

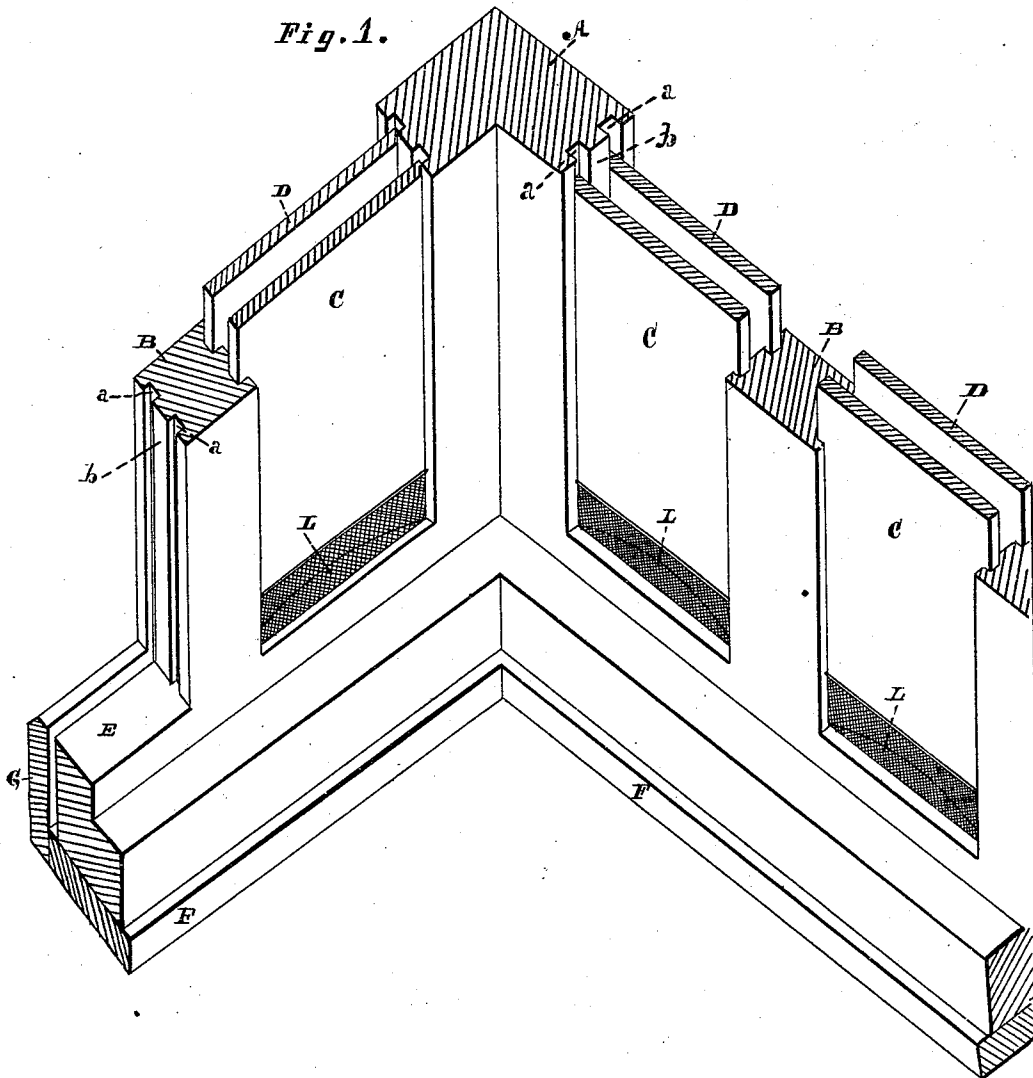
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. WRIGLEY.
PORTABLE HOUSE.

No. 250,867.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.



Witnesses
Geo. H. Strong
Frank A. Brooks

Inventor
William H. Wrigley
By Dewey & Co. Attys

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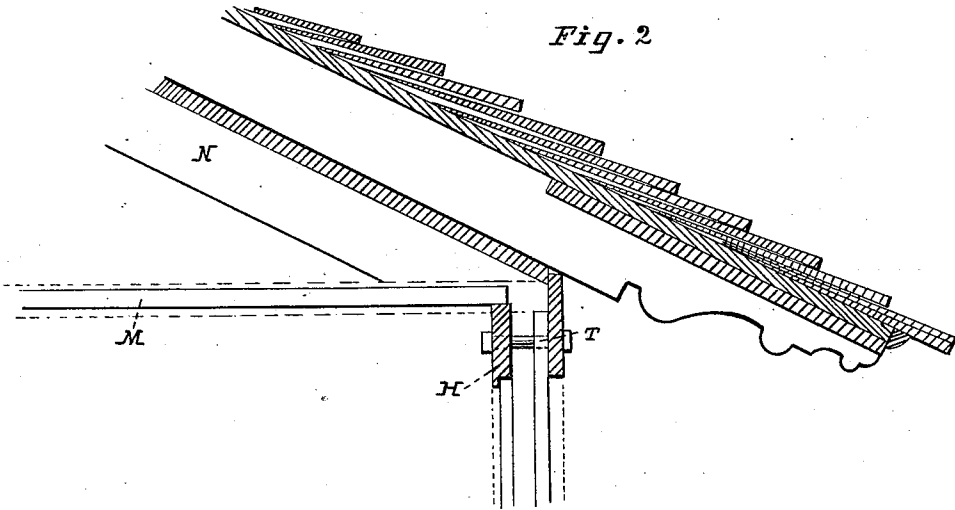


