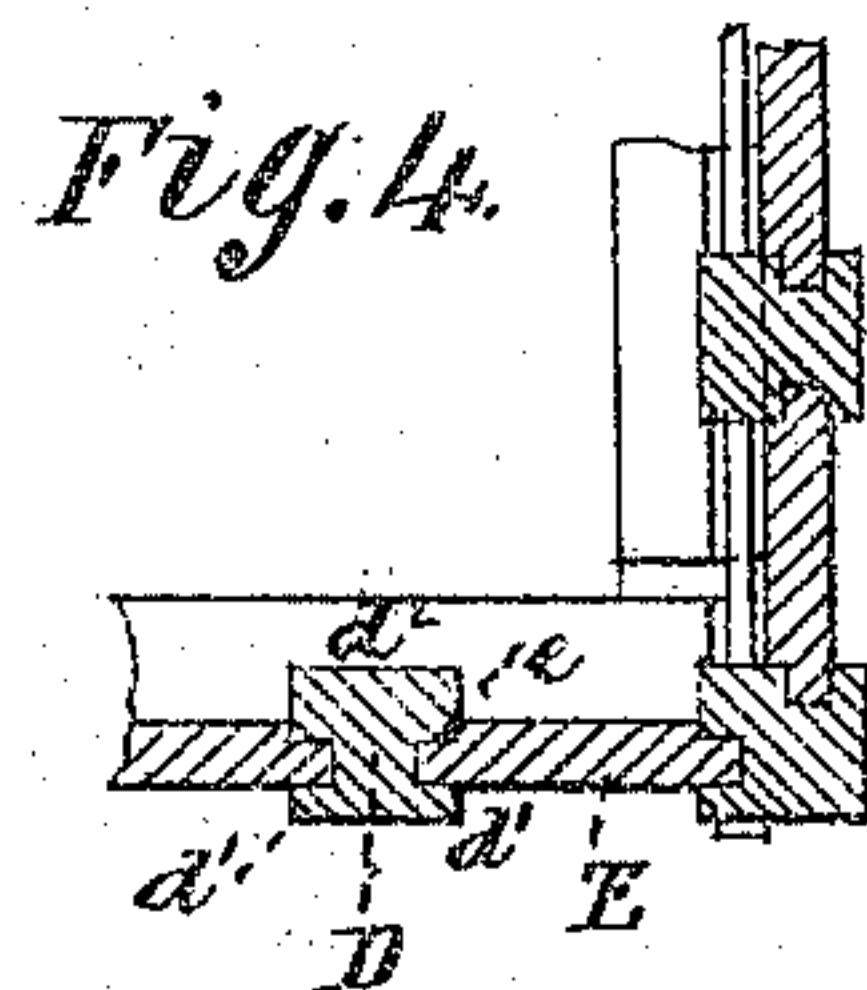
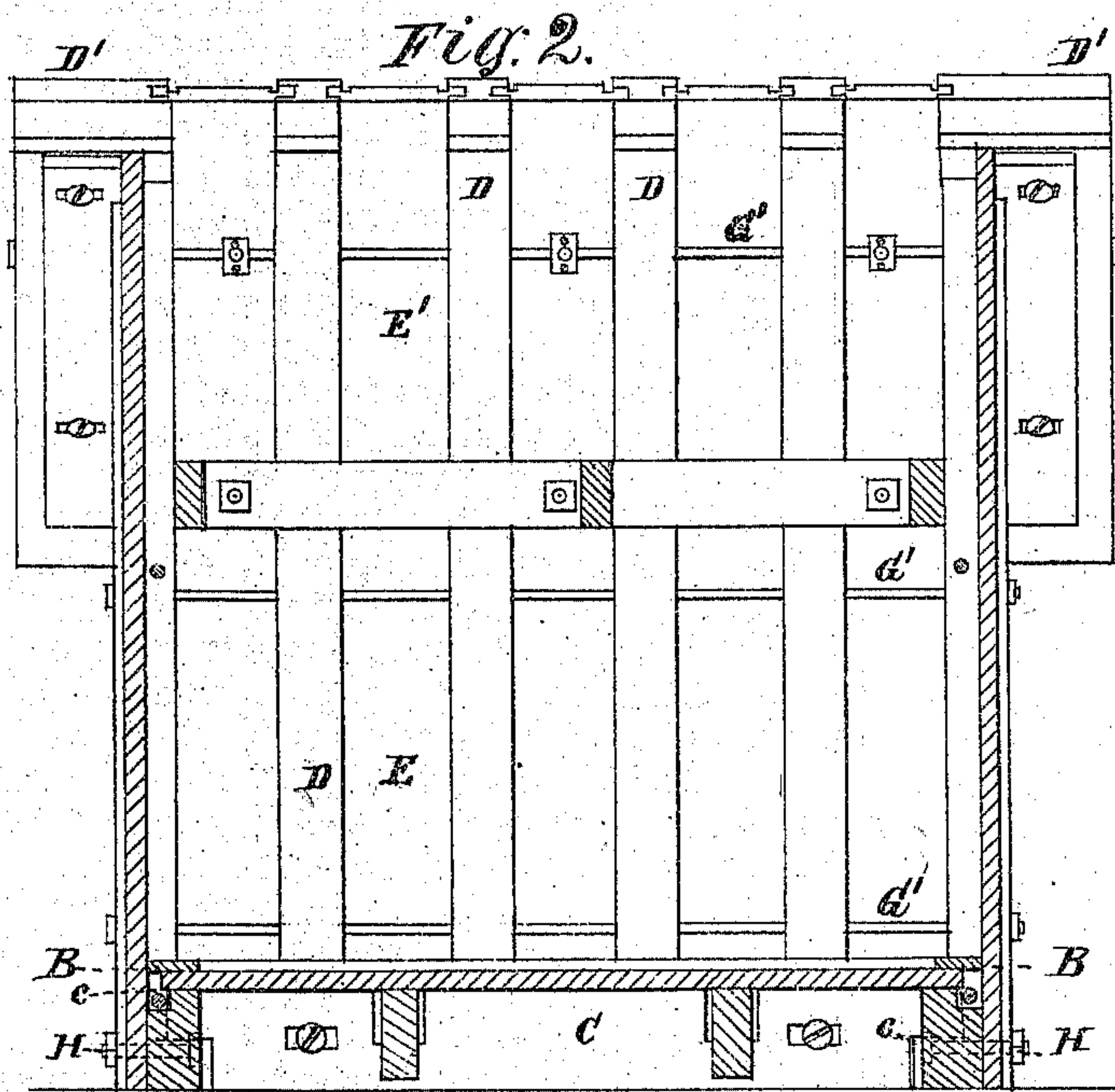
