

No. 774,835.

PATENTED NOV. 15, 1904.

P. DIERLAMM.
BUILDING BLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 4, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

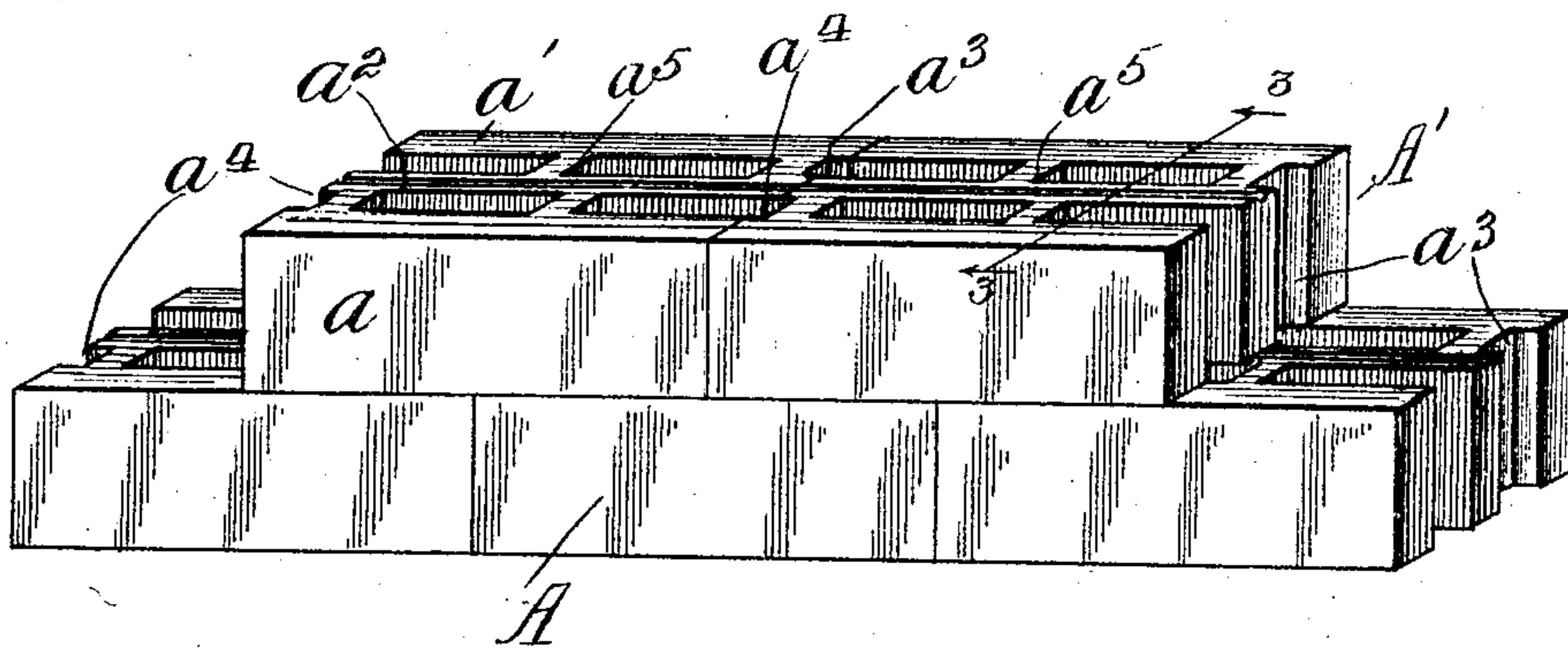


Fig. 2

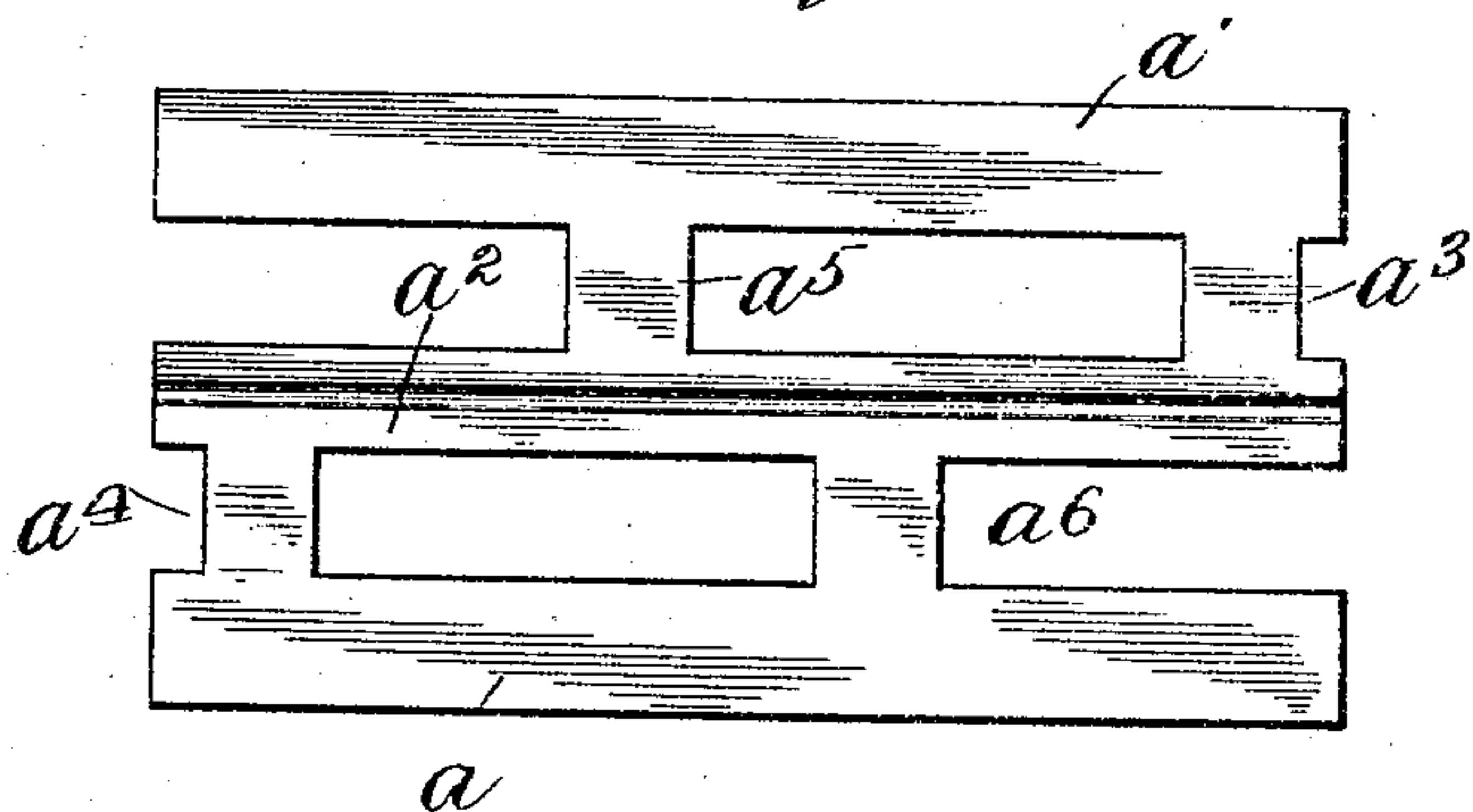
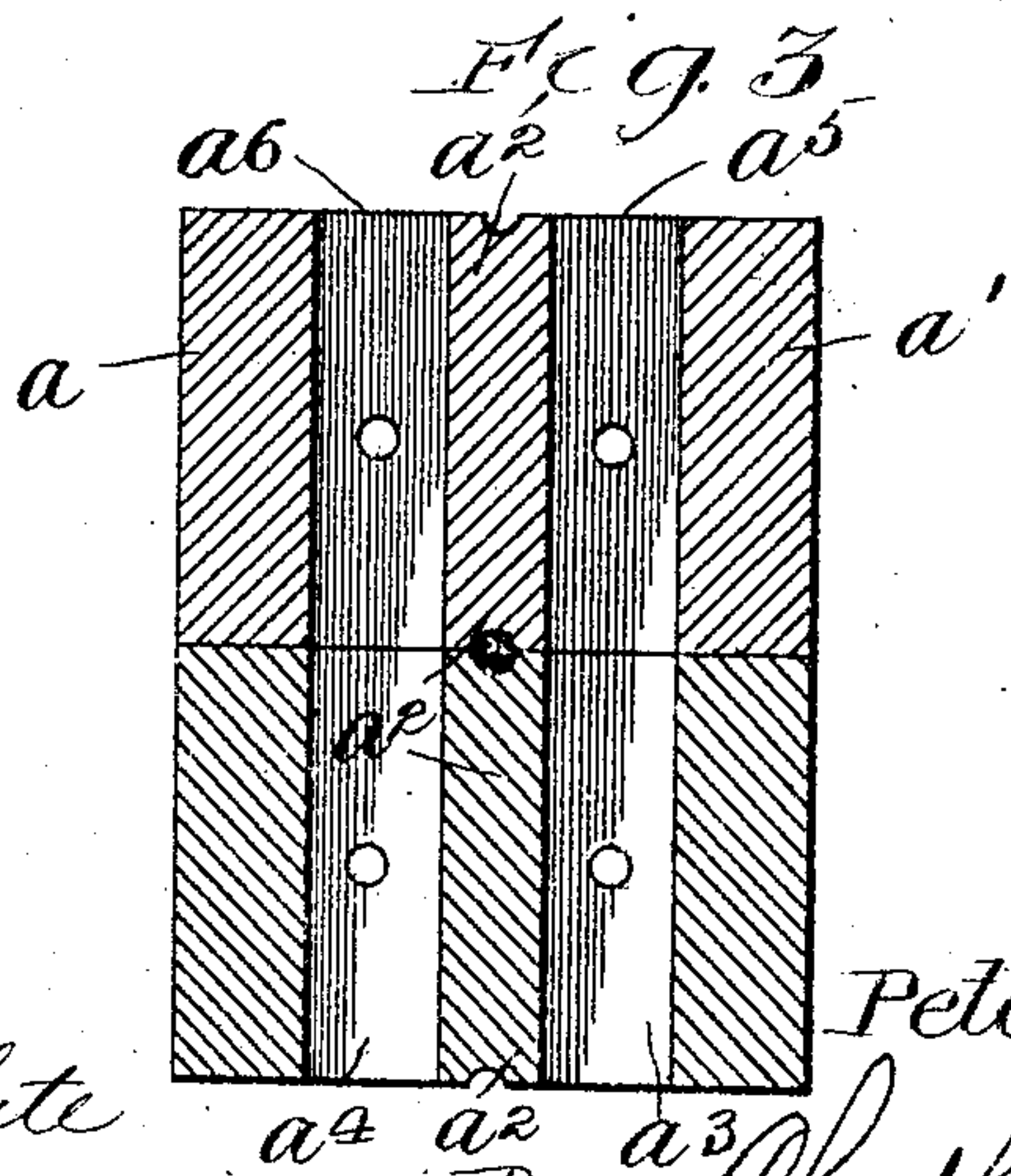


