Sept. 21, 1926. 1,600,895

E. P. LARRY ET AL

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Filed April 5, 1926

Fig. 1.

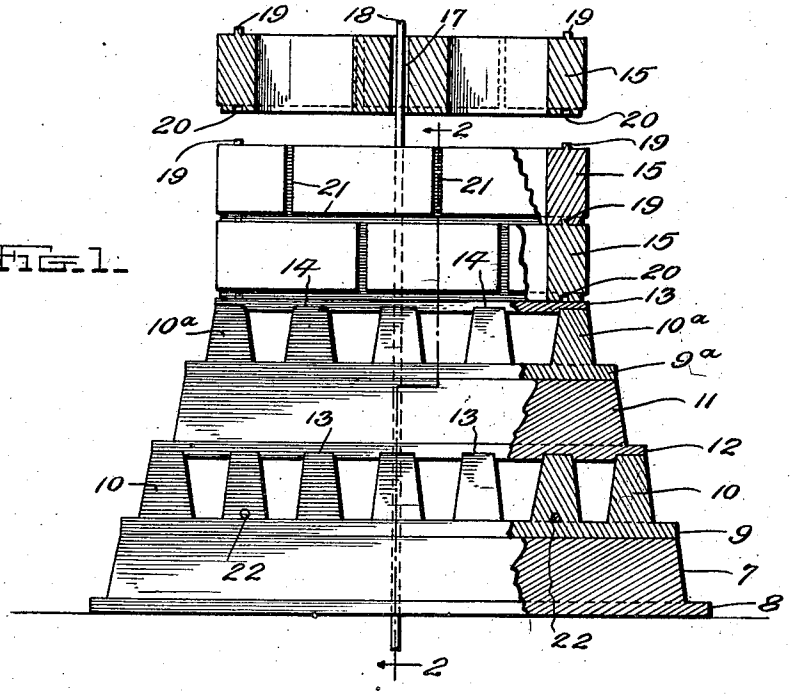


Fig. 3.

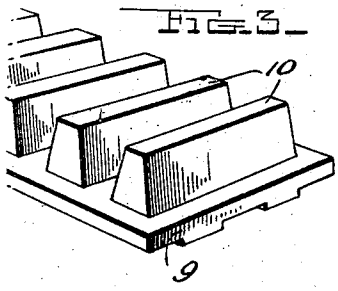


Fig. 2.

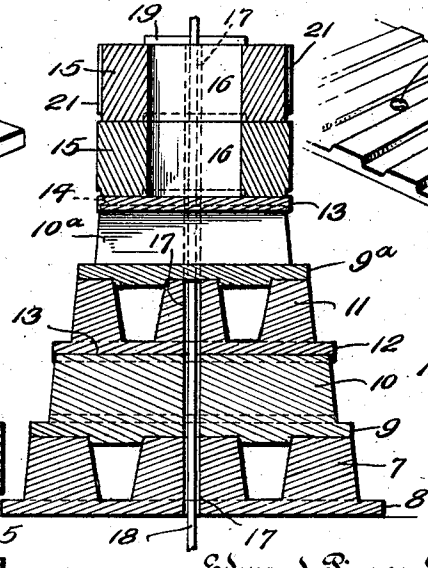


Fig. 4.

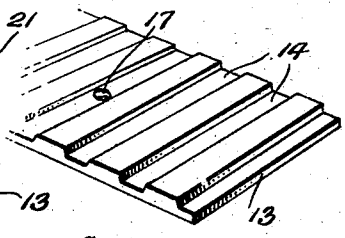


Fig. 5.

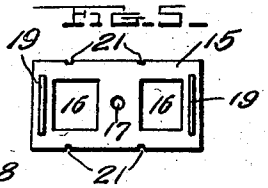
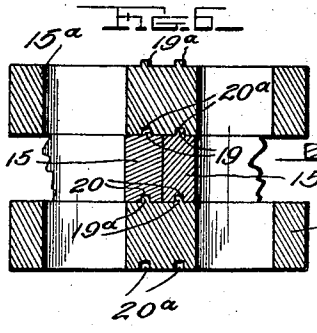


Fig. 6.



Inventors:-

Edward Pierce Larry,

Charles Gustave Waldemar Talen,

by James J. Sheehy & Co.

Attorneys.

Patented Sept. 21, 1926. 1,600,895

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. LARRY AND CHARLES G. W. TALEN, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed April 5, 1926. Serial No. 99,803.

Our present invention pertains to building constructions of the hollow tile or concrete type and it contemplates the provision of a simple and inexpensive ready made pier, footing or wall that is adapted to be produced at one point or plant and set up at any desired place and this without the employment of skilled or expensive labor.

The invention further contemplates the provision of a foundation or footing that is at once easily and readily assembled thereby eliminating the necessity of waiting for the concrete or other like material to dry and at the same time doing away with the necessity for building concrete forms at the place a building or other structure is to be erected.

Other objects and advantageous features of the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims when the same are read in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming part of this invention, in which

Figure 1 is a sectional view showing our novel foundation or footing assembled and a portion of the hollow concrete blocks mounted thereon with one of the blocks positioned above the structure and about to be placed in position on an adjacent block.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken in the plane indicated by the line 2—2 of Figure 1 and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the foundation piers, or slabs.

