

S. B. MOORE.
CONCRETE BUILDING.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1916.

1,305,230.

Patented May 27, 1919.

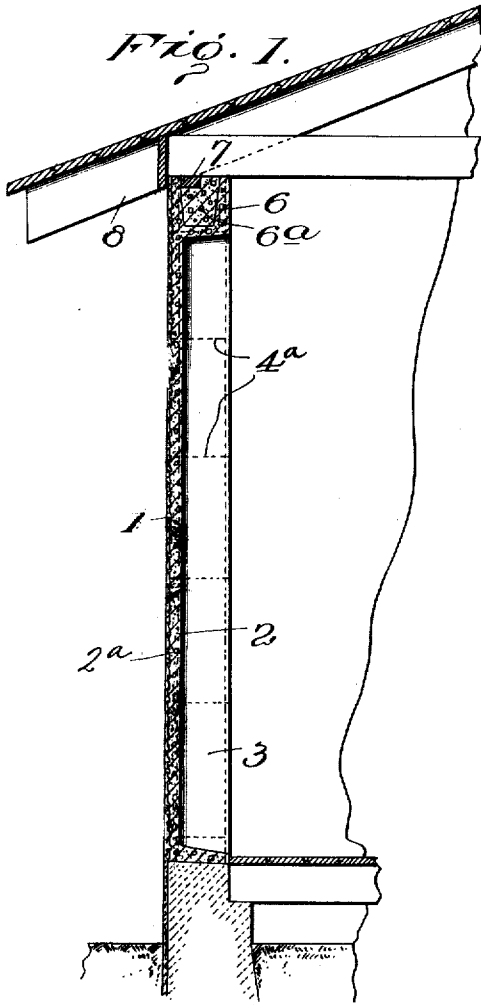


Fig. 2.

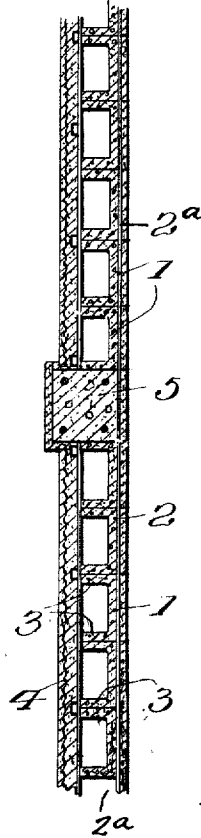


Fig. 4.

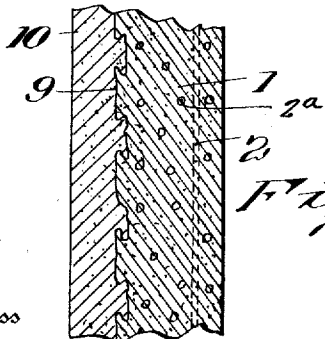
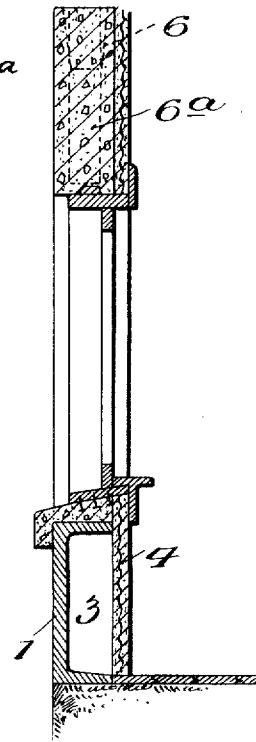


Fig. 3.

Witness

W. A. Williams.
Mildred P. Imrie

Inventor

S. Moore.

By

Arthur H. Magnus

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STUART B. MOORE, OF ALGIERS, LOUISIANA.

CONCRETE BUILDING.

1,305,230.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 27, 1919.

Application filed March 1, 1918. Serial No. 31,442.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STUART B. MOORE, of Algiers, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Concrete Buildings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention contemplates an improvement in concrete wall structures for houses and other buildings.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view showing a wall construction and the manner of securing a rafter thereto. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view through the wall units. Fig. 3 is a detail showing the manner of forming the outer faces of the slabs to receive the coating of plaster. Fig. 4 shows the manner of constructing the wall about a window.

Referring to the drawings I have shown the wall composed of a series of monolithic upright slabs 1 each provided with vertical reinforcing rods 2 and reinforcing rods 2'. This makes each of the slabs a column in itself and allows of handling the slabs without danger of breaking. These slabs are preferably channeled, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so that their open faces are on the interior side of the wall, their lateral surfaces 3 abutting to receive the metal lathing 4 to which the interior plaster may be applied. The lathing may be held to the slabs by tie wires 4' shown in Fig. 1. The channels may receive pipes, wiring and switch boxes within ready access from the interior. As indicated in Fig. 2, columns 5 are to be employed at the necessary intervals in the wall and these are preferably created by pouring the cement composition between the adjacent slabs and the temporary framing which may be used.

By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that I have provided the top of each of the monolithic slabs 1 with a substantially U shaped groove 6 so that when a series of the slabs is erected to form a wall their tops will constitute a continuous channel for the reception of the lintel beam. I create the lintel 6' by pouring the cement composition into the channel and while this composition is yet in a plastic condition I set the wooden wall

plate 7 into it so that when the composition has hardened the rafter 8 may be nailed directly to the wall plate. The slabs, in vertical series, extend from foundation to lintel beam and from lintel beam to lintel beam.

I also insure the exterior plaster being firmly held to the outer surface of the slabs. As shown in detail in Fig. 3 I make the outer faces of the slabs of roughened or irregular formation as indicated at 9. This provides a secure anchorage for the plaster 10 and I have found that this is a very desirable feature for two reasons. It not only furnishes a key for the plaster on the slabs but it holds the adjacent slabs together. These slabs have no overlapping surfaces like bricks set in break joint arrangement; hence the necessity for maintaining them in fixed relation.

It is manifest that in the formation of windows and doors the lintel beam may be readily dropped so as to give the necessary height to the opening, the beam being formed by pouring cement composition between adjacent slabs and temporary framing. The wall beneath windows may be formed by the use of short slabs.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A composition building slab comprising a monolithic unit having a channel formed in its top, a lintel formed in said channel by a plastic composition poured therein, and a wall plate embedded in said lintel while the latter is in a plastic condition.

2. A composition building slab comprising a monolithic unit having a substantially U-shape in cross section throughout the major portion of its length and a channel formed in its top, the hollow side of the slab being on the interior and the flat or interrupted surface on the exterior, said slab having vertical and horizontal reinforcing rods, and a lintel formed in said channel by a plastic composition poured therein, and a wall plate embedded in said lintel while the latter is in a plastic condition.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STUART B. MOORE.

Witnesses:

LEEM ROBERTSON,
Mrs. C. E. HARP.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 1,305,230, granted May 27, 1919, upon the application of Stuart B. Moore, of Algiers, Louisiana, for an improvement in "Concrete Buildings," an error appears in the printed specification requiring correction as follows: Line 26, for the word "reinforcing," second occurrence, read *horizontal*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 17th day of June, A. D., 1919.

[SEAL.]

J. T. NEWTON,
Commissioner of Patents.

Cl. 72—42.