No. 695,718. Patented Mar. 18, 1902.

A. GOODMAN.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

(Application filed Nov. 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

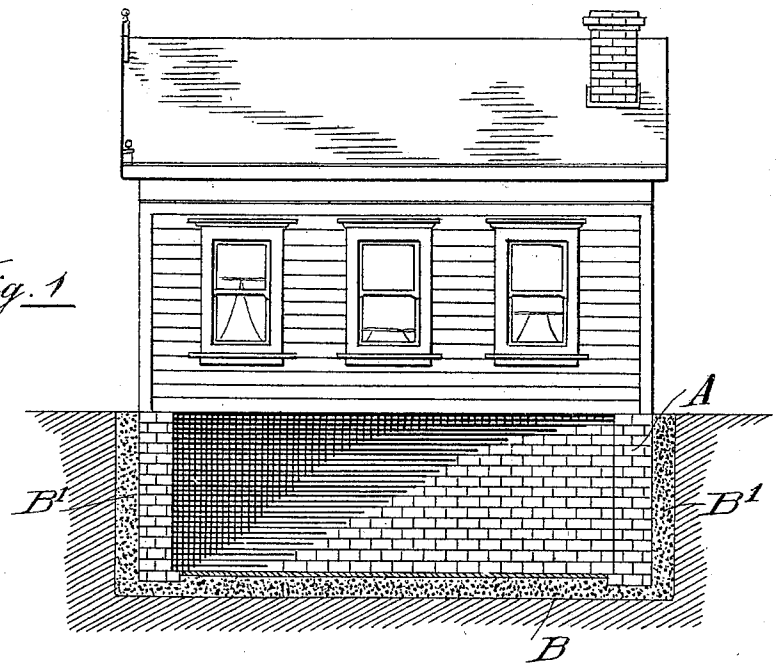
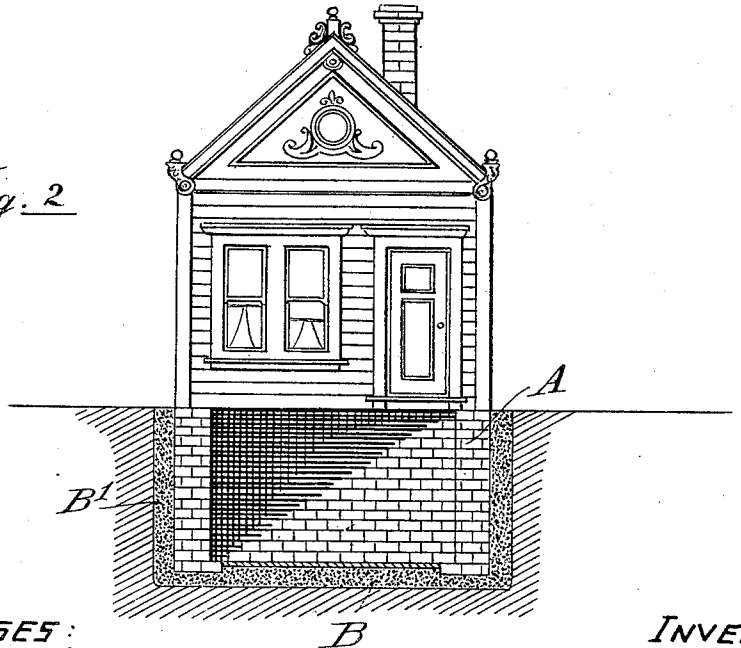


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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Att'ys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM GOODMAN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,718, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed November 25, 1901. Serial No. 83,538. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM GOODMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

In building houses, even when ordinary means, such as concrete foundations or foundation-linings, are used to keep out moisture from the earth, it is frequently found that the cellars, basements, and walls of such houses communicate dampness to the interior, to the detriment of the occupants in the matters of health and comfort.

I have discovered and invented a simple means of rendering foundations damp-proof, and consequently of excluding dampness from all parts of the interior.

I have illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a building, showing the ground in section. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same character.

Supposing the house to be built over an excavation and upon a foundation A, of masonry, brickwork, concrete, or other suitable material, I supply beneath the foundation and upon the ground a filling B, which shall be impervious to dampness, and I prefer to interpose this filling between the foundation and the earth at all points. Thus, as shown in the drawings, the packing B is laid in the bottom of the excavation, which may extend only under the foundation A or may cover the bottom of the whole excavation if the cellar is to be concreted, paved, or floored. I also prefer to have the said packing extend around on the outside of the foundation, as shown at B′, so that a damp-proof filling is interposed at all points between the ground and the foundation. Such packing when laid in place is thoroughly tamped both to level and to compress it under and around the foundations. For this packing or filling I use the cinders or clinkers left as an incombustible residuum from the burning of coal and which is commercially a practically waste product. Such material after being separated from the ashes is crushed or ground, so as to include a considerable portion of fine material and preferably so that it will be substantially uniform, as it packs better and coheres more closely. This material when thoroughly tamped and compressed is impervious to moisture, and when introduced beneath and around foundation-walls prevents the walls and interior of the house from becoming damp by moisture from the ground. Such a result, secured at comparatively trifling expense, adds greatly to the durability of the house and the comfort of its occupants.

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

1. In building construction, a packing or filling interposed between the foundation of the building and the earth and composed of coal-cinders.

2. In building construction, a packing or filling of coal-cinders, underlying and also surrounding the foundation of the building.

3. In building construction, a packing or filling of coal-cinders, reduced to substantially uniform size, and tamped and compressed between the foundation of the building and the earth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 15th day of November, 1901.

ABRAHAM GOODMAN.

Witnesses:
L. W. SEELY,
F. M. BURT.