May 5, 1942. J. R. ZAZVORKA 2,281,967

WALL CONSTRUCTION

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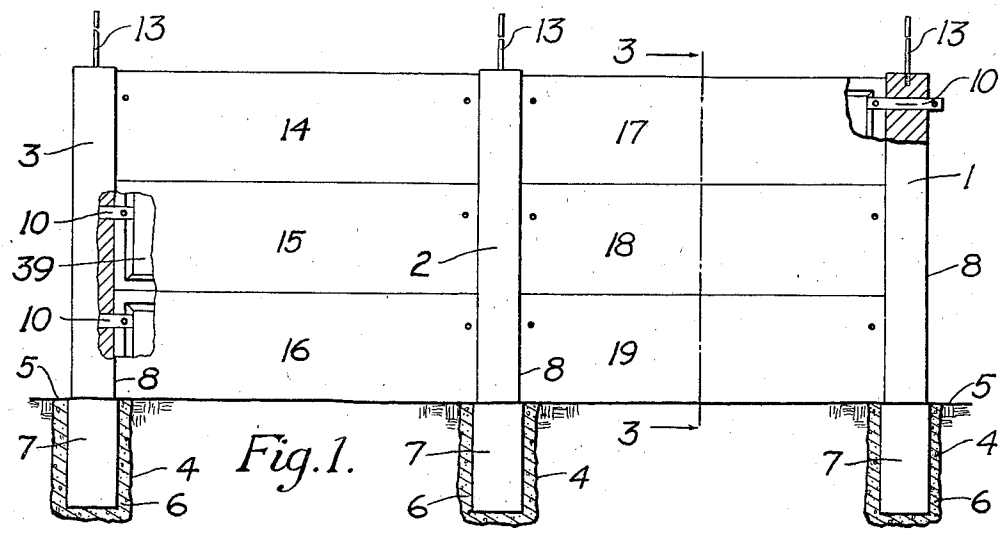


Fig. 1.

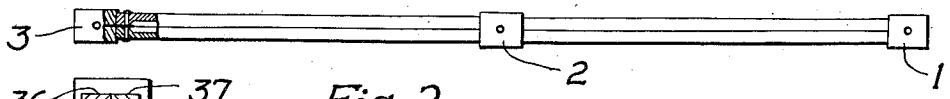


Fig. 2.

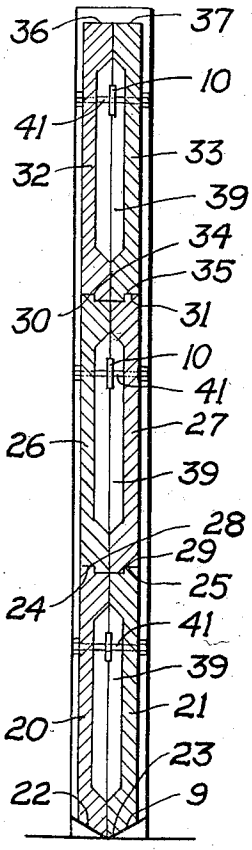


Fig. 3.

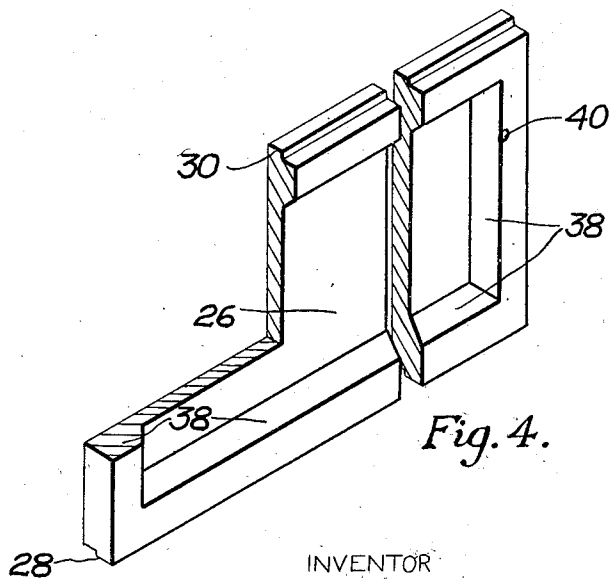


Fig. 4.

