C. ZEIMET.

SECTIONAL CONCRETE BUILDING.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 25, 1912.

1,072,293.

Patented Sept. 2, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

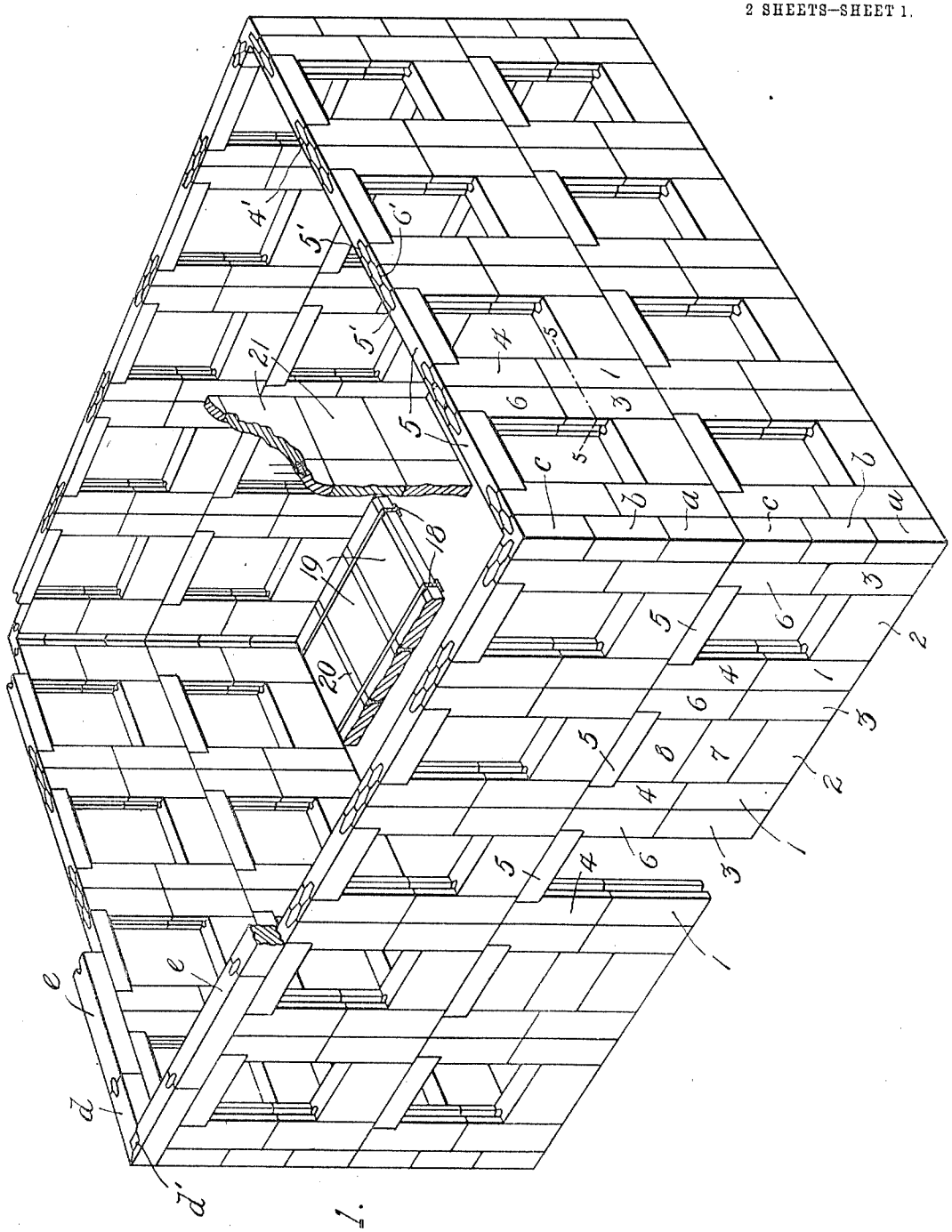


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

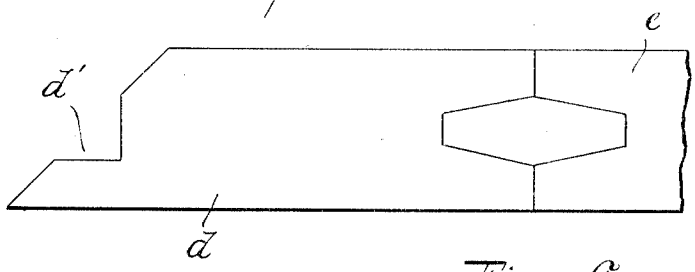


Fig. 3.

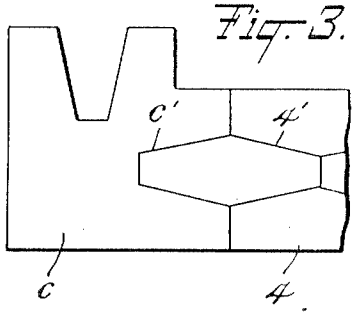


Fig. 4.

