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I. T. BLOUNT

CONCRETE STRUCTURE FOR HOUSING

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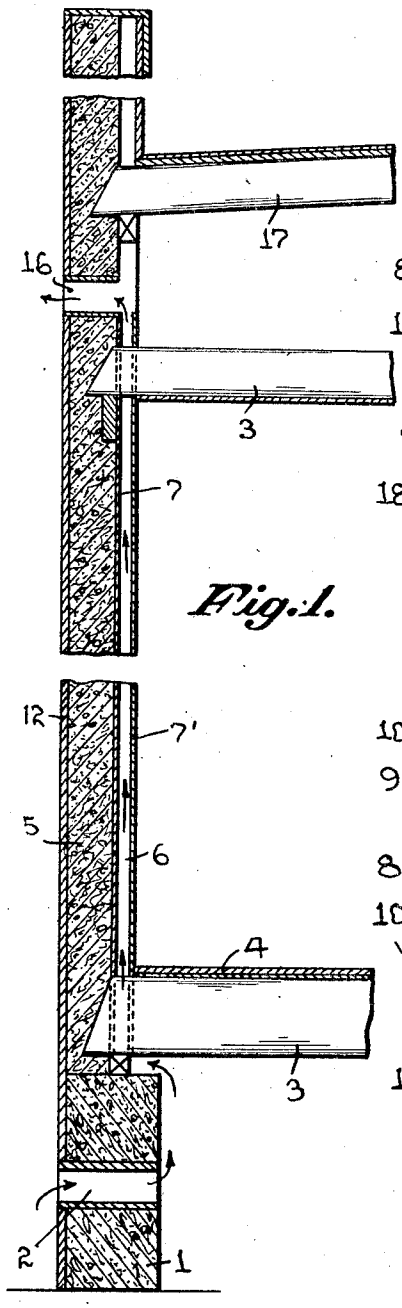

Fig. 1.

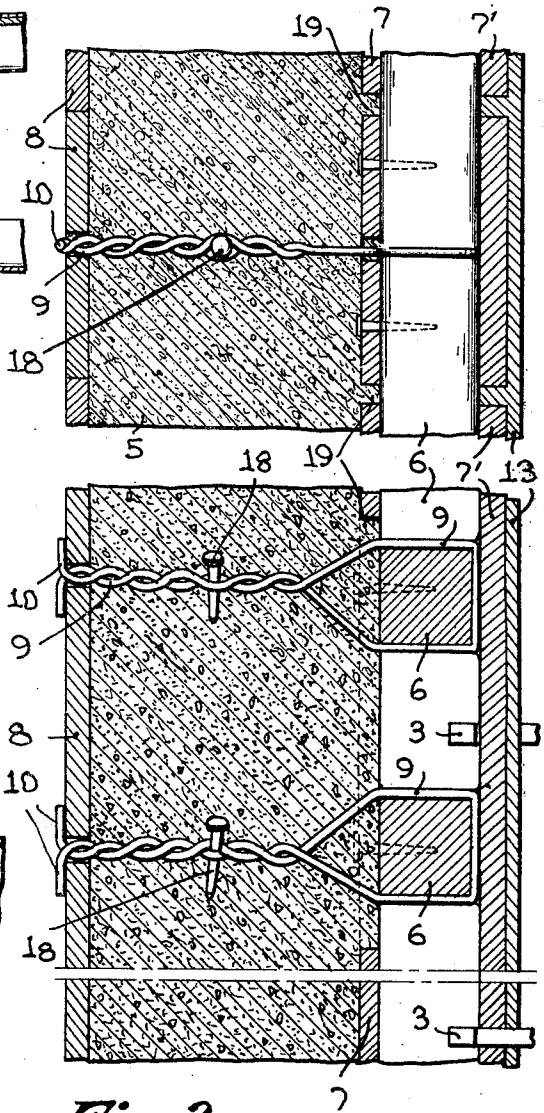

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONCRETE STRUCTURE FOR HOUSING.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IVEY T. BLOUNT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Miami, in the State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Concrete Structures for Housing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to the outer walls of buildings, made partly of concrete and partly of other structural material so put together as to form a concrete wall with ventilating spacing on the side thereof.

One object of the invention is to produce a concrete wall that will be dry on its interior, cheap to construct and efficient in operation.

