

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. S. & R. M. SIMMONS.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

No. 298,790.

Patented May 20, 1884.

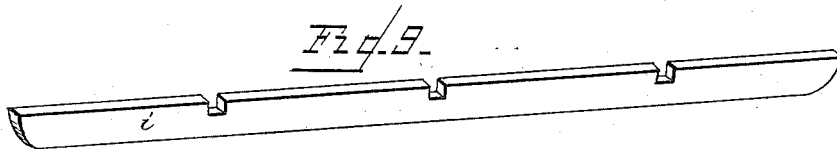


Fig. 10.

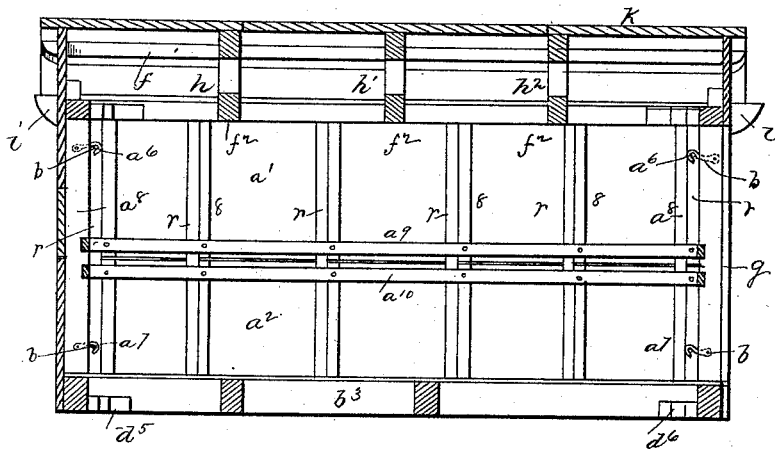
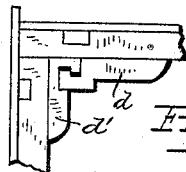
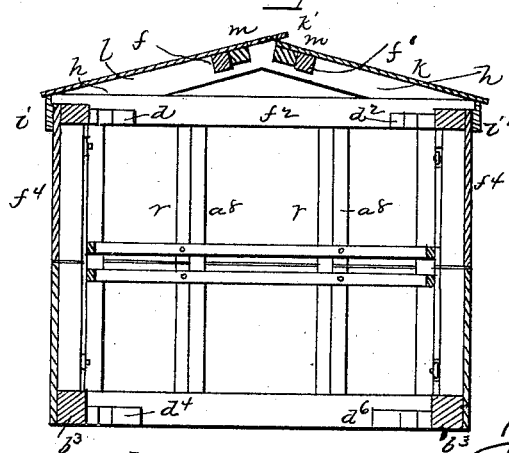


Fig. 11.



WITNESSES
F. L. Curran
E. G. Siggers

Joe. S. Simmons
Robert M. Simmons
 INVENTORS

by *C. A. Snow & Co.*

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SANFORD SIMMONS AND ROBERT MARION SIMMONS, OF BELTON, S. C.

PORTABLE BUILDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,790, dated May 20, 1884.

Application filed March 15, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH S. SIMMONS and ROBERT M. SIMMONS, citizens of the United States, residing at Belton, in the county of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, have invented a new useful Portable Building, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to portable buildings to be used on farms and plantations for storing cotton, corn, small grain, potatoes, cotton-seed, or the like, and so constructed that the building may be taken down and moved to any desired spot on the farm and quickly and easily set up in its new location; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims appended.

Figure 1 is an interior elevation of one of the ends of the portable building, the corner-posts and the two longer intermediate studs being made in two sections each, and mortised into the sill and girder, respectively, and braced by horizontal laths to prevent lateral play. Auxiliary studs *r* alongside of the corner-posts and intermediate sectional studs are tenoned loosely in mortises in the sill and girder. The weather-boarding is nailed to the corner-posts and sectional studding, but does not connect the sections; consequently the end of the building is made in two horizontal sections, which may be separated to move them, and the auxiliary studding *r* is separable from them, so that no great weight is found in any single piece of said end. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the opposite end of the building, which is provided with the door, and is constructed in a similar manner, except that the bracing-laths do not extend across the door-space. One half of the door is in the lower section and the other half is in the upper horizontal section of this end of the building. Fig. 3 is an inside elevation of one of the sides of the building, both sides being constructed alike, which is made in two—an upper and a lower—horizontal sections, sectional studding *r* being mortised into the sills and the girders, and braced near their points of separation by horizontal laths, and provided, also, with auxiliary studding *r*, tenoned loosely in mortises in the sills and girders. Fig. 4 is

