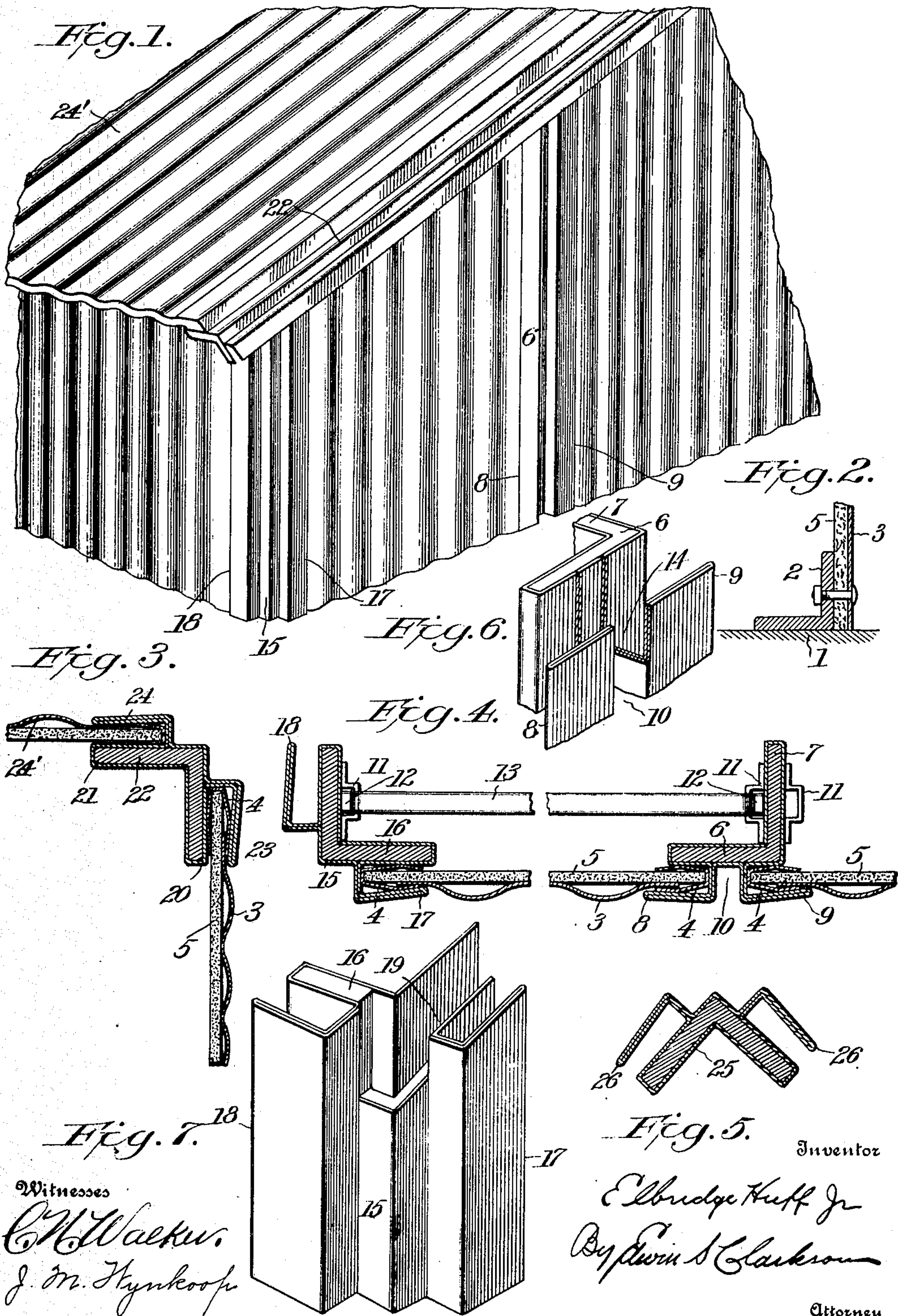


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PATENTED NOV. 26, 1907.

E. HUFF, JR.
BUILDING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1907.



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ELBRIDGE HUFF, JR., OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BUILDING.

No. 872,236.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELBRIDGE HUFF, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Bath Beach, in the borough of Brooklyn and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to portable or knock-down buildings and has for its object to produce a substantial building of this character embodying the simplicity without sacrificing strength and rigidity.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a building embodying my invention, parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view illustrating the connection with the foundation. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view through one of the corners of the building. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view through two panels and the corner illustrating the joint. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view of the corner plate. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the joint strip for receiving the edges of adjacent siding sheets, parts being broken away. Fig. 7 is a similar view of the corner joint strip.

1 represents the foundation which may be of any suitable construction, such for instance as brick, cement or stone.

2 is an angle-iron suitably secured to the foundation.

