July 3, 1923. 1,460,682

J. C. SCHLEICHER

BUILDING SLAB

Filed Sept. 13, 1919 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

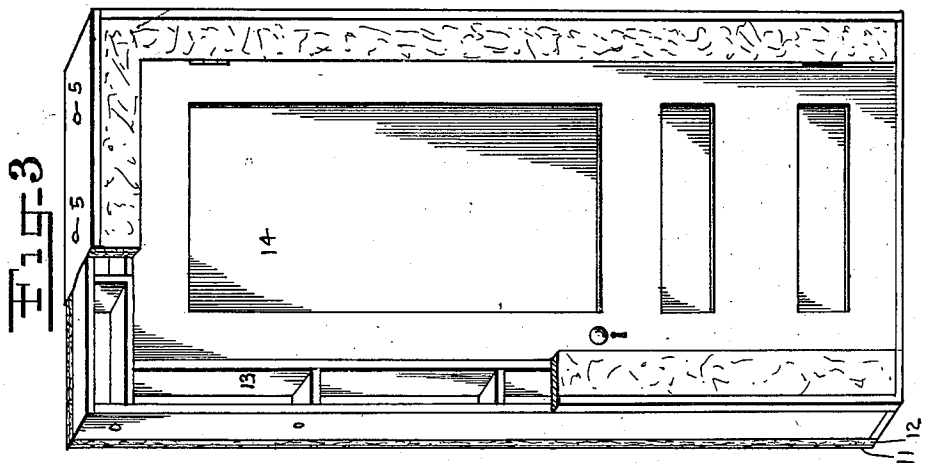


Fig. 3

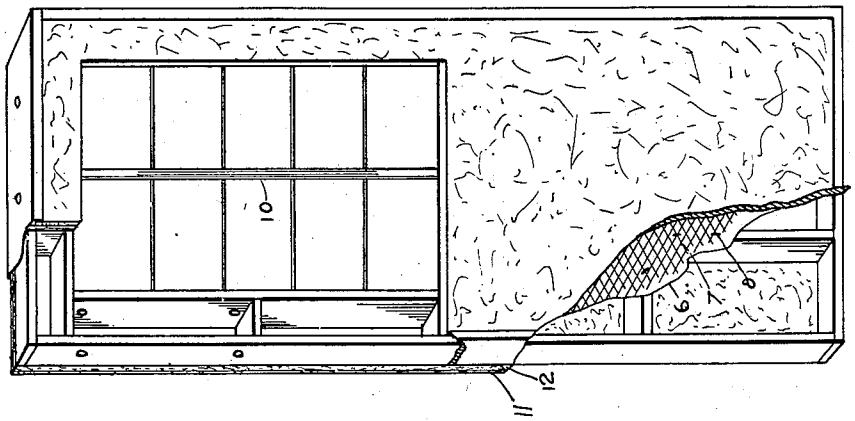


Fig. 2

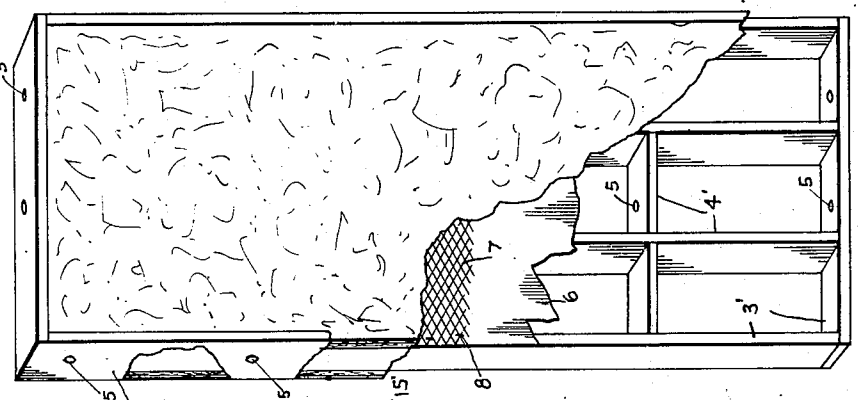


Fig. 1

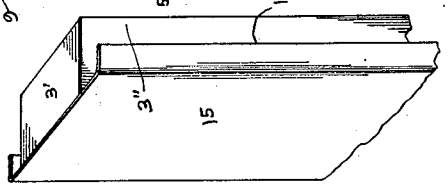


Fig. 4

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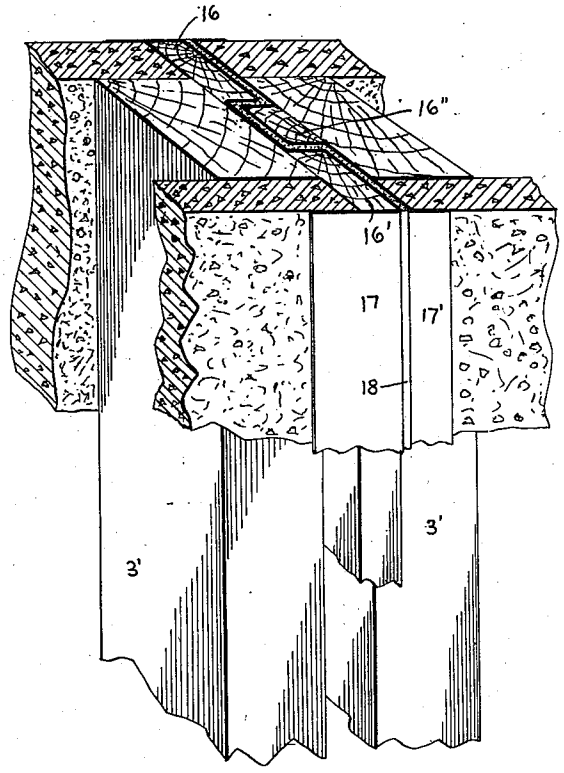


Fig-5

INVENTOR
John C. Schleicher
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ATTORNEY

Patented July 3, 1923. 1,460,682

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. SCHLEICHER, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

BUILDING SLAB.

