C. F. LONG & A. B. HERSMAN.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1912.

1,049,502. Patented Jan. 7, 1913.

Fig. 1.

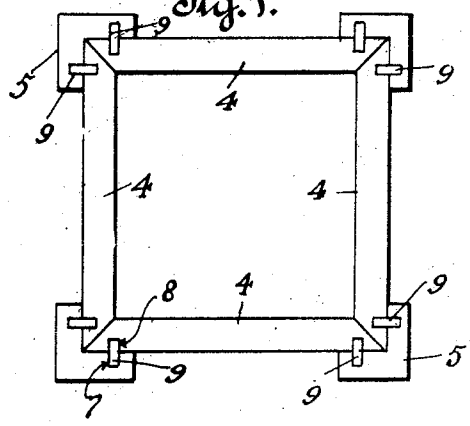


Fig. 2.

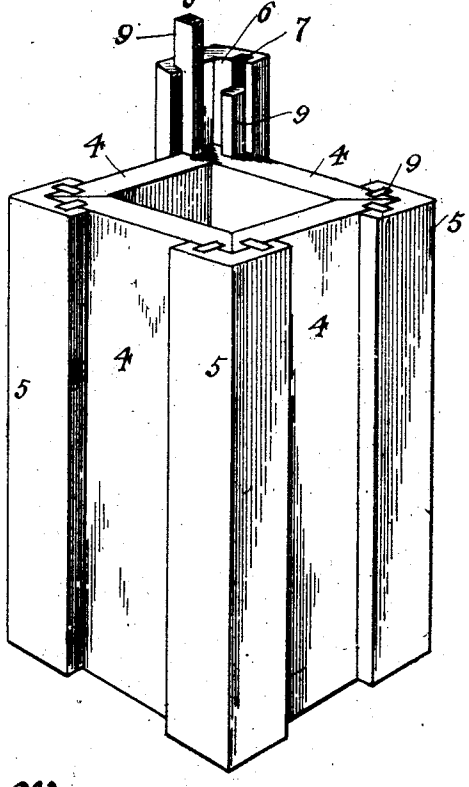
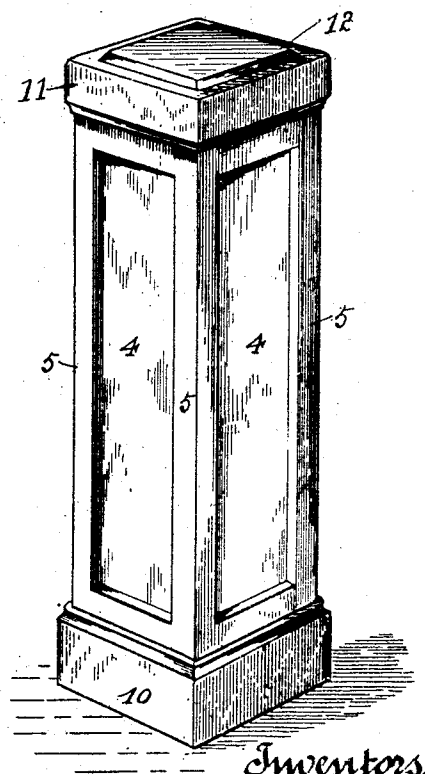


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

1,049,502. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 7, 1913.

Application filed July 3, 1912. Serial No. 707,624.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES F. LONG and ALDEN B. HERSMAN, both citizens of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, have invented a new and useful Building Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that form of building construction in which an apparently solid structure is composed from a number of component pieces of less total sectional area, and its principal object is to provide a simple and efficient construction for securing together the component walls or parts of a built-up post or pillar.

It is also an object to provide a construction that can be used as forms for posts or pillars made of a plastic material as cement.

It is a further object to provide a construction for securing the component parts of a post or pillar together without the use of nails or screws in fastening the same.

In the drawings accompanying this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of the component sections of a built-up post with our invention applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a perspective view broken away with one set of clamping members shown in detail. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a newel post showing the same built up under our construction, with the usual trim around the top and base.

More specifically in the drawings, 4 represents the sides or side walls of the post. These sides are shown and preferably beveled at an angle of 45° on their longitudinal edges and when assembled with the beveled edges approximated form a rectangular structure composing a hollow or built-up post. Secured to these in their assembled relation and to provide a proper trim or finish a pilaster angle 5 is added to each corner preferably formed of the same material of which the sides are composed. These angles consist of a strip of the same length as the material of the sides originally square in cross section, in which is machined a rabbet 6 converting it into an angular structure. The rabbeted or inner faces of the pilaster angle fit and register with the adjacent edges of the wall to form the corner and its finish. To secure the pilaster corner of the structure, grooves 7 are cut on each of the inner faces as shown clearly in Fig. 2, and corresponding grooves 8 are cut in the outer surfaces of the walls so that the grooves will register to receive the key strips 9. The grooves are preferably formed of the same depth and are not cut deep enough into the material to materially weaken any of the members.

In assembling the structure one of the strips 9 may be inserted in either one of the members in its proper position and the pilaster angle placed in its proper relation thereto. This approximation will register the grooves 7 and 8 on the outer face of the corner and the key strip adapted to fit this will be slipped or driven in from one end, thus securely clamping the corner desired to be locked. The key strips may be applied with adhesive material or a slight offset of the grooves will result in a pinching action which will tend to clamp the members more securely and prevent any play.

When it is desired to build a pillar of this type the component longitudinal members are preferably of one piece of material so that there are no breaks in the surfaces and in completing the posts suitable fillets are placed in between the pilasters, baseboards 10, and the proper trim 11 around the top, and the cap piece 12 are provided.

This construction can be used, if it is desired, to build up a post of concrete or plastic material of the usual rectangular cross section, then short sections for the side walls are used and held together by the clamping members, the pilaster angles being of substantially the same length as the side forms but hold together and overlap two sections of side walls so that by slipping the pilaster angles on the corners with their key strips 9 upward past the joint they embrace, the lower wall members may be removed and the process of building up be continued successively.

What we claim is:

1. A building construction comprising a plurality of side walls, a plurality of pilaster angles embracing the abutting edges of said side walls, and slidable keys to lock said pilaster angles to said side walls.

2. A building construction comprising a plurality of side walls having longitudinal grooves in the outer faces adjacent their abutting edges, pilaster angles adapted to embrace said edges and having longitudinal grooves, and keys engaging said longitudinal grooves to lock the construction.

3. A building construction comprising a plurality of side walls having longitudinal

grooves in their abutting edges, said edges being beveled to adapt them to a rectangular form, pilaster angles having longitudinal grooves on their faces adjoining said edges and registering with the grooves in the walls and key strips adapted to fit and register in a pair of said registering grooves.

In witness that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto subscribed our names this 24th day of June, 1912.

CHARLES F. LONG.
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Witnesses:
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