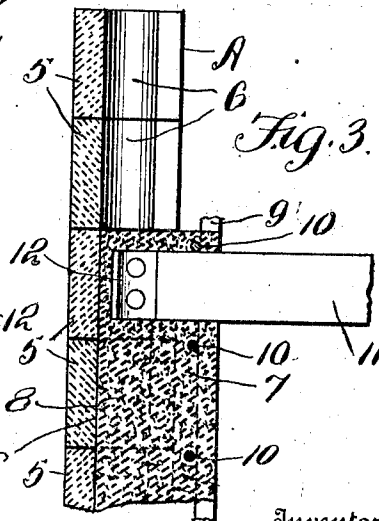
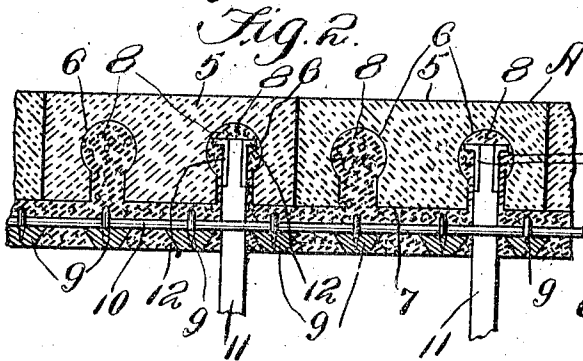
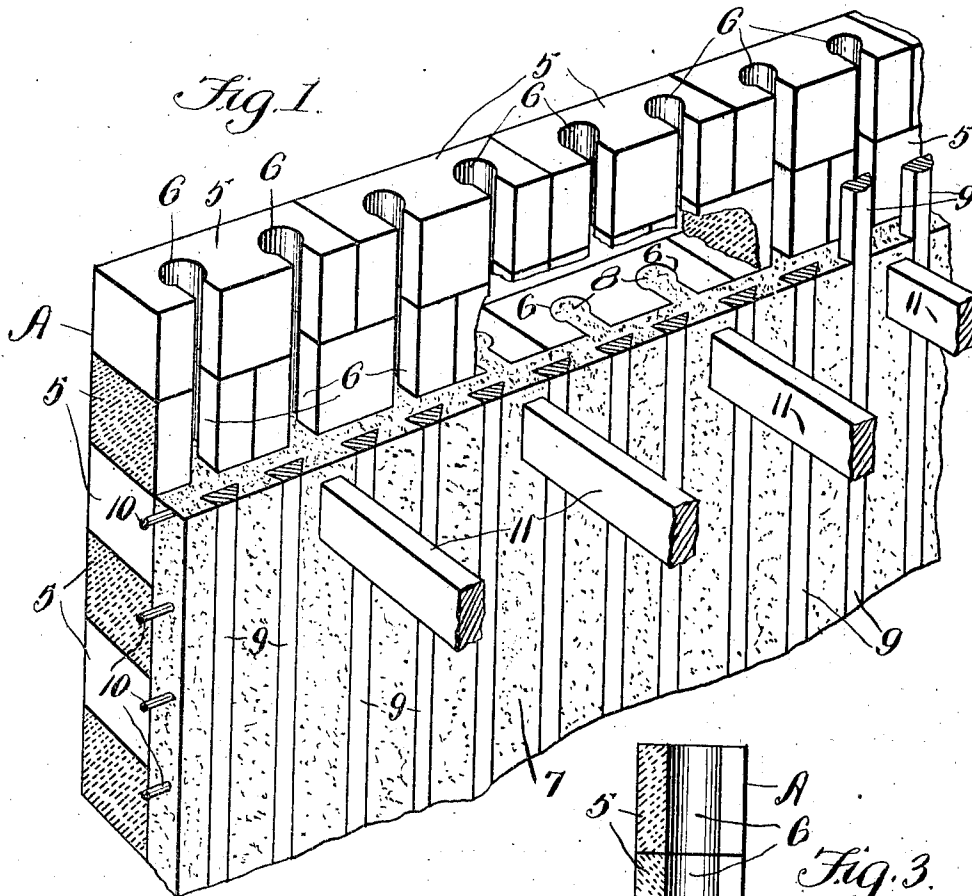


1,112,995.

