

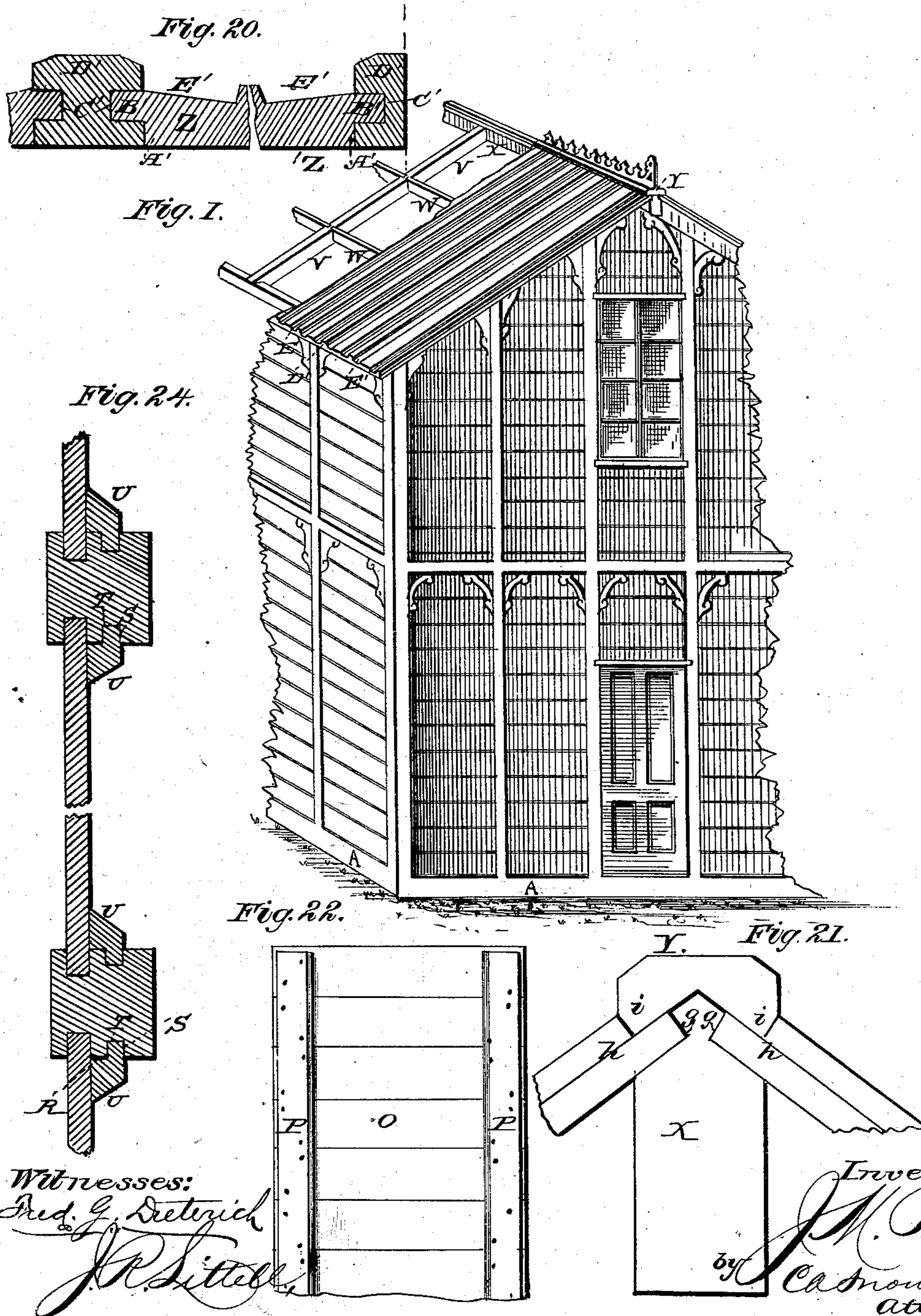
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. PECK.  
Construction of Buildings.

No. 239,669.

Patented April 5, 1881.



Witnesses:  
Fred. G. Dietrich  
J. R. Sittell

Inventor:  
J. M. Peck,  
by Casnow & Co.,  
Attorneys.

