

O. A. AINSWORTH & G. A. SKOOG.
 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 31, 1911.

1,065,762.

Patented June 24, 1913.

FIG. 1

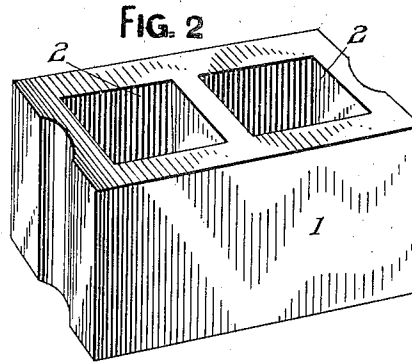
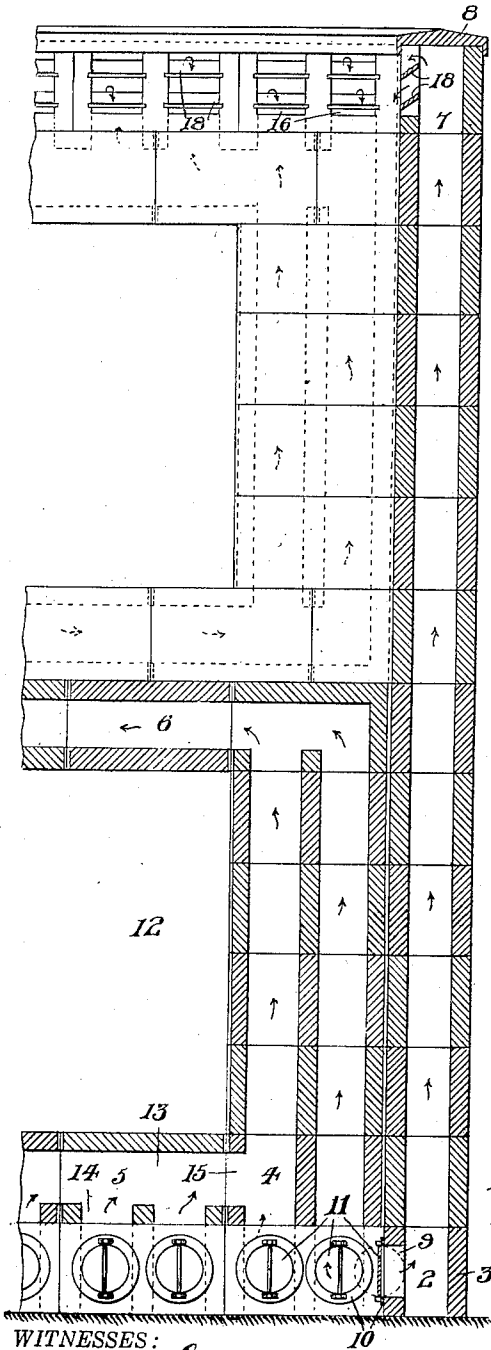


FIG. 3

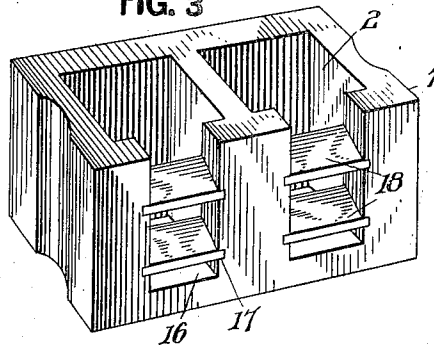
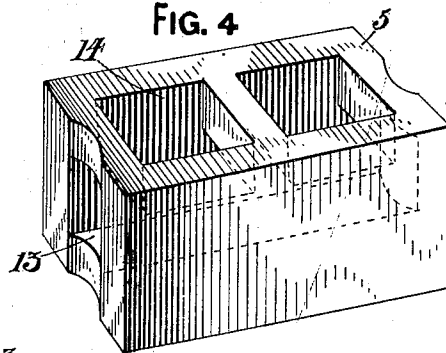


FIG. 4



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OMAR A. AINSWORTH AND GUSTAF A. SKOOG, OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

1,065,762.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 24, 1913.

Application filed July 31, 1911. Serial No. 641,564.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OMAR A. AINSWORTH and GUSTAF A. SKOOG, citizens of the United States of America, residing at 5 Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Construction, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to building construction, and more particularly to building blocks or stones made of plastic material having fire and water-proof qualifications, 15 and commonly known as "concrete" or "terra cotta" building material.

The primary object of our invention is to provide a structure having thoroughly ventilated walls that are free from dampness and are thoroughly dry, thereby permitting the plaster or other interior or exterior facings being applied directly to the walls.

Another object of our invention is to provide a wall construction that can be used in buildings, particularly those having the cellars or basements that under ordinary conditions are damp and possess an odor that indicates foul air.

30 A wall in accordance with our invention thoroughly ventilates a cellar or basement by producing a draft similar to a chimney or stack.

