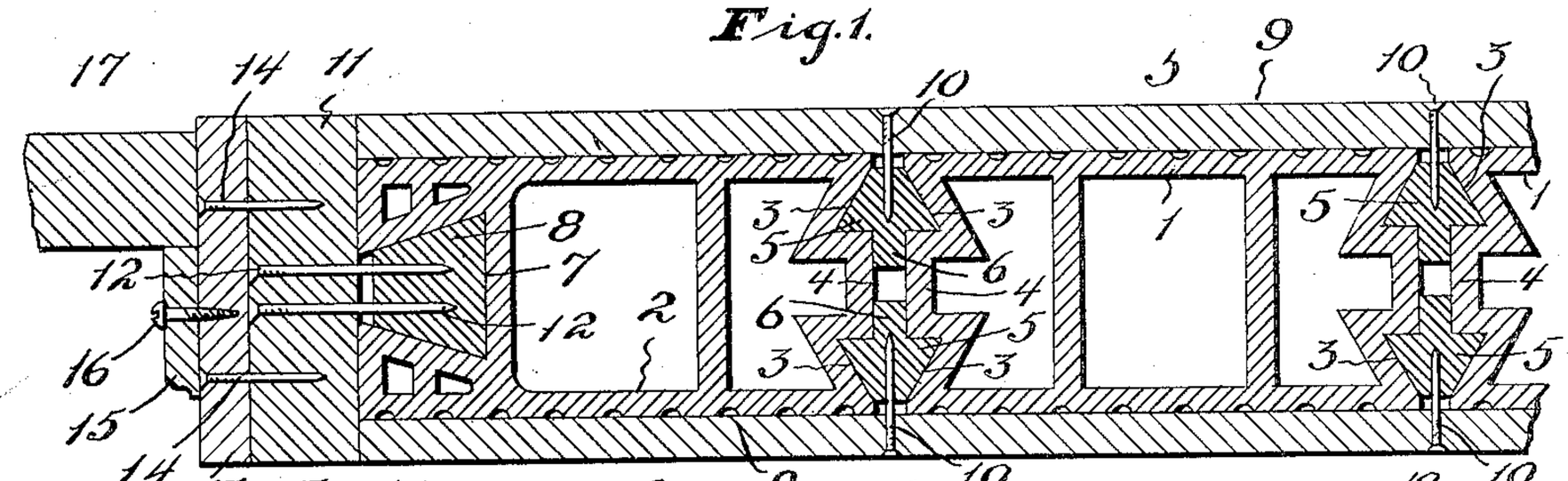
No. 822,510. PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

J. C. DAVIDSON.

WALL CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1906.

Fig. 1.



