No. 679,776. Patented Aug. 6, 1901.

J. C. PELTON.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

(Application filed Oct. 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

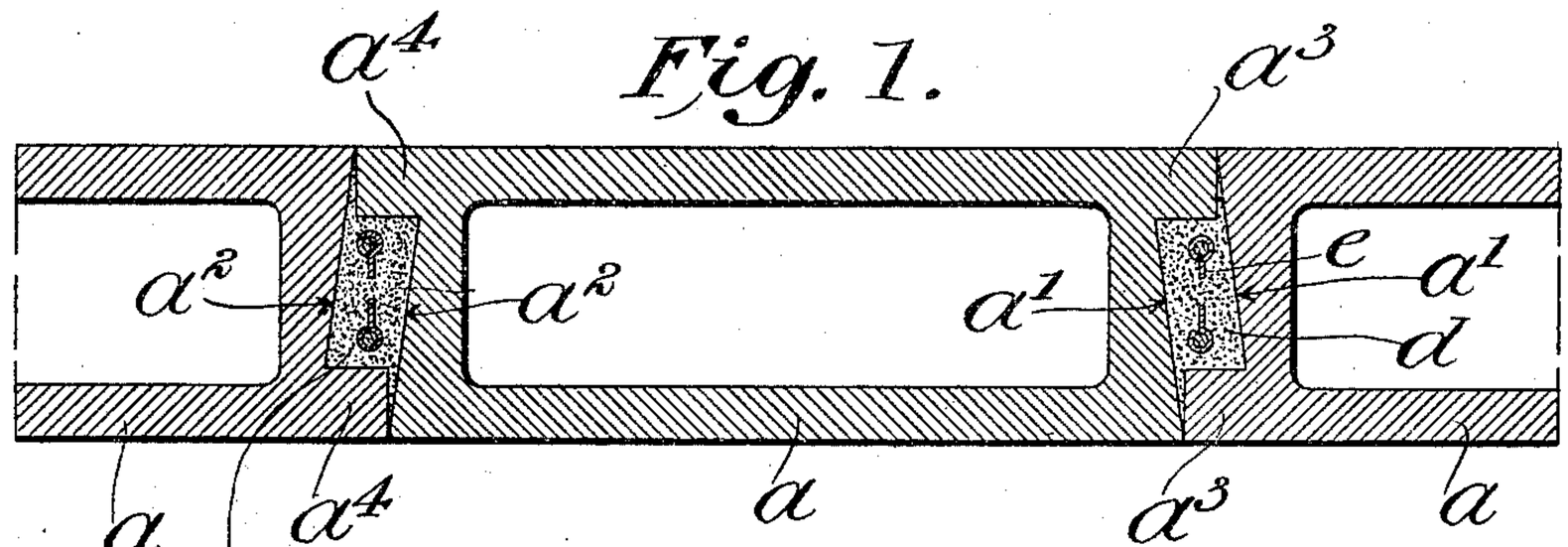


Fig. 2.

