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W. PEABODY.

BUILDING APPARATUS AND METHOD OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1907.

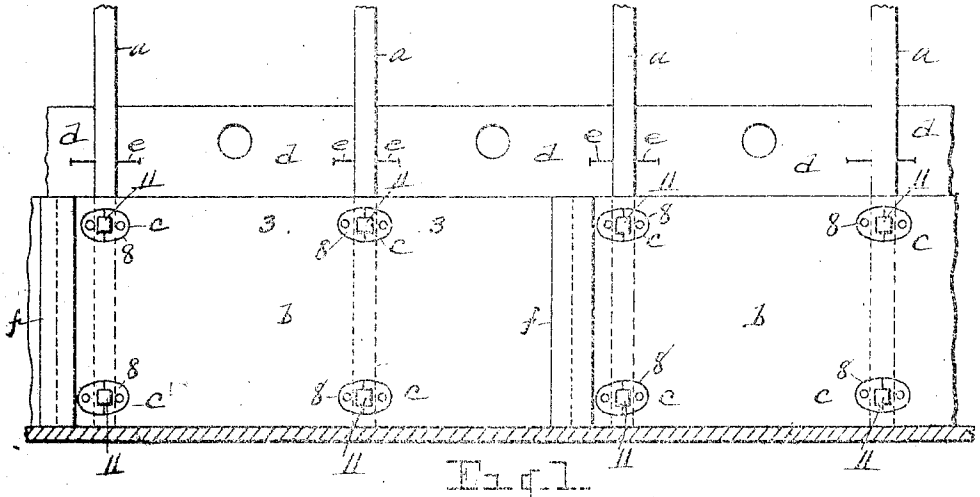


Fig. 1.

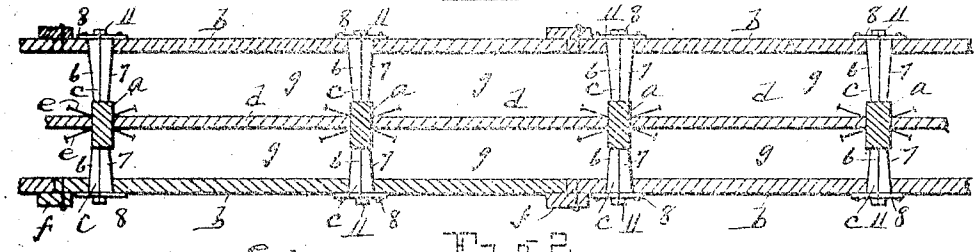


Fig. 2.

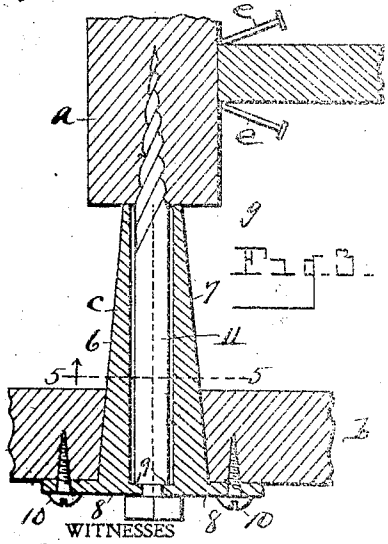


Fig. 3.

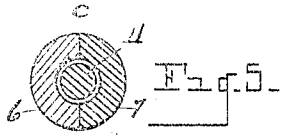


Fig. 5.

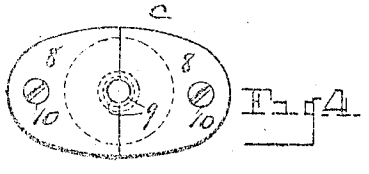


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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BUILDING APPARATUS AND METHOD OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

No. 869,391. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 29, 1907.

Application filed February 25, 1907. Serial No. 359,276.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PEABODY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Apparatus and Method of Building Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object certain new and useful improvements in a building apparatus and method of building construction, and it consists of the mechanism and method hereinafter described and claimed and illustrated in the drawings submitted herewith, in which.

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a view in horizontal cross section. Fig. 3 is a view in horizontal cross section on an enlarged scale, on the line 3—3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an end view of a gage embodying features of my invention. Fig. 5 is a view in cross section on the line 5—5, Fig. 3.

My invention pertains more particularly to an apparatus and method of constructing buildings by the use of cement, the cement portion of the structure being applied to form either the outside or the inside walls or both.

As illustrated in the drawings, *a* represents the ordinary studding of a building erected in any customary manner. My invention contemplates the employment of one or more removable walls or plates made in sections indicated at *b*, *b*, the same being intended to be temporarily secured upon either the outside or the inside frame of the building and spaced a desired distance from the studding corresponding to the thickness of the outer or inner cement wall which may be contemplated in erecting the structure. The sections *b* are spaced from the studding, within the scope of my invention, by means of spacing gages indicated at *c*, said gages formed of two parts indicated by the numerals 6 and 7, each formed with a head indicated at 8, the adjacent heads forming an inwardly projecting shoulder indicated at 9. The gage is formed with its shanks of any desired length to determine the distance at which it is desired to space the section walls *b* from the studding. The shanks of the gage pass through the section wall *b* as shown, the heads of the shanks being secured upon the exterior of the section walls in any suitable manner, as by screws indicated at 10, the section walls thus being permanently provided with the gages. Between the divided shanks of the gage I locate a suitable screw indicated at 11 provided at its outer end with a head adapted to be engaged by a suitable wrench, the inner end of the screw engaging the corresponding stud *a*.