an under face view of the section *k* of the roof. Fig. 4^a is an under face view of the section *l* of the roof. Fig. 5 is a sectional detail view of the section *k* of the roof. Fig. 6 is a view of a section of the floor of the building. Fig. 7 is a detail view of one of the notched rafters *f f'*. Fig. 8 is an elevation of one of the roof-supports, showing the notched tie-beam *f²* and the notched girders *h*. Fig. 9 is a detail view of one of the notched eave-strips for preventing lateral motion of the ends of the notched tie-beams *f²* on the girders of the side walls of the building. Fig. 10 is a vertical longitudinal section of the building; and Fig. 11 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the same when the parts have been put together.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, *a* designates one end of the building, made in two horizontal sections, *a' a²*, consisting of horizontal weather-boarding nailed to the corner-posts *a³ a³*, which are made in two sections, *a⁴ a⁵*, and are provided with hooks *a⁶ a⁷* near their upper and lower ends, working in recesses and adapted to engage studs *b* on the inner faces of the sectional end studding, *r*, of the sectional side walls *b' b²*. The weather-boarding of the end sections are also nailed to the intermediate sectional studding, *a⁸*, and horizontal laths *a⁹ a¹⁰* are nailed to the inner faces of the sectional corner-posts and the sectional intermediate studding, *r*, to brace and strengthen the framing.

In Fig. 12 the angle-irons are shown. The corners of the end sills, *a¹¹*, are recessed to receive the rabbeted ends of the sills *b³* of the side walls, and the inner faces of both the end sills and sidesills and the end girders and side-wall girders are provided with angle-irons *d' d² d³ d⁴ d⁵ d⁶ d⁷*, which are slipped into engagement in pairs when the end walls and side walls are put together. The end walls are built up in gable shape, and the edges of the gables are notched at *e* for the ends of the notched rafters *f f'*. The side walls have also auxiliary studding *r*, which is tenoned loosely in mortises in the side sills, *b³*, and side girders, *f⁴*. The end wall, *a¹²*, is provided with a sectional door, *g*; but in this end the bracing-laths do not extend across the door-space. In other respects the two ends are alike. The roofing-girders *h h²* are notched near

their apices for the reception of the notched rafters $f f'$, and the tie-beams f^2 of the roof-supports are notched at $f^3 f^3$ in their under faces, to fit over the side girders, $f^4 f^4$, of the side walls. Notched eave-strips $i i$ are secured to the outer faces of the side walls, the notches i receiving the projecting ends of the tie-beams f^2 and preventing lateral movement of the same on the girders $f^4 f^4$. The roofing may be made either of tin, canvas, or tongued-and-grooved lumber, and is made in sections, k and l . The sections l carry the comb projections k' , and both sections $k k$ and $l l$ have notched securing-strips $m m$ on their under faces, the notches $n n$ of which receive the roof-girders, and the lower faces of the strips $m m$ rest against the upper faces of the notched rafters $f f'$ and hold the roof-sections in place. The floor is also made in sections, and rests on removable joists. It will be seen from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, that no single section of the building is very heavy; that it may be made of light material, and yet be strong and durable. It should be painted to protect it from the ravages of the weather, and when set up should be placed above the ground on blocks or stones; to prevent the sills from rotting away, and to prevent vermin from entering the building and destroying its contents.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a portable building, the combination, with the end walls, made in two horizontal sections, of the side walls, made in two horizontal sections, all of the sections being separable and

connected at the corners, sills, and girders by angle-irons, hooks, and studs, substantially as specified.

2. In a portable building, the combination, with the sectional side walls and end walls constructed and connected as described, of the notched roofing-girders h , secured to the notched tie-beams f^2 , the notched eave-strips i , the notched rafters $f f'$, and the roof-sections k and l , having notched securing-strips m on their under faces, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. In a portable building, the end wall having the sectional corner-posts and the sectional intermediate studding securely mortised into the sill and girder, and braced by the horizontal laths, in combination with the weatherboarding secured to said sectional corner-posts and studding, and the auxiliary studding loosely tenoned in mortises in the sill and girder of said end wall, substantially as specified.

4. In a portable building, the side wall composed of the sectional studding mortised securely in the side sill and side girder, and braced by the horizontal laths secured to their inner faces, in combination with the weatherboarding and the auxiliary studding tenoned loosely in mortises in the side sill and side girder, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH SANFORD SIMMONS.
ROBERT MARION SIMMONS.

Witnesses:

C. S. DAVIS,
F. M. NORRIS.