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CONCRETE WALL.

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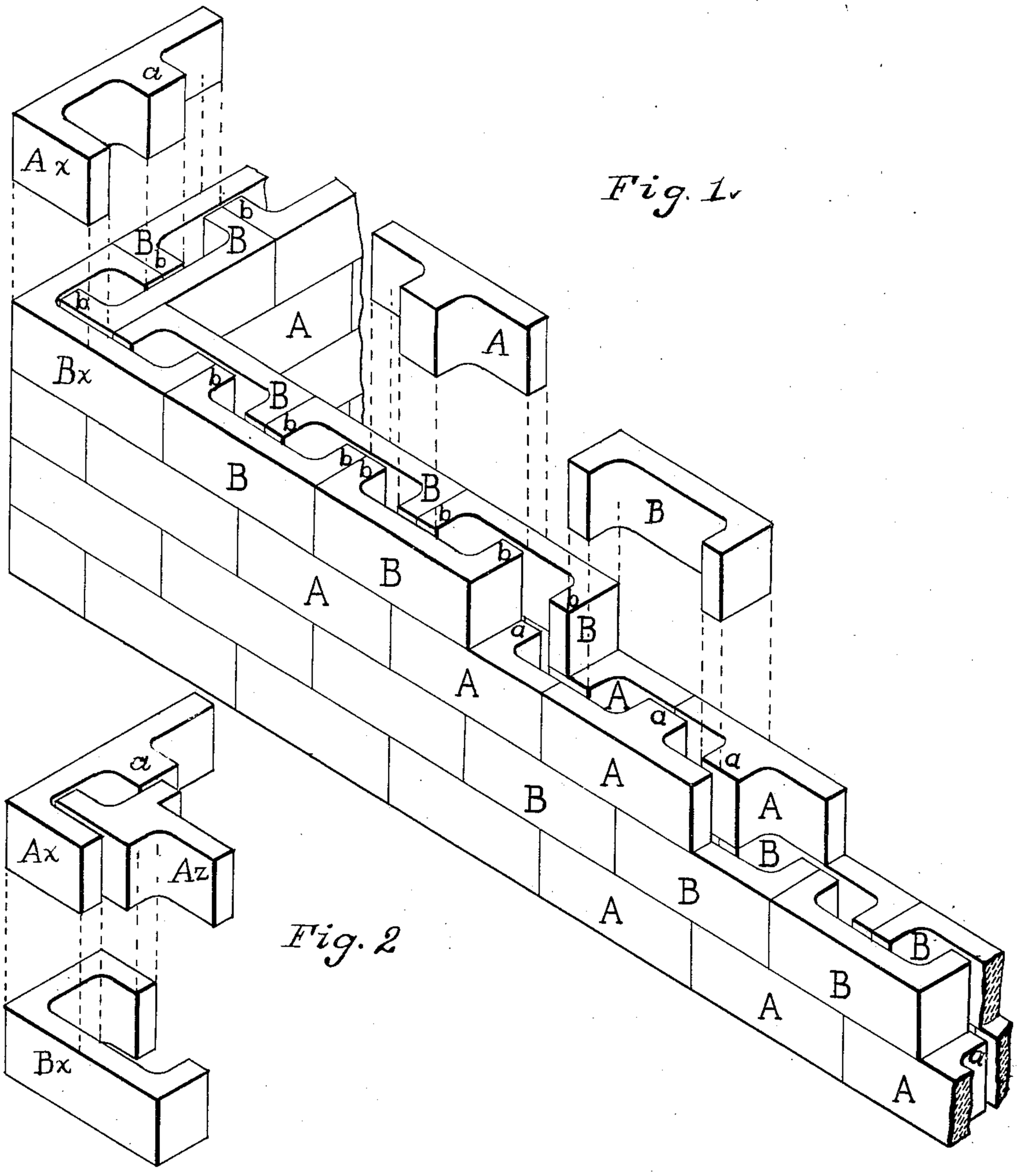

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2

Witnesses
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CONCRETE WALL.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, VIRGIL F. LITTLE and GEORGE IRVING GAVETT, citizens of the United States, and residents of Ithaca, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Concrete Walls, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of buildings from concrete, and particularly to walls made up from molded blocks.

The objects of the invention are the formation and association of concrete blocks in a manner such that walls built therefrom shall be stable, firm, and reliable and yet be provided with a continuous air-space throughout between the outer and inner faces thereof.

To this end the invention consists in the structure and in the formation of the blocks combined therein, substantially as hereinafter set forth and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and wherein—

Figure 1 represents in perspective a portion of a wall embodying the invention, directly above the location which they would occupy therein being shown types of three of the blocks used in the formation of the wall; and Fig. 2 illustrates in perspective the types of the three specially-constructed blocks which are preferably used in the formation of the corners in the improved wall.

In building houses of concrete it is expedient and economical to plaster directly upon the interior face of the walls; but unless there be a continuous air-space between the outer and inner faces of the walls frost will strike through and cause moisture from the air to condense upon the plaster surface, thereby rendering the house unhealthful and destroying the mural decorations. Concrete walls have been variously constructed to avoid this objection; but in most of them the blocks of the inner face of the walls overlap those in the outer face, thereby permitting the frost to strike through in spots, while in other walls metal ties have been used between the two faces of the walls with a similar result, and where an attempt has been made to provide a continuous air-space it has been at the sacrifice of stability.

In the present invention two forms of blocks are used and laid in alternate courses.

In the drawings, Fig. 1, the first and third courses are made up of T-blocks (designated by A) and the second and fourth courses of channel-blocks, (designated by B.) The stem *a* of each T-block is double the width of the legs *b* of each channel-block, but of the same length, and the length of the T-blocks is the same as that of the channel-blocks that they may properly break joints; but these different blocks may vary in height, if desired. The legs of the adjacent channel-blocks rest upon and are in turn covered by the stems of the T-blocks and are firmly bound thereby. The joints between the ends of the various blocks in one face of the wall come opposite the middle of the blocks of that course in the other face of the wall, and in no part of the wall do the stems of the T-blocks or the legs of the channel-blocks in either face touch the blocks in the other face of the wall. In this way no path is afforded through which frost or moisture may strike, and at the same time each face of the wall is firmly bounded and stably supported.

To make firm and well-bound corners in walls constructed from the types of blocks above described and to provide for the continuation of the air-space uninterruptedly through the corners, one special block of the type shown at B*x* is formed for each corner in the channel-block course, and two blocks of the special types shown at A*x* and A*z* are formed for each corner in the T-block course. The block B*x* may be termed a "return channel-block," the block A*x* an "F-block," and the block A*z* a "double L-block." The manner in which these blocks are associated in their respective courses and with blocks in adjacent courses is clearly shown in the drawings, Fig. 2 representing in detail such relation and association.

The invention claimed is—

1. A wall of concrete blocks consisting of courses, the outer and inner faces of which are composed of T-blocks, whose stems extend inward, in alternation with courses, the outer and inner faces of which are composed of channel-blocks, whose legs extend inward and are bound together above and below by the stems of the T-blocks, said outer and inner faces of the wall being out of contact with one another whereby a continuous air-space is formed between them for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the T-blocks in the opposed faces of the wall, the F-blocks and

double L-blocks at each corner in the courses therewith, the channel-blocks in the opposed faces of the wall in courses alternating with the T-block courses and the return channel-blocks at each corner in the channel-block courses, all associated and coöperating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

VIRGIL F. LITTLE.
GEO. IRVING GAVETT.

Witnesses:
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