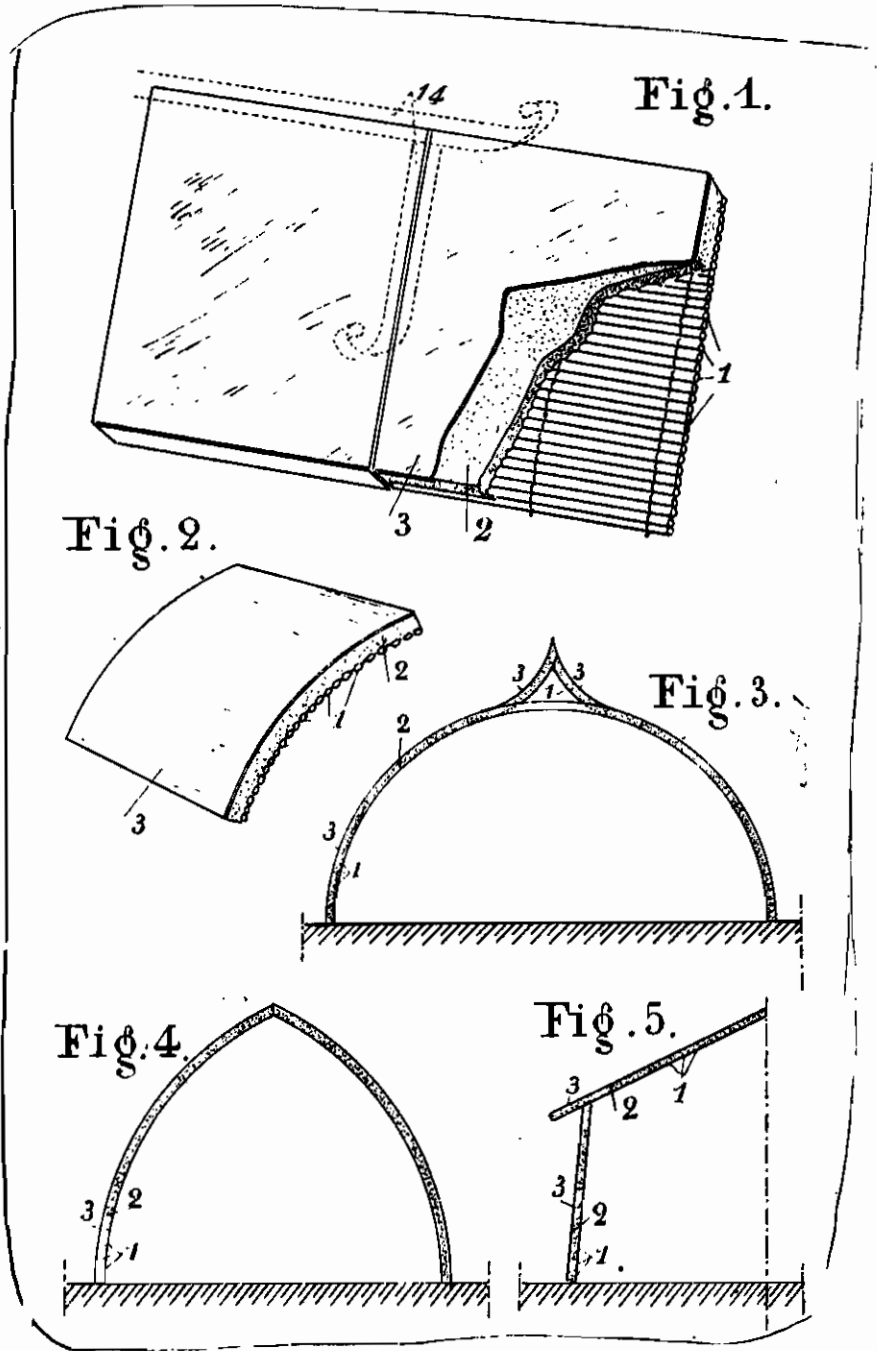


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CONSTRUCTION BY COMBINATION OF STANDARD  
PANELS WITH SUPPORTING FRAMEWORKS  
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# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

## PROCESS OF RAPID ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT CONSTRUCTION BY COMBINATION OF STANDARD PANELS WITH SUPPORT- ING FRAMEWORKS

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There are vital and imperative circumstances which require rapid establishment of constructions intended to shelter in the possibly best conditions of hygiene and comfort, a great number of persons, such as they proceed, chiefly in war-  
time, from the exodus of the populations of in-  
vaded countries number which of the reaches a  
very great importance.