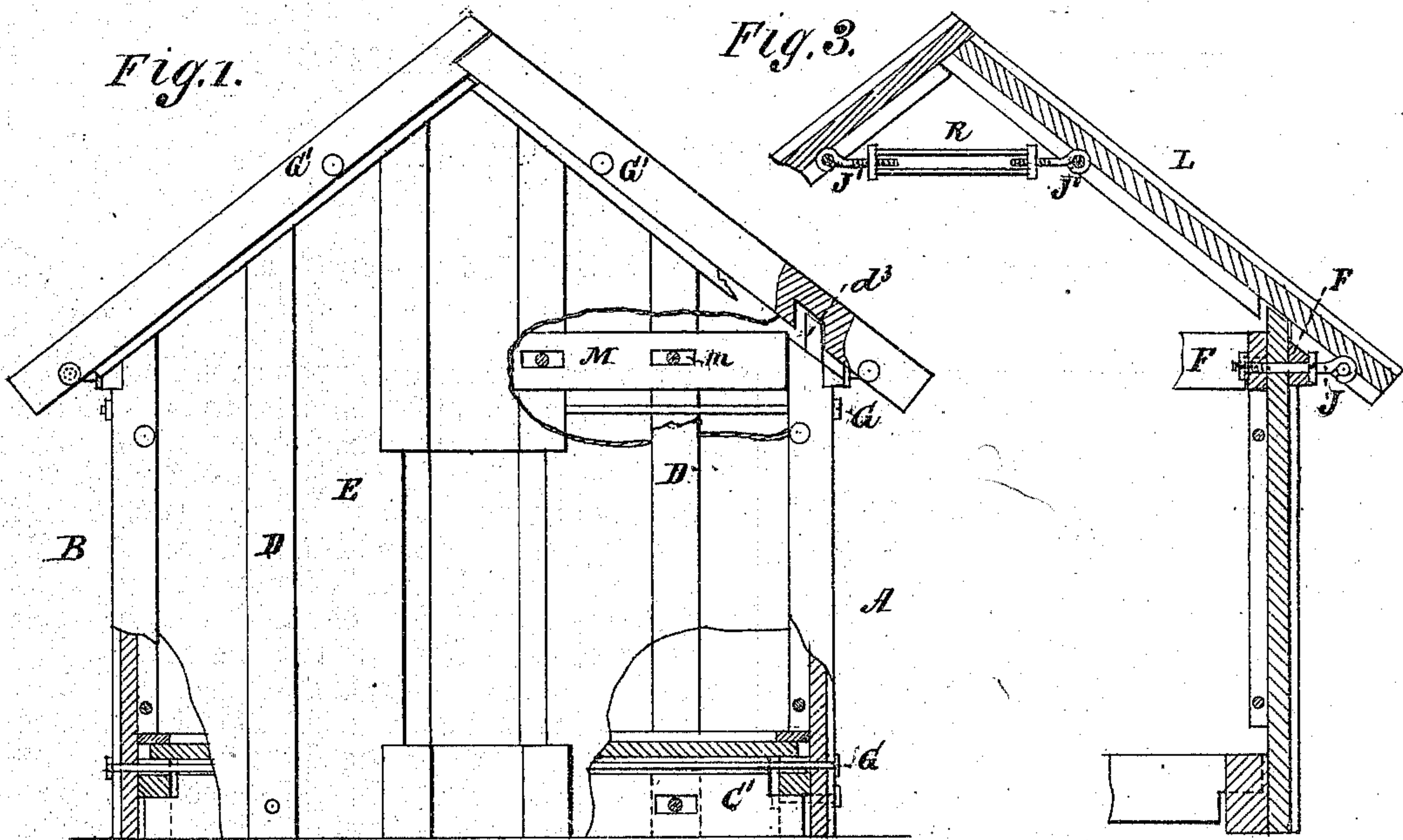


