C. J. ASCHAUER.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1919.

1,353,702.

Patented Sept. 21, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

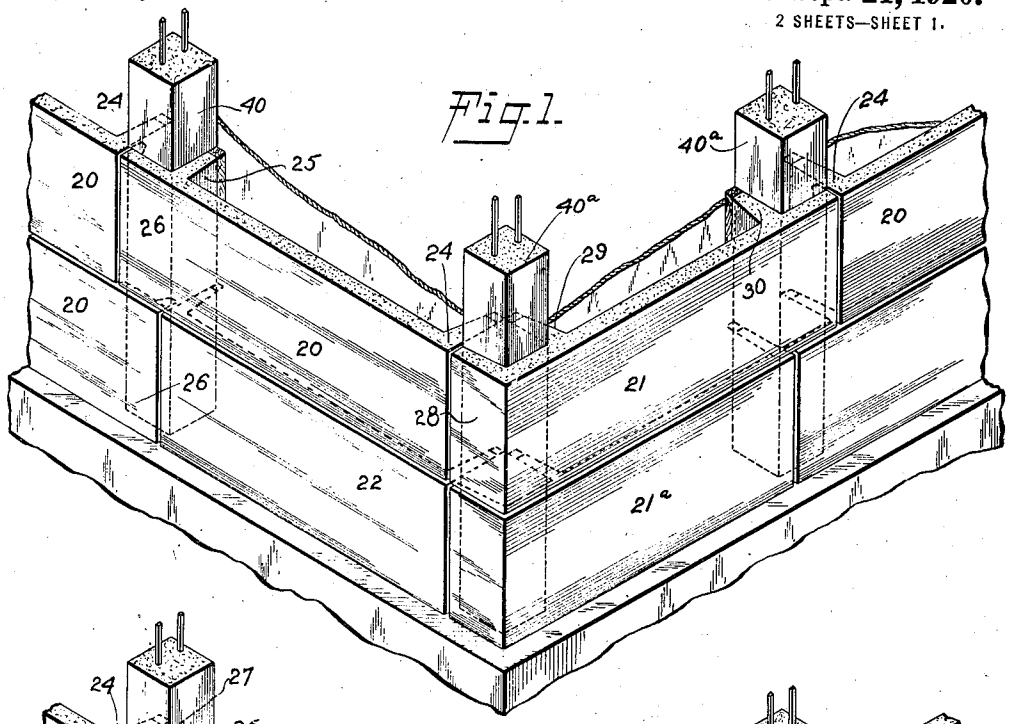
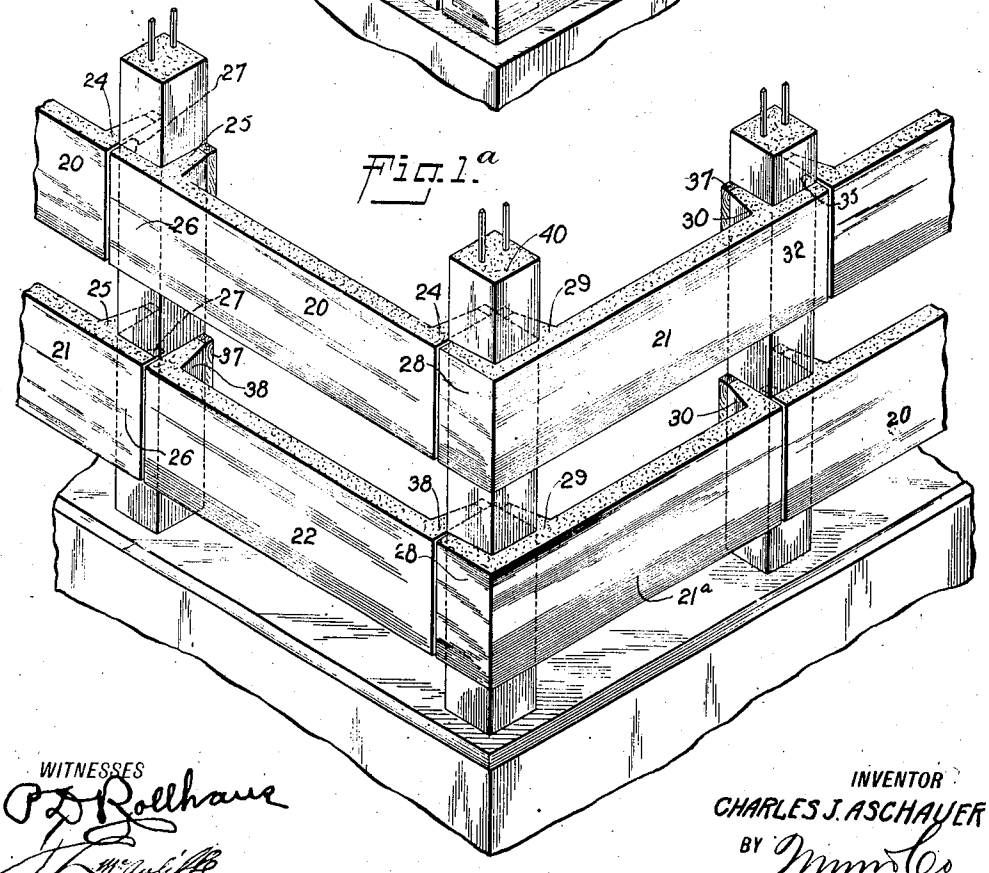