Application filed September 13, 1919. Serial No. 323,560.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. SCHLEICHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Slabs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in blocks or slabs for buildings and more particularly has reference to a hollow form of slab or section adapted for forming walls and partitions of buildings such for instance as I have disclosed in my co-pending application Serial #314,354, filed July 30, 1919. Among other advantages in my hollow slab, it will be found that the building can be constructed with considerably less material, the slabs will be much lighter to handle and the walls of the building when completed will remain dry and permit of the passage of pipes, wires and other equipment necessary in the construction of dwellings, commercial buildings and similar structures.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, I have illustrated in Fig. 1 in perspective with parts broken away, a suitable form of slab embodying an application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a modification illustrating the method of providing for a window therein and Fig. 3 another modification showing the arrangement of the slab providing for a door therein. Fig. 4 is a perspective view partly broken away illustrating a portion of the outer frame and shows the application of a metallic covering thereto. Fig. 5 is a perspective view partly broken away illustrating means for sealing the joints between adjacent slabs.

3′ indicates a rectangular frame with partitions 4′ through which suitable holes such as 5 may be drilled for the passage of air, pipes, wires or other equipment used in the construction of the building. 6 indicates a piece of building paper such as tar paper and 7 chicken wire or other suitable fabrication or material which may be secured through the paper 6 to the frame 3′—4′ by wire staples or the like such as 8 and the same applies to the other side of the frame. After the frame has thus been constructed and covered, I prepare a mixture 16 of cement and ashes of say three parts ashes to one part of cement and then set the entire frame within an outer frame which projects above the frame of the slab a distance equal to the thickness of the cement covering which I intend to apply. I then trowel the mixture of cement and ashes until level with the outer frame and before the same becomes set and hard I mix another batch of cement this time with the sand, say about 3 parts sand to one part of cement. The first layer of ashes and cement may be say ⅜ of an inch thick while the second layer of cement and sand may be say ½ of an inch thick and after the first layer has been applied, I drop the frame of my slab within the outer frame 3′—4′ ⅛ of an inch and then apply the second coating, namely, the mixture of sand and cement and by a straight edge or otherwise, level it with the top of the outer frame which of course should be mounted upon a perfectly level and horizontal support. The troweling and weight of the cement applied presses the cement through the openings of the chicken wire or other retaining means employed down upon the building paper which sags sufficiently to insure a good interlocking or binding result and after the entire surface of my slab has thus been formed, and has set and hardened sufficiently, it is then turned upside down and the other side is treated in the same manner, thus producing a complete rectangular slab of uniform and even proportions the outer surface of which can then be rubbed down with stone or otherwise treated and colored if desired.

9 indicates a suitable binding of metal which may be applied over the ends and sides of the frame of the slab projecting over the surface a distance equal to about the thickness of the wall of the frame so that when the cement is applied the side and end covering become securely fastened thereupon.

Referring now to Fig. 2, it will be observed that the interior partitions of the framing may be varied at one end to provide for the introduction of a window such as 10 which may be suitably secured as shown leaving the lower half of the slab formed as illustrated in Fig. 1, the outer layer of sand and cement being indicated by the reference character 11 and the inner layer of cement and ashes being indicated by the reference character 12.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3, a suitable casing 13 for the door 14 may be formed in the slab as shown so that these slabs when completely finished may be

stored in stock for use in buildings such as described in my said co-pending patent application and when secured in position, presenting a very finished hard surface of durable construction, and light to handle, which will always be dry on the inside and will facilitate the passage of wires, pipes or other equipment therethrough for connections to fixtures within the building and for which reason it will be readily understood that the holes 5 of all slabs or frames are drilled in exactly the same position so as to register accurately to facilitate the introduction of the equipment aforesaid.

Referring now to Fig. 4, it will be observed that the outer frame 3′ may be covered by a metallic plate or framing 15 which may extend sufficiently beyond the edge of the same to lap over the outer covering. In practice I prefer to extend the metallic covering or framing a distance equal to the thickness of the outer covering so that in applying the cement the thickness thereof is pre-determined by the distance between the flange 15′ and the edge 3″ of the said framing 3′. This provides a quick and convenient way of insuring a uniform application of the coating of cement to the forms, serves as a protection against fire and preserves the corners of the wooden outer frame as well as re-inforcing and strengthening the panel.

Referring now more particularly to Fig. 5, it will be observed that between the adjacent sides 3′ of adjacent sections or slabs may be provided strips such as 16—16′—16″ and the metallic framing 17—17′ may be formed substantially as shown to form an interlock therewith and a piece of tar paper 18 or other suitable material may be forced therebetween thus forming a tight and uniform joint or interlock between the frames of adjacent sections or slabs.

Of course, it will be understood that various modifications may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. A slab of the class described comprising an interior framework providing air spaces, an outer framework extending slightly beyond said interior framework, and a filling on each side of said framework and between the same forming cement faces.

2. A slab of the class described comprising an interior framework, an outer framework extending slightly beyond the same, and a filling between said frameworks substantially as described.

3. A slab having an interior framework, and an outer framework of greater depth, said outer framework U-shaped in cross-section and a filling between said frameworks substantially as described.

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

JOHN C. SCHLEICHER.

Witnesses:

MADELINE C. FOERST,

DAVID H. DOUGLASS.