H. W. FORMAN.

Improvement in Portable Houses.

No. 129,805.

Patented July 23, 1872.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY W. FORMAN, OF CENTRALIA, KANSAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE HOUSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,805, dated July 23, 1872.

Specification describing an Improvement in Portable Houses, invented by HARVEY W. FORMAN, of Centralia, in the county of Nemaha and State of Kansas.

The invention relates to that class of houses whose parts are detachable, in order to admit of being packed and transported conveniently and cheaply to distant parts of the country. The invention will first be fully described and then clearly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a front-end elevation, partly broken away; Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical section through middle; Fig. 3, a partial transverse section; and Fig. 4, a partial horizontal section.

A represents my improved portable house. B are the walls, and C C' the sills. These latter, as well as their shoulders c, come short of the walls to allow the said walls to be contracted by adjustable iron rods G and thus take up shrinkage. The side sills lie on the end sills, and are jointed to fit. The rabbet c on ends of side sills C may be formed by recessing the ends of single pieces of timber, or by nailing or spiking together two planks, so as to leave the rabbet at ends. The side sills C are thus constructed so that the shoulders d of the studding D can rest upon them and allow the iron rods G', which run across the building, to be above the top of said sills. The object of this is to afford an opportunity for doors and windows to be cut without obstruction from the iron rods or braces. The studdings D are rectangular and grooved alike, except at the corners, where the grooves are adjacent instead of opposite. The studdings with the sidings d¹ make a kind of batten that covers an open joint or crack. The boards E are also rabbeted on the inside at e. By this construction, if shrinkage should take place, the sidings d¹ will still hold the boards E and cover the joint. The full projection d² of the studding on the inside of the house forms a fine base for laths and plastering. The shoulders on the lower ends of studding are cut out as far as the grooves in the sides, thus leaving enough for the outside batten. The studding D is provided with a tenon, d², at the top, beveled toward the inside so as to correspond to pitch of roof, and longer on the inside than the height of the outside boards or

side plates F, which rest upon shoulders of the studding. The adjustable iron rods G' on the inside serve the double purpose of preventing the boards from springing either inwardly or outwardly, and also of drawing their edges into the grooves of studding. These bolts G' also pass through each of the studdings D and to one side of the boards E, whereby one or more of these boards may be removed or replaced by one of the same or greater width. The studding D and board E, being thus shaped and matched, are fastened to the sills C by the detachable bolts H, whose heads are on the inside, while their nuts are on the outside. J are eyebolts on the side plates F, through which pass the adjustable brace-rods G', that connect the roof L to the body of the house. These eyebolts have long threaded shanks, which can be caused to project to a greater or less degree to accommodate the roof to any shrinkage of the walls of the house. M are plates or boards across the ends of the building, which are bolted to the walls through the studding D. These plates M have openings m, elongated to allow for adjustment of walls.

It will be perceived that walls and roof-sides are made in the same manner, except that the boards E' of roof are provided with gutters or channels, e² on the outside, and, along the edges of studding or rafters, to carry off water. The outside studdings or rafters D' are also made wider than studdings D to give the necessary projection at ends of roof, and are notched on under side and near lower end to fit over the top of the upper edge of the walls. One side of the roof is fitted under and into a notch at the top of the other. Thus it will be perceived that the roof is held together at the top by means of the iron screws (swivels) inside.

J J' are threaded eyebolts, which work adjustably in a yoke, R, to form a transverse connection between the opposite rods G' G'.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The eyebolts J J' and yoke R, combined with rods G', arranged to hold the roof adjustably, as set forth.

2. The studding D and boards E, combined with adjustable tightening-bolts G', passing to

the side of the latter and through the former, as described, so that by simply loosening the nuts on the ends of said bolts one or more boards may be removed and others of larger, smaller, or the same width substituted.

3. The combination of side plates F, eye-bolts J, and adjustable brace-rods G' with

body of house and roof, as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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