June 1, 1926.

1,587,473

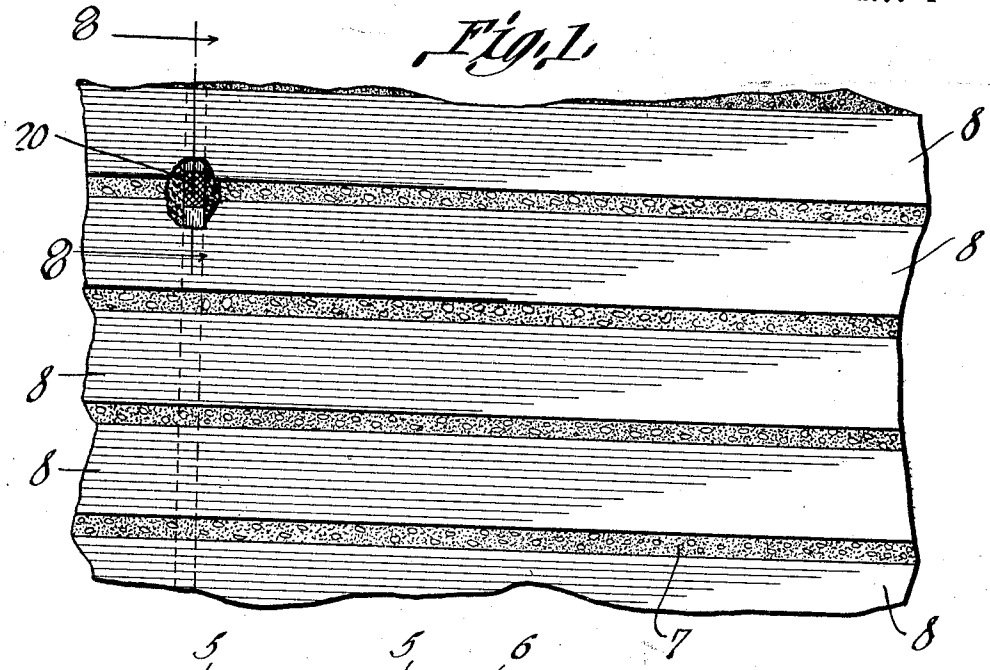
B. F. CLARK

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



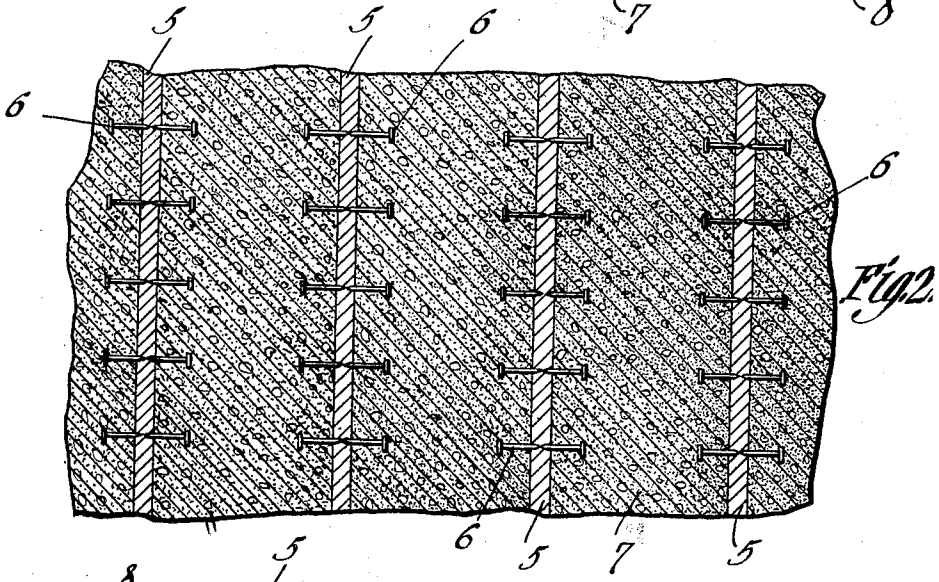
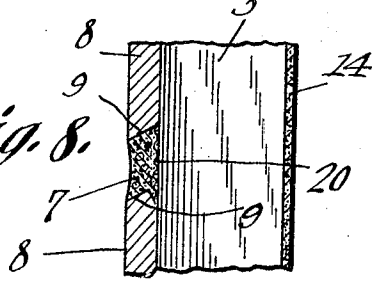


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Inventor

B. F. Clark

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

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Fig. 3.