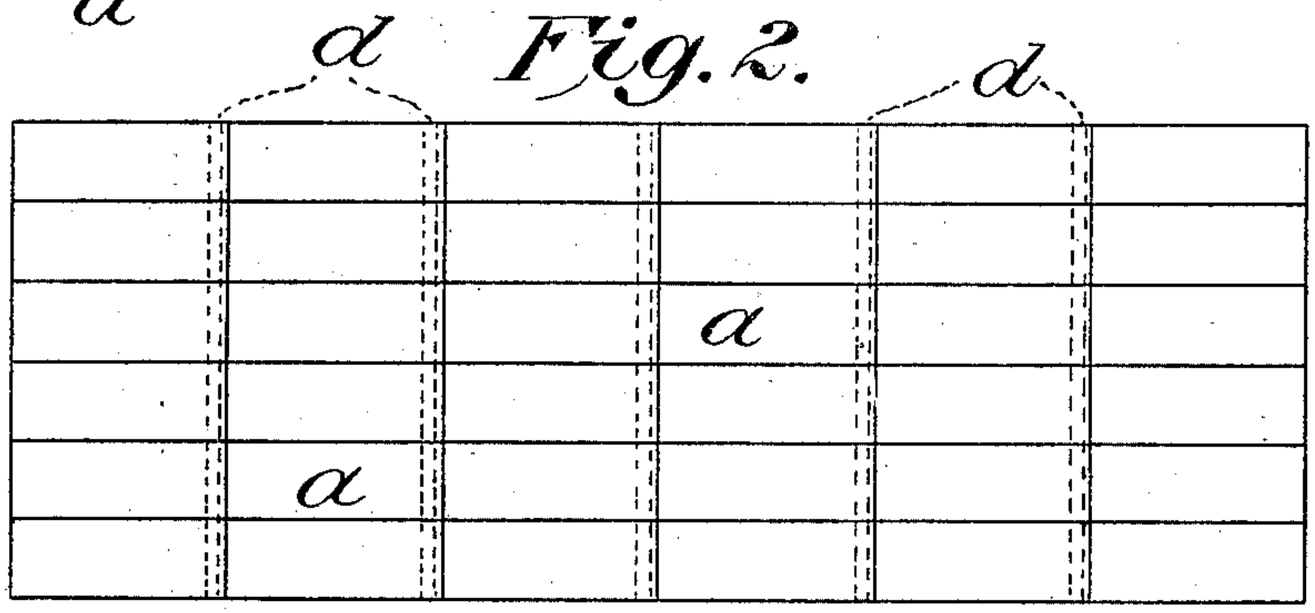
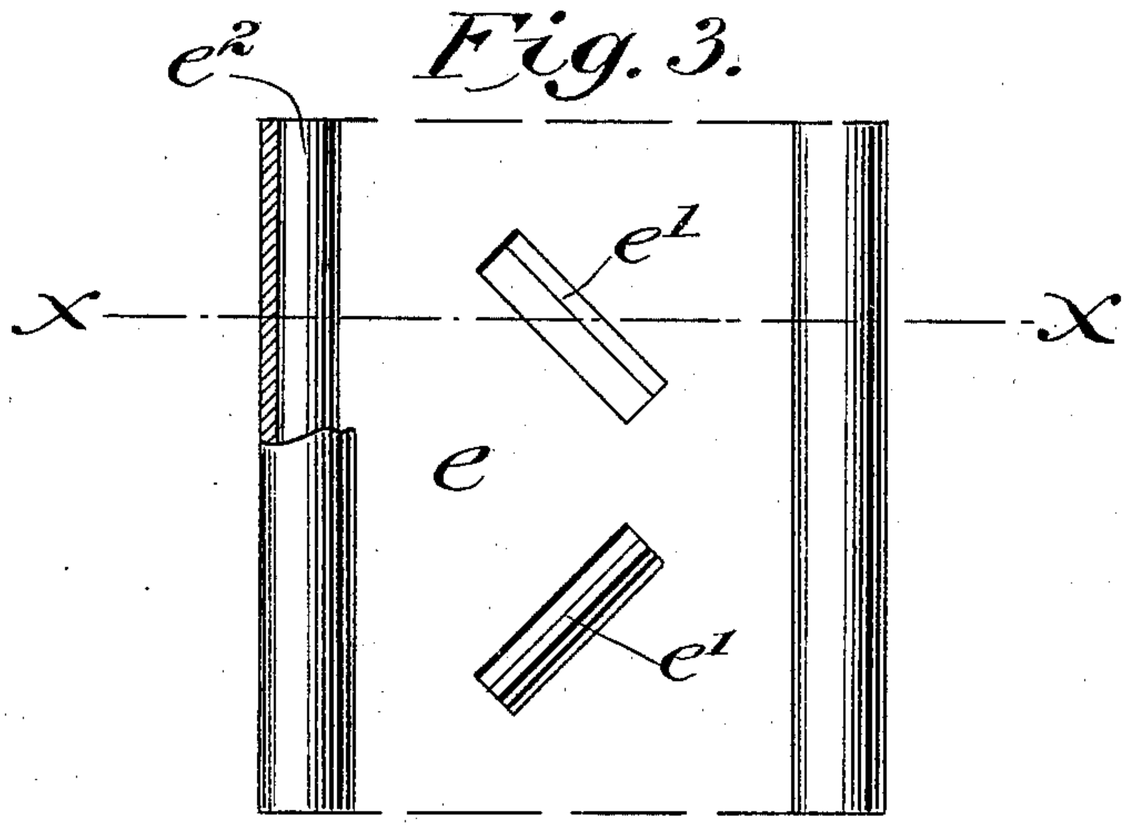


Fig. 3.



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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,776, dated August 6, 1901.

Application filed October 19, 1900. Serial No. 33,563. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN COTTER PELTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, New York county, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Construction, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to building construction, and particularly to improvements in the construction of walls, partitions, and the like.

The main object of my invention is to provide a wall or partition construction which may be rapidly set up and which will possess great strength, rigidity, and durability. Incidentally the construction is light and economical, thereby giving it great range of usefulness.

