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(54) **BUILDING**

(54) **BATISSE**

1 This invention relates to temporary buildings such  
2 as sheds and shelters, and has for its object a cheap  
3 construction which can be erected by unskilled labour,  
4 and in which the parts can be used over and over again  
5 without damage.

6 I attain this end by the construction shown in the  
7 accompanying drawing in which:-

8 Fig. 1 is a view in front elevation,

9 Fig. 2 is a view in plan,

10 Figs. 3, 4 & 5 are broken views - on an enlarged scale -  
11 in side elevation, transverse section and plan respective-  
12 ly showing details of construction.

13 Throughout the views similar parts are marked with  
14 like letters of reference.

15 The improved construction comprises one or more  
16 bays each of which comprises a series of rough posts  
17 such as forest poles which are arranged at an approximate  
18 ly similar distance apart in two parallel rows, shoulder-  
19 ed rails carried by said posts, curved corrugated metal-  
20 lics sheets supported by and between said rails, clamping  
21 devices for said sheets, and putters fixed between the  
22 posts and the rails.

23 The posts a are let into the ground to a suitable  
24 depth depending on the nature of soil, and in some cases  
25 may be provided with batter plates. On the top of  
26 these two rows of posts are fixed rails each of which  
27 consists of a series of baulks b on which are fixed a  
28 series of battens c which are of lesser width than the  
29 baulks so as to form longitudinal shoulders thereon  
30 and also of a lesser length so as to leave the ends of

1 the baulks clear for the clamping and fixing plates  
2 or washers a. The baulks b which are all of one length  
3 are slightly shorter than the distance between the  
4 centres of the adjacent posts so as to allow room for  
5 the coach screws d - b which they are clamped down to  
6 the posts - between their adjacent ends as shown in  
7 Fig. 5, thus dispensing with the necessity of making  
8 holes through the baulks. The coach screws d which are  
9 screwed into the tops of the posts a pass through and  
10 engage the dog washers e which clamp the ends of the  
11 adjacent baulks b to the posts a by engaging their  
12 ends as shown in Figs. 3 & 5. At the extreme ends of  
13 the rails the dog washers are supported by cheeks b.  
14 The battens c are permanently fixed on the tops of the  
15 baulks b by spike nails or the like.

16 The corrugated sheets f which form the roof are all  
17 bent - in the direction of their corrugations - to the  
18 same curve and are of such a length that their ends  
19 just fit in and lie between the shoulders formed by the  
20 battens c on the baulks b. The end edges of the sheets  
21 f are retained in position by means of clamping bars h  
22 which engage the corrugations of the sheets and are held  
23 down by coach screws screwed into the battens c and  
24 when the building or shelter consists of more than one  
25 bay these clamps engage the sheets forming the roofs  
26 of the adjacent bays. This method of fixing roofing  
27 sheets obviates the necessity for any holes in said  
28 sheets.

29 Along the under sides of the rails are arranged  
30 gutters g preferably made of sheet iron. These are

1 made of a uniform length which is slightly greater than  
2 the pitch of the supporting posts a and have a width  
3 slightly greater than that of the baulks b. These  
4 gutters are fixed in position by being placed on the  
5 top of the posts a before the baulks b are placed in  
6 position and are clamped between said baulks and posts  
7 by means of the coach screws d employed to fix the  
8 baulks to the posts.

9 In order to maintain the effective cross sectional  
10 area of the gutters without increasing their widths two  
11 narrow fillets of wood e, f are interposed between the  
12 under sides of the baulks b and the gutters g where  
13 said baulks rest on the posts as shown in Fig. 4 so as  
14 to form a central as well as two side channels at these  
15 points. The gutters g are laid shingle-wise with an  
16 overlap and in fixing them the coach screws d are driven  
17 through them into the posts whereby the holes in them  
18 remain sealed, the final fixing being effected by screwing  
19 home said coach screws.

20 By this form of construction the shedding or build-  
21 ing can be erected and taken down and the parts used  
22 over and over again without any damage to said parts, and  
23 it will obviously be unnecessary in re-erecting same the  
24 second or subsequent time to make new holes in the gutters

25 so long as there is a slight slope a large area can  
26 be covered without the use of trusses whereby the height  
27 of the building can be kept low, and where bracing is  
28 necessary same may be formed by boards nailed or otherwise  
29 fixed to the posts and arranged either horizontally or  
30 diagonally.

31 It will be appreciated that by using covering sheets

2 fitting can be obtained and that as the galvanisation  
3 of the sheets is not impaired, as is the case when  
4 holes are made in them, excessive oxidation is pre-  
5 vented.

I claim:-

1 1. A temporary building comprising a series of upright  
2 posts arranged in parallel rows at equal distance apart,  
3 shouldered rails fixed on the tops of said posts, clamp-  
4 ing means for fixing said rails to said posts, corru-  
5 gated metal sheets bent in the direction of the corru-  
6 gations and adapted to rest by their edges on the shoul-  
7 ders of the rails carried by the adjacent rows of posts,  
8 and clamping means for fixing said sheets to said rails.

