(No Model.)

J. S. MILLER.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

No. 392,625. Patented Nov. 13, 1888.

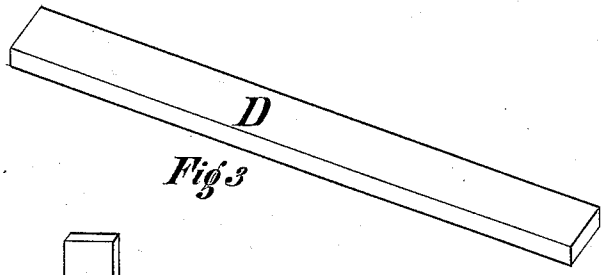


Fig. 3.

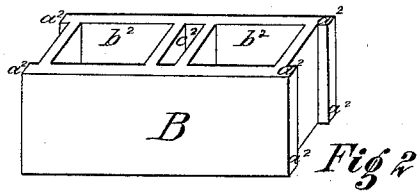


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. MILLER, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 392,625, dated November 13, 1888.

Application filed February 24, 1888. Serial No. 265,649. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. MILLER, of Kansas City, Jackson county, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in House-Building, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

The object of this invention is the construction of the outer and inner walls of buildings by the combined use of certain materials, hereinafter expressed, having the special merit of cheapness, durability, strength, freedom from dampness, extremes of heat or cold in the seasons of such temperatures, and safety from fire.

My invention consists in the combining of terra-cotta, or any other substance or material susceptible of same form and use, in hollow blocks and timber studding, in such manner, form, shape, dimension, and arrangement as will permit them to be uniformly adjusted and used in the construction of said walls, substantially as herein set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing section of a wall constructed in the manner proposed. Fig. 2 is a detailed perspective view of a flanged hollow block. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a piece of studding.

A represents the face of the wall, showing the blocks in position with joints broken.

a' is a timber sleeper laid horizontally along the foundation-wall, upon which the studding is to rest and to which they may be nailed.

b' is the openings or ventilating-spaces, passing vertically through the wall.

c' is the studding in place in the wall, which ordinarily are placed sixteen inches apart from centers, but may be closer or farther apart, as the necessities of the work may require.

B represents a flanged hollow block; a^2, the end flanges or prolongations of the sides of the block, equal in length to not exceeding half the thickness of the stud, and by which, when two blocks are placed end to end, is formed a hollow space, through which the stud passes.

b^2 is the open space of ventilation.

c^2 is an open space in the center of the block formed by lateral partitions, which serve not only to strengthen the sides of the block, but also form an open space, through which a stud passes, each block being assumed to reach over or embrace three pieces of studding.

D represents the studding, of the form and shape used in the walls.

A few of the chief points of merit in the combined use of hollow blocks and studding in the construction of walls are that the former gives a much lighter wall than solid blocks, vertical ventilation through the open spaces in the walls, and economy of construction by reason of the uniformity of and facility with which the blocks can be handled and placed in position, while the latter, passing through the blocks from base to top of wall, serve as a bond or tie to keep the blocks in position and add stiffness and strength to the wall. Besides, the studding, being covered on all sides by the blocks, makes the wall virtually fire-proof.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of hollow block B with end flanges, a^2, formed of terra-cotta or other substance or material susceptible of the same use and construction, and timber studding D, all in form and manner made and united substantially as hereinbefore described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JNO. S. MILLER.

Witnesses:

WM. M. MOSS,

CHAS. D. LUCAS.