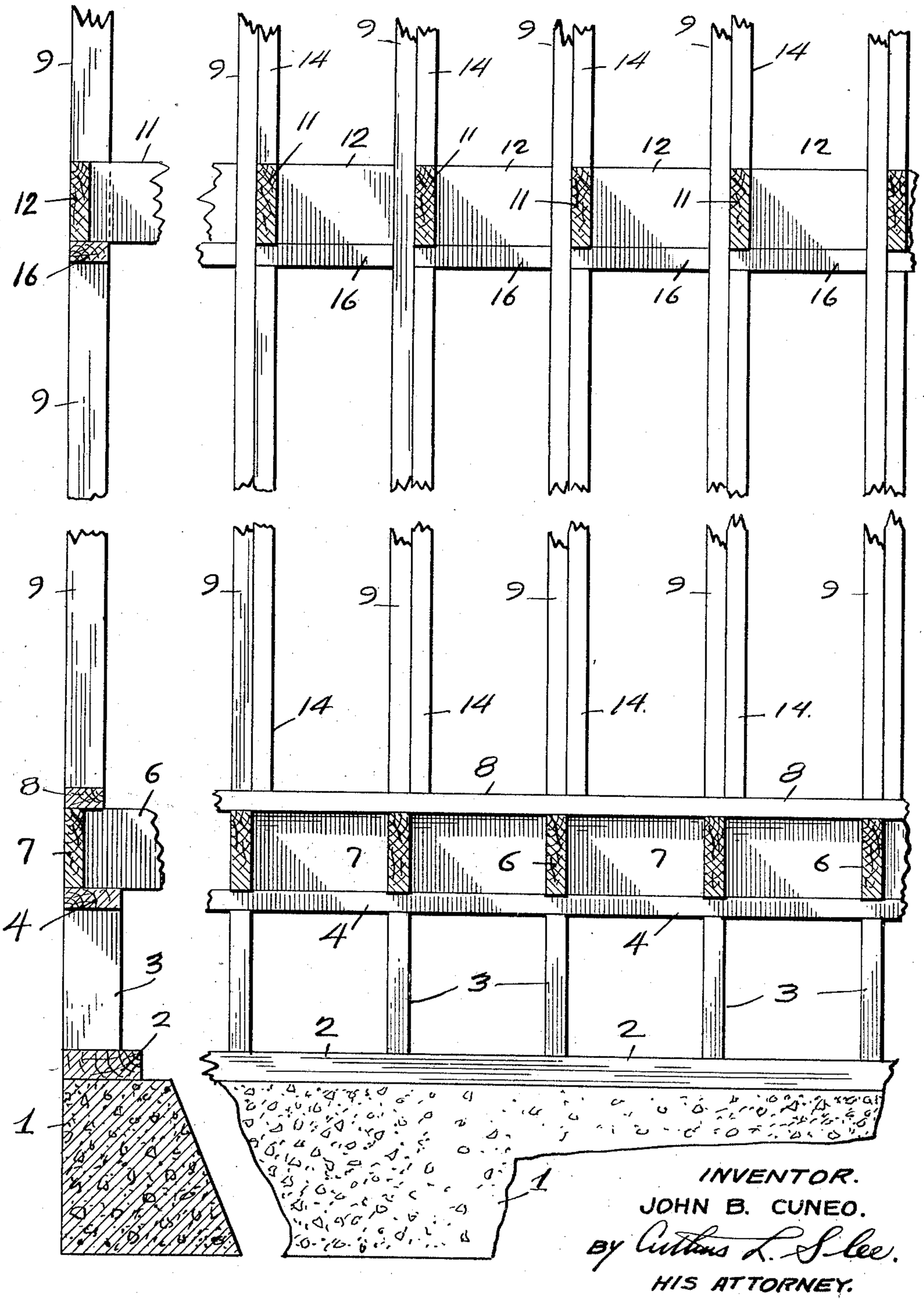
May 9, 1933. J. B. CUNEO 1,907,935

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Filed Oct. 19, 1931

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



INVENTOR.
JOHN B. CUNEO.
By Curtis L. Slee.
HIS ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN B. CUNEO, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Application filed October 19, 1931. Serial No. 569,749.