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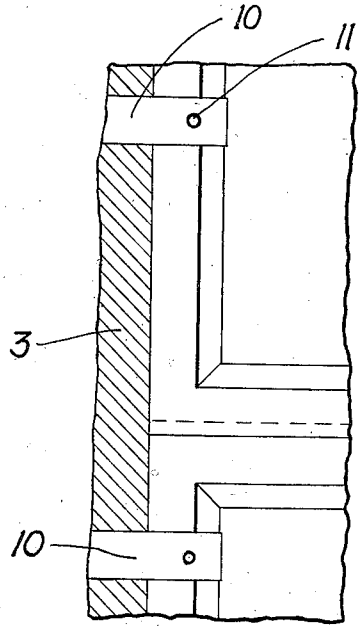


Fig. 5.

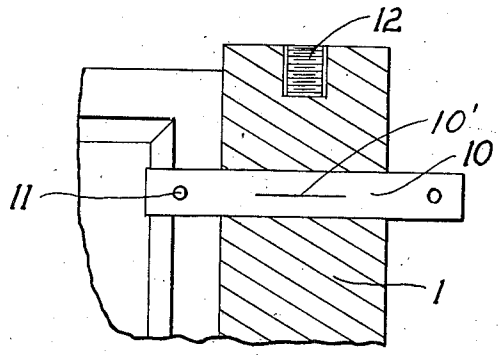


Fig. 6.

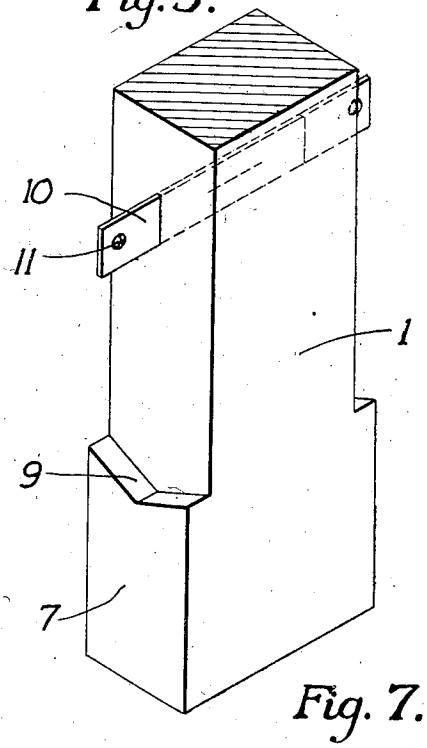


Fig. 7.

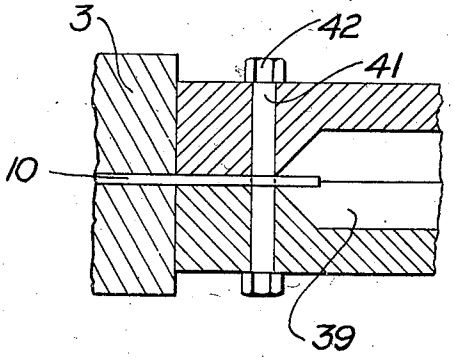


Fig. 8.

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WALL CONSTRUCTION

Joseph R. Zazvorka, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application September 1, 1939, Serial No. 293,069

4 Claims. (Cl. 72—16)

This invention presents a new and novel means for providing walls, partitions, fences and the like which are easy to construct and erect at a low cost. Although the invention is simple in construction, it provides a strong durable fire proof wall that is prefabricated and requires no special tools for erection.

The invention is especially useful for enclosure purposes such as fencing in gardens and small plots of ground. It is also suitable for use as a retaining wall for adjacent support of earth where the pressures are not great such as in irrigation canals and the like.

An object of the invention is to provide a wall structure that is simple in construction and adapted to form an enclosure for irregular areas.

Another object is the provision of a permanent fire-proof wall that is prefabricated and ready for quick assembly at the place of installation.

Other objects, advantages and features of my invention will appear from the accompanying drawings, the subjoined detailed description, the preamble of these specifications and the appended claims.

Applicant is about to illustrate and describe one of the forms of his invention in order to teach one how to make, use and vend the same, but it is to be understood that the drawings and description thereof are not to limit the invention in any sense whatsoever, except as limited by the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows the invention in elevation with parts broken away.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section of Fig. 1 taken substantially along the line 3—3 thereof.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a part of the invention.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail taken from Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is also an enlarged detail taken from Fig. 1.

Fig. 7 shows a fragmental portion in perspective.

