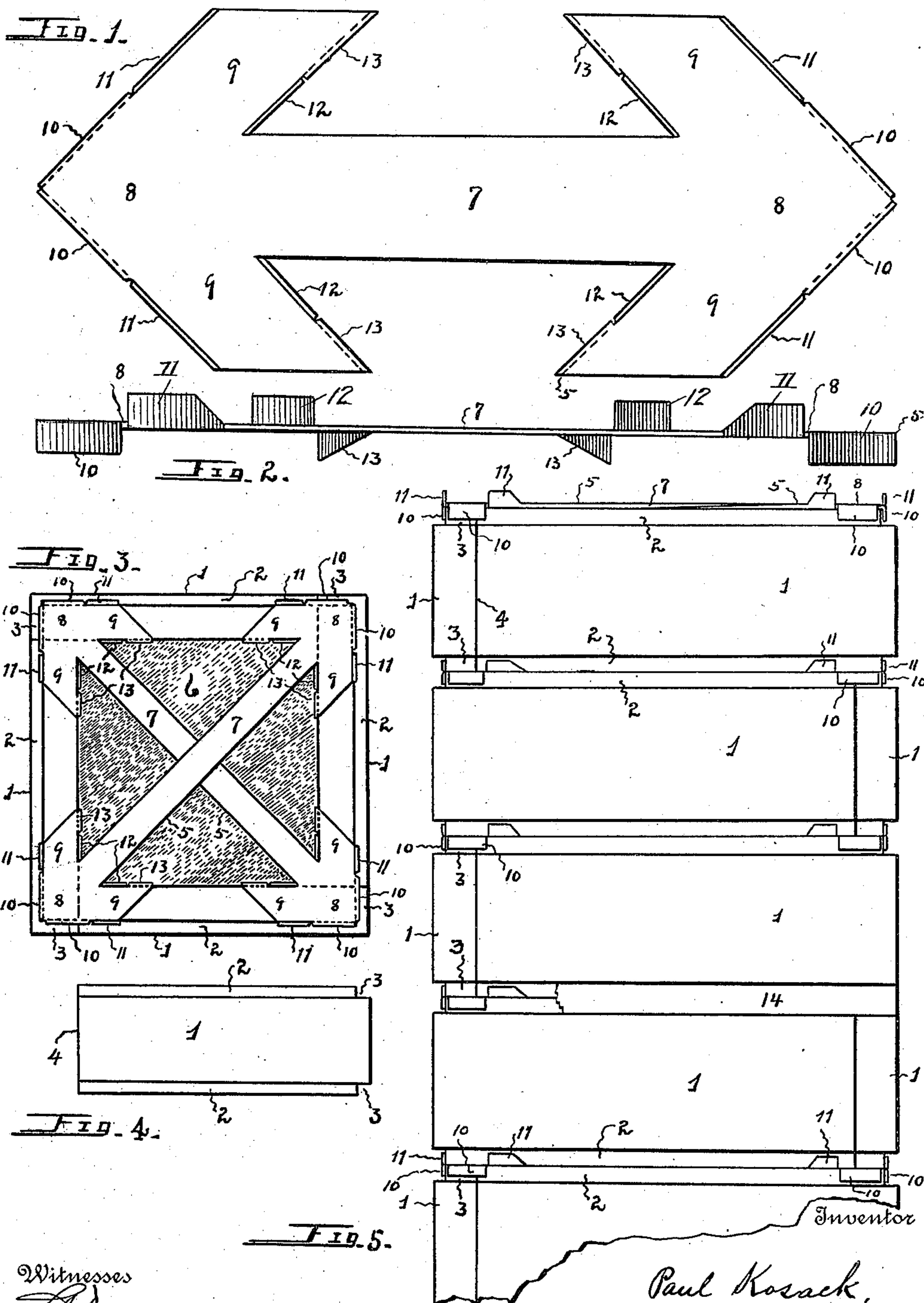


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TIE STRIP FOR PORCH COLUMNS.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1910.

963,777.

Patented July 12, 1910.



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PAUL KOSACK, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

TIE-STRIP FOR PORCH-COLUMNS.

963,777.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 12, 1910.

Application filed March 3, 1910. Serial No. 546,997.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL KOSACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tie-Strips for Porch-Columns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in tie-strips for porch columns and has for its object to provide strips or ties which may be used to advantage in connection with certain building-blocks or thin plates of cement or similar material when placed vertically or edgewise to form the columns, the plates being rectangular in form and provided with grooves for a seating of the flanges of the ties.