In such cases, difficulties, great enough, have until now, arisen from sheltering refugees, because the present means of providing such kinds of quickly built constructions are not proceeding from new processes, and it is therefore materially impossible to erect, in a minimum of time, even rustic barracks.

Such difficulties are now avoided by the object of the present invention which consists in a process of quick and inexpensive establishment of light constructions with the chief purpose of gathering and sheltering in shortest time refugees, wounded troops, etc. This process is characterized by the fact that it makes essentially use of panels forming partitions which fulfill the office of walls and roofs, and which are more favourably constituted by reed-canes, which allows to give any rectilinear broken or curved forms to those panels established and mounted according to standard dimensions so as to fit without any adjustment between the supporting frameworks disposed to that effect in order to constitute simultaneously elements of vertical or inclined partitions as well as elements of rectilinear or curvilinear cover.

The principal elements characterizing the process are represented on the annexed drawing, given as an explanation and likewise as an example of execution of one of the forms which can be taken by a light construction erected on this process, construction being the object of the present invention.

According to this drawing:

Fig. 1 shows seen in perspective, an element of rectilinear forms and standard dimensions with cut parts in order to facilitate the constructive understanding.

Fig. 2 shows seen in perspective an element likewise of standard forms and dimensions of curved form.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show respectively seen from the side the superposition of those curvilinear and rectilinear elements in order to realize light constructions in curved, rectilinear or broken forms.

Fig. 6 shows seen in perspective and partly, a whole realized by the process, in which one recog-

nizes the combination of the reed-cane panels with supporting frameworks.

The elements forming standard panels are more favourably constituted of reed-canes 1, because these offer multiple advantages, first as to the cost-price, secondly as to lightness and solidity, to which advantages those of insonority and isother and finally, of a great simplicity in their erection, are to be added.

These reed-canes are assembled according to economical proceedings. They are cut and fastened together according to previously fixed dimensions, then they are more favourably covered on one of their faces with a coating 2 of plaster affixed preferably by mechanical projection (principle of tyrolian).

The surface of the panel thus obtained, intended to be put outside the construction is afterwards entirely covered with a protecting coating, impervious to humidity, based on tar, petrol residue or any other similar product fulfilling the same purpose.

Those panels which by the very disposition of the reed-canes mounting and by the forms give to it, will be able to be made at the manufacture, which will facilitate the construction of the shelter. This possibility constitutes one of the chief characteristics of the invention.

These reed-cane panels may take any desired forms, two principals of which are shown on the Figs. 1 and 2, and so they may suit the confection of standard element able to be fixed on any kinds of supports and more particularly on supporting frameworks A, as shown on Fig. 6.

In that, not at all limitative example, the frameworks are constituted by two boards 4 and 5 coupled to each other according to previously given section angles, and fastened together by the means of bolts 6, so as to remain dismountable later on. Between these boards 4 and 5 are placed metal corner plates 7 of feeble thickness, and fish-plates 8, both of them presenting the particularity of having unevennesses 9 obtained by refulling the metal; these roughnesses 9 having the object of constituting as many catching surfaces owing to their penetration on the internal sides of the boards and thus to secure a better fastening of the whole.

The boards 10 and 11, disposed horizontally, form cross pieces maintaining the separation of the supporting framework A formed by the assemblage of the boards 4 and 5. They are likewise fastened together by screws or other similar known means. That whole, constituted of the boards 4 and 5 and 10 and 11, form the timber-

work of the construction, partly shown on Fig. 6 on which will be fixed, by likewise known means, the standard panels constituted according to those shown on the Figs. 1 and 2.

These panels; the exterior junction lines which will be obturated with flexible strips 14, indicated by dotted lines on Fig. 1, covered or not with an insulating coating, can be propped on metal threads 12 constituting wind bracings to this whole; they may likewise be covered with a coating of plaster paint or other. An empty insulation space may be obtained by affixing panels 13 to the inside of the supporting frameworks A.

In this example of construction, it is also shown

that the utilization of standard panels does not impede the utilization of the opening B the sides of which outside of the forepart, are covered with plates 14 constituted of proper materials and that they fit with all their advantages to numerous types of constructions such as those represented on the Figs. 3, 4 and 5, and so are correspondent to every requirements and attributions incumbent to that kind of constructions. Thus, dimensions and forms of the panels shown on Figs. 1 and 2 may vary without changing the industrial outcome obtained.

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