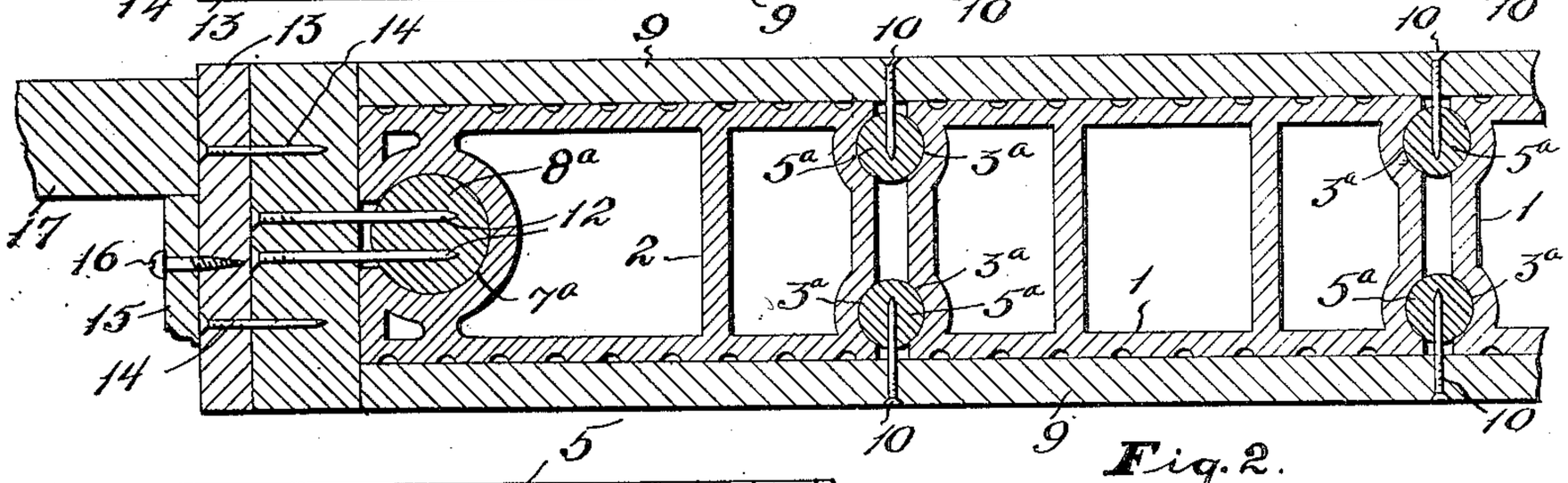


Fig. 2.

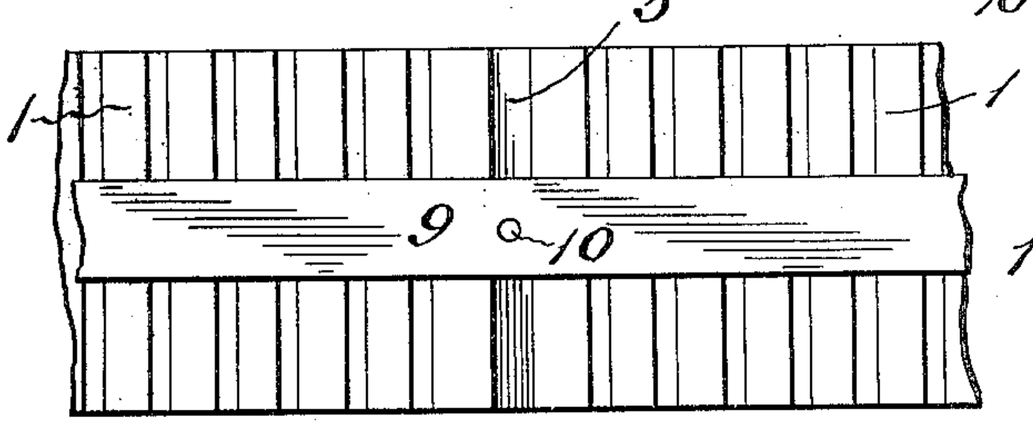


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

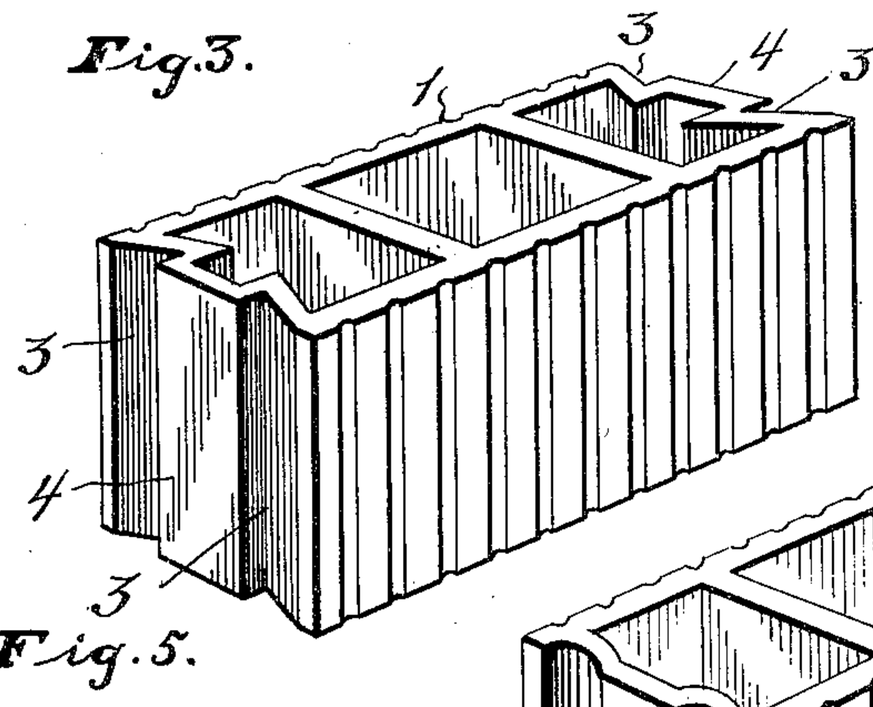


Fig. 5.