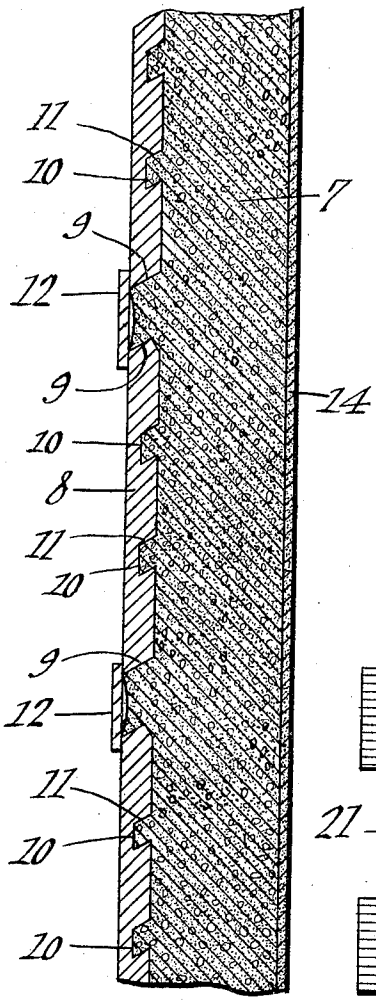


Fig. 4.

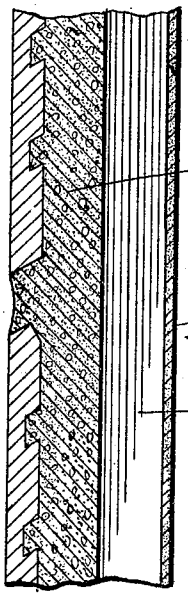
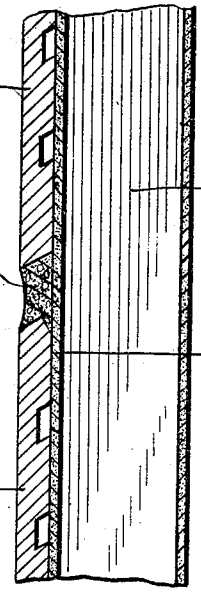


Fig. 5.



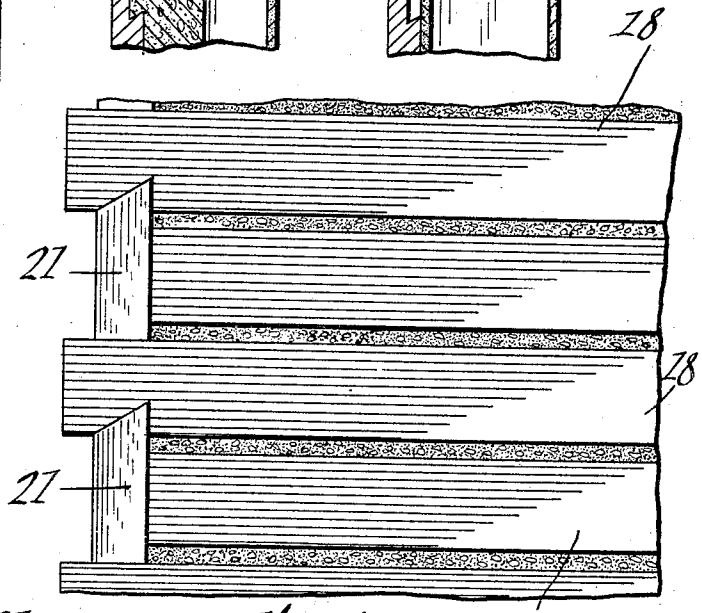


Fig. 6.