My invention relates to improvements in frame building constructions wherein secondary or auxiliary studding is arranged in proximate parallel relation to the primary or main studding and directly under and supporting the joist of said studding, whereby the greater portion of the load of said joist is directly supported upon said secondary studding, operates in conjunction with separators for supporting spacers and fillers for said joists whereby a more rigid supporting structure may be provided.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a new and improved construction for frame buildings and the like.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a more rigid and a stronger supporting structure for frame buildings.

A further object is to provide a new and improved building construction of the character described, which will provide a more rigid and stronger supporting structure and which may be constructed of members of standard dimensions and lightness.

I accomplish these and other objects by means of the improved form of construction disclosed in the drawing forming a part of the present application wherein like characters of reference are used to designate similar parts throughout the specification and drawing, and in which—

Fig. 1 is a broken vertical sectional view of one side or supporting wall of a frame building, disclosing my improved construction; and

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing the numerals 1 is used to designate the cement foundation of an ordinary frame building of standard type, upon which rests the usual mud-sill 2 and the underpinning 3 which in turn supports the usual stringer 4.

The floor joists 6 rest as usual upon the stringers 4 and are held in proper spaced relation at their respective ends by means of the usual and standard vermin-fillers 7.

So far the structure is standard practice and this lower or underpinning portion has been so illustrated to at once provide a graphic comparison between present standard construction and my improved construction.

Upon the ends of the floor-joists 6 the usual sill 8 is placed and this in turn supports what I term, for comparative purposes, the primary studding 9 to which is nailed, in standard or present practice, the ceiling joists 11 held in proper spaced relation at their respective ends by the spacers 12, the primary studding extending upwardly beyond the ceiling joists 11 of second or successive stories, or a roof.

The ends of the ceiling joists 11, according to present standard requirements and practice, are nailed to the primary studding members 9 so that the entire weight of the joists and floors, and the weight of furniture and other articles placed thereon, is borne by the nailed joints between the studding 9 and joists 11.

In my improved construction I provide auxiliary or secondary studding members 14 arranged in proximate parallel relation to the primary studding 9 and directly under and supporting the ceiling joists 11, as disclosed in Fig. 2 of the drawing. By means of this novel feature the weight of the joists 11 is supported directly by the auxiliary or secondary studding members 14.

In order to provide further rigidity and strength to the structure, I have provided what is termed separators 16. These are horizontally disposed and rest laterally between the primary studding members 9, with one end resting upon and directly supported by the upper end of the secondary studding members, and temporarily held in position, during building operations, by the weight of the end of the ceiling joists 11 resting thereupon, as disclosed in Fig. 2 of the drawing.

Resting upon the separators 16 I have provided the usual spacers 12 which rest upon the separators 16 and between the ends of the joists 11. These spacers 12, when secured in position, form a lateral strut or brace to resist lateral movement of the studding.

With this form of improved building construction, it is apparent that the weight of the joists and articles supported by it, will

be supported directly by the secondary studding members 14 which will thus form a prop or column instead of being supported merely by the nailed connection between the ends of the joists 11 and the primary studding 9 as in present standard practice.

Also, by using this form of construction, the usual light weight standard lumber, such as 2″ by 4″ timbers, may be used, and a rigidity and strength equal to 4″ by 4″ timbers will be obtained, but the greater expense of the heavier timbers, as well as the time and labor of cutting the required mortises, will be eliminated.

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

In a building construction, the combination with the studding and joists of a frame building, of secondary studding members applied to said first mentioned studding and directly under the joists thereon; separators mounted between the secondary studding and the joists and partially held in position by the weight of said joists thereon; and spacers for said joists resting upon said separators, said spacers, separators and joists being supported directly upon said secondary members.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my signature.

JOHN B. CUNEO.