Fig. 1a.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

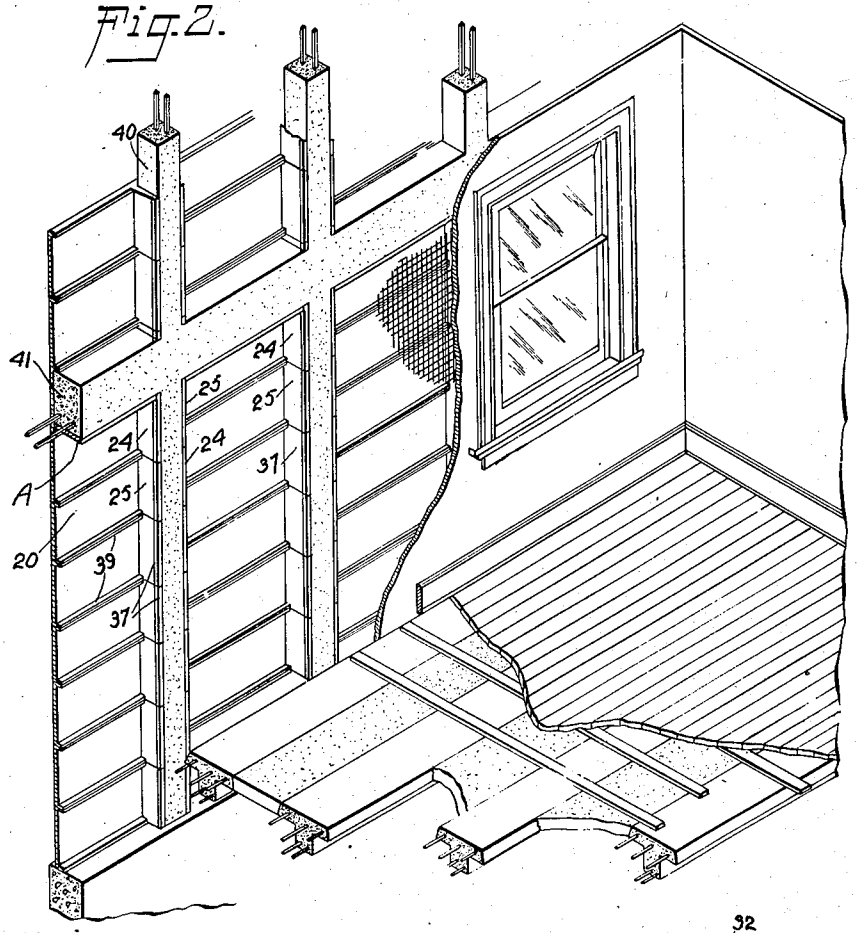


Fig. 3.

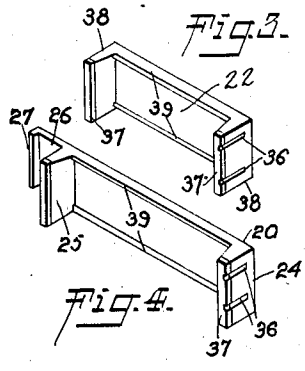


Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

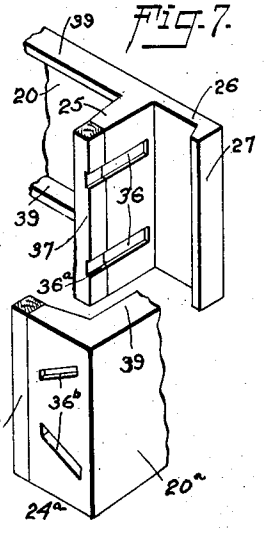


Fig. 8.

Fig. 5.

