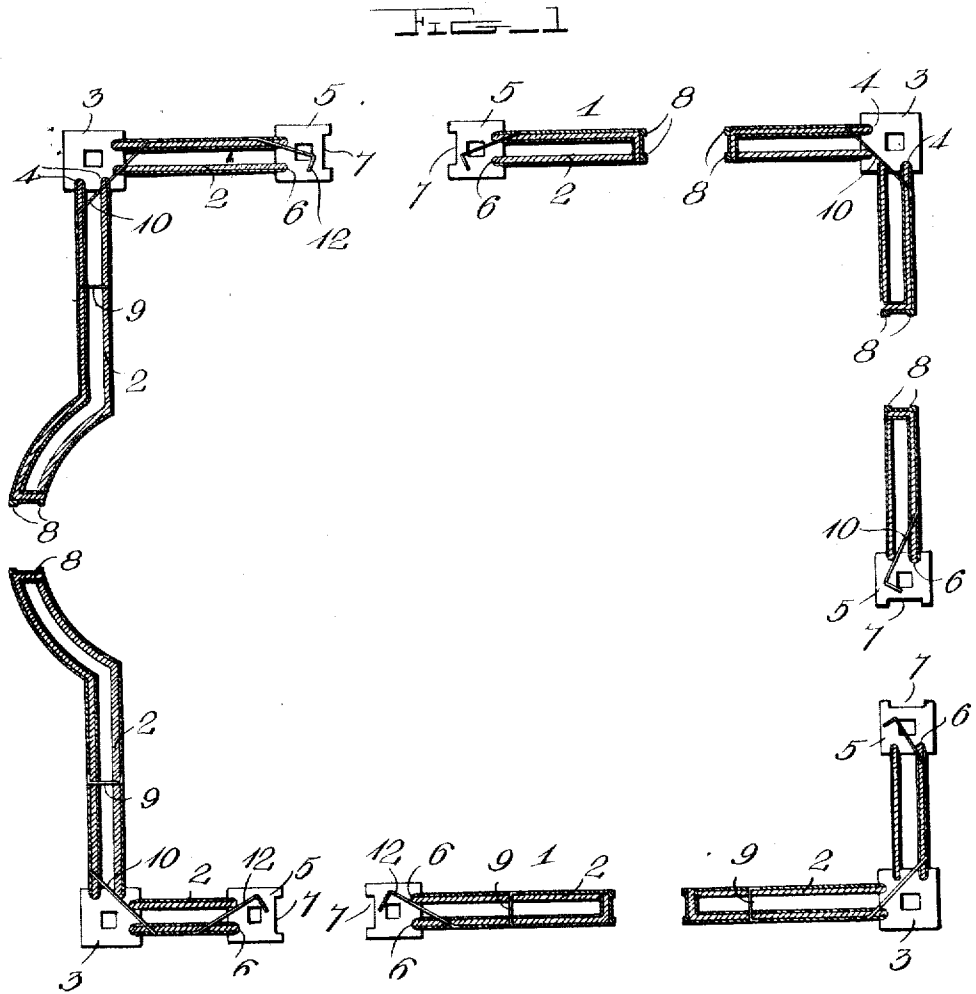


C. W. PECKHAM.
 REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1909.

950,401.

Patented Feb. 22, 1910.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

C. H. Giesbauer.

Inventor

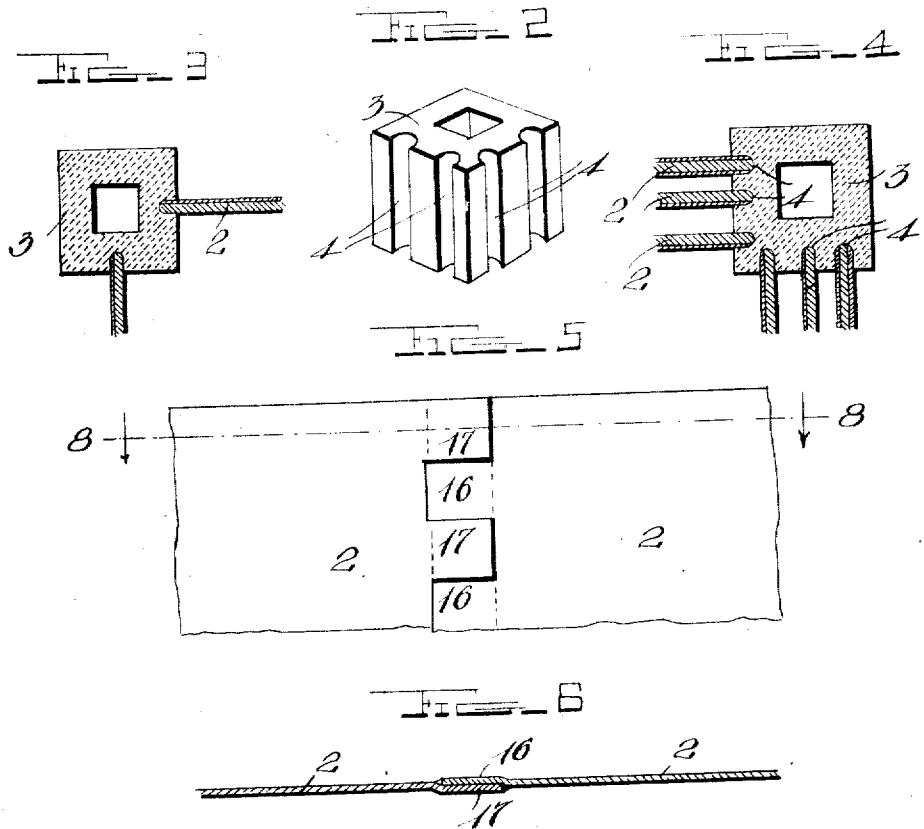
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. PECKHAM, OF HAVEN, KANSAS.

REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

950,401.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 22, 1910.

Application filed February 25, 1909. Serial No. 479,873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. PECKHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Haven, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reinforced Concrete Construction; and I do 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.

This invention relates to improvements in reinforced concrete construction.

The object is to provide a reinforced concrete construction for buildings which will be strong, durable and inexpensive in construction, sanitary and absolutely fire proof.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the walls of a building constructed in accordance with the invention; Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of one of the corner blocks which support the side walls of the building; Figs. 3 and 4 are detail sectional views showing modifications of the walls and their supporting blocks; Fig. 5 is a detail side view of a portion of two sections of the metal sheathing or lathing of the walls showing the manner in which said sections are joined; and Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view of the same.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the walls of the building which are formed of one or more sections, each of which is constructed of expanded metal sheets 2 which are covered on one or both sides with plastic cement. In the form of the building shown in Fig. 1, the walls are of double form or comprise inner and outer sheet metal sheathing sections. The outer sheathing section is preferably plastered or covered on both sides with cement while the inner section is covered simply on its outer side.

The sections of the walls are supported and held in position at the corners of the building by hollow concrete corner blocks 3, said blocks having formed in their inner sides longitudinally disposed grooves 4, which are adapted to receive the edges of the wall sections. Where the openings are

formed in the walls for doors, the edges or ends of the wall sections are supported and held in position by hollow concrete jamb blocks 5, said blocks being formed on one side with parallel grooves 6 adapted to receive the adjacent edges or ends of the wall sections. In the opposite sides of the jamb blocks 5 are formed vertically disposed recesses or channels 7 adapted to receive the door jambs. In the openings in the walls for the windows, the end of one of the sheathing sections is bent at right angles and secured in engagement with the edge of the adjacent sheathing section, said angularly bent end forming a closure for the space between the sections of the wall. On the outer sides of said angularly bent ends of the sheathing, adjacent to the inner and outer sides of the walls are formed parallel ribs or projections 8 which provide a channel or recess to receive the window frames.

The inner and outer sheathing sections of the walls are preferably tied together and braced by transversely disposed tie rods or wires 9. The outer sections of the walls are secured in engagement with the corner blocks of the building by diagonal tie rods or wires 10 which are arranged between the blocks and have their outer ends clenched into engagement with the outer sheathing sections, as shown. The outer sheathing sections are secured in engagement with the door jamb blocks by means of tie rods 12, one end of which is bent at an angle and secured between the blocks, while the opposite end is inserted through and clenched in the sheathing section. The tie rods 10 and 12 serve to hold the blocks and sections of the wall together, thus forming a strong, durable building wall. The sheathing sections are spaced a sufficient distance apart to provide for the ventilation of the wall and prevent the moisture from passing there-through.

The sheet metal sheathing sections are preferably formed in sheets and when the spaces to be covered thereby are greater than the length of the sheets, two or more of the latter are connected together by slitting their engaging edges longitudinally to form tongues 16 and 17, the alternate tongues of one sheet or section being bent slightly in one direction and the corresponding tongues of the other section being bent in the opposite direction to provide for the interlocking and overlapping engagement of the tongues

of the two sheets or sections as is shown clearly in Figs. 5 and 6.

In Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, are shown modified constructions of the walls, 5 Fig. 3 showing a wall constructed of a single piece of sheet metal sheathing plastered with cement as hereinbefore described. This form of wall is employed in the construction of barns, sheds or out buildings where a ventila- 10 lating space is not required. In Fig. 4, of the drawings, is shown a wall formed of three sheathing sections spaced apart to provide two air spaces. This form of wall is employed in the construction of cold storage 15 or frost proof buildings, while the double wall or two section construction shown in Fig. 1 is employed in the construction of dwellings or ordinary buildings.

The concrete wall construction herein 20 shown and described is set upon suitably constructed foundations and is adapted to support a roof of any suitable construction.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, 25 the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion 30 and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the

principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described the nature of my invention, what I claim as new and desire to 35 secure by Letters-Patent is:

A fire proof building construction comprising hollow corner blocks having longitudinal grooves in their inner faces, inner and outer walls have their ends detachably 40 mounted in said grooves, rods bridged across the inner corner of said blocks and connected to the ends of the outer walls, said walls having door and window openings, hollow jamb blocks having recesses in their inner edges 45 to receive the walls of the door openings, and recesses in their outer sides to receive window and door frames, rods connected to the outer walls and extending obliquely and inwardly to engage with the jamb blocks for 50 securing the walls to the jamb blocks, and tie rods to hold the inner and outer walls in parallelism.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing wit- 55 nesses.

CHARLES W. PECKHAM.

Witnesses:

C. W. ASTLE,
A. D. YODER.