Fig. 8 shows an enlarged detail taken from Fig. 2.

Numerals 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings represent uprights or posts which are set in holes 4 that have been bored in the ground 5. Concrete 6, or other such material, is used in the conventional manner to securely set the posts. The bottom ends 7 of the posts are somewhat larger than the out-of-ground portions 8, and provide V-shaped saddles or rests 9 on at least two sides thereof, see Fig. 7.

Fixed to the posts are metal straps 10 which are provided with holes 11 near their ends. The number of straps depends upon the height of the posts and also the number of panel members between the posts. At the top of each post is a recessed socket 12 of metal or the like which is threaded to receive the threaded end of the rod 13 as shown. The purpose of these rods is to permit fastening of wire mesh and the like above the top of the wall should such be desired. Bobwire also can be easily strung along the top of the wall by using short rods 13. Obviously, the length of the rods will depend upon the kind and type of super structure desired to be fixed to the wall top.

The posts are preferably made of concrete with or without reenforcement such as iron rods or mesh, but other kinds of cementitious material might be preferred under specific instances. The saddles 9, socket 12 and straps 10 are molded into the post at the time it is cast so that all these parts become as a single integral piece. The parts of the straps which remain embedded in the concrete are preferably provided with protrusions 10' to prevent them from being pulled from the post in the event they are loosened. Such protrusions may be bent out portions of the metal so as to cheapen their manufacture.

Between the posts are shown pairs of panel members 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 which form planks or rails for the fence. These panel members are very much alike and differ only in certain details depending upon whether they are top, bottom or in between members. Although these members are shown in abutting relation with one another, they may be spaced vertically apart where a solid wall or fence is not desired. Any number of panel pairs like 15 and 18 may be set between top and bottom panel pairs 14 and 16 or 17 and 19 respectively.

The bottom panel pairs, for instance, have the panels 20 and 21 which have bevelled bottoms 22 and 23 respectively to fit the saddles 9 of the posts. The tops of the panels 20 and 21 are offset at 24 and 25 respectively to form a groove along the top edges when they are paired together.

The in between panels 26 and 27 have offset portions 28 and 29 respectively at their bottoms, and offset portions 30 and 31 respectively at their tops which provide longitudinal tongues along their bottoms and longitudinal grooves along their tops.

The top panels are paired, as shown, and comprise panels 32 and 33 which have their bottoms

offset at 34 and 35 respectively to form bottom longitudinal tongues, and flat tops 36 and 37 respectively.

All the panels are preferably embossed around their peripheries as shown most clearly at 38 in Fig. 4 of the drawings. This embossing feature provides air pockets 39 when the panels are paired together, note Fig. 3. Along the edges of the panels and near the tops thereof are the holes 40 which receive the bolts 41 having nuts 42. These bolts pass through the holes 11 of straps 10 as well as the holes 40 in the panels, and when so placed, the nuts 42 are tightened with the result that the panels are assembled and held together and also to the posts to form the wall illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. In a concrete wall construction, a plurality of spaced apart posts having enlarged bases, the tops of the bases along the sides of the posts having ledges, a plurality of extending bars embedded in each of the posts, identical panel sets paired together to form fence rails, each panel having complementary parts forming a top groove and bottom ribs to rest upon said post ledges, bolts through the ends of the panel sets and through said bars to hold the panels of each set together and the panel sets to the posts.

2. The construction set forth in claim 1 wherein a second panel set is supported upon each of the first recited panel sets, the second panel sets comprising identical panels abutted together to form a rail, each panel of each set having top rabbet portions forming grooves when fixed together and bottom protrusions forming tongues when the panels are fixed together, the tongues fitting the grooves along the tops of the rails beneath.

3. The construction set forth in claim 1 wherein second rails are supported by the posts over the first recited rails, the second rails comprising identical panels paired together forming panel sets, each panel having protrusions along their bottoms forming tongues when the panels are paired together which fit the grooves in the rail beneath, and bolt means at the ends of the second panel sets tying them together and with the bars in the posts.

4. In a concrete wall having posts with continuous planks therebetween extending from post to post, each plank comprising individual panels with large area recesses to form air cells between them, said panels having grooves along one longitudinal edge and tongues along the other longitudinal edge, a plurality of flat bars passing through the posts and extending between the panels, means for clamping the panels to the bars to form a rigid wall.

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