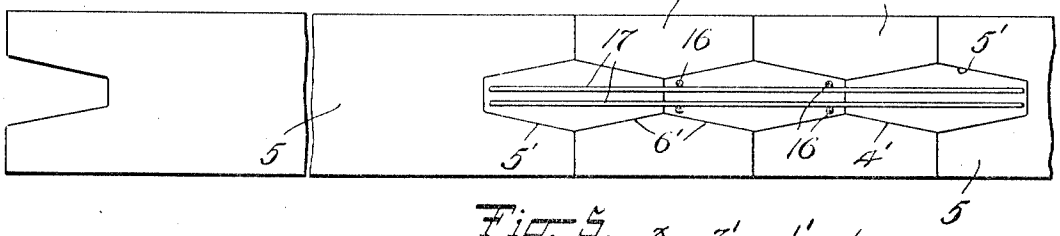


Fig. 5.

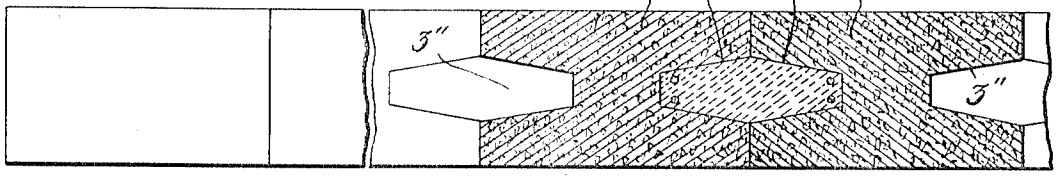


Fig. 6.

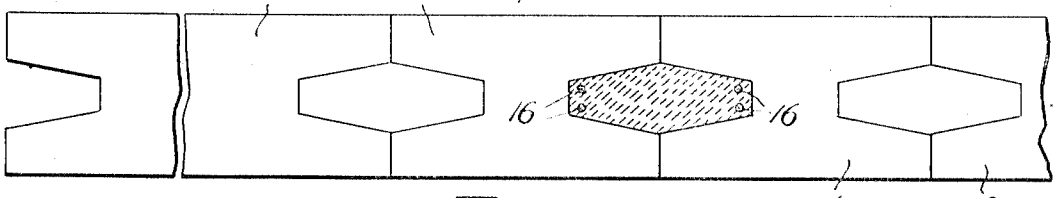


Fig. 7.

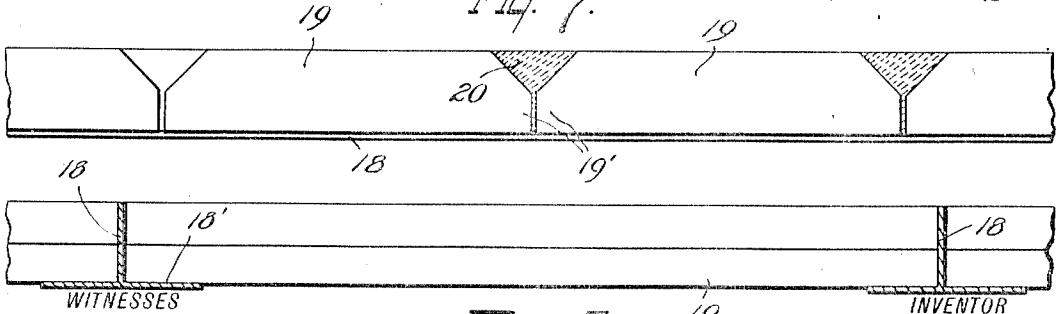


Fig. 8.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARLO ZEIMET, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SECTIONAL CONCRETE BUILDING.

1,072,293. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 2, 1913.

Application filed April 25, 1912. Serial No. 693,102.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARLO ZEIMET, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sectional Concrete Building, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to building constructions and has particular reference to a building composed of substantially uniform building blocks made of concrete or the like and adapted to be shipped to any part of the world and there erected with facility, whereby a building of a substantial character may be formed with facility and which building furthermore will possess a pleasing character with respect to symmetry and appearance.

Among the objects of the invention is to provide a means whereby a building may be erected by a party having little or no special skill in the building art simply by following the directions and using the materials supplied to him in the manner above indicated.

The foregoing and other objects of this invention will hereinafter be fully described and claimed and illustrated in the drawings accompanying this specification in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, somewhat diagrammatic, indicating the nature of a building made in accordance with this invention; Fig. 2 is a plan view of a fragment of a cornice: Fig. 3 is a plan view of a fragment of a corner piece and a fragment of the wall connected thereto. Fig. 4 is a plan view of an upper part of one or more of the building sections; Fig. 5 is a transverse section substantially indicated by the broken line 5—5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of adjacent building sections; and Figs. 7 and 8 are vertical views in detail of the floor, the views being at right angles to each other.

