

J. W. MALLONEE.
CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE AND DAMP PROOF BUILDINGS.
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1,095,009.

Patented Apr. 28, 1914.

Fig. 1.

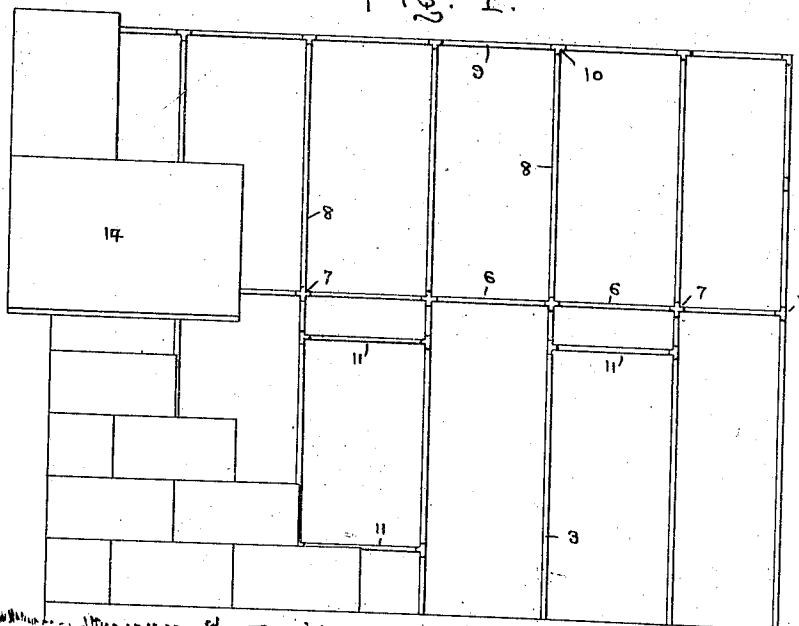


Fig. 3.

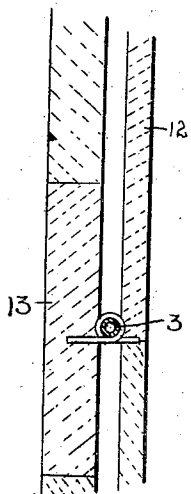
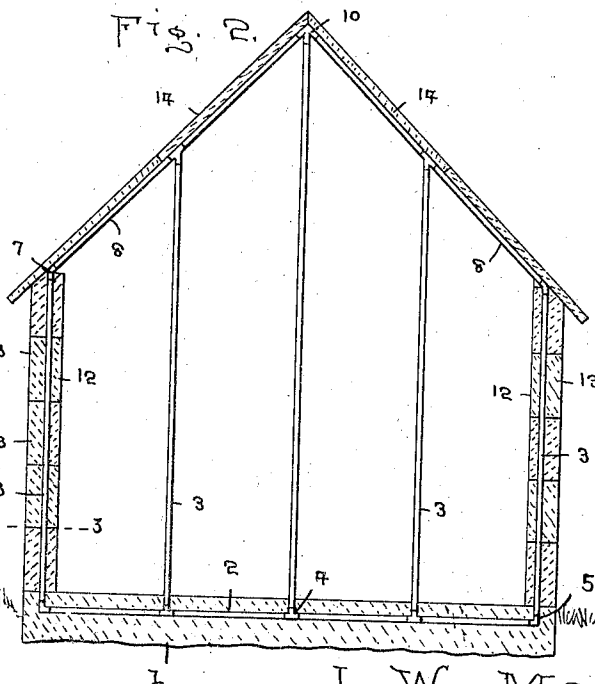


Fig. 2.



Inventor

J. W. Mallonee

Witnesses

Thomas Riley
M. Newcomb

By *W. J. FitzGerald & Co*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. MALLONEE, OF BENEDICT, NEBRASKA.

CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE AND DAMP PROOF BUILDINGS.

1,095,009.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 28, 1914.

Application filed March 12, 1913. Serial No. 753,809.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. MALLONEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Benedict, in the county of York and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Construction of Fire and Damp Proof Buildings; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to the construction of fire and damp-proof buildings, and my object is to provide a strong permanent frame structure formed throughout of metallic piping.

Another object is to provide a double wall composed of inner and outer spaced parts built up inside and outside of the frame structure, thus leaving the desirable "dead air" space therebetween.

Another object is to provide a building in which the walls are formed of plastic blocks reliably bound to the frame.

A still further object is to provide a framework for a building which is formed of hollow pipes and whereby the pipes may be employed as the heating system for the building by connecting them with the hot water boiler of a furnace.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my frame structure partly covered by a roof and walls, and, Fig. 2 represents an end view partly in section of the frame structure, walls and roof. Fig. 3, represents an enlarged detailed sectional view on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings more in detail, 1 indicates a suitable foundation preferably formed of a plastic composition such as cement and concrete, and having embedded therein the base bars 2. The stud pipes 3 are connected to the base bars 2 by the couplings 4 and the elbows 5. The upper ends of the stud pipes 3 forming the sides of the building are connected by the short pipe sections 6 and couplings 7, the latter also connecting the rafters 8 with the ridge pole. The rafters 8 and ridge pole 9 are connected by the Y-joint couplings 10 forming the frame for the ordinary pitched roof. The stud pipes 3 forming the ends of the building are varied in length, as will be under-

stood, so as to support the inclined rafters 8 of the frame for the pitched roof.

The parts thus far described comprise the framework of the building and are formed throughout of hollow piping connected by standard joints in order that all of the pipes are in communication with each other. Frames for doors or windows may be formed by interposing between the studs 3 cross pipes 11. The walls of the building are formed of double rows of blocks built up on the inside and outside of the framework. The blocks of the inner wall 12 are preferably of less thickness than the blocks of the outer wall 13, and the inner and outer blocks forming the double wall are spaced apart the distance of the diameter of the stud pipes 3. The blocks forming the inner and outer walls are clamped or bound to the stud pipes 3 by smooth but strong pieces of wire wrapped once around the stud pipes and having their ends lying between the adjacent edges of the blocks, the convolutions of the wires lying on top of the blocks and not separating the same from the stud pipes as shown in Fig. 3. The roof 14 may be formed of cement or any other desired material and is laid over the rafters 8 and projects downwardly over the side walls of the building.

The frame being constructed throughout of metal piping, may be used as the heating system for the building by connecting said pipes with a hot water boiler, thus heating all of the structure above the foundation. Further, the pipes of the framework may be tapped at any desired point and connected to a radiator for warming the house or supplying the latter with hot water.

From the foregoing it will be seen that my invention provides a building which is equally efficient as a home, barn or out building for live stock and poultry and in the latter use the same will be thoroughly cleaned by burning fires therein.

What I claim is:

In a building, a foundation therefor, a frame work comprising pipes having their bores communicating, an outer wall consisting of blocks and built closely against said frame, wire members having one end embedded in the blocks and the other end projecting from their inner face, an inner wall consisting of blocks and comparatively thin-

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ner than the outer wall and built up against
said frame on the inner side thereof, the
wire members being wound around said
pipes and having their free end embedded
5 in the joints in the blocks of the inner wall
to tie said walls and frames together.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES W. MALLONEE.

Witnesses:

ADOLPH INGHAM,
BERTON J. HUFF.