(No Model.)

J. J. SCHILLINGER.

BUILDING BLOCK.

No. 427,914. Patented May 13, 1890.

Fig 1.

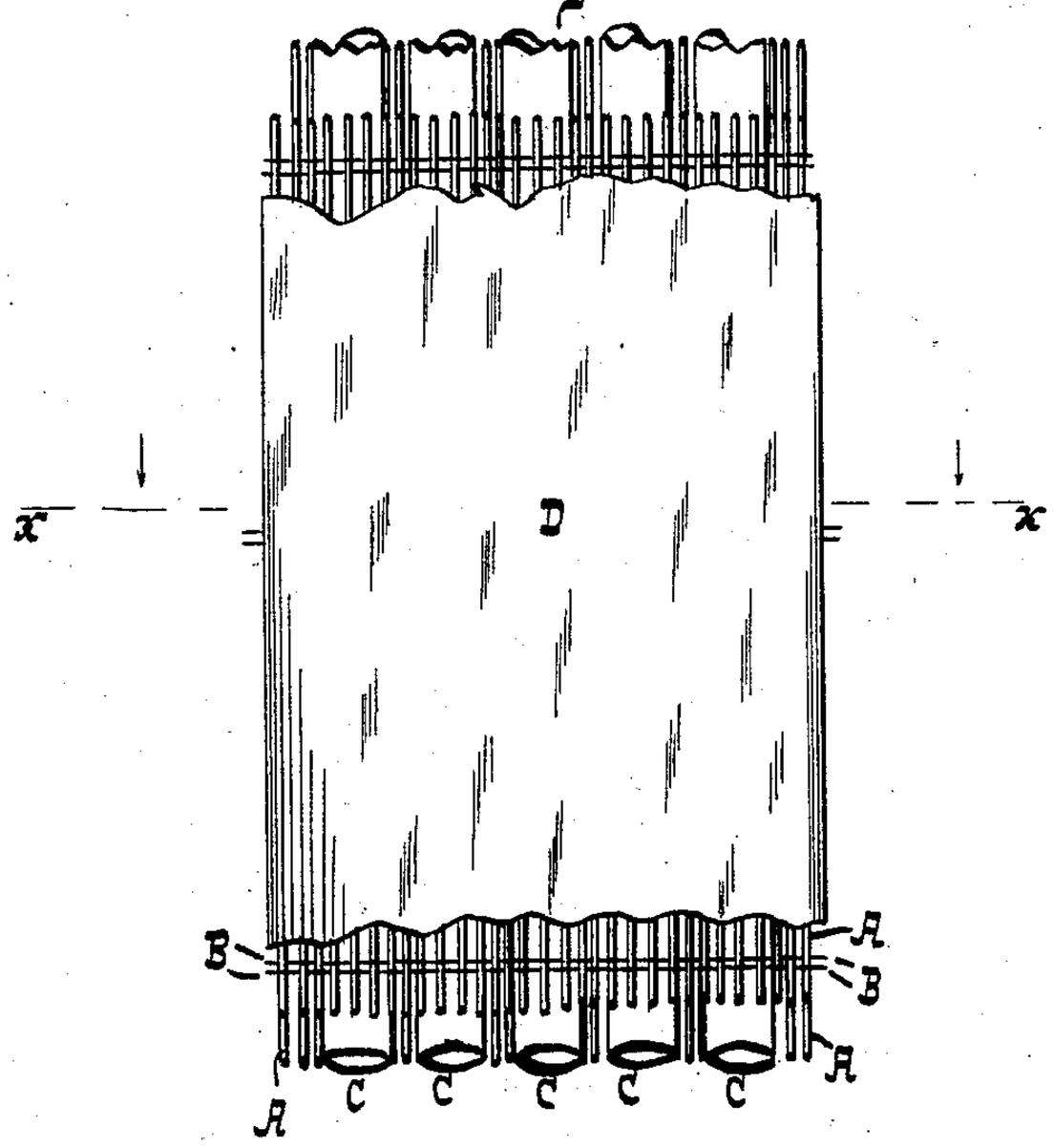


Fig. 2.

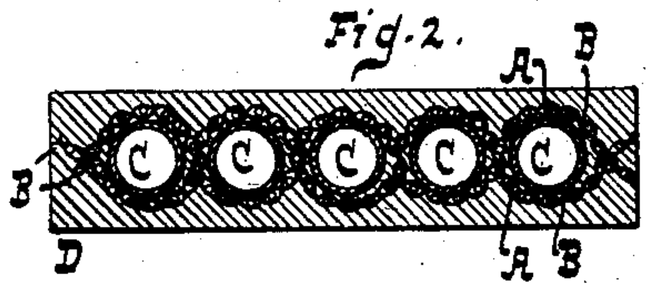
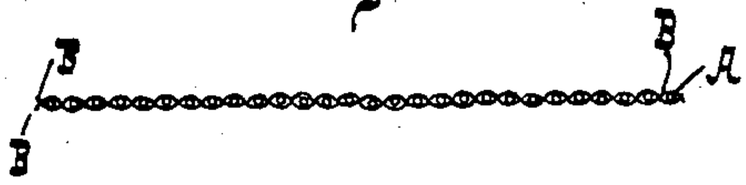


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 427,914, dated May 13, 1890.

Application filed January 2, 1890. Serial No. 335,683. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Slabs for Building Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to slabs suitable for building purposes—such, for example, as making partitions, ceilings, or walls—and by means of this invention the slab can be made both light and strong, so that slabs of considerable size can be produced without danger of breaking.

This invention is set forth in the following specification and claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a slab. Fig. 2 is a section along *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of strands or stalks woven together.

In carrying out my invention I take stalks or strands A of suitable material—such as fiber, reed, or sedge—and using these strands for the woof I form a texture by weaving said strands together by means of the warp or threads B B, Fig. 3. I then take suitable cores C and weave said cores together by means of the textures A B. The cores C now serve as the woof and the textures A B as the warp. After having thus woven the cores C together the plastering material D is cast or poured about the compound texture A B C. This casting operation can be performed in a suitable mold. The cores C, in connection with the textures A B, form a suitable base to which the plastering material can cling and by which the plastering material will be kept in shape and prevented from breaking. The woof A may be composed of such suitable material as salt sedge, fresh-water sedge, or any other fiber or strand which is sufficiently strong, cheap, and light. The warp B may be formed of such substances as thread, cord, or wire.

To secure lightness and cheapness, the cores C should be made tubular or hollow. Said cores C may be made of paper tubes, pasteboard tubes, or tubes of metal. In case great lightness of the slab is desired, the cores C may be withdrawn from the slab after the material D has become hard or set, or partially hard or set. When the cores C are withdrawn, the textures A B remaining in the material D will form a base or support, giving considerable strength to the slab. I have also found that by mixing the plastering material with cork—as, for example, with cork-chips or cork-dust—the slab is still further lightened without practical decrease in strength.

My construction I have found gives slabs of such strength that the slabs can be nailed or secured directly to beams without a foundation of laths or other supporting material being required.

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

A slab consisting of plastering material and cores or tubes C, extending through the same, said cores being woven together by a texture the woof of which consists of strands of suitable material, such as fiber or sedge, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN J. SCHILLINGER.

Witnesses:
W. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.