition-wall for wooden buildings, made of planks placed flatwise upon one another, such planks being of a uniform width. But what I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The construction of the outer, or both the inner and outer, surfaces of the outer walls of wooden buildings, and the walls themselves, of planks shaped and arranged substantially as herein described and shown.

JOSEPH BUSSEY.

Witnesses:

SYLVESTER T. COUNTS,

SYLVESTER DYE.