Referring particularly to Fig. 1, according to this invention, I construct a building of substantially any desired size or dimensions and use in so doing a certain definite number of what I may term "building sections" or "units," each unit comprising a definite number of elements or blocks and having a uniform dimension throughout the building. As shown, each unit as applied to a window comprises six blocks numbered 1 to 6 inclusive. For convenience of description, the blocks 1, 2 and 3 are arranged in alinement at their lower ends, the blocks 4 and 6 are arranged in vertical alinement with the blocks 1 and 3 respectively, and the block 5 rests upon the shoulders near the upper ends of the blocks 4 and 6, as indicated at 15. The blocks 4, 5 and 6 are so designed that their upper surfaces lie in the same plane and constitute the base for the next adjacent unit to be placed thereupon.

The building unit as applied to a door section is similar to the window section, but with the block 2 omitted, all the other blocks being precisely the same as those previously described. In the use of the unit as a panel section, that is to say, without a window or a door, in addition to the previously named six blocks or elements, I insert two blocks 7 and 8 above and upon the block 2 which fill the space represented by a window opening, reaching from the block 2 to the block 5.

Each vertical edge or surface of a building element which is to be connected to an adjacent vertical surface is provided with a V-shaped groove and the mating grooves of adjacent elements are to be filled when the blocks are assembled with a plastic cement of any suitable character which, when set or hardened, constitutes a rigid and durable connection for the several parts of the construction. As shown in Fig. 5 for instance, the blocks 3 and 5 are provided with grooves 3′ and 1′ into the bottoms of which are arranged vertically disposed rods 16, preferably two of such rods being in the bottom of each groove, and the upper ends of such rods are spaced and bound in definite relation to each other by transverse bars 17, as shown in Fig. 4. The grooves 3″ provide means for introducing a window frame, and such grooves incidental to a door opening provide in a like manner means for introducing a door frame of any suitable character.

As shown in Fig. 4 and in the upper part of Fig. 1, the upper ends of the blocks 4 and 6 have the grooves 4′ and 6′ communicating with one another each to each and with the grooves 5′ of the alined lintels 5, whereby the rods 17 will be received as above set forth. By this arrangement it will be impossible for any one of the blocks or elements to become displaced laterally with respect to the adjacent elements.

Each corner of the building comprises a

set of blocks *a*, *b* and *c* which are connected to the adjacent walls or which form a means for uniting the end and side walls, and each of said corner blocks is provided with grooves which answer the same description as has been set forth above with respect to other building elements, each block being provided with a groove *c'* communicating with a groove 4' of the adjacent block 4 and in which alined grooves is placed a cement bond as before described.

The cornice comprises a connected succession of corner blocks *d* and side blocks *e* connected each to each by cement. The adjacent ends of the blocks *d* at a corner are recessed as indicated at *d'* or in any other suitable manner. Each block *e* rests centrally and squarely upon the upper end or what may be termed a "column" formed by the sections 6 and 4 abutting against each other, the ends of such block *e* terminating substantially, therefore, centrally of the respective adjacent building units.

The floor may be constructed in any suitable manner but for this purpose I prefer to use a series of longitudinal parallel inverted T-beams 18. Between the adjacent beams 18 and supported upon the flanges 18' thereof are blocks or panels 19, the adjacent lateral edges 19' of which are spaced slightly and beveled off at their upper corners, such space including the space formed by the bevels being filled with cement 20 flush with the surface of such blocks, thereby forming a smooth solid floor flush with the upper edges of the beams.

The inner walls or partitions may be constructed in any suitable manner, but preferably as indicated in Fig. 1 they are composed of a series of blocks 21 whose adjacent vertical edges are formed with grooves and filled with reinforced concrete or cement in the manner previously described in connection with the outer walls.

From what has been said it will be understood that the several building units will be of uniform size and dimension, but I wish it to be understood that I am not to be limited as to such dimension, reserving the right to modify such idea and also otherwise vary the details of construction to a considerable extent without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

The herein described building construction comprising a plurality of blocks, certain of said blocks being arranged vertically and edge to edge, said blocks having shoulders arranged on their opposite edges forming seats, a pair of lintels arranged in alinement with each other and having their adjacent ends resting upon said seats, and bonding means securing all of said parts together, the first mentioned blocks being provided with registering grooves extending to their upper ends, the ends of the alined lintels and the adjacent shouldered portions of the first mentioned blocks being provided with registering grooves extending from one lintel through both of said shoulder portions into the opposite lintel, and said bonding means including reinforcements extending throughout all of said registering grooves, substantially as set forth.

CARLO ZEIMET.

Witnesses:
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P. J. FENTON.