3 are siding sheets of desired height and width and bolted at the bottom to the angle-iron 2. The siding sheets are shown as constructed of corrugated iron, but, of course, it is understood that they may be constructed of flat sheets, although I prefer the corrugated sheets as the strength of the structure is thereby materially increased. The edges of each sheet are bound by a strip 4, which forms a wedge-shaped edge on the sheet. Of course any formation of this edge is within the purview of my invention so long as it is a locking edge, the object of which will be hereinafter pointed out. The siding sheets are lined with asbestos 5.

Inasmuch as the structure will be stronger by using siding sheets of say, about two feet wide, it is necessary to construct a joint between the edges of the sheets and for this purpose I provide the locking strip 6 of substantially L-shape. This is formed, preferably, of galvanized iron suitably bent which is, for the purpose of strength, filled with an angle-iron 7. In bending the locking strip, the material is bent upon itself to form the

oppositely disposed clips 8 and 9, the ends of which extend beyond the lines of the strip.

10 is a groove formed between the clips 8 and 9. The clips are sprung inward to give them increased gripping force.

The strips are bolted to the angle-iron 2 at the bottom and are positioned between the edges of two adjacent siding sheets, the wedge-shaped edges of which are adapted to seat in the clips 8 and 9 with which they form a wind, snow and waterproof joint. If desired bolts may be passed through the sheets and strips but from experience I have not found this necessary as I provide each strip with a staple or eye 11 in which the hooked ends 12 of the stay or brace 13 are secured, thereby holding the strips 6 firmly to each other against displacement and spreading. The strips are first secured in position to the angle-irons 2 and the braces 13 secured in place. The siding sheets are then slipped in the clips 8 and 9 from the top, as will be readily understood. The siding sheets are multiplied according to the dimension of the building. The top of each strip is cut on the desired angle of the roof, the clips being cut on the same angle but shorter than the strip, as will be hereinafter explained. The strip is provided with a groove 14 at the top, the purpose of which will be hereinafter explained.

The corner strips 15 are preferably hollow and formed of galvanized iron and filled with an angle-iron 16. These corner strips are each provided with clips 17 and 18, which are given a gradual bend toward the strip to increase their gripping force. The top of the corner strip is provided with a groove 19 similar to the groove 14 of the strip 6 and is inclined at the top and its clips 17 and 18 shorter, as explained in connection with the clips on the strip 6.

The eaves strip is of right-angle construction in cross-section providing the members 20 and 21, in which an angle-iron 22 is secured. The eaves strip is provided with clips 23 and 24.

In assembling, the member 20 of the eaves strip is seated in the grooves 14 of the siding strip and 19 of the corner strips, while the member 21 rests on the top of the said strip. The clip 23 extends down over the siding sheets and strips 6. This clip 23, may, if desired, be corrugated to fit the corrugations of the siding sheets, and is extended down upon the sidings as far as may be necessary

to form a wind, rain, and snow-proof joint. The edges of the roofing sheets 24' are slipped under the clip 24 of the eaves strip. The ridge pole 25 of the building is of the same construction as the eaves strip and one end of each roofing sheet is slipped under the clips 26 of the ridge pole, while the other end is secured under the clip of the eaves strip. The edges of the roofing sheets are secured in strips of construction similar to that of the siding strips which have hereinbefore been fully described.

It is obvious that in numerous places bolts may be used to tie and steady the several parts of the building. The dimensions of the building may readily be increased or decreased from time to time or may be taken down and reassembled with ease and despatch. In the manufacture all parts are numbered as a guide for assembling.

As will be seen my invention provides a portable or knockdown building of simple but strong and fire-proof construction. Suitable openings may be framed in the siding sheets to provide windows.

What I claim is:

1. In a building the combination with siding sheets having wedge shaped edges, of a binding strip having clips to engage and hold the edges of abutting siding sheets.

2. In a building the combination with siding sheets, having wedge shaped edges, of a binding strip having sprung in clips to engage the edges of abutting siding sheets.

3. A binding strip for roof or side sheets of a building comprising a substantially reversed L shaped body and oppositely disposed clips extending therefrom.

4. A building strip for roof or side sheets comprising a main body and oppositely disposed clips extending therefrom, the stem of each clip being cut away to form a groove between the top of the clips and the main body.

5. In a building a corner strip substantially L shape in cross section, having a clip secured to each arm thereof.

6. In a building, a corner strip substantially L shape in cross section, having a clip secured to each arm thereof, and a groove formed in the upper end back of one of said clips.

7. In a building, the combination with abutting siding sheets, of strips having oppositely disposed clips to engage and hold the edges of adjacent sheets, a tie rod securing said strips to each other, a groove in the upper end of said strips, a corner strip having oppositely disposed clips at right angles to each other, adapted to engage and hold the edges of the siding sheets at the corner of the building, roofing sheets, an eaves strip having clips oppositely disposed and at right angles to each other to engage the edge of the roof sheet and the top edge of the siding sheets and be seated in the groove at the top of the side and corner binding strips, and tie rods connecting the corner and side sheet strips and holding them against displacement.

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

ELBRIDGE HUFF, JR.

Witnesses:

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