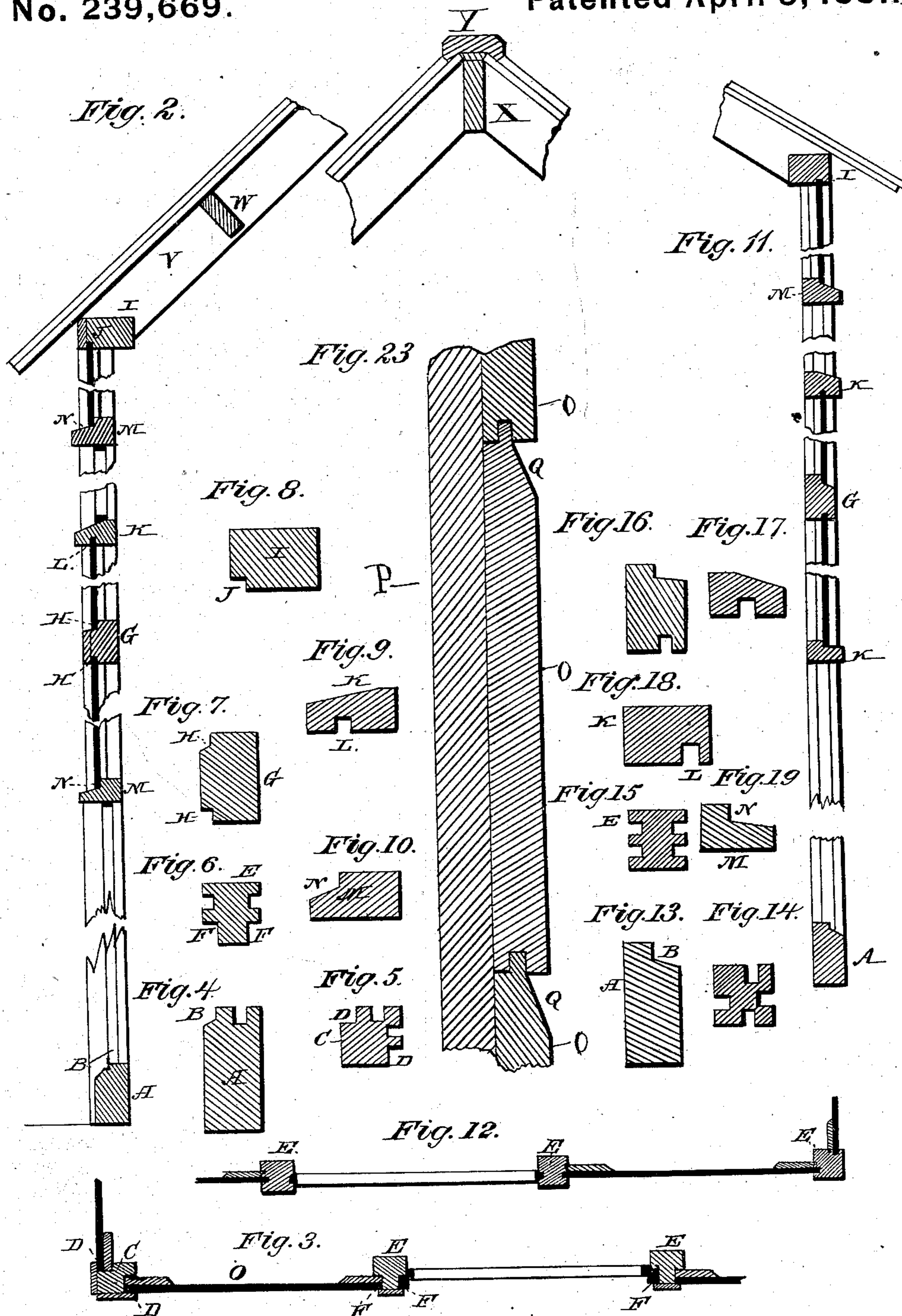
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. M. PECK.  
Construction of Buildings.

No. 239,669.

Patented April 5, 1881.



Witnesses:  
Fred G. Dieterich  
J. R. Little

Inventor:  
J. M. Peck  
by C. A. Snow & Co. Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MILNOR PECK, OF FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

## CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,669, dated April 5, 1881.

Application filed December 22, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, J. MILNOR PECK, of Flushing, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Construction of Buildings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of frame buildings, portable or permanent; and it consists, more particularly, in the improvements in the structure of the frame, and the combination therewith of sheets or panels of siding, as will be hereinafter more fully described with reference to the drawings hereto annexed, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a building constructed according to my improved plan. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same. Figs. 4 to 10 are detail views. Fig. 11 is a vertical section of a modification. Fig. 12 is a horizontal section of the same. Figs. 13 to 19 are detail views. Fig. 20 is a section of the roof. Fig. 21 is a cross-section of the ridge. Fig. 22 is a rear view of one of the sheets or panels of siding. Fig. 23 is a vertical sectional view of the same, and Fig. 24 is a horizontal sectional view through one of the studs and the panels adjoining.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are denoted by like letters of reference.

