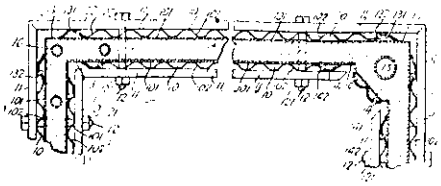
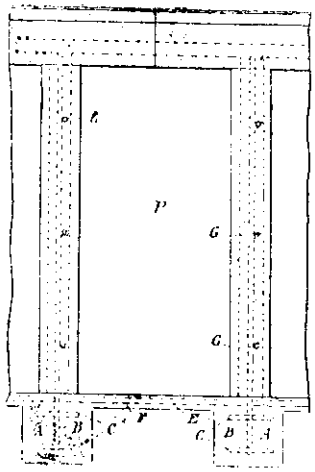
Patents of Interest to Builders.

Concrete Structures, Building.—A patent, No. 43415, has been taken out by G. H. Forester, of "Richmore," Iver, Buckingham, Eng., Inventor; Gilbert Marsh, of 33a Savile Row, London, Eng., Inventor; and the said Gilbert Marsh, administrator of the estate of John Darlington Marsh, formerly of 33a Savile Row, London, March 31st, 1920. Each section consists of a plate of corrugated iron faced with a steel plate, the two plates are riveted or welded together, the corrugated iron plates of adjacent sections overlapping one another. The sections are held together by longitudinal bars and secured at the desired distance apart by bolts. To form the angles of the structure, angle-pieces are provided, which are secured to the end sections of the frames. To pro-



vide openings for fireplaces and doors, frames of the required shape are inserted between the inner and outer frames, and openings for windows are similarly made, except that the window frames are not inserted until the concrete between the inner and outer frames has reached the required height. When the inner and outer frames have been erected concrete is run in between them, but before it is thoroughly set the bolts joining together the frames are turned in order that they may be easily withdrawn afterwards. To facilitate the drying of the walls, pipes leading from the top to the bottom of the walls are inserted between the inner and outer frames before the concrete is filled in. When the concrete is set the frames can be dismantled by withdrawing the bolts and removing the longitudinal bars.

Concrete Buildings.—A patent, No. 42,872, has been taken out by John Slater Baines, of "Glenart," Coronation Road, Great Crosby, Lancaster, Eng., Engineer; December 16th, 1919. The patent consists in forming foundation of concrete, iron or steel rods embedded in this concrete and standing upright the height of the



wall, posts (usually formed of two halves) held up by the rods, slabs grouted into grooves in the posts, and the whole well bound together by iron plates at intervals made to templet so as to fit the rods. In very thin walls the invention consists in forming the slabs in one with the post, the latter cut away on one side, and the rein-