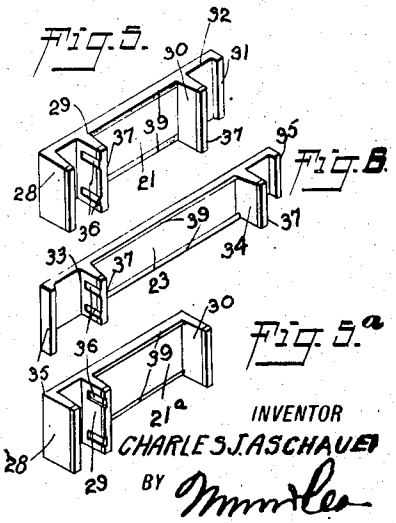


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.a

WITNESSES

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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

1,353,702. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 21, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. ASCHAUER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Building Construction, of which the following is a description.

My invention relates to a system of fireproof construction which in the preferred form and in its entirety has special reference to residence construction.

The general object of my improved system is to provide a method of building substantially fireproof residences and like buildings at no increased cost over the ordinary methods of construction and in which pre-cast wall block units are employed and constitute mold elements for reinforced, run-in-place posts and beams, the arrangement making it possible to build a reinforced, concrete skeleton type of construction without the use of wood forms. The wall blocks or slabs which advantageously are suitably reinforced, I am enabled to make in accordance with my improved system in a limited number of shapes, and these answer to build a complete wall and although the dimensions of the blocks may vary the limited number of block units are sufficient for all purposes.

The various features of the invention will be more clearly understood from the specific description following.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, it being understood that the drawings are merely illustrative of one example of the invention.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a corner fragment of a structure built in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 1ª is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the pre-cast wall blocks laid with open spaces between the layers, this arrangement being suitable for corn cribs and like structures, the view further indicating that said blocks have complete support at the ends on poured concrete posts;

Fig. 2 is an interior fragmentary perspective view showing a portion of the wall built in accordance with my invention as well as a portion of a novel floor construction included in my system;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a filler block employed in the wall structure;

Fig. 4 is a like view of one of the straight wall blocks;

Fig. 5 is a similar view of a corner block.

Fig. 5ª is a view similar to Fig. 5 but indicating a modification of the corner block;

Fig. 6 is a similar view of a window jamb block;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view on an enlarged scale showing an end fragment of the straight wall block;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view on an enlarged scale showing one end of the straight wall block.

In carrying out my invention involving a single wall formed of blocks I provide a limited variety of pre-cast wall blocks, there being straight wall blocks 20, corner blocks 21, filler blocks 22, window-jamb blocks 23, and in the illustrated example of the building, a modified corner block 21ª, (Fig. 5ª). The blocks 20 which form the straight wall facing are formed each at one end with an inwardly directed vertical lug 24 and a similar lug 25 is formed on said block near the opposite end, the end portion 26 beyond said second lug 25 being adapted to lie at the face of a run post as will appear hereinafter, the extreme end of said portion 26 having an inwardly disposed bead 27 to embed itself in the run post as an anchor. The corner block 21 is formed at one end edge with an inwardly directed vertically disposed lug 28 and parallel therewith is a similar lug 29, the two lugs and the intermediate portion of the face of the block forming together three sides of a post pocket as will appear. Also, on said corner block 21 inward from the opposite end is a third lug 30 to form a side of a post pocket, the face portion 32 beyond the said lug 30 being adapted to lie at the face of a post, the adjacent end edge presenting a small inwardly directed bead 31. Similarly, on the jamb block 23 parallel lugs 33, 34 are formed inward from the respective ends and the extreme ends have beads 35. Again, on each filler block 22 at the respective ends, are inwardly directed lugs 38. By the described arrangement, the several lugs forming the post pockets are produced on the single wall. All of the mentioned lugs have cast thereon

at the edges wood strips 37. The various blocks have at the top and bottom thereof inwardly directed flanges 39 between the lugs thereof. To form an interlock between the run posts 40, 40^a, and the lugs of the pre-cast blocks, said lugs have recesses at the outer faces thereof, there being horizontal recesses 36 indicated in various of the lugs but in the modified straight wall block 20^a, Fig. 8, the recesses 36^b are shown in the lug 24^a as oblique and the recesses being confined within the lug, whereas the recesses 36 in Figs. 3 to 6, are carried through the wood strips 37 as best seen at 36^a, Fig. 7. As seen in Fig. 1, the blocks 20 are laid with the lugs 24, 25 forming respectively opposed sides of adjacent pockets that constitute molds for run-in-place posts and in alternate tiers the respective blocks 20 are reversed end to end so that they break joint, the end face portion 26 of one block breaking joint with the next adjacent portion 26 in front of an intermediate post 40. For the corner posts 40^a, the lugs 28, 29 of a corner block 21 form two sides of the post pocket, that portion of the face of the block 21 between said lugs 28 and 29 forming a third side of the post pocket, the fourth side of the post pocket being formed by the lug 24 on the adjacent block 20. Thus, the elements of the pre-cast wall blocks form at the corners four sides of the mold for the run posts, whereas the mold for the intermediate posts 40 is formed at opposite sides respectively by the lugs 24, 25 on two adjacent wall blocks 20, the third or outer wall of the mold being formed by the end 26. The pocket or mold for a post 40 is completed in practice by a board (not shown) placed temporarily at the inner side of the pocket. In addition to the posts 40, 40^a run beams 41 are formed integral with said posts (see Figs. 2 and 3), the front or outer side of the mold being formed by the described wall blocks while the remaining three sides are formed by boards placed for the purpose, and one of which is indicated at A in Fig. 2 and is permanent to take nails of inside finish or the like. The wood strips 37 receive a wire or equivalent lath C on which the plaster D is laid (see Fig. 2).