Patented Oct. 6, 1914.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED M. EVANS, OF AMHERST JUNCTION, WISCONSIN.

BUILDING-WALL.

1,112,995.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 6, 1914.

Application filed November 26, 1913. Serial No. 803,253.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED M. EVANS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Amherst Junction, in the county of Portage and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Building-Walls, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to building construction, and more particularly to the class of building walls.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a wall wherein the blocks thereof are made from concrete or other homogeneous material, and are of novel form so that the same can be united and an interior surfacing applied thereto which is made from cement or the like, thus enabling the thickness of the wall to be varied as the occasion may require.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a wall wherein the studding for the lathing is mounted in a novel manner so that said studding will be permanently anchored in the inner interior surfacing on the blocks constituting the wall.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a wall wherein the joists will be firmly fixed in position therein to prevent the spreading of the walls of the building, thereby assuring strength and rigidity to the same.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a wall which is simple in construction, strong, durable, and inexpensive to erect.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and pointed out on the claim hereunto appended.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a wall constructed in accordance with the invention, showing the studding and joists therein. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view through the point of connection of the joists with the wall. Fig. 3 is a sectional view through the wall at the point of connection of the joists therewith.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views in the drawing.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the wall A comprises a plurality of building

blocks, each made from concrete or other homogeneous material, to form a body 5, having opening through its inner side two or more substantially keyhole shaped recesses or slots 6, which are disposed vertically therein. The blocks are arranged in superposed relation as usual, and are cemented together in any suitable manner for the erection of the wall A.

Applied to the inner faces of the blocks constituting the wall A is a surfacing 7, which is made from a cement mixture, the same being poured when wet between a suitable mold and the blocks of the wall, the mold remaining in position until the mixture becomes hard. This surfacing 7 is also poured into the recesses or slots 6 so that keys 8 correspondingly shaped thereto are formed from the mixture when hardened, thus uniting the bodies 5 of the blocks together, and the surfacing 7 is permanently applied thereto. Embedded in the surfacing 7 at intervals are, substantially dove-tailed shaped studding strips 9, which become anchored in the surfacing when hardened so that the wood or metallic lathing can be fixed to the strips for the plastering of a room in the usual well-known manner. Secured to the inner faces of the strips 9 are reinforcing rods 10 which are embedded in the surfacing 7, and these rods serve to reinforce and strengthen the wall and also will assist in preventing the pulling out of the studding strips 9 from the surfacing on the inner face of the wall A.

The numeral 11 designates a floor joist or beam, which has fixed to opposite sides thereof at each end, angle plates 12, the latter being embedded in the surfacing 7 when each end of the joist 11 is projected within any one of the recesses or slots 6 so that the joist will be securely fixed in position and permanently mounted in the surfacing, as usual.

The reinforcing rods 10 can be placed at an angle or in the form of an arc over the window, door or any opening in the wall. Furthermore, the said rods can be arranged close together or positioned at any distance apart. Should it be desired, the said rods 10 can be dispensed with, and in lieu thereof any other reinforcing medium substituted. Also the wood or metal lathing can be fastened to the studding strips 9 in any desirable manner.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction of my invention will be clearly understood, and therefore a more extended explanation has been omitted.

5 What is claimed is:—

The combination with an outer wall formed from a plurality of blocks, and a plastic covering for one side of the wall, of joists each having an end embedded in the
10 plastic covering, the said wall being formed at intervals with substantially keyhole shaped slots opening through the cover side thereof and disposed vertically throughout the extent of the wall, the said covering
15 filling the said slots for locking the blocks

of the wall together and also for locking the covering thereto, means carried by the embedded end of each joist and extended into the larger portion of the slot adjacent thereto in the wall for anchoring the joists 20 in the covering and wall, and reinforcing mediums embedded in the covering and disposed horizontally above and below the embedded ends of the joists.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 25 in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED M. EVANS.

Witnesses:

A. H. GLISAZINSKI,
H. W. NELSON.