1 2. A temporary building comprising a series of up-  
2 right posts arranged in parallel rows at approximately  
3 equal distance apart; rails fixed on the tops of said  
4 posts, said rails comprising baulks which are all of one  
5 length which is slightly shorter than the distance  
6 between the centres of the posts in the rows, and battens  
7 *fixed on the tops of the baulks, said battens*  
8 being of lesser width than the baulks; clamping means  
9 for fixing said baulks to said posts; corrugated metal  
10 sheets bent in the direction of the corrugations and  
11 adapted to rest by their edges on the shoulders of the  
12 rails carried by the adjacent rows of posts; and plates  
13 and screws for clamping the edges of the sheets to the  
14 rails.

1 3. A temporary building comprising a series of up-  
2 right posts arranged in parallel rows at approximately  
3 equal distance apart; rails fixed on the tops of said  
4 posts, said rails comprising baulks and battens fixed

2 fitting can be obtained and that as the galvanisation  
3 of the sheets is not impaired, as is the case when  
4 holes are made in them, excessive oxidation is pre-  
5 vented.

I claim:-

1 1. A temporary building comprising a series of upright  
2 posts arranged in parallel rows at equal distance apart,  
3 shouldered rails fixed on the tops of said posts, clamp-  
4 ing means for fixing said rails to said posts, corru-  
5 gated metal sheets bent in the direction of the corru-  
6 gations and adapted to rest by their edges on the shoul-  
7 ders of the rails carried by the adjacent rows of posts,  
8 and clamping means for fixing said sheets to said rails.

1 2. A temporary building comprising a series of up-  
2 right posts arranged in parallel rows at approximately  
3 equal distance apart; rails fixed on the tops of said  
4 posts, said rails comprising baulks which are all of one  
5 length which is slightly shorter than the distance  
6 between the centres of the posts in the rows, and battens  
7 *fixed on the tops of the baulks, said battens*  
8 being of lesser width than the baulks; clamping means  
9 for fixing said baulks to said posts; corrugated metal  
10 sheets bent in the direction of the corrugations and  
11 adapted to rest by their edges on the shoulders of the  
12 rails carried by the adjacent rows of posts; and plates  
13 and screws for clamping the edges of the sheets to the  
14 rails.

1 3. A temporary building comprising a series of up-  
2 right posts arranged in parallel rows at approximately  
3 equal distance apart; rails fixed on the tops of said  
4 posts, said rails comprising baulks and battens fixed

6 width and length than the baulks; clamping plates and  
7 screws for fixing said baulks to said posts by engagement  
8 with the ends of said baulks; corrugated metal sheets  
9 bent in the direction of the corrugations and adapted to  
10 rest by their edges on the shoulders of the rails formed  
11 by and between the battens and baulks, plates and screws  
12 for securing the sheets of the rails, and guttering com-  
13 prising lengths of sheet iron channelling placed between  
14 the under sides of the rails and the tops of the posts,  
15 said guttering being fixed in position by the clamping  
16 means employed to fix the rails to the posts.

1 4. In a temporary building the combination of a series of  
2 posts arranged in parallel rows, ~~and~~ rails fixed on the  
3 tops of said posts, said rails comprising baulks which  
4 are all of one uniform length which is slightly less than  
5 the distance between the centres of the posts in the  
6 rows, and battens fixed on the tops of the baulks, said  
7 battens being of a lesser width and length than the baulks,  
8 ~~and~~ coach screws and plates for fixing said baulks to said  
9 posts, ~~and~~ corrugated metal sheets bent in the direction of  
10 the corrugations and adapted to rest by their edges on  
11 the shoulders of two adjacent rails, ~~and~~ plates and screws  
12 for clamping the sheets to the rails, and ~~and~~ guttering  
13 comprising lengths of sheet iron channelling placed be-  
14 tween the under sides of the rails and the tops of the  
15 posts with intermediate fillets at the edges of the rails  
16 where they rest on the posts, and ~~and~~ means for fixing said  
17 guttering.