The above described construction in addition to avoiding the use of the usual wood forms and giving a finished wall capable of a variety of effects is much less expensive than the usual form of masonry construction, and with the lath and plaster wall in the case of a dwelling results in a double wall construction with good air space, thereby giving a damp-proof and well insulated structure without employing double walls each formed of separate blocks.

I would state in conclusion that while the illustrated example constitutes a practical embodiment of my invention, I do not limit myself strictly to the mechanical details herein illustrated, since manifestly the same can be considerably varied without departure from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a system of building construction pre-cast unitary wall blocks each block presenting at one end thereof an inwardly directed pocket-wall lug and presenting a second inwardly directed pocket-wall lug sufficiently distant from the opposite end for the face of the block to present beyond said second lug an extending end member to constitute a third pocket wall, said extending facing member of the block forming the front wall of the pocket and extending from the second lug of the same block to the first-mentioned lug of the adjacent block so that said extending face member and the second lug of one block with the first-mentioned lug of an adjacent block complete together three walls of said pocket.

2. In a system of building construction pre-cast unitary wall blocks each block presenting at one end thereof an inwardly directed pocket-wall lug and presenting a second inwardly directed pocket-wall lug sufficiently distant from the opposite end for the face of the block to present beyond said second lug an extending end member to constitute a third pocket wall, said extending facing member of the block forming the front wall of the pocket and extending from the second lug of the same block to the first-mentioned lug of the adjacent block so that said extending face member and the second lug of one block with the first-mentioned lug of an adjacent block complete together three walls of said pocket, adjacent facing members in the respective layers of the blocks overlapping so that the blocks in adjacent layers break joint at the pockets.

3. In a system of building construction pre-cast unitary wall blocks each block presenting at one end thereof an inwardly directed pocket-wall lug and presenting a second inwardly directed pocket-wall lug sufficiently distant from the opposite end for the face of the block to present beyond said second lug an extending end member to constitute a third pocket wall, said extending facing member of the block forming the front wall of the pocket and extending from the second lug of the same block to the first-mentioned lug of the adjacent block so that said extending face member and the second lug of one block with the first-mentioned lug of an adjacent block complete together three walls of said pocket; together with run-in-place posts in said pockets and constituting the sole frame-work of the walls.

4. In a system of building construction,

pre-cast unitary wall blocks, said blocks including straight-wall blocks and corner blocks, said corner blocks presenting inwardly directed lugs relatively positioned at one end to form two opposite walls of a mold pocket for molding a run concrete corner post, that face portion of a corner block between and adjoining said lugs forming a third wall of said corner mold pocket, and said straight-wall blocks each having at one extreme end thereof a lug directed laterally inward and adapted to constitute when the blocks are laid the fourth wall of said corner mold pocket at the opposite side of the pocket from said face portion of the corner block.

5. In a system of building construction, pre-cast unitary wall blocks, said blocks including straight-wall blocks, and corner blocks, said corner blocks presenting inwardly directed lugs relatively positioned at one end to form two opposite walls of a mold pocket for molding a run concrete corner post, that face portion of a corner block between and adjoining said lugs forming a third wall of said corner mold pocket, and said straight-wall blocks each having at one extreme end thereof a lug directed laterally inward constituting the fourth wall of said corner mold pocket opposite said face portion of the corner block; together with a run-in-place post in said pocket.

6. In a system of building construction pre-cast unitary wall blocks each block presenting at one end thereof an inwardly directed pocket-wall lug and presenting a second inwardly directed pocket-wall lug sufficiently distant from the opposite end for the face of the block to present beyond the end of the lug an extending member to constitute a third pocket-wall, run-in-place posts molded in said pockets and forming the sole frame-work for said wall blocks, the inner ends of said lugs and the inner faces of said posts being in a plane to adapt them to receive plaster thereon to thereby form air spaces between the plaster and the said blocks.

CHARLES J. ASCHAUER.