Figure 1 is a horizontal cross-section of a portion of a wall or partition. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, on a smaller scale, of my improved building construction. Fig. 3 is a relatively-enlarged view of a detail of construction.

a a are blocks. The greater portion of each end of each block is beveled, and the beveled ends of each block preferably converge substantially as shown. The remaining portion of each end of each block constitutes a flange. a' a^2 are the beveled portions, and a^3 a^4 are the flanges, of said blocks. The blocks are laid in such a manner in the same horizontal row that the flange of each end of each block confronts the beveled portion of the end of each adjacent block, and the blocks are superimposed in such manner that the flanges and inclined ends of a block in one layer are directly above the corresponding portions of the block in the lower layer. Thus a continuous and practically-inclosed upright space is formed between the ends of the blocks in two or more layers. The side walls of this space are in a plane at an oblique angle to the central line of the wall. In this space may be placed a locking-post of some suitable material, which may extend from one layer to another. I prefer to use a material which may be flowed into said space with ease, which when hardened produces a solid column or locking-post *d*. Thus the adjacent blocks in each layer may be powerfully locked to each other and also to the adjacent blocks in the layers above or below. The locking-post presents great resistance to any force tending to displace a block from the wall. In order to produce a fracture at the joint, a force or pressure on one side of the wall would have to exceed the shearing strength of the post in a vertical plane, and in addition to this it would be necessary to overcome the adhesion and frictional resistance between the blocks and the post. If the force be applied from the opposite point, it must be sufficient to overcome the frictional resistance between the post and the block and the shearing strength of the flange before a block can be displaced. This being so, it becomes simply a matter of calculation to arrange the proportions of the parts to withstand any strain or force that the wall is required to resist.

If it is desired, a strengthening-core *e* of some suitable material may be embedded in the locking-post *d*. This core may consist of a strip of metal having portions stamped through and protruding in the form of lips e'. The edges of the strip may be bent over to inclose rods, wires, or cables e^2 to give the strip a greater rigidity. The core should occupy such a position in the locking-post that the axis about which the moment of inertia of the core is greatest will be perpendicular to the direction of the line of greatest probable stress.

What I claim is—

1. In a building construction in combination, a plurality of hollow building-blocks with the ends beveled and flanged, an inclosed space between the ends of the adjacent blocks and a locking-post situated in said space.

2. A building construction comprising a plurality of building-blocks, each block having a flange and a beveled surface at each end, an inclosed space between the abutting ends of adjacent blocks, and a locking-post situated in said space and continuous through a plurality of layers.

3. In a building construction in combination, a plurality of building-blocks with their ends beveled and flanged the flanged portion of one block being opposite to the beveled portion of the adjacent block in the same

layer, a substantially-inclosed space between the ends of adjacent blocks and a locking-post situated in said space.

4. In a building construction, a wall comprising a plurality of building-blocks having an inclosed space between the ends of the adjacent blocks, the said space having sides oblique to the plane of the wall, and a locking-post situated within said space.

5. In a building construction, a wall comprising a plurality of building-blocks each block having a flange at each end and adjacent the same side, a portion of the end of each block being beveled, the said beveled surfaces converging, an inclosed space between the ends of adjacent blocks, and a locking-post situated in said space and continuous through a plurality of layers.

6. In a building construction, a wall comprising a plurality of building-blocks, each block having a flange and a beveled surface at each end, said blocks being superposed so that the ends of the block in one layer are directly above the ends of the block in the lower layer, a substantially inclosed space between the ends of the adjacent blocks, and a locking-post situated in said space and continuous through a plurality of layers.

7. In a building construction, a wall comprising a plurality of building-blocks forming a continuous surface on both sides of said wall, each block having a flange and a beveled surface at each end, a substantially inclosed space between the ends of adjacent blocks, and a locking-post situated in said space.

8. In a building construction, a double-faced wall comprising a plurality of building-blocks, each block having a flange and a beveled portion at each end, a substantially inclosed space between the abutting ends of adjacent blocks, and a locking-post situated in said space and continuous through a plurality of layers.

9. In a building construction, a wall, comprising a plurality of building-blocks, each block having a flange and a beveled surface at each end, said blocks being superimposed in such a manner that the flanges and the beveled portions of the ends of a block in one layer are directly above the corresponding portions of the block in the lower layer, a substantially inclosed space between the abutting ends of adjacent blocks, and a locking-post situated in said space and continuous through a plurality of layers.

JOHN COTTER PELTON.

Witnesses:
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