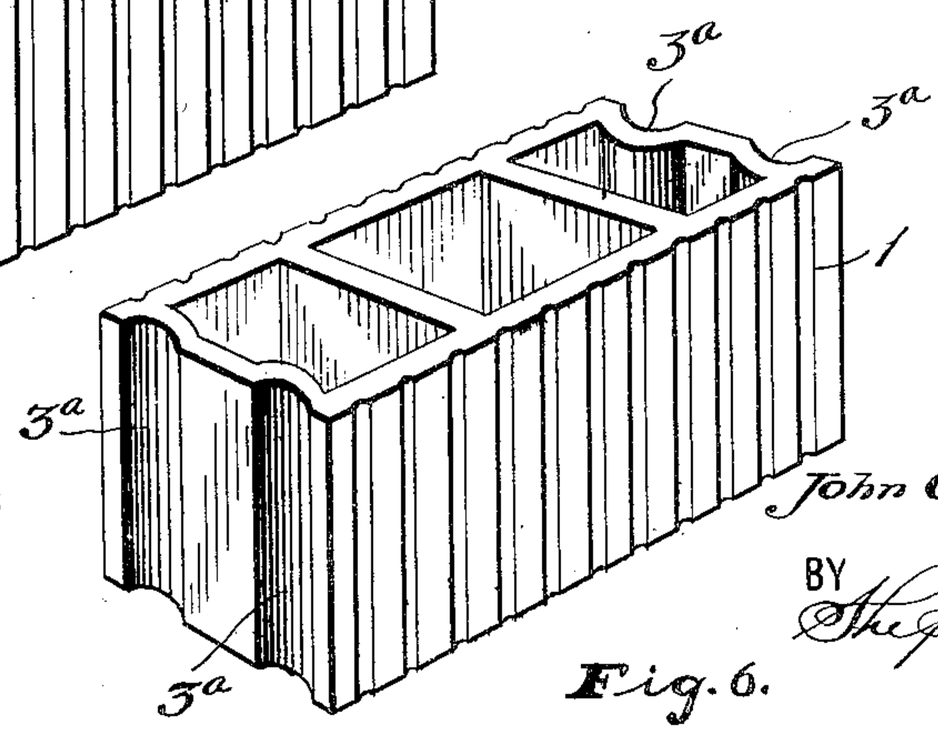


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES

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WALL CONSTRUCTION.

No. 822,510. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed January 6, 1906. Serial No. 294,842.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. DAVIDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in wall constructions, and more particularly to specially-constructed blocks and attaching-cores associated therewith.

The object of my invention is to provide tiles or blocks constructed to receive cores and expose a portion of each of the same for attaching the "grounds" and other false finishing-strips, the more essential feature being, however, to dispose the cores so that their exposed portions lie beneath the surface of the tiles or blocks. By this arrangement the cores may be "drawn up" to the grounds and the parts tightly secured. If the cores lie flush with the surface of the tiles, they cannot be drawn up, and if they should swell a bulge in the grounds would result, and, on the other hand, in case of shrinkage the grounds would become loose.

Another object of the invention is to provide a construction of the character described that will be simple and superior and inexpensive to produce.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel details of construction and operation, a preferable embodiment of which is described in the specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a partial horizontal sectional view showing my improved wall construction. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a slightly-modified form. Fig. 3 is a partial side elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a modified form of tile or block. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the blocks shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the blocks shown in Fig. 2.

In the drawings the numeral 1 designates in the several figures the inner or intermediate blocks, while 2 designates the end blocks. I have chosen for the purposes of illustration a fireproof partition in which the blocks 1 and 2 are known as "tile," being finished on both sides. Although I have illustrated the invention in connection with a partition and tile, it is to be understood that the construction may be employed in various kinds of walls, whether finished on one side or both sides, and it is especially desirable in walls constructed of hollow concrete blocks, where it is generally necessary to attach strips to receive the furring or lathing.

