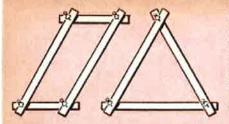
### Why an A-Frame Is So Strong



PIN FOUR STRIPS OF CARDBOARD into a square and you'll see how easily they can be squashed flat, as at far left. Triangle at mear left, however, can't be budged in any direction even though each corner is huld by only a single pin. The trasent for a triangle, no angle can change without changing the length of the sides. Since the sides can't change, in a square, the angles can change, in a square, the angles can change even though the sides remain the agency.

# Why the Big Boom in A-Frames?

High strength and low cost make these rakish designs top choice for a home-built vacation cabin

#### By Sheldon M. Gallager

THAT dream of a summer home may come true sooner than you think. A new concept for building vacation cubins now makes it possible to own your own beach cottage or mountain referent for the price of a new car-in some cases, less.

The secret is a simple A-frame design, long known by architects to be one of the strongest, easiest, and most economical structures you can build. Used for generations by Indians and trappers in the heavy snow regions of the north, the rugged A-frame has now born slicked up and turned into a fascinating new type of "second home."

The A-frame is so flexible it can be

The A-frame is so flexible it can be whatever you want to make it—a summer fahing cabin, a winter ski lodge, a garden shelter, even a boat port. You can build it any size and in a variety of exciting shapes without changing its basic construction principles.

Strong, yet easy to build. An A-frame is simple—it's just a triangle. You can assemble all the frames for a cabin right on the ground and put them up in one operation. A good-size cabin may have as

few as four or five frames, connected only by the siding you stretch across them. Tricky guble-roof framing is eliminated.

An A-frame is actually a truss—the strongest-known construction principle. Its tall, sharp-peaked shape shrugs off snow, ice, and rain, making it an ideal foul-weather shelter in cold regions. In hot areas, the high roof keeps you coul, The steep sides are so weatherproof that they save you couly roofing. Often, the only roofing used is exposed boards.

Because of its built-in strength, an A-frame requires fewer and lighter structural members than a conventional house of the same size. The A-frames are also self-supporting—there are no interior posts or walls to interior with living space.

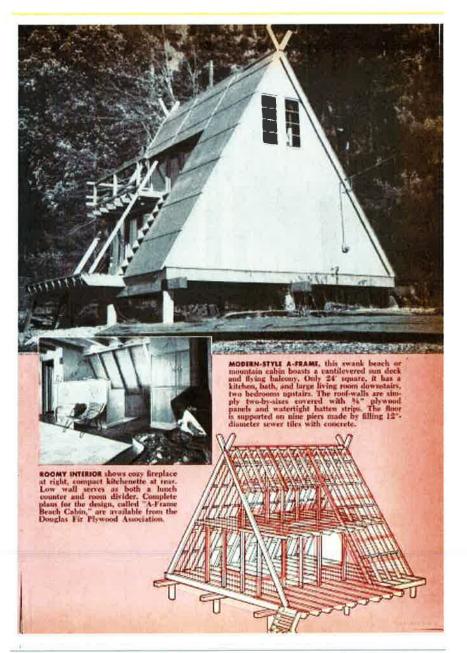
If you want an upstairs, it's easy to run beams across the midpoint of the A-frames to provide a floor. A conunon practice is to leave the living-room area open to the roof and run a half-floor, or sleeping loft, over the rest of the cubin. Low-headroom areas are put to use in the same way as in an attic—by tucking closets, counters, bunkbeds, and other built-ins into them.

With a compact arrangement like this, you can squasze a living room, bath, kitchenatte, and one or two bedrooms into a floor space 20' by 22'. You can also build an A-frame in easy stages, add-

128 POPULAR SCIENCE AUGUST 1911

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THIS PREFAR CARIN comes as a kit, has no atructural beams except in the foundation. Flour and walls are stressed-skin panels of plywood over two-hy-four frames with built-in insulation. Standard size is 10° by 24° with 9°-by-12° sleeping loft for 82,300. Additional panels are available for extending the cabin to any length. The kit is sold by Sandpoint Builders Supply, Mountlake Terrace, Seattle, Wash.

ONE OF THE EARLEST TO BUSINE, this person shalled or need calanca tiest light, two-by-four study, needs are shoor or foundation. Study rest or small individual piers and are covered with redwood siding, making rooting unsecessary. The entopy of corruspated plastic lets in light but sheds rains. Free plans for the garden shelter are available from the Simpson Timber Co. ing extra frames as you need more space.

How A-frames are bullt. The most common shape is a triangle with 60-degree angles at base and peak. This makes

gree angles at base and peak. This makes all three sides the same length, simplifying the ordering and fitting of lumber. Often you can size the cabin to take advantage of stock lengths and eliminate cutting. For greater headroom, the base angles can be increased to 65 or 70 degrees, noviding a taller triangle.

angles can be increased to 65 or 70 degrees, providing a taller triangle.