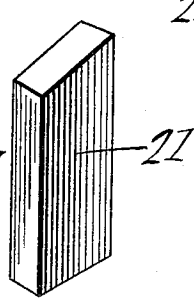


Fig. 7.

Inventor

B. F. Clark

By C. A. Snow & Co

Attorneys

Patented June 1, 1926. 1,587,473

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. CLARK, OF PUEBLO, COLORADO.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed January 27, 1925. Serial No. 5,106.

This invention relates to building construction, and aims to provide a novel wall construction wherein concrete may be employed in the construction at a nominal cost, due consideration being given to the appearance of the finished wall.

Another object of the invention is to provide a wall construction wherein the body thereof is constructed of concrete, the construction being such as to exclude moisture.

A further object of the invention is to provide means to anchor the concrete to insure against the concrete cracking or leaving its supporting beams.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevational view disclosing a wall constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a rear elevational view thereof.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view through a wall.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view through a modified form of wall, constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 5 is a further modified form of wall.

Figure 6 is a fragmental elevational view illustrating the corner of a building.

Figure 7 illustrates a perspective view of a block used to lend the appearance of a log cabin wall.

Figure 8 is a detail sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the reference character 5 indicates studding forming a part of the usual building construction, in which studding are positioned nails 6, the heads of the nails being spaced appreciable distances from the studding providing anchors for the plastic material indicated at 7.

Secured to the studding are boards 8 that are spaced apart and provided with beveled upper and lower edges 9 as clearly shown by Figure 3 of the drawings. Formed in the rear surfaces of the boards 8 are longitudinal grooves 10 that act as pockets, the walls of the grooves 10 being inclined as at 11 to better lock the concrete or plastic material that finds its way into the grooves 10.

In the construction of a wall, strips 12 are provided and positioned to close the spaces between adjacent boards 8, which strips, after the plastic material has been poured and partially set, are removed, exposing the concrete to view and lending an irregular appearance to the finished wall construction to enhance the beauty thereof.

The plastic material which is indicated at 7 is poured in position behind the boards 8 to which plastic material is applied the plaster indicated at 14 to give the finished appearance to the inner surface of the wall.

As shown by Figure 4, the plastic material which is indicated at 15 is poured in position between the studding 15′, the quantity of plastic material employed in this form of wall construction being such as to engage the side surfaces of the studding substantially one-half of the width of the studding, thereby providing a wall for lighter building construction, the inner edges of the studding being covered however by the application of laths and plaster, the plaster being indicated at 16.

In order to insure a moisture-proof wall construction, tar paper or the like moisture-proof paper indicated at 17 is secured to the rear surfaces of the boards 18, the spaces between adjacent boards 18 being filled with plastic material indicated at 19. In the construction of a wall in accordance with the foregoing, the spaces which are left between the adjacent edges of the boards 8 at points opposite to the studding, must be filled with plastic material, and to this end metal lathing indicated at 20 is secured to the studding directly opposite these spaces. Plastic material may now be placed over the metal lathing and anchored in position by the metal lathing.

In order that the finished wall will have the appearance of overlapping logs, blocks 21 which are formed with inclined upper edges are nailed to the ends of the boards 18 as clearly shown by Figure 6 of the drawing.

From the foregoing it will be seen that

due to the construction shown and described, a wall may be constructed in such a way that the body portion thereof embodies concrete, giving the necessary strength to the wall and at the same time providing a building construction which will have the appearance of a frame structure.

It will also be seen that due to the arrangement of boards 8, the wall may have the appearance of logs laid one upon the other simulating a log cabin.

I claim:—

1. A wall construction including studding, boards secured to the studding and arranged in spaced relation with each other, said boards having grooves formed on their inner surfaces and having their edges beveled, plastic material positioned behind the boards and adapted to pass within the grooves and engage the beveled edges of the boards to lock the plastic material in position.

2. A wall construction including studding, boards secured in parallel relation with each other, and positioned on the studding, said boards being disposed in spaced relation with each other, said boards having beveled edges, the adjacent beveled edges of boards defining pockets for the reception of plastic material, and said plastic material adapted to lock itself within the pockets.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

BENJAMIN F. CLARK.