Between the studding I locate a sliding plate or diaphragm indicated at *d*, made removable. The diaphragm may be temporarily held in place in any suitable manner, as by means of nails *e* forming guides for the sliding partitions *d* and serving also, when said partitions are removed, to assist in holding the cement in place. I prefer plural sectional walls *b*, said walls provided with upright cleats indicated at *f* secured to the marginal edge of one of the adjacent walls, the cleat overlapping the corresponding edge of the other adjacent wall, the cleats serving to guide and hold the sectional plates or walls in place and to insure their co-acting.

In carrying out my invention in practical operation, one or more walls *b* being engaged in place upon the studs, together with the sliding partitions *d*, the cement is filled in to the spaces *g* formed between the sectional plates or walls and the partitions *d*, and it will be obvious that the cement in place in the chambers *g* will be of uniform thickness on each side of the frame work of the building where the exterior and interior of the frame work is provided with a cement wall. The cement being compressed in said chambers by the application of a suitable wrench to the head of the screws 11, it will readily be seen that a desired compression of the cement may readily be secured by forcing the sectional plates or walls toward the studding. When the chambers *g* have been filled with cement and the cement compressed in the manner above specified, the cement is allowed to harden to a desired degree, after which the sectional walls *c* may be removed and reëngaged upon the studding or frame work of the building to extend the cement walls still farther, which may be done simply by loosening the screws 11 permitting the removal of the sectional walls or plates. By forming the studding with screw holes for the screws 11 properly spaced, it will readily be seen that the sectional walls may be readily re-applied in a new position. The studding may be formed with these screw holes before the erection of the frame work, rendering the application of the sectional walls a simple matter, as well as securing perfect uniformity in the thickness of the cement wall.

While I do not limit myself to any particular number of gages and corresponding screws for engaging a wall section in place, I prefer to employ four of said gages and screws with each section, one set of gages and screws being located toward one marginal edge of the sectional wall, and the other set of gages and screws located intermediate the marginal edges thereof. By the employment of the upright cleats, it will be observed that the gages and screws toward the marginal edge of one of the plates will exert a compression force upon the marginal edge of the adjacent sectional wall when the corresponding screws are tightened into place.

It will be understood also that when a given section of cement wall has been sufficiently hardened to stand, the corresponding partition walls *d* are lifted to correspond with the position of the re-applied sectional walls. The use of the partition walls, it will readily

be seen, secures an air flue or space between the interior and outer cement walls when the building is formed with an outer and inner cement face, a matter of obvious advantage.

While I have shown in Fig. 2 the application of my improved sectional walls on the interior and exterior of the building spaced essentially at equal distances from the frame work, yet it will be understood that the spacing of the exterior and interior sectional walls from the frame work of the building may be at any distance desired, the only difference practically being the difference in length of the gages *c*, the gages being made shorter for the sectional walls applied to the interior of the frame work where the inner cement wall is desired to be of less thickness than the outer cement wall. In case it is desired to form the building with only one cement face on the interior or exterior thereof, it will readily be seen that the movable partitions *d* form a chamber between them and the corresponding sectional wall to receive the cement.

I have shown in the drawings a wooden screw to engage in wooden studding; but the invention is equally well adapted for application to a metal frame work by using a suitable screw therefor and tapping the metal structure at suitable intervals to receive the screws.

I do not limit myself to any particular way of holding the partitions *d* temporarily in place.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A section wall for building construction provided with inwardly projecting hollow spacing gages secured thereto, and attaching devices extended through said gages, respectively.

2. A section wall for building construction provided with inwardly projecting spacing gages secured thereto, and attaching devices engaged within said gages, respectively, said gages formed in separable parts.

3. A section wall for building construction provided with inwardly projecting spacing gages secured thereto, and attaching screws engaged within said gages, respectively, said gages formed in separable parts each provided with an inwardly extended shoulder to hold the screw in place, the outer extremity of the screw projecting to the exterior surface of the section wall.

4. A section wall for building construction provided with inwardly projecting spacing gages secured thereto, and attaching devices engaged within said gages, respectively, said gages formed in separable parts, each of said parts formed with a head secured to the section wall.

5. The method of building construction herein described consisting of engaging removable partitions between the studding of the building, securing upon the frame work of the building a removable sectional wall provided with spacing gages secured thereto, thereby forming a chamber between the removable partitions and the sectional wall, filling said chamber with cement and compressing the sectional wall upon the cement within said chamber.

6. The method of building construction herein described consisting of engaging removable partitions between the studding of the building, securing upon opposite sides of the frame work of the building removable sectional walls provided with spacing gages secured thereto, thereby forming chambers between the partitions and the sectional walls on opposite sides of said partitions, filling said chambers with cement, and compressing the sectional walls upon the cement within said chambers.

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

WILLIAM PEABODY.

Witnesses:
N. S. WRIGHT,
E. M. SPIELBURG.