Referring to Fig. 1, I will take up the description of the block 1, which in this case is a tile and constructed in the usual manner except at its opposite ends. The opposite ends of the tile are usually provided with angular recesses 3, directed inwardly from each side and separated by a flat central portion 4. By this construction when the blocks are assembled the adjacent ends of the blocks provide dovetailed cavities adapted to receive similar-shaped wooden cores 5. These cores have a length substantially the same as the height of the tile and are provided with inwardly-directed tails 6, which fit between the vertical flat portions 4 and serve to separate the tiles and provide a cushion therebetween. These cores, while preferably formed of wood, may be constructed of any suitable material which will readily receive and hold a nail or screw.

Where a door or window casing is to be set up, the block or tile 2 is employed. At one end this block 2 is formed with the recesses 3 and flat portion 4 like the blocks 1. However, at its opposite end it is provided with a vertical central dovetailed recess or cavity 7, said recess being disposed with its smallest end outward and arranged to receive a vertical end core 8, corresponding in shape to the recess and being slightly less in thickness than the depth of the recess. This allows a slight play, so that the core may be drawn up slightly when the false jamb is attached. It is also to be noted that the cores 5 terminate short of the outer faces of the tiles for the same reason. When the partition is set up, a course of the tiles 1 and 2 is laid at the point where it is desired to attach the interior finishing, so that in the other courses of the partition or wall the ordinary tile may be used. The partition is finished in the usual manner. A strip 9, known as the "grounds," is attached or placed against each side of the tiles and nails 10 driven through the strips into the cores 5. Owing to the peculiar shape of the cores, when the nails are driven in the cores and the strips are drawn up or together, so that all play is obviated and the parts tightly secured in place. These strips terminate flush with the end of the block 2, against which the false jamb 11 is placed and

secured by nails 12, driven therethrough into the vertical core 8. This core is also drawn up or outward, so that the false jamb is rigidly secured in place. To the false jamb the door-jamb or window-casing strip 13 is secured by nails 14, while to this jamb the stop-piece 15 is attached by screws, as 16. This stop 15 receives the door or window sash 17. The parts are now ready to be plastered and the wall finished.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a slightly-modified form in which the tile 1 is formed at its end with concaved recesses 3^a, adapted to receive vertically-disposed cylindrical cores 5^a, while the block 2 is formed at its end with a cylindrical recess 7^a, adapted to receive an enlarged cylindrical core 8^a. Otherwise the construction is substantially the same as that shown in Fig. 1, and the several parts are attached in the same manner.

It will be observed that the cores in the two forms described may either be placed in position as the tile are set into place or may be inserted after the course has been laid.

In Fig. 4 I have shown still another form of tile 1, which is provided in its sides with dovetailed recesses 18, adapted to receive vertical dovetailed cores 19, similar to the cores 8. The ends of the tile are flat, as in the ordinary tile, and the same are laid in the usual manner. A tile of this nature is especially desirable where walls or partitions of light and thin construction are required.

Of course it is to be understood that recesses of various shapes and character may be formed in the blocks or tile and positioned at points therein where it is most desirable and convenient. This will be governed considerably by the character of the wall construction in which the tile or block is to be used.

Great stress is to be laid on the disposition of the cores and the terminating of the exposed portions of the same below the surface of the tiles, which permits the cores to be drawn up to the grounds and a tight connection had.

What I claim is—

1. A wall constructed of a plurality of blocks provided with recesses shaped to receive vertical cores, said cores being disposed with their exposed portions lying beneath the surface of the blocks.

2. A wall constructed of a plurality of blocks provided with recesses shaped to receive vertical cores and hold the same against horizontal displacement, said cores being disposed with their exposed portions lying beneath the surface of the blocks.

3. A wall constructed of a plurality of blocks provided with recesses shaped to receive vertical cores and hold the same against horizontal displacement, one of said blocks having a recess in its end and adapted to receive a core and expose a portion of the surface of the same, the exposed portion of the core lying beneath the surface of the end of the block.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. DAVIDSON.

Witnesses:

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M. B. SCHLEY.