With these and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds in connection with the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 represents a sectional view of a side of a house showing the concrete wall and composition of the floors and lathing.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view of the wall with one of the binders used.

Fig. 3 is a section of the wall and parts at right angles to what is shown in Fig. 2.

Where the floor is above the ground, a foundation wall 1 is laid. This wall may have vents 2 therein for admitting air currents. 3 represents a sill which may rest on a small beam on the foundation 1. 4 is the floor and 5 is the poured concrete wall.

6 are upright studs which may be placed at any convenient distance apart, say, about eighteen inches. These studs may rest on the foundation 1 or on a beam on the top of said foundation in the usual way.

On the outside of the studs 6 ordinary lathing 7 is nailed and this lathing constitutes one wall of the ordinary forms that are used to hold the poured cement. The other side of the form 8 is of the ordinary construction. The concrete 5 is poured in between the outer form 8 and the lathing 7 and this concrete interlocks in the usual way with the lathing 7.

After the concrete is dried, of course the outer forms 8 are removed, but the lathing 7 is permitted to remain and forms a part of the permanent structure of the house wall.

To strengthen the wall and hold the studs 6 firmly against the side of the lathing 7, I attach periodically, say, every two feet, a wire reinforce 9, by wrapping it around the studs 6 as shown in Fig. 3, and passing the ends through a slit in the lathing 7 or between two laths, then wrapping the ends of the wire together as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and extending them through a hole in the outer form and bend them over as shown at 10 in Fig. 3. It is apparent that after the wall hardens, these ends 10 may be straightened and the form 8 removed, and the ends 10 then laid down flat on the hardened concrete and the outer plaster 12 laid thereover.

On the inner sides of the studs 6 I attach the ordinary laths 7'. This lath material may be either wooden laths or expanded metal and after being attached to the studs 6 in the ordinary way, the inner laths 7' are covered with plaster 13 in the ordinary way. The spaces between the studs 6 serve as ventilating spaces and prevent the moisture from the concrete wall passing to the interior of the house. At the upper end of the wall I provide ventilating openings 16, which communicate with the spaces between the studs as well as with the interior of the room and I may extend the wall 5 above the roof as shown in Figure 1 and allow the rafters 17 to rest therein as shown in that figure.

In arranging the wires 9, I found it convenient to simply pass a pin 18 between the wires and give the same a few twists and leave the pin in the concrete structure as it is poured thereover. The concrete of course will enter keys 19 in the lathing and form a compact permanent union therewith.

It will be observed that by leaving the laths set as a permanent part of the building, and utilizing the space between the studs 6 as a ventilating space, attaching the laths to the inner side of the studs 6, and utilizing them as a base for the plastering 13, I have avoided the time and expense of removing the laths 7 after they have been used as a form for holding the poured concrete. Other features of economy as well as efficiency are observable from my construction and method.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A wall comprising an outer portion of poured concrete, its inner side resting against an inner course of laths, spaced studs, to the outer sides of which the laths are attached, an inner course of laths attached to the inner sides of the studs and

a coat of plaster over the inner course of laths, the space between the studs being left open for ventilation purposes and there being provided through the concrete portion, air outlets.

2. A wall comprising an outer portion of poured concrete, its inner side resting against an inner course of laths and being keyed thereto, spaced studs to the outer sides of which the laths are attached, an inner course of laths attached to the inner sides of the studs, rods attached to the studs and extending into and being anchored in the concrete portion of the wall, and a coat of plaster over the inner course of laths, the space between the studs being left open for ventilation purposes.

3. A wall comprising an outer portion of poured concrete, its inner side resting against and being keyed to an inner course of laths, spaced studs to the outer sides of which the laths are attached, an inner course of laths attached to the inner sides of the studs, rods surrounding the studs and having their ends twisted together and anchored in the concrete, and a coat of plaster over the inner course of laths, the space between the studs being left open for ventilation purposes.

4. A wall comprising an outer portion of poured concrete, its inner side resting against an inner course of laths, spaced studs to the outer sides of which the laths are attached, an inner course of laths attached to the inner side of the studs, rods attached at spaced intervals to the studs and extending into the concrete and a coat of plaster over the inner course of laths, the space between the studs being left open at the bottom and there being air outlets through the concrete near the top for ventilation purposes.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

IVEY T. BLOUNT.