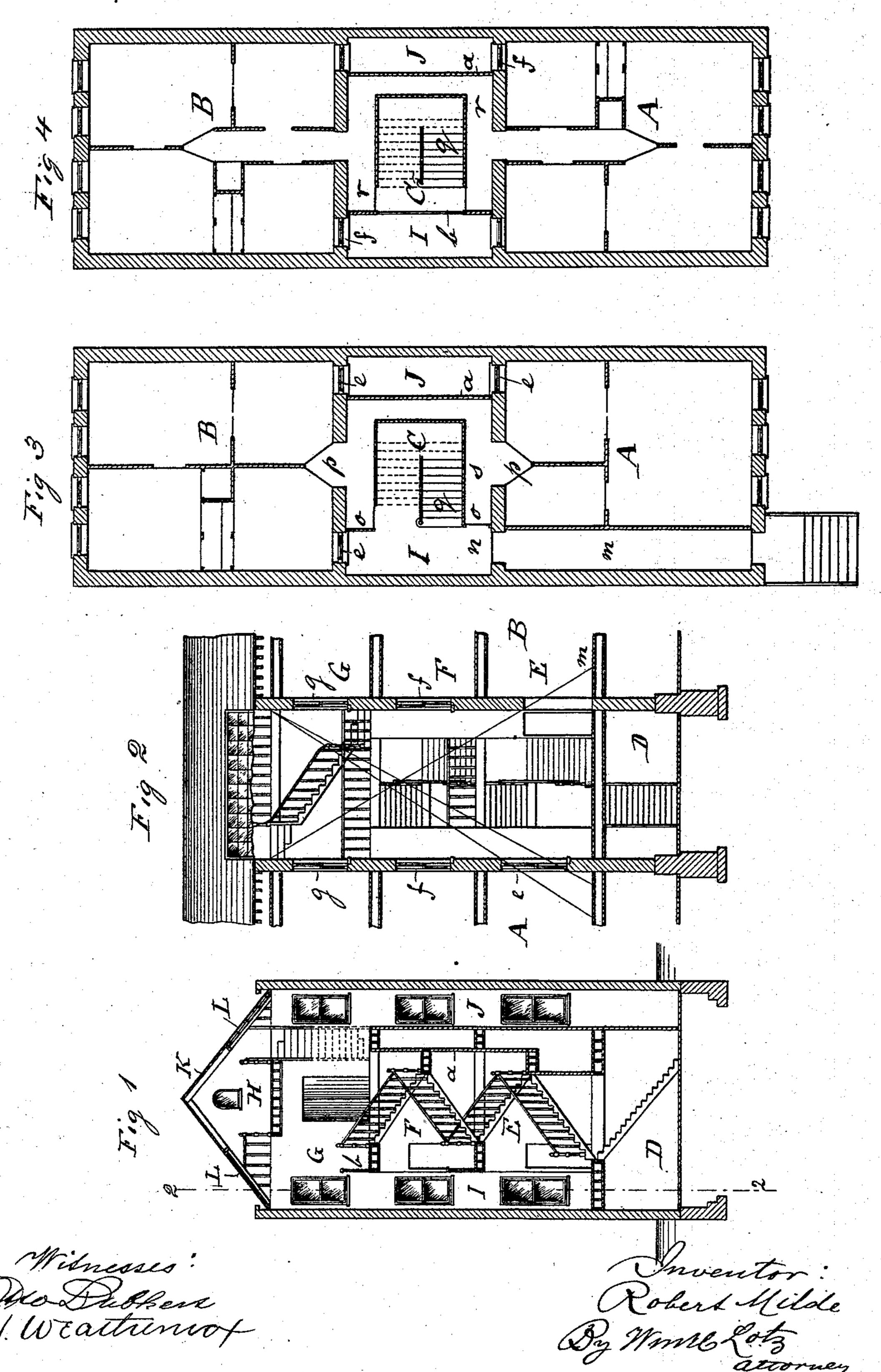
R. MILDE. CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

No. 416,795.

Patented Dec. 10, 1889.



United States Patent Office.

ROBERT MILDE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,795, dated December 10, 1889.

Application filed May 21, 1889. Serial No. 311,640. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT MILDE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Houses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the ac-

companying drawings,.

This invention relates to the construction of dwelling-houses, and more particularly to French flats and tenement-houses, that generally are built in blocks adjoining each other, so no windows can be placed in the 15 side walls, when the inside rooms of the several stories are lacking of light and ventilation; and it is the object of this my invention to provide an arrangement by which the inner rooms of every story of the house will re-20 ceive light through glass-covered sections in the roof and through light-shafts adjacent to the stairways; and with these objects in view my invention consists in the novel arrangement and construction of such houses, as will 25 be hereinafter described, and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical transverse section of the building, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal vertical section of the central corridor and stairway-shaft on line 2 2 in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan of the first story, and Fig. 4 a plan of the second story, of the building.

Corresponding letters in the several figures

35 of the drawings designate like parts.

As here shown, the building is divided longitudinally into front dwelling A and rear dwelling B and the corridor and stairway-shaft C, intermediate of these dwellings, each dwelling, as here shown, having four rooms, two of which receive light through the front or rear outdoor windows, while the others adjoining the corridors depend upon the light from the roof. Vertically the building has a basement D, first story E, second story F,

third story G, and garret H. The corridors and stairways are not to occupy the entire width of the building, but leave a light-shaft I and J between the corridors and the walls of the building, partitioned off by walls α or 50 by railings b. Above each light-shaft I and J, I provide in the roof K a section of glass L, extending the entire depth of the corridorsection C, so that the rays of light can reach each window e, f, or g toward the corridors, 55 as shown by light lines in Fig. 2, at the same time lighting the corridors and stairways. From the main-entrance passage m of the first story the main corridor n is reached, whence doors o admit to the vestibules, 60 whence again through doors p admittance is provided to the inner rooms; or from main hall n the stairs q will lead to the landing of the second story, whence through doors r the corridors s of the several dwellings are 65 reached.

The advantages thus obtained by this construction are that a very deep narrow building, interposed between other buildings, will have daylight in all the rooms, will have light to 70 the stairs and corridors, and at the same time good ventilation and commodious access to

all apartments.

What I claim is—
A building of several stories, each story diyided into a front and rear dwelling separated
by a corridor and stairway-shaft, light-shafts
between the side walls and corridors, openings
between the light-shafts and the several adjacent apartments, and glass-covered sections
in the roof directly above such light-shafts,
all substantially as set forth, for the purpose
specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT MILDE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. LOTZ, OTTO LUBKERT.