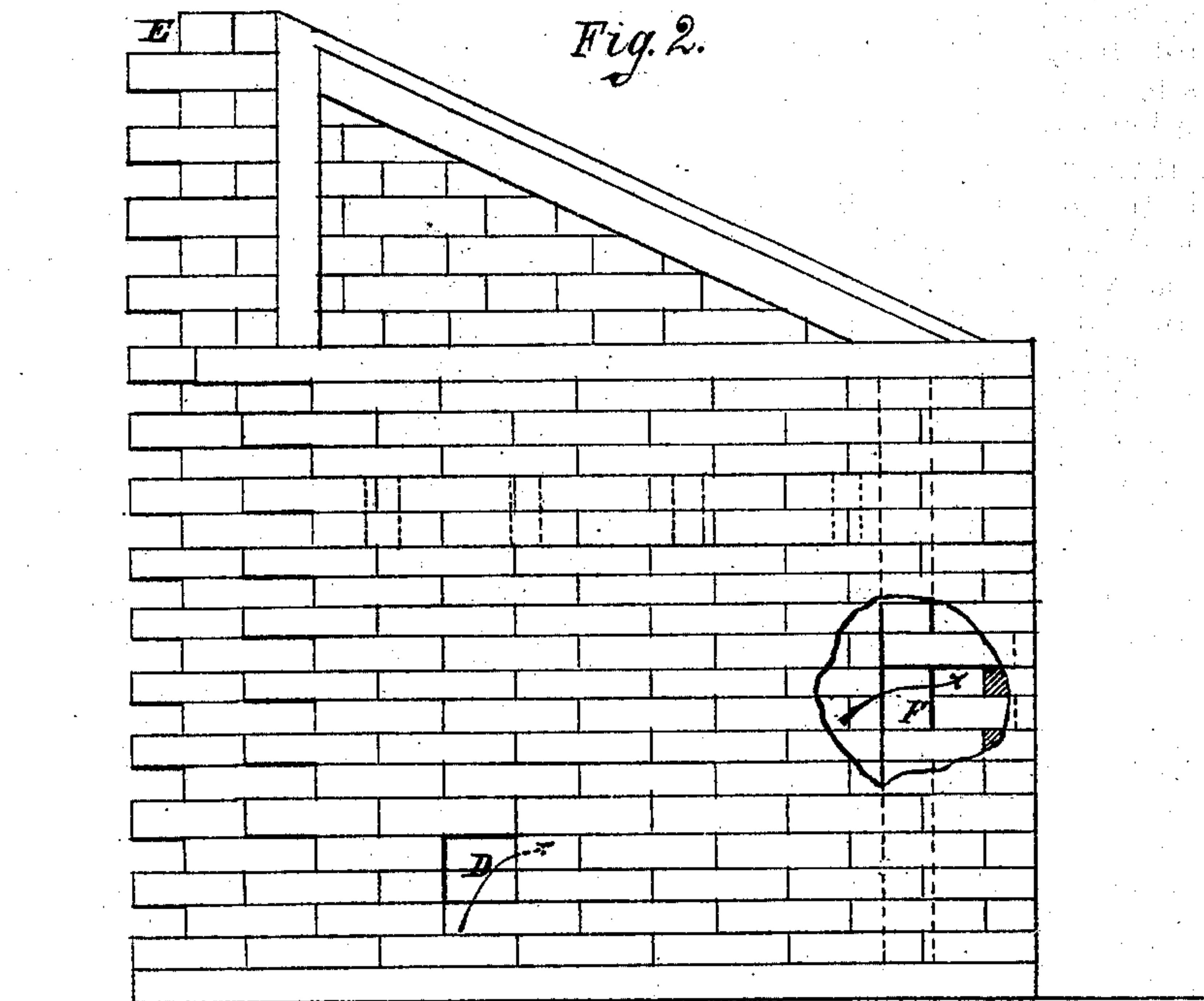
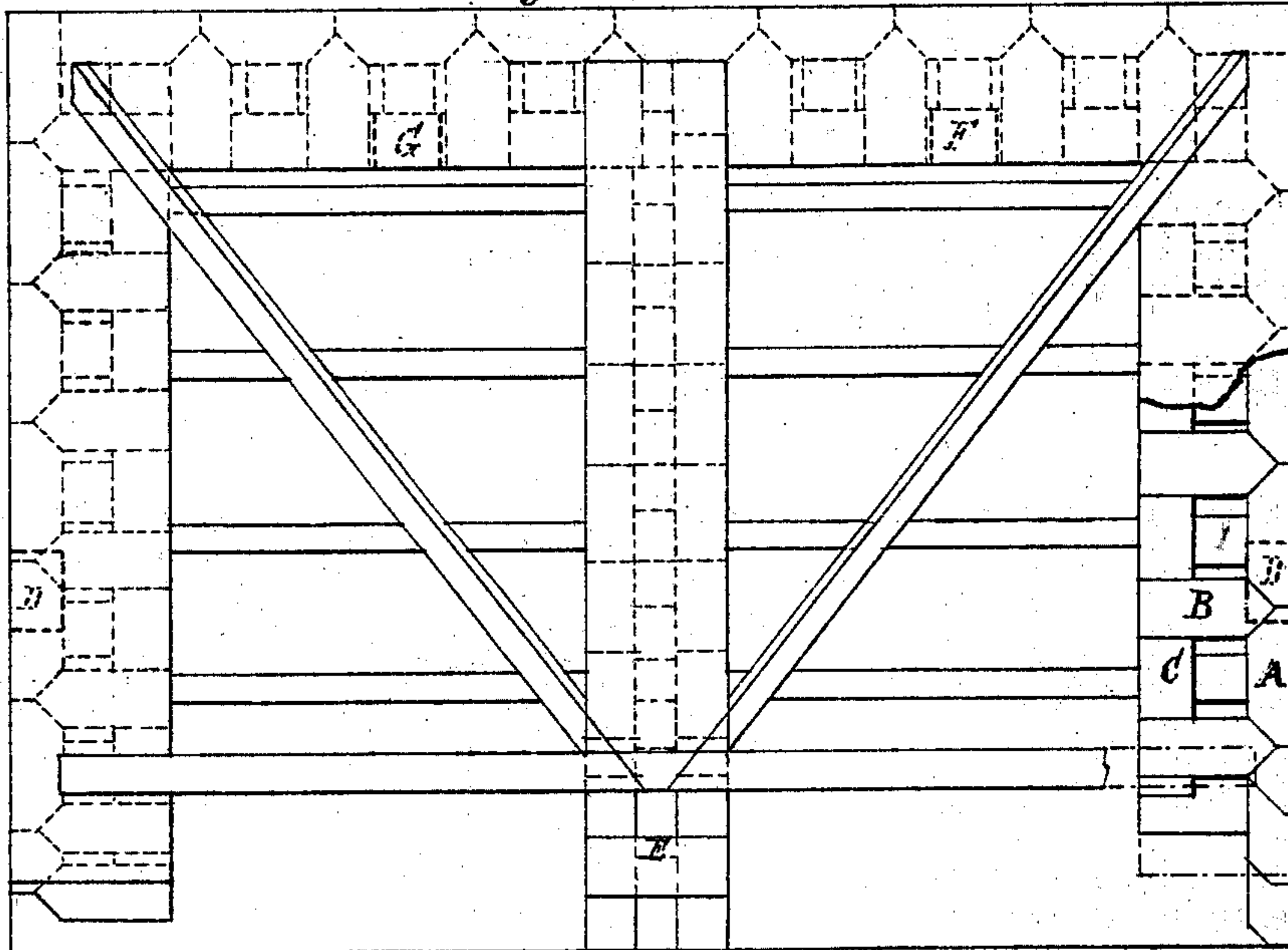


