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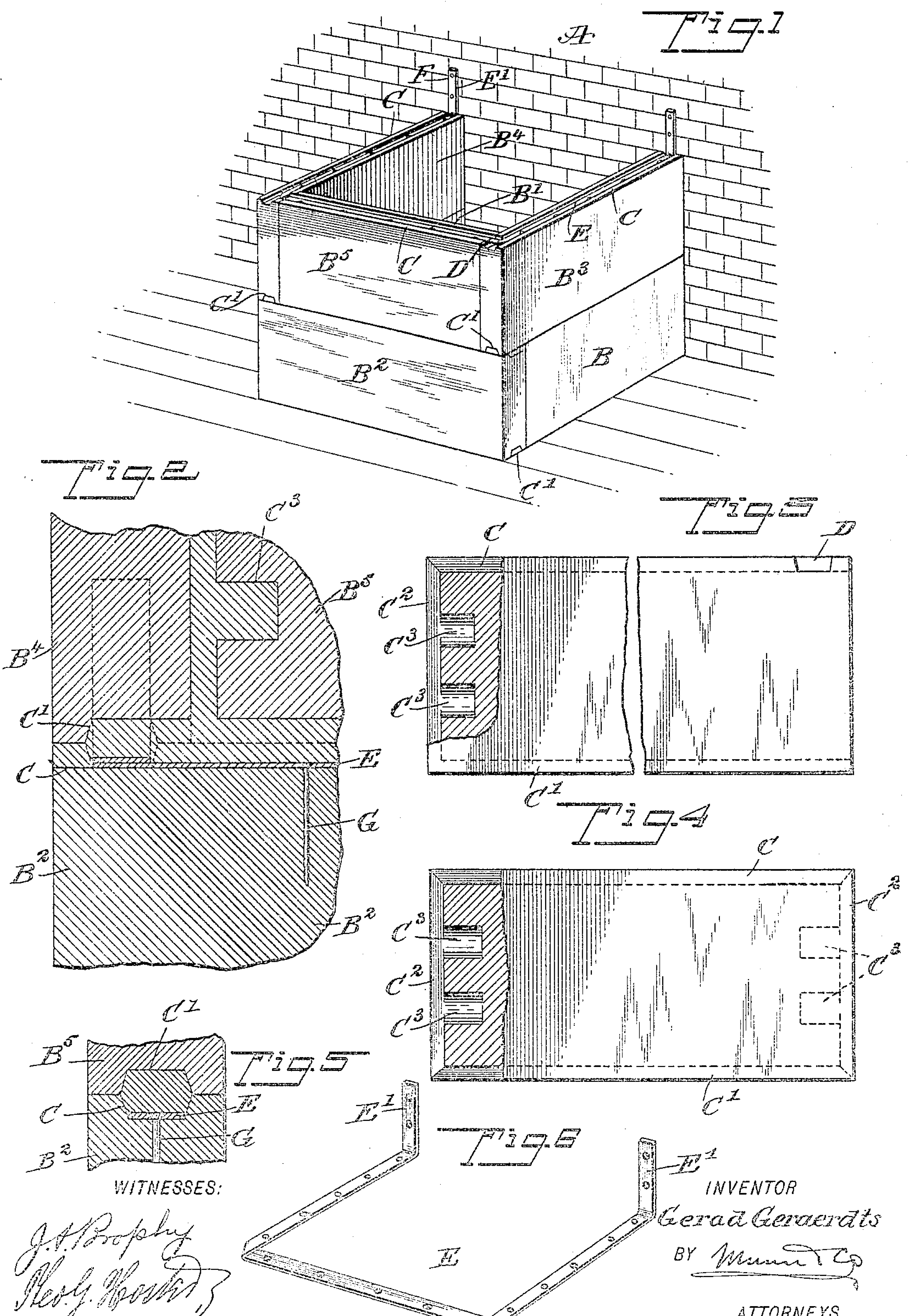
G. GERAERDTS.

DUMB WAITER SHAFT.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1904.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DUMB-WAITER SHAFT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,745, dated December 27, 1904.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GERAD GERAERDTS, a subject of the Queen of the Netherlands, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Dumb-Waiter Shaft, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to masonry; and its object is to provide a new and improved dumb-waiter shaft or like structure formed mainly of building-blocks or tiles and arranged to insure the formation of light but exceedingly strong and durable walls.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a face view of one of the tiles or building-blocks for the shaft, parts being in section. Fig. 4 is a like view of another of the tiles or building-blocks for the shaft. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the improvement, and Fig 6 is a perspective view of the anchor or binding band.