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view in inverted plane showing one of the slabs interposed between the piers and one of the piers and blocks, to be used as a damp slab.

Figure 5 is an inverted view of one of the blocks.

Figure 6 is a modified form of block locking construction.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, to which we will first refer.

Our novel construction comprises the footings having a base portion 7 and a lower ground or earth engaging portion 8 and the said footing is provided with a portion 9 and extending upwardly are bars 10. Adapted to rest on the bars 10 is a slab 13 having the channels or groves 12 and the bars 10 are adapted to seat in the channels 12. The footing 7 is hollow for the sake of reducing the expense thereof without affecting its strength and the bars not only enable the footing to take care of vibration but at the same time greatly reduce the expense of the footing while they also provide means for locking the series of footings to each other. Adapted to be mounted on the slab 13 is a footing 11 similar to the footing 7 with the exception that the footing 11 does not extend quite as wide as the footing 7 thereby producing steps at the edges of the footings and also preventing the pier from becoming top heavy.

The slab 9^a is similar to the slab 13 and the bars 10^a are similar to the bars 10. Adapted to engage the bars 10^a is a slab 13 having the channels or grooves 14 and adapted to be mounted on the slab 13 in a hollow block 15. The blocks 15 are provided with channels 20 on one surface and with keys 19 on their upper ends. These keys 19 are adapted to engage the channels 20 of an opposing block to prevent sliding or other movement of the blocks with respect to each other. The blocks are hollow throughout as indicated by 16 and the blocks as well as the piers are provided with a central aperture 17; which aperture is arranged to register with the aperture of an opposing element and after a pier, wall or footing is assembled in the manner shown in Figure 1, a rod is driven in to the ground and through each of the apertures. This is one of the ways in which the wall may be constructed but we prefer that in building a pier or wall that a trench be dug to receive the base 7 and footing 8 thereof. After this has been dug the rod is driven in to the earth so that is is rigidly anchored and then each of the elements in proper rotation are dropped over the rod and through the aperture 17 of each element. The weight of the elements will permit of this operation and it can be seen that after the blocks and piers have been produced at a plant the matter of assembling the elements can be cared for by inexpensive and unskilled labor.

In order to add a finished appearance to the blocks we prefer to provide the channels 21 at the sides, top and bottom of the blocks.

We also provide means, as indicated by 22 for locking the piers or footings to each other longitudinally and this may also be carried out with respect to the blocks. The bars 22 are reenforcing bars placed in the

concrete while being poured into the form and may be placed in every one of the slabs or footings.

In Figure 6 we have slightly elaborated on the locking of the blocks to each other wherein we provide the blocks with two grooves 20ª that engage two keys 19ª. In the construction shown in Figure 6, the block 15 is provided with the end key 19 and an opposing block 15 is similarly constructed. Each of these blocks is also provided with the groove 20, similar to that in the preferred construction while the block 15ª is provided with keys 19ª and channels 20ª. This construction is used where it is desired to form a wall of the hollow blocks and the positioning of the blocks is similar to the well known manner of building brick walls that is to have ends of two blocks meet and rest upon the center of one block.

The construction illustrated and described constitute the preferred embodiments of our invention but we would distinctly have it understood that we reserve to ourselves the right to make such changes or modifications in the future practice of the invention as fairly fall within the scope of the claims appended.

We would distinctly have it understood that the slabs or members 9 and the bars 10 as clearly shown in Figures 2 and 3 are molded in one piece, and that we provide channels or grooves in the bottom of each of the members 9 as illustrated. These channels or grooves are on the underside of each of the members 9 and in constructing the members 9 some have the grooves or channels running in one direction and others in the opposite direction so as to conform to and receive the bars of the member 9 directly below. As stated every alternate member 9 has the channels running in similar directions with grooves running the same direction to conform to and receive the bars running in an opposite direction immediately beneath.

It will be manifest that this construction will materially add to the finished work and will also provide an immovable and perfect foundation.

Having described our invention, what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A building construction comprising a footing, a base formed on the footing, upstanding bars formed on the footing; said footing having a central aperture therein and also having longitudinal apertures therein, a slab having channels adapted to receive the bars of the footing, a second footing constructed similar to the first footing but smaller in length and adapted to rest on the slab, a second slab adapted to engage the bars of the second footing, a series of hollow blocks adapted to engage the slab that is mounted on the second footing, means for locking the blocks to each other and consisting of keys formed in the lower end of one block to engage slots in the upper surface of an opposing block; the second footing, slabs and blocks having a longitudinal central aperture therein that registers with the aperture of the first footing and a rod adapted to pass through all of the apertures and in to the surface on which the lower footing rests to lock the elements to each other and to the surface.

2. A building construction comprising a series of hollow piers, bars formed on the piers, slabs having channels therein and adapted to engage the bars, channels formed in the underside of the slabs and running in one direction whereby grooves are formed in a similar direction, channels formed in some of the slabs in a direction opposite to the first channels; said slabs adapted to be positioned with respect to each other whereby the channels of opposing slabs run in opposite directions, blocks having channels therein and adapted to be mounted on the piers, reenforcing means arranged in the bars and blocks and means for locking the blocks and piers together and at the same time securely hold the elements with respect to the ground.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

EDWARD P. LARRY.
CHARLES G. W. TALEN.