WILLIAM L. STAUFFER.
Improvement in Construction of Walls for Buildings.
 No. 123,057. *Fig. 1.* Patented Jan. 23, 1872.



Witnesses:
G. Machys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. STAUFFER, OF ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, JOSEPH H. BORNEMAN, AND ORLANDO FEGLEY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS FOR BUILDINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,057, dated January 23, 1872.

Specification describing certain Improvements in the construction of Walls for Buildings and in the ventilation of the latter, invented by WILLIAM L. STAUFFER, of Allentown, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania.

The invention will be first fully described, and subsequently pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a horizontal plan view of the wall. Fig. 2 is a side elevation.

A represents the stretchers or facers, B the binders, and C the inner fillers. They may be made of brick, stone, or composition. D is the air-inlet on outside. E is the air-outlet, which may be on top of inner or outer wall. F G are air-registers for inside of house. The facing-bricks A are beveled or cut away in any suitable manner at the rear corners, but, preferably, not through to the front. The binders are made wedge-shaped on one end, or of such other shape as will form a close joint with the the facing-bricks A. The rear bricks are of the ordinary or any suitable form. The rows are laid at the corners, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the continuity of the air-chamber is not broken, while the air-chambers in the cross-walls are made to register with those of the outer ones.

The mode of operation is as follows: An incessant current of air passes in at D, circulates

through all parts of the air-chamber, and passes off at the outlet E. The moisture that may have passed through the facing-bricks is rapidly vaporized as it appears on their inner sides, and carried off by the air in the shape of aqueous vapor almost as soon as formed.

If one register is fixed at the top of a room or passage and another at the bottom thereof, all the foul and carbonized air will be expelled, and fresh air supplied continuously, or at intervals, as may be desired. A building constructed on this principle, thus fully secures that great desideratum in architecture, a perfect ventilation, as well as the, perhaps, not less important one of dryness.

The peculiar relative form of my facers and binders, however, not only effect this object, but also form a wall with less mortar of superior strength and greater durability.

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

A hollow building-wall formed of the rear recessed stretchers or facers A, end beveled binders B, and ordinary fillers C, constructed, combined, and applied as set forth.

WM. L. STAUFFER.

Witnesses:

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