Fig. 2

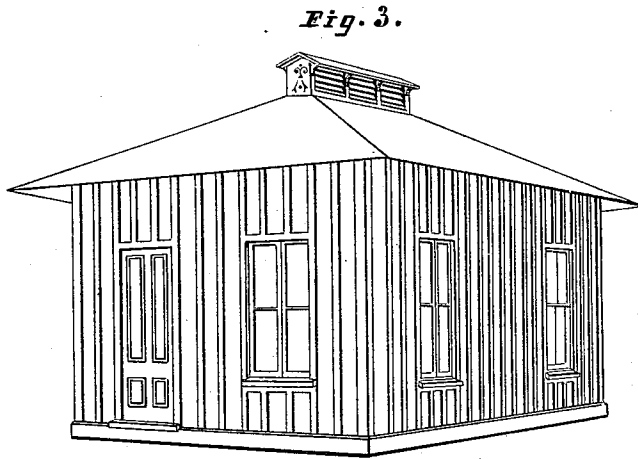


Fig. 3.

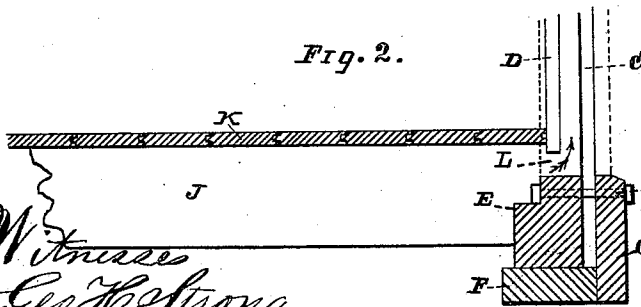


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WRIGLEY, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

PORTABLE HOUSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,867, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed August 12, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WRIGLEY, of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, have invented an Improvement in the Construction of Portable Houses; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to a novel construction for that class of houses which are made in sections and fitted, all ready to be set up at any time; and it consists in certain improvements in the formation and method of uniting the parts of the building, whereby I am enabled to make a neat, serviceable house, easily set up at any point, and having a complete exterior and interior finish. I am also enabled to build it with double walls, which will make it more solid. The interior walls are pierced or cut away below the plane of the floor to admit air from the space beneath the house, while the space between the walls communicates at the upper end with the space beneath the rafters of the roof, so as to promote a draft through the space, and this will keep the interior of the house cool.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a view of an interior corner of my house, showing the posts and double sides. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of one wall, showing a part of the roof and floor. Fig. 3 is a view of the complete house, showing windows and door.

The frame of my house consists of vertical corner posts, A, and side posts or supports, B, for the panels C D, which form the walls of the house. The posts are framed into or otherwise supported upon the sills E.

F is the lower wall-plate, and G is the water-table, put on the outside of the outer panel, at the bottom, as shown.

The posts A and B are made with vertical grooves *a a*, which receive the edges of the panels C D and hold them firmly in place, the tongue *b*, which is formed between the grooves, being equal in thickness to the width of the air-space between the panels.

The sides or panels of the house, as described, are set upon end, and the posts or supports A B are placed, by means of their tenons, in the mortises in the sills. The edges of the panels

then fit into the grooves *a* in the posts, the tongues *b* and exterior sides of the grooves acting as stays and holding the whole rigidly together. The upper ends of the posts are tenoned to fit corresponding mortises in the top plates, H. The top plates are secured together and to the frame by bolts T, passing through them, and having nuts by which they may be held together as tightly as desired, and the sill, panels, and water-table are similarly united by bolts and nuts, so that the whole may be set up without the use of nails, and may thus be easily taken down when required.

The panels and posts may be finished in any desired style, and the outer sides may be finished differently from the inner ones, if desired. The whole is finished at the mill, ready to be set up, and any of the side posts will fit the mortises in the top and bottom plates, and the panels will also fit their grooves. The posts also serve as sides for the window and door frames, the sills and top plates being mortised or otherwise connected with or secured to them.

J are the floor-joists, and K the floor.

The inner panels, D, of the walls are either perforated or have their lower edges cut away in an arch or other suitable form, as shown at L, so as to form an opening, which connects the space between the panels with the space beneath the flooring of the house.

M are the ceiling-panels, which are secured to the ceiling-joists in the usual manner, and N are the roof-rafters. The air-space between the walls connects with the space beneath the rafters, and there may be an opening or ventilator upon the roof, or the connection with the open air may be made through the space between the top plates and the roof. The effect of this will be to produce a draft of cool air from the space beneath the building through the space between the panels and out through the roof-openings, and this tends to keep the house cool and comfortable in hot weather.

The openings L are covered with wire-gauze or other screen material, which serves to keep rats and other vermin from getting into the space between the walls.

If desired, the openings L may be closed in winter, and a body of air will thus be inclosed, so that the house will be much warmer than with single walls.

By means of the vertical panels, posts, and stays I am enabled to give a much better finish both to the exterior and the interior of the house, and with the advantages of double walls.

5 I am aware that houses have been built in sections or panels, completed so as to be set up at any time and place, and do not, therefore, claim, broadly, such a construction; but

10 What I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a portable house, the posts A B and the walls, composed of the double panels C D, with

an intermediate air-space, the inner panel having an opening, L, connecting the air-space with the space beneath the floor of the house, 15 while the upper portion of the space connects with the space beneath the roof, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM HENRY WRIGLEY.

Witnesses:

J. L. WHITE,

S. H. NOURSE.