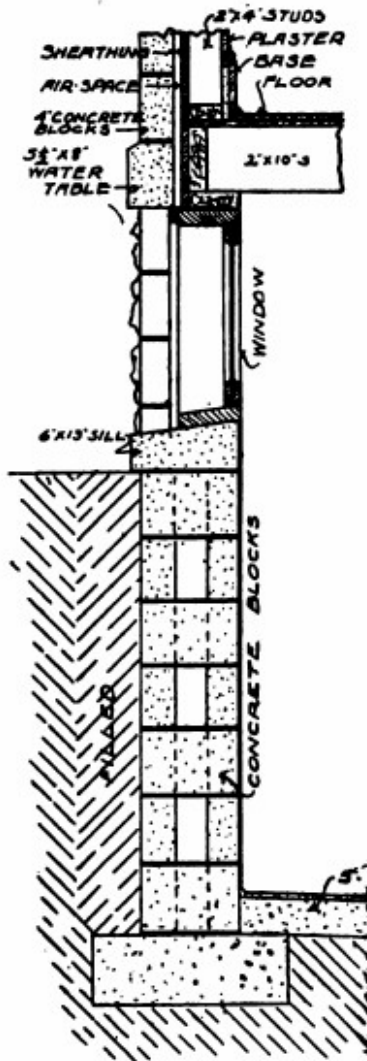


CEMENT BLOCK VENEER ON BLOCK FOUNDATION.



FRAME CONSTRUCTION ON COMBINED BLOCK & POURED CONCRETE FOUNDN.

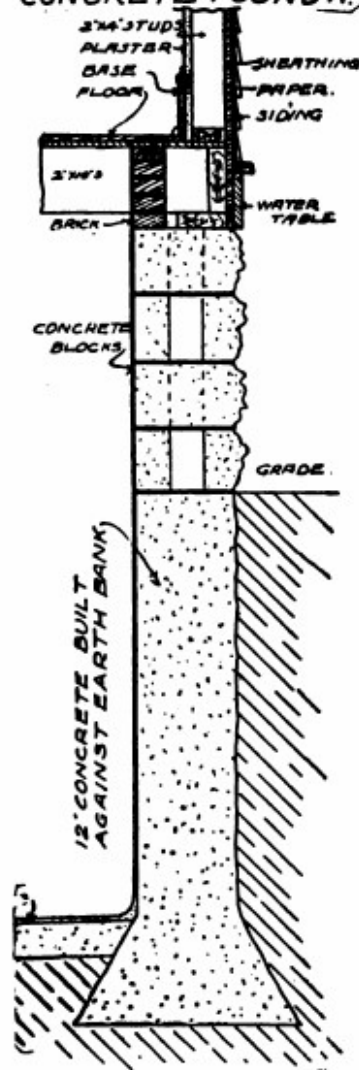


Fig. 3. Two Standard Types of Concrete Foundations for Houses.

second, the combination wall (poured concrete to grade, and blocks or dressed stone above).

A wall of the first kind is shown to the left. Excavation for foundation of this kind is made in the usual way, deep enough to provide a footing below frost (3 to 5 feet down). It is well to make the footing twice the width of the wall, and 10 inches thick. If the soil is firm, as it should be, no forms will be needed for this, the concrete being poured into the trench to harden.

A special large-size block is good for the wall, 8 by 12 by 24 inches. These are laid up in the regular way with cement mortar. When finished, the wall may be thoroughly waterproofed by painting the exterior face with a paint made of Portland cement and water. The inside of the wall should also be finished with a quarter-inch coat of neat cement.

The second type or combination wall is shown to the right in Fig. 3. This is very good, especially where the soil is firm; for, in that case, only the inside forms need be used. Excavation is carefully made, stopping just at the outside foundation line; the bank is hollowed back in under, for a sloping footing below frost; and the inside forms are set up. Concrete, composed of 1 part cement, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts sand, and 5 parts crushed stone or gravel, is then carefully shoveled in and tamped solid. This wall will be waterproof, dense, impervious to water, if, before the Portland cement was used, hydrated lime in the proportion of 1 to