April 2, 1929. E. C. HURLBERT 1,707,858

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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Fig. 1.

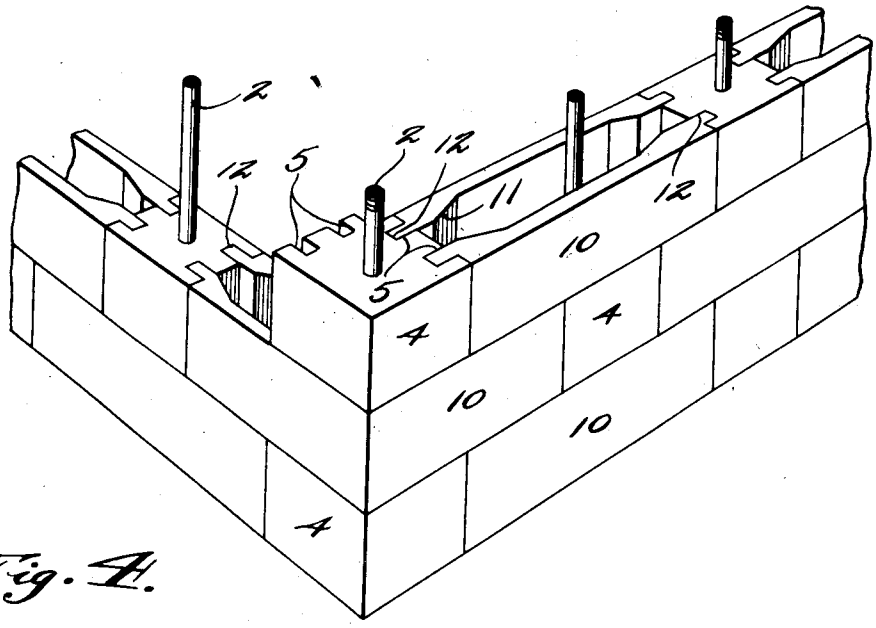
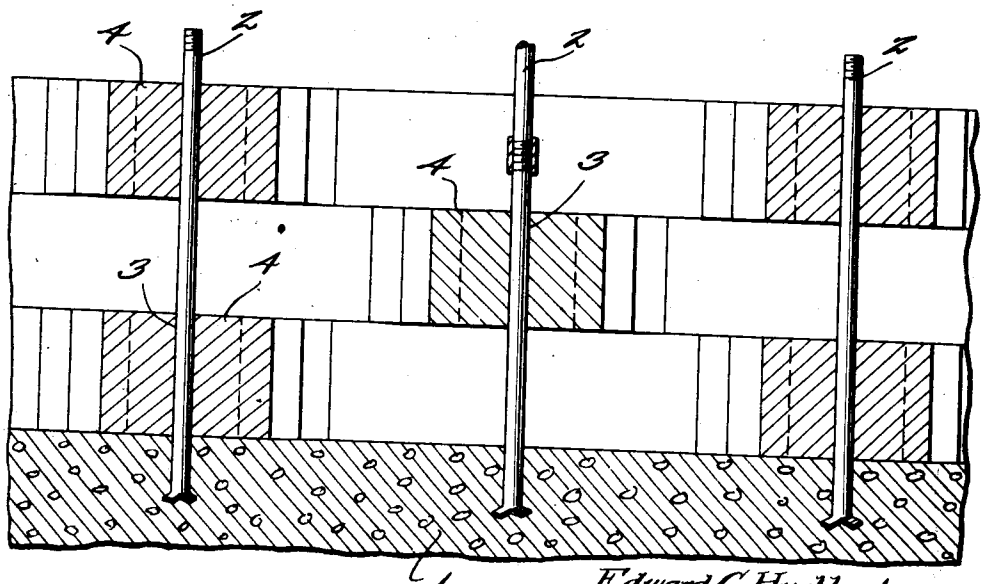


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 3.

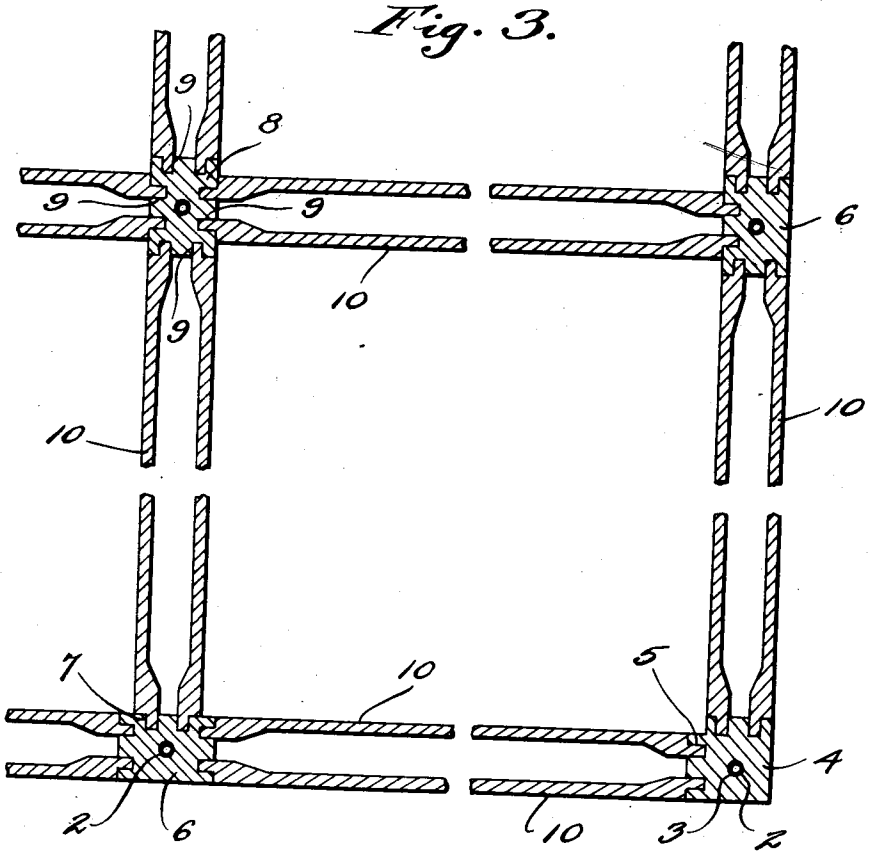
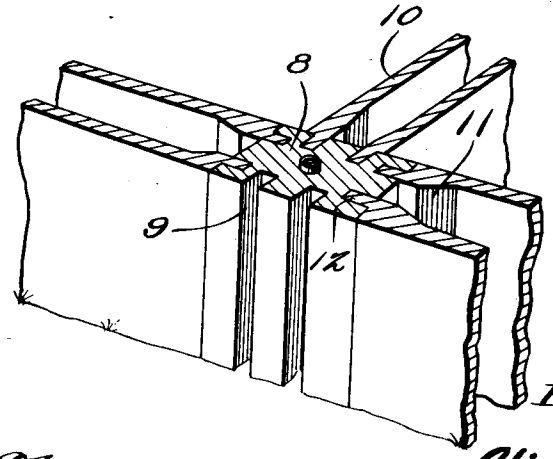