A represents the sill, the upper outer edge of which is rabbeted longitudinally at B.

C is the corner-post, which is rabbeted on diagonally-opposite corners at D D.

E represents one of the studs, rabbeted at F F.

G is one of the ties, rabbeted longitudinally at H H.

I is the plate, rabbeted at J.

K is the window cap or head, which is beveled longitudinally upon its upper side, and provided upon its under side with a groove, L.

The window-sill or door head or cap M is longitudinally rabbeted upon its upper outer edge at N.

In erecting the frame, the lower ends of the upright timbers are notched so as to fit in the rabbet upon the sill, which is beveled, as shown. The adjoining edges of the sill, corner-posts, studs, ties, and plates being rabbeted, as shown, the frame is subdivided into a series of rabbet-edged frames, in which the siding-panels are now to be secured. Said panels consist each of a number of grooved and tongued boards, O, secured together by battens P in sheets of suitable size. To prevent water from lodging in the joints, the upper outer edges of the boards are beveled at Q. (See Fig. 23.) These panels are secured in the grooved subdivisions of the frame in the following manner, as clearly shown in Fig. 24. The battens, which should be nearly flush with the sides of the panel, are rabbeted upon their under outer edges, as shown at R, thus forming tongues S, adapted to enter grooves T, purposely formed in the sides of the studs and corner-posts. The inner edges of the battens are to be beveled, as at U. This groove-and-tongue joint entirely covers the siding-joint, and forms a combined joint, which is necessarily absolutely tight, the importance and advantages of which need not be enlarged upon. The method of adjusting these panels in their proper position will be obvious to experienced artisans.

The frame of the roof is constructed in the usual manner, V representing the rafters, W the purlins, X the ridge, and Y the cap. The ridge is provided with longitudinal grooves *g*, to accommodate the rabbeted upper ends, *h*, of the roofing-boards, which abut against the beveled outer edges, *i*, of the cap.

The roofing consists of boards Z, rabbeted upon their under edges at A', thus forming tongues B', which enter grooves C' in the edges of the joint protectors or battens D'. Beveled grooves E', leading down from the joints, are also cut in the upper sides of the boards adjoining the joints, to direct the flow of water and prevent it from settling in the joints.

In Figs. 10 to 18, inclusive, I have shown a modification of my invention, which, while perhaps slightly increasing the expense, makes a more satisfactorily-jointed structure. By this improvement the rabbets in the sill and

in the door or window head or cap, and that in the upper edge of the tie, are cut wider than before, while in the corner-posts and studs, and in the under side of the ties grooves  
5 are substituted for rabbets. In this manner groove-joints are formed for the siding-panels, the advantages of which are obvious.

While useful for permanent structures, the advantages of my invention are especially evident in the manufacture and erection of so-called "portable houses," which are usually manufactured at a distance from the place where they are to be erected.

The parts of the frame, roof, and siding may  
15 be conveniently transported, and may be numbered, so as to make the erection of the building an easy matter. The construction is in every way simple, durable, and inexpensive.

I am aware that rabbeted and grooved frame-  
20 timbers for building, and grooved planks or battens connected by rabbeted boards for forming the roofs of buildings, and also siding-panels composed of a number of beveled tongued and grooved boards secured together  
25 by battens, are old, and such I do not wish to be understood as claiming, broadly, as of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. The siding-panels consisting of grooved and tongued boards connected by battens, rabbeted upon their edges so as to form projecting tongues, in combination with upright frame-timbers, grooved to receive said  
30 tongues, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The herein-described portable building, composed of the rabbeted and grooved frame-timbers, siding-panels composed of grooved and tongued boards connected by battens rabbeted upon their edges to form projecting  
40 tongues, and the roof composed of grooved planks or battens connected by rabbeted boards having beveled upper sides leading downward and away from the joints, the several parts connected and secured together in  
45 the manner specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES MILNOR PECK.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. HAVILAND,

GEORGE W. HAVILAND, Jr.

1250