The invention has reference particularly to the inclination of the wings employed, each head having its wings projecting inwardly from its terminals, and thereby distinguishing from a companion application for U. S. Letters Patent, being Serial No. 546,996, filed March 3rd 1910, for wall ties.

The invention is fully described herein and in the claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein,—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the tie. Fig. 2 is a vertical, side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a porch column with tie strips thereon embodying my invention. Fig. 4 is a side view of one of the building-plates. Fig. 5 is a vertical side view, partly broken away, of a porch column, and illustrating the same structure shown in Fig. 3.

Referring now to the drawing for a more particular description, numeral 1 indicates a rectangular, cement plate or building block having longitudinal grooves or recesses 2 opening upon its side edges and having the upper and lower parts of one of its ends formed with notches, recesses or grooves 3, communicating with grooves 2. In constructing porch columns these blocks may be used, and since they are uniform in size and structure, they may be employed in courses, the edges of the blocks of an upper course being disposed upon those of a lower course, the plain end 4 of a block vertically abutting the inner side of and near the end of an adjacent block, and in this manner a continuous longitudinal groove is formed between the courses.

In order that the columns may be built

economically, the blocks are constructed as thin plates, and after the plates of the courses have been anchored or secured to each other by means of tie plates 5, the filler 6 is employed and is placed in the hollow space between said plates. This filling material is of cement or similar, adhesive, plastic substance, and of a consistency so that any intervening spaces between the courses will be filled, and in the construction of porch columns when the herein described ties are used, no bedding is employed between the edges of the blocks, when laying the courses.

In order that the courses may be secured together and to the end that the several blocks of each course may likewise be reliably held to each other, the tie strips 5 are employed. These strips each consist of a thin, metallic plate or sheet, incised to provide a stem or longitudinal connecting portion 7, having terminal head-portions 8, each head-portion being formed with wings 9, and having a pair of adjacent, downwardly-projecting, terminal flanges 10, said flanges being disposed at right angles with reference to each other. Wings 9 of each head portion are disposed, relatively, at right angles and at an angle of 45 degrees with reference to stem 7, and each wing is provided with parallel, upwardly-projecting flanges 11 and 12 upon its respective outer and inner edges, and with a downwardly-projecting flange 13 formed upon its inner edge, adjacent to flange 12.

The wings may have any suitable length, and are formed of a width substantially equal to the thickness of the blocks outwardly of groove 2. In practice, the tie plates are disposed diagonally to connect the two opposite corners of each course, and where the column is square in plan, as illustrated, the flanges at the outer parts of the head portion and wings engage within grooves 2 and 3, and stems 7 are used in pairs, and disposed crosswise as shown.

It will be noted that flanges 10 and 11 have a length somewhat less than the depth of the grooves so that they may have a reliable bearing while seated in the grooves, to hold the blocks. Flanges 12 and 13 may have any suitable length, and they are adapted to bear upon the inner flat surface of the blocks. Flanges 10 have a width greater than the thickness of the blocks,

and this is a desirable feature; when the ties are mounted upon the blocks of a course, the downwardly-projecting flanges 10 will engage within the grooves, and at this time one of said flanges 10 embraces the end of a block and a part of the side of an adjacent block, thereby, in connection with flange 13, tending to maintain these parts of the blocks in alinement, the upwardly projecting flanges 11 and 12 sustaining the blocks of the next or upper course when laid.

While the tie strip as described is reliable for the purposes mentioned, it also operates as a gage or guide when laying the blocks, and a person of ordinary skill may readily construct porch columns, since the flanges indicate the position for the blocks of the courses, the upwardly-projecting flanges providing bearings for the blocks of the next or upper course.

Filling material, as indicated at 6 is always used to fill the well hole or space between the blocks, and said blocks are thereby prevented from being displaced or moved in directions inwardly of the columns; and after the courses have been laid a filling substance of adhesive material, indicated at 14, may be laid between the courses, to fill grooves 2 and 3, thereby covering or embedding the exterior flanges.

Having fully described my invention

what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. A tie plate comprising flat parallel head portions having transverse terminal flanges and connected integrally by an intermediate stem, said head portions being provided with oppositely disposed integral wings, each of said wings projecting inwardly from its head portion and disposed substantially at an angle of 45-degrees to the stem and provided with transverse flanges.

2. A tie plate for the courses of porch columns, comprising flat, parallel head portions adapted to have seatings horizontally upon the courses and provided with downwardly projecting flanges adapted to bear upon the outer sides of the blocks of said courses, and connected integrally by an intermediate stem; each head portion being formed with horizontally disposed wings projecting inwardly from its terminal, said wings being provided with transverse flanges for seatings upon the outer and inner sides of said courses.

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

PAUL KOSACK.

Witnesses:

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