Jan. 16, 1923. 1,442,777.

T. E. CORR.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

FILED APR. 21, 1920.

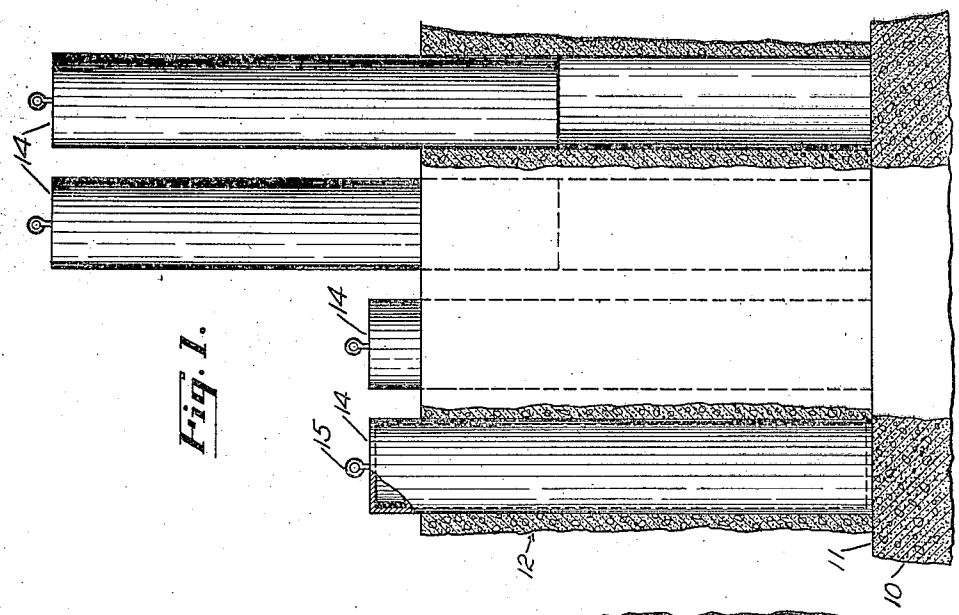


Fig. 1.

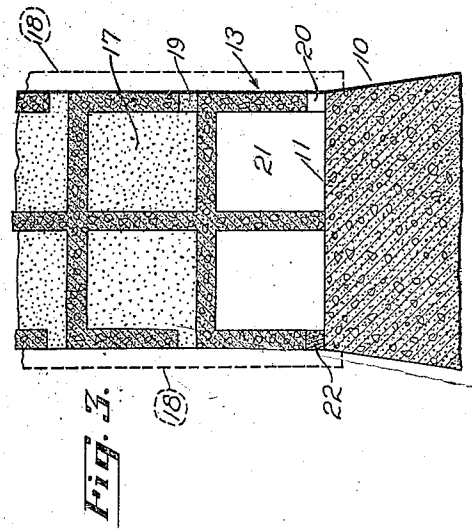


Fig. 3.

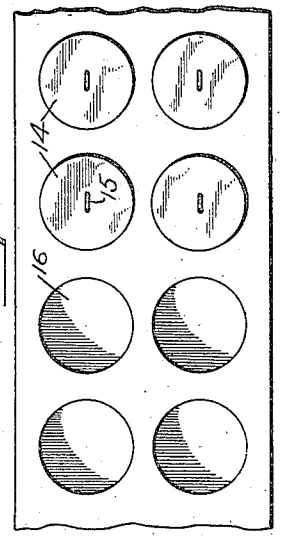


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. CORR, OF BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed April 21, 1920. Serial No. 375,499.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. CORR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bakersfield, in the county of Kern and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Building Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a method of building construction.

It is the principal object of the present invention to provide a method of building construction in which the use of cementitious material is required and which construction provides the walls of a building to be progressively cast in a manner to obtain great strength while utilizing a relatively small volume of material and while forming a wall having air insulating spaces throughout.

The present invention contemplates the process of forming walls from cement or like material in which removable forms are utilized and around which forms the wall is progressively cast, thus permitting the forms to be afterwards removed to produce a wall having exterior surfaces of any desired contour and interior air insulating pockets.

The present invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a view in section and elevation disclosing one manner in which the present invention may be practised.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view in plan showing the wall in the process of formation.

Fig. 3 is a view in vertical section showing another manner in which the present invention may be practised.

In the drawings, 10 indicates a base or foundation preferably made of cementitious material and having a smooth upper surface 11 upon which a wall 12 or a wall 13 may be formed. The wall 12 is illustrated in Fig. 1 while wall 13 is clearly shown in Fig. 3.

In building a wall of the character shown in Fig. 1 it is desirable to provide cylindrical cores or forms 14. These cores are preferably tubular so that they will be very light and may be readily handled. In beginning the operation a plurality of forms 14 are caused to stand upon the surface 11 of the portion 10. These forms may be arranged in any desired spaced relation to each other and of course, will stand parallel and vertical. The weight of the forms are sufficient to hold them against displacement after which cementitious material is packed around them and the wall 12 built up. The consistency of this material is preferably such as to eliminate the use of form boards as are commonly used in building concrete walls. Due to the fact that the two sides of the walls may be exposed the surface may be formed as desired. The wall is preferably built up to a height slightly less than the height of the cores 14. When the cementitious material has partially set the cores may be drawn vertically by a suitable elevating mechanism not shown connected with the eye bolts 15 in the upper ends of the cores until the lower ends of the cores have almost reached the top of the wall previously formed. It is then possible to apply additional cementitious material and continue the upward formation of the wall. In this form of the invention, a wall will be honey-combed by cylindrical openings 16 as more clearly shown in Fig. 2. This will insure a very economical construction at the same time obtaining considerable rigidity.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 3 the cylindrical cores 14 are eliminated and cubical cores 17 used. These cores are preferably made of clay, the first row of cores being mounted upon the foundation 10 and spaced in relation to each other, after which side boards 18 are secured in place and are adapted to define the thickness of the wall. Concrete may then be filled in around the tops and sides of the core blocks 17. After this material has partially set similar core blocks may be rested upon the horizontal upper surface thereof and the work continued. Attention is directed to the fact that the core blocks are formed with lower extensions 19 which will act to core openings 20 in the outer sides of the wall. These openings are utilized, as flush openings through which the nozzle of a hose may be inserted to deliver water against the clay cores until they have been disintegrated. The operation may be continued until all the clay is washed from the interior of the wall, forming the pockets 21, after which the openings 20 may be closed as indicated at 22. It is also to be understood that ceiling structures may be made by the processes here disclosed, in which case the walls will be formed in sections adapted to overlap

along their contiguous edges and thereafter be secured together in a manner to form a light fire proof ceiling.

It will thus be seen that the process of wall formation here disclosed insures that walls of cementitious material may be rapidly and inexpensively made and at the same time providing a wall possessing all the requirements of a fire proof structure and adapted to insulate due to the air pockets formed therein.

While I have shown the preferred form of my invention as now known to me, it will be understood that various changes in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

A method of wall construction, which consists in arranging a row of spaced earthen core blocks having a projection extending through the side of the wall to form apertures therein, molding cementitious material around the blocks forming interior rectangular chambers having top, bottom and side walls, allowing the material to set sufficiently to receive a second row of said earthen core blocks and continuing the operation of molding the material around successive rows of core blocks until the wall is completed, and washing the earthen cores through the said apertures formed by the projections of the core blocks.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS E. CORR.

Witnesses:
J. K. RUSSELL,
F. H. HALL.