The dumb-waiter shaft shown in Fig. 1 has its rear wall formed by a portion of one of the brick walls A of the building in which the dumb-waiter is located, and the side walls, as well as the front wall of the dumb-waiter shaft, are formed by blocks or tiles B, B′, B^2, B^3, B^4, and B^5, set edgewise and made of a suitable material, preferably plaster-of-paris or the like. As shown in Fig. 1, a single block or tile B^2 or B^5 is used in each course for the front wall, and one block or tile B, B′, B^3, or B^4 is employed for each side wall, and the blocks are so arranged as to break joints in the several courses, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 1. Each block or tile is provided in its top and bottom with longitudinal grooves C and C′, extending from one end of the block or tile to the other end, and the front block or tile B^2, as well as the side blocks B^3 and B^4, are provided with sidewise-extending recesses D, leading to the ends of the grooves in adjacent blocks or tiles, so that a continuous or U-shaped groove is formed in the top of the blocks of each course, and in this continuous groove is placed a U-shaped anchor or binding band E, made of metal and provided at its ends with upturned flanges E′ abutting against the brick wall A and secured thereto by nails F or like fastening devices, as illustrated in Fig. 1. Nails G are also driven through apertures in the band E down into the material forming the building-block or tile to securely hold the band in position on the several blocks forming a course to unite the several blocks with each other and to tie the said blocks firmly in position against the brick wall A of the building. The grooves C in the top of the tiles or blocks are sufficiently deep to leave a space above the band E, after the latter is fastened in place, so as to allow of placing mortar, cement, or other suitable binding substance in the grooves, which mortar also enters the bottom grooves C′ of the next tile or block above to securely fasten the blocks of successive courses together. The ends of the blocks or tiles which abut against the face of an adjacent block are also formed with grooves C^2 and recesses C^3, the latter extending inward from the bottoms of the grooves C^2, as plainly illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, so that mortar can be placed in the grooves and recesses to bind the ends of a tile to the face of the adjacent tile or block. By the arrangement described the several blocks in a course are fastened together by the mortar and by the metallic band and the blocks of successive courses are bound together by the mortar engaging registering recesses C and C′, so as to provide an exceedingly strong and durable dumb-waiter shaft or like structure.

The back wall A may also be formed of blocks or tiles, the same as the front wall, and in this case the back tile for the next course is first placed in position and the flanges E′ secured thereto, or the band E may be made continuous to also engage the rear block.

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

1. A building structure having a back wall, side walls and a front wall, the side and front walls having a continuous groove in the top of a course, and an anchoring-band extending in the said groove and having at its ends right-angled extensions lying in flat engagement with the back wall and secured thereto, as set forth.

2. A building structure having a back wall, a front wall and side walls, the front and side walls being made of tiles, a single tile for the front wall and for each side wall in a course, said front and side walls having a continuous groove in the top of a course, and a metallic U-shaped anchor-band extending in said groove, with its ends at the rear ends of the side walls of a course, and means at each of said ends for securing the same to the back wall.

3. A building structure having a back wall, side walls and a front wall, the said side walls and the front wall being made of tiles, a single tile for each side wall and the front wall in a course, and a metallic anchor-band for uniting the tiles in a course, the band extending in a continuous groove formed in the top of the tiles of a course and the ends of the said band being bent upward at a right angle and fastened to the said back wall, as set forth.

4. A building structure having a back wall, side walls and a front wall, the said side walls and the front wall being made of tiles, a single tile for each side wall and the front wall in a course, a metallic anchor-band for uniting the tiles in a course, the said band having upturned flanges at its ends, and fastening devices for fastening the flanges to the face of the back wall, as set forth.

5. A building structure having a back wall, side walls and a front wall, the said side walls and the front wall being made of tiles, a single tile for each side wall and the front wall in a course, a metallic anchor-band for uniting the tiles in a course, the said band having upturned flanges at its ends, fastening devices for securing the flanges to the face of the back wall, and fastening devices for securing the band to the tiles, as set forth.

6. A building structure having a back wall, side walls and a front wall, the side and front walls having a continuous groove in the top of a course, an anchoring-band extending in the said groove and having its ends terminating in upturned flanges, abutting against the face of the back wall, and fastening devices for securing the band to the side and front walls and the flange to the back wall, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GERAD GERAERDTS.

Witnesses:
THEO. G. HOSTER,
EVERARD BOLTON MARSHALL.