18 WITNESSED at London this 24 day of March 1912.

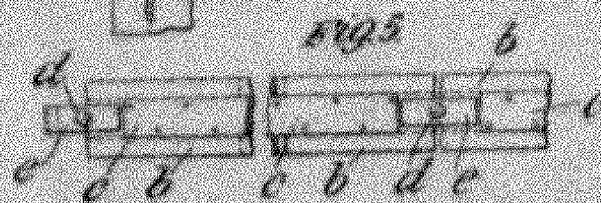
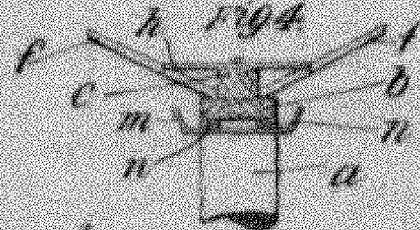
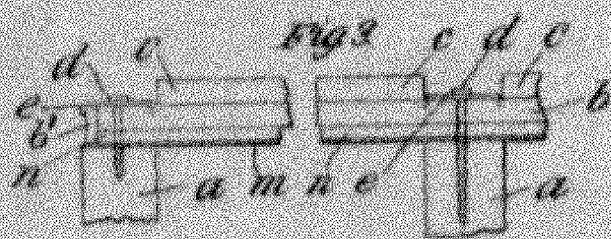
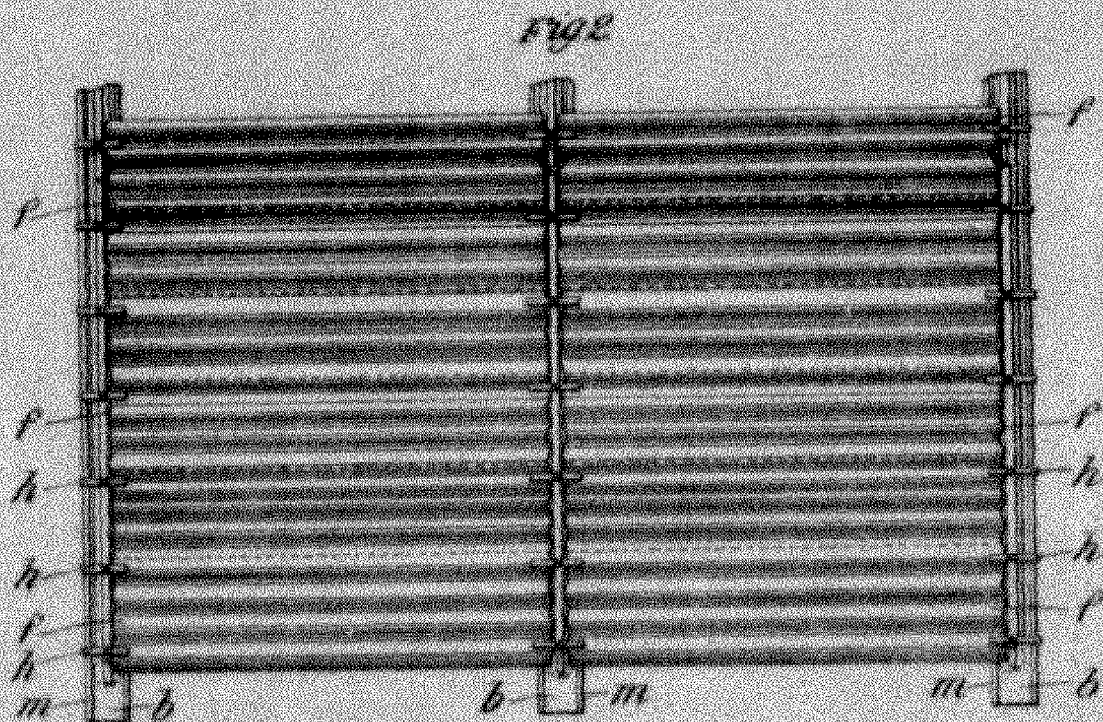
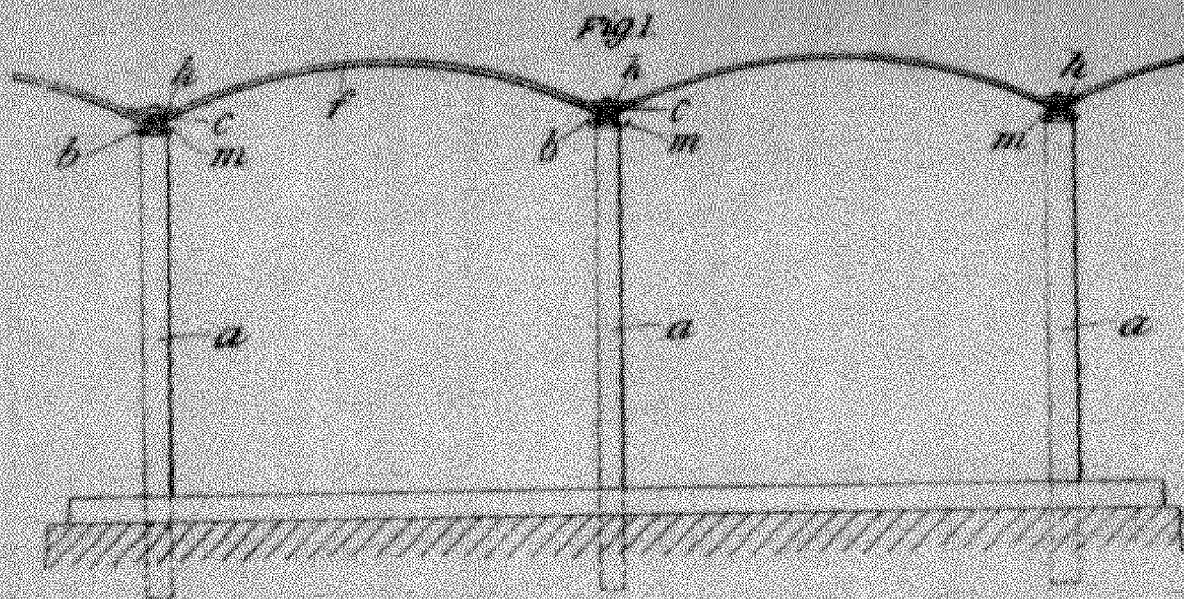
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