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD C. HURLBERT, OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed July 14, 1926. Serial No. 122,406.

The object of this invention is a building construction, made up of concrete or similar plastic slabs or panels and tie blocks for said slabs or panels of such construction as to afford an interlocking engagement therebetween, and also of such construction whereby the joints between the several courses in the building construction will be broken and the building erected in an easy, expeditious and secure manner.

A further object is a building construction in which hollow outer and partition walls are produced by the employment of easily molded slabs or panels designed to be arranged in courses, the said panels having their ends widened on their inner faces and formed with extending tongues that are designed to be received in grooves in tie blocks which are arranged between the panels, means, embedded in the foundation passing through the tie blocks for holding the same properly positioned and materially assisting in the erection of the building walls, and wherein the construction is such that a smooth surface upon both the inner and outer faces of the walls will be presented and the joint between the courses of slabs or panels will be broken.

To the attainment of the above broadly stated objects and others which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the improvement resides in the novel construction, combination and operative association of elements, a satisfactory embodiment of which is illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a building in accordance with this invention, in the course of erection.

Figure 2 is a detail sectional perspective view to illustrate the manner in which the division walls of a building are erected.

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view.

Figure 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

As disclosed by the drawings, my improved building construction is erected on a concrete foundation 1. Embedded in this foundation, and extending vertically therefrom in proper spaced relation with respect to each other, there are upstanding tubular keys. As disclosed by Figure 4 of the drawings, the keys 2 are each constructed of a plurality of comparatively short pipe sections, one section being screwed into the other, and these tubular keys are designed to be passed through central openings 3 in the tie blocks 4 that constitute important elements of the improvement. The tie blocks for the outer wall of the building have two of their inner and right angularly arranged faces formed with spaced longitudinally extending grooves 5, the inner tie blocks 6 for the outer wall courses having their opposite faces provided with similar grooves, and also having their inner faces grooved, as at 7. The tie blocks, indicated for distinction by the numeral 8, which are employed upon the interior of the building and which co-engage with the slabs that constitute the partition walls, have all of their faces provided with pairs of spaced grooves 9. It is to be understood that tubular keys pass through openings in all of the tie blocks, and that the said tie blocks are constructed of concrete or similar plastic material and are of a height equaling the width of the plastic slabs or panels which will now be described.

All of the slabs or panels are of a similar construction and therefore each is indicated by the numeral 10. Each panel has its inner face, adjacent to its end, thickened, as at 11, and formed on the inner face of the said thickened portion with an outwardly extending tongue 12. The tongues of the panels are designed to be received in the grooves of the tie blocks they confront. The lengths of the panels may vary to accord with the size of the building erected and the size of the rooms therein. Two slabs or panels 11 are employed upon each face of both the inner and outer walls of the building so that a dead air space is thus obtained therebetween which renders the building moisture proof. As disclosed by Figure 1 of the drawings, the joints between the slabs and tie blocks are broken throughout the several courses of the building. It will be apparent that as the height of the building progresses, additional sections are screwed upon the tubular keys and the builder elevates each tie block so that the key is received through the opening 3 in the said block. The blocks resting on the lower course of slabs are thus easily arranged in place to receive the next course of slabs in the grooves thereof. The tie blocks employed as posts for the slabs that provide the inner walls of the rooms are disposed one over the other.

While the improvement is of an extremely simple nature its advantages are manifold and will, it is thought, be perfectly apparent.

Having described the invention, I claim:—

A wall construction, laid upon a foundation and made up of superimposed courses of longitudinally arranged series of blocks and slabs, the blocks of the respective courses being arranged centrally with respect to the slabs of the adjacent courses, said blocks having their confronting faces grooved and the ends of the slabs being formed with tongues to be received in such grooves, and pipes providing keys embedded in the foundation, passing centrally through and frictionally engaging with the blocks and disposed between the confronting walls of the slabs engaged by the blocks.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDWARD C. HURLBERT.