(No Model.)

L. A. BEARDSLEY.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

No. 458,700. Patented Sept. 1, 1891.

FIG. 2.

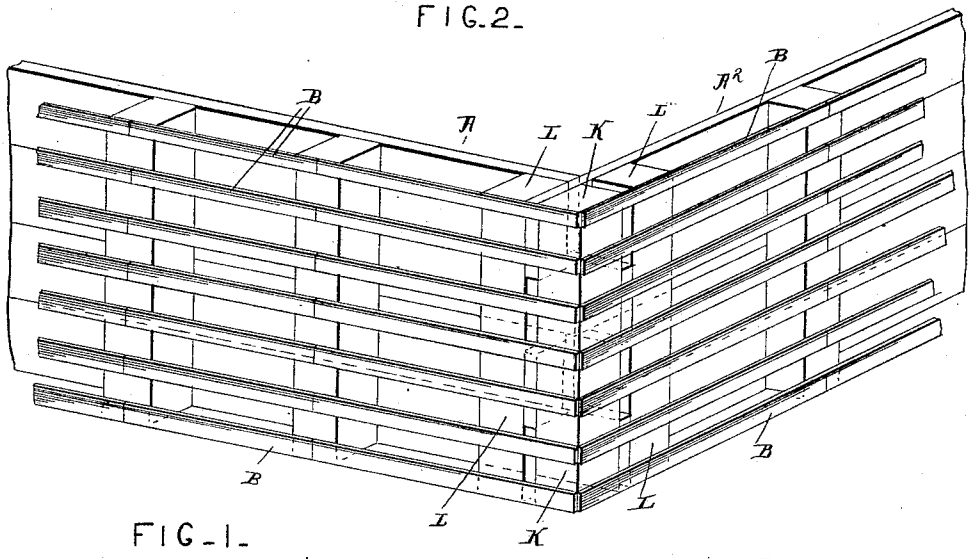


FIG. 1.

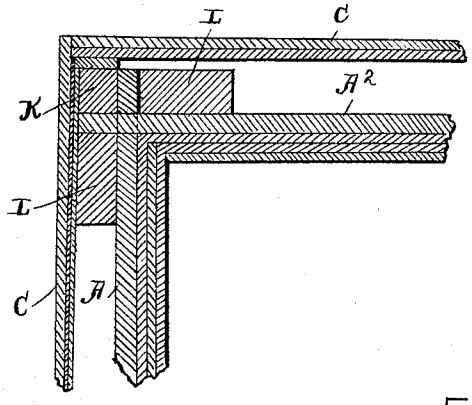


FIG. 3.

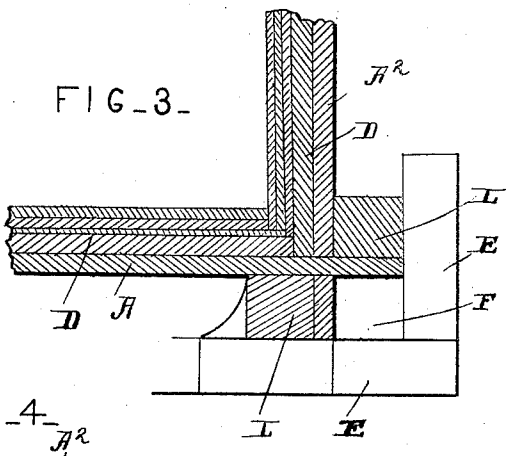
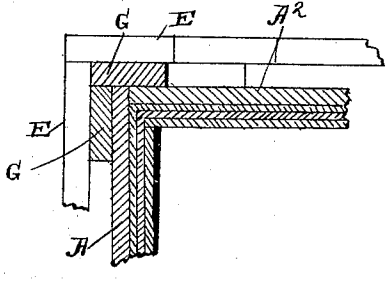


FIG. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI A. BEARDSLEY, OF FORT PAYNE, ALABAMA.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,700, dated September 1, 1891.

Application filed September 17, 1889. Serial No. 324,233. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI A. BEARDSLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Payne, in the county of De Kalb and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Buildings; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the construction of buildings; and it consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, which will be fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to construct a building in which the walls are solid their entire thickness, thus doing away with the space between the plastering and the outer wall which is found in buildings of the ordinary construction.

Figure 1 is a top sectional view of my improved wall. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, the composition portion of the wall being removed. Figs. 3 and 4 are top sectional views of slight modifications.

In constructing a building with my improved walls any suitable form of foundation may be used. The corner-posts K and any desired number of intermediate posts between the corners are erected in a vertical position. The inner sheathing or lining A A^2 is then secured to the inner sides of these posts. The boards forming the sides A A^2 have their ends alternately extended and secured to the post K, the said extended ends of each side crossing the similar ends of the adjacent side, as shown in Fig. 2. Additional posts L are placed in the angles formed by the interlocking sides of the sheathing, and to these posts the shorter boards A of the sheathing are secured. To the outer surface of the posts K L and to the intermediate posts are nailed the laths B, which may be of wood or metal, as may be preferred. Placed around the frame thus constructed, but not in contact with it, is the temporary boxing C, and this boxing and the sheathing form a mold for the reception of the plastic material, which solidifies while thus confined and forms a solid and compact wall. After the material has become sufficiently hard to retain the form of the mold the boxing C is removed. This casing C may be provided with ornamental designs carved or raised on its inner surface, which will become imprinted on the wall and add materially to the beauty of the structure. The composition used for the wall may be cement and gravel or any other suitable material. The boxing C being placed beyond the lathing B, the plastic material is allowed to entirely surround the said lathing, to which it becomes firmly bound when hardened, thus adding greatly to the strength of the wall.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4 the ends of the sheathing do not overlap, but simply form a right-angle corner, on the opposite sides of which are the posts G, to which the sheathing is secured. In this construction the usual intermediate posts are used and but one inner sheathing. A wall of brick or other material surrounds the frame thus constructed, which occupies all the space between the several uprights, and it is built directly against the sheathing.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the sheathing A A^2 is the same as that shown in Fig. 1. An additional sheathing D is placed within the outer sheathing. The posts L are employed the same as in Fig. 1; but the post K is preferably omitted. In this construction I surround the corners with the short right-angle brick walls E. The space between the several vertical posts and corner walls is filled with either brick or a composition, as above described. The corner angle F may be filled with either brick or the cement composition.

By means of the construction herein shown and described a perfectly solid wall is produced, which will render a building much more nearly fire-proof and less likely to be affected by heat or cold as buildings of the ordinary construction.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a wall for buildings, the combination of the sheathing, the angles formed by the extended ends of the said sheathing, the ver-

tical posts placed in said angles to which the sheathing is secured, and an outer inclosing wall, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a wall for buildings, the combination of the sheathing having the extended ends which form angles, vertical posts placed in said angles to which the sheathing is secured, and an outer wall surrounding said post, the inner surface of which is in contact with the outer face of the sheathing, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a wall for buildings, the combination of the double sheathing, posts placed in angles formed by the extended ends of the outer sheathing, to which the said sheathing is secured, short right-angled walls inclosing the corners thus formed, and a composition wall connecting the short corner wall, substantially as shown and described.

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

LEVI A. BEARDSLEY.

Witnesses:
J. L. PAYNE,
A. PONS.