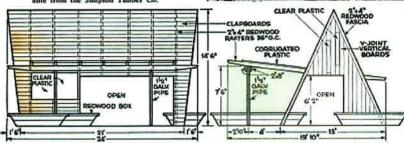
Because of the sloping sides, the overall height of an A-frame must be somewhat greater than that of a conventional design. One-story cabins are generally 12 to 16' tall at the peak, two-story cabins 20' to 22'. These taller sides offer a bigger wind target than an ordinary house and may flex a bit. To avoid this, designers recommend adding cross-braces in high-wind areas, similar to attic callar beams. In a two-story cabin, the upstairs floor serves the same purpose.

floor serves the same purpose.

The roof and floor beams are generally heavier then those in conventional construction, but are spaced farther apart.

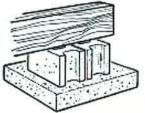
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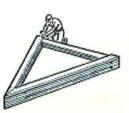


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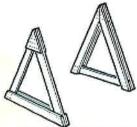
## Why an A-frame goes up so fast



SIMPLE FOUNDATION requires only a few main beams supported on concrete-block piers. The blocks, usually two side by side, rest on concrete footings that go below the frost line.



a-mains can at perfamile on the ground unless very heavy beams are used. Each completed frame then serves us a puttern to insure fast and accurate alignment of next one.



TWO EASY WAYS to get strong, interlucking joints: At left, single wall beams are straddled by doubled thore heams. At right, doubled wall beams straddle a single floor beams.



tND GABLES can also be preassembled, complete with siding and door and window openings. This makes it easy to frame openings accurately without climbing around in mid-air.



PRAMES ARE MOISTED UP one al a time and held temporarily in place by diagonal braces. Two persons with a third helper pulling on a line cus raise all but the heaviest A-frames.



worth FRAMES IN PLACE, exterior panels or siding are naited on to complete the shell in as little as six liners. Tumpurary cleats naited to runf let you work up the steep sides.

YOU GET A BUILT-IN ADAT FORT and an over-mater deck in this unusual shoreside design. Despite its size—about 32' by 36'—materials cost only an estimated \$2,500 to \$3,000. Note that here the A-frames are unbalanced, with legs at the year longer than those in front. This gives extra headroom over the living area, with howeeling steeping space in back Plans for this "Shureside Homarina" are available from Douglas Fir Plansord Association for 25 cents a cop.

SAIDPING LOPT suproczes two extra bechrecoms into this compact A-frame only 2F by 36°. Note striking wall of glass at one end, cantilevered baleony at other. Wide spacing of frames is made possible by using extra-thick wood decking on walls and floor. Plans (No. 426), designed for Postarch Forests, Inc., are available tone Hume backing Plan Service.





# Many shapes are possible with a basic A-frame



OPEN-SIDED VERSION creates a porch along full length of cabin with sheltering roof overhang above it. Plans (No. 418-1) are available from Home Building Plan Service.



ADDING TWO SHED-TYPE WINGS to a central Aframe provided the unusual roomy design above. Plans for this "Douglas Fir" model are available from Vacationland Homes Plans.



IMPRESECTION A-FRANCIS produce these eye-catchers. Vertical walls increase headroom. Plans available from Yacationland Homes Plans (laft) and Home Building Plan Service (right).



EXTENDING A-FRAMES beyond the main cabin adds convertible outdoor space—open for sun or shaded by canvas panels, Plans ("The Ranger") are from Douglas Fir Phywood Assn.



Roof rafters are frequently two-by-eights or two-by-tens, doubled to give a 4" thickness; floor joists are doubled two-by-tens or two-by-twelves. The most common spacing is 4'.

In most designs, the roof rafters are tied directly into the floor joists by overlapping the ends and side-bolting or nailing through the laps. The result is

an absolutely rigid structure.

How you can get an A-frome. Com-plete architect's plans are available for most of the designs shown here. You can also buy complete cabins as kits. Parts are all precut-you just put them to-gether. Heat, plumbing, and other facili-ties are added by local contractors.

By doing the work yourself, you can often keep the cost to \$2,000 or under on a small cabin. Newly created "secondhome" loans are making it possible to

finance up to the full cost.

More than 100,000 vacation homes were built last year alone, many of them A-frames. This year's crop is expected to bit half a million. Bullders are predicting that the second home will soon become as important a part of leisure living as today's second car. Add up what you spend on yearly vacation trips and you can see why owning your own year-round resort makes sense.

#### Where you can get plans for A-frame vacation cabins

Bruglas Fir Plysonal Association, 1110 A St., Taxona 2. Wash. Catalogue aynilable for 25¢. Individual architect's plans also available for 25c each.

Produck Forests. Inc., Lowiston, Ida-ho. Catalogue available for 50¢. For full plans, see Home Building Plan Service below.

Home Building Plan Service, 2454 N. E. Sandy Blvd., Portland 12, Ore. Architect's plans for \$27.50 to \$37.50.

Simpson Timber Co., 2042 Wushington Bldg., Scattle I, Wash. Free plans for A-frame garden shelter.

Western Pine Association, Youn Bldg., Portland 4. Ore, Catalogue avail-able free. For full plans, see Vacation-land Homes Plans below.

Vacationland Homes Plans, P.O. Box 4379, Portland 8, Ore. Architect's plans for \$5 each.