A further object of our invention is to furnish a wall with ventilating conduits that terminate at the top of a wall or roof of a building, and provision is made for preventing rain, hail, and snow from entering the conduits.

40 A still further object of this invention is to provide wall units that are easily and quickly laid in the courses to provide a strong and durable structure.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a wall construction that can be made of any suitable material, the material being shaped to provide a system of ventilation having thermal qualifications that makes the wall impervious to heat and cold, 50 consequently compartments having walls in accordance with this invention will be perfectly dry.

55 With the above and other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts

to be hereinafter specifically described and then claimed.

Reference will now be had to the drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of 60 the structure partly broken away and partly in section, Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the wall units, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another wall unit, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of still another wall unit.

65 The wall unit, as heretofore stated, is preferably made of plastic material, molded and seasoned to provide a rectangular block 1, having vertical conduits 2. This block is principally used in the construction of a 70 wall, and associated with said block are blocks designated 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The blocks designated 3 are used in a course forming the cellar or basement of a building, and besides these blocks having 75 the vertical conduits 2, the inner sides of said blocks have openings 9. The openings 9 are surrounded by metallic rings or bands 10, having pivoted shutters, or dampers 11. These shutters, or dampers, are adapted to 80 control the passage of air from the cellar or basement into blocks 3 and the blocks 1 arranged above the blocks 3 and providing vertical conduits. The blocks 4 and 5 are used at the base or sill of a door or window 85 12, the blocks 5 having longitudinal openings 13 in communication with the vertical conduits 2 of the blocks 3 through the medium of vertical openings 14. The conduits 13 of the blocks are in communication with 90 the vertical conduits of the blocks 4 through the medium of openings 15 in said blocks. In this manner a draft is established beneath the sill of a window or door frame and the entire wall of the sub-structure is ventila- 95 ted. The blocks 6 are very similar to the blocks 5, and are employed for establishing a conduit over the lintel or a window frame or doorway. The blocks 7 form the upper course of a wall, and these blocks, be- 100 sides having the vertical openings or conduits for the inner sides thereof are provided with vertical slots 16. The vertical walls of the slots are provided with oppositely disposed inclined grooves 17, and ar- 105 ranged in said grooves are inclined deflectors 18. The deflectors can be made of metal, slate, or any other durable material preferable, which is non-corrosive. The upper ends of the blocks 7 are capped by the 110

blocks 8, these blocks closing the upper ends of the conduits and preventing the forces of nature from entering the upper ends of the conduits:

5 From the foregoing, it will be observed that a wall can be constructed of our improved units that has each and every course thereof thoroughly ventilated, and such units as the block 6 can be used in a floor, 10 consequently an entire structure can be maintained dry and impervious to the forces of nature. The use of studding and laths is obviated, as plaster can be applied directly to the inner sides of the walls.

15 Our invention is not confined to the type of damper used in connection with the blocks or units 3, and as the outer sides of the blocks or units are not interfered with in the formation of the conduits, it is obvious 20 that the outer sides are susceptible to any desired ornamentation when molding the blocks, or by using a suitable exterior facing.

While in the drawings there is illustrated 25 a preferred embodiment of the invention, we would have it understood that the structural elements are susceptible to such variations and modifications as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

30 What we claim is:—

1. A wall consisting of superposed courses of rectangular units having spaced vertical openings, the openings of one unit registering with the openings of the adjacent 35 units to provide vertically disposed parallel conduits, each of the units of the lowermost course having one side thereof provided with ventilating openings communicating with the vertical openings, metallic bands 40 surrounding the openings in the sides of the units in the lowermost course, and pivoted dampers connected in said openings for controlling the passage of air through said ventilating openings.

45 2. A wall consisting of superposed courses of rectangular units, each provided with

spaced vertical openings, the openings of one unit registering with the openings of adjacent units to provide vertically disposed parallel conduits, each of the units of 50 the uppermost course having one side thereof formed with vertically disposed slots of the same number as the number of vertical openings and opening into the vertical openings, said slots of a height less than the 55 height of their respective unit and open at their top, a plurality of superposed deflectors mounted in and extending transversely of each of said slots, and cap pieces mounted upon the units of the uppermost course for 60 closing said conduits for further closing the upper end of said slots.

3. A wall consisting of superposed courses of rectangular units, each provided with spaced vertical openings, the openings of 65 one unit registering with the openings of adjacent units to provide vertically disposed parallel conduits, each of the units of the uppermost courses having one side thereof formed with vertically disposed 70 slots of the same number as the number of vertical openings of each unit and opening into the vertical openings, said slots of a height less than the height of their respective unit and open at their top, a plurality 75 of superposed deflectors mounted in and extending transversely of each of said slots, and cap pieces mounted upon the units of the uppermost course for closing said conduits for further closing the upper end of 80 said slots, the deflectors carried by one of the units being disposed at right angles with respect to the deflectors carried by the other of the units.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

OMAR A. AINSWORTH.
GUSTAF A. SKOOG.

Witnesses:

T. J. THOMAS,
B. W. BROCKWAY.