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
Ray White.
Harry D. White

Inventor:
Peter Dierlamm,

By Charles W. Hill Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER DIERLAMM, OF STRATFORD, CANADA.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,835, dated November 15, 1904.

Application filed December 4, 1903. Serial No. 183,791. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER DIERLAMM, a subject of the King of England, and a resident of Stratford, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to building-blocks adapted to be used in the construction of walls, and more particularly to that class of block adapted for use in the construction of the exterior walls of buildings, though obviously they may be used for many other purposes. Heretofore in building-blocks of this class it has usually been customary to construct them with a single inner and outer wall or facing integrally connected by means of partitions extending between the same or by an upper and lower wall or facing joining the two lateral walls of the block. When thus constructed, it has not been desirable to place the finishing-coat of plaster, calcimine, paper, or other material directly upon the inner wall of the block, owing to the fact that wherever said inner wall is joined by a transverse partition in the block or by the upper and lower walls thereof a discoloration of said finishing material takes place, caused in whole or in part by the difference in temperature between and the difference in the amount of moisture contained in that portion of said inner wall thus directly connected with the outer wall and the portion separated therefrom by the dead-air space. To avoid this difficulty, it has usually been customary to secure furring strips upon the inner wall, on which lathing may be attached to receive the plaster, thereby providing a dead-air space between the plaster and the block, which will absorb the difference in temperature and moisture and prevent discoloration of the interior finish.

The object of this invention is to provide a building-block so constructed as to obviate the necessity of using furring or leaving a dead-air space between the plaster and block and on the inner face of which the plaster may be di-

rectly applied without danger of discoloration thereof by the aforesaid causes, thereby doing away with the use of the furring-strips and lath, and thus greatly cheapening the cost of construction by the saving of labor and material.

A further object of my invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and durable building-block which may be quickly laid in the wall and which will require only a minimum amount of mortar or other adhesive material to secure them together.

My invention consists in the matters hereinafter described, and more fully pointed out and defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a wall comprising building-blocks embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the blocks. Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

As shown in said drawings, A represents a wall comprising building-blocks A', of any desired material—such as concrete, sand and cement, fire-clay, or the like—which is molded or otherwise formed to provide an outer wall or face *a*, extending longitudinally of the block, and an inner wall or face *a'*, extending approximately parallel therewith. Extending longitudinally between said inner and outer walls *a a'* is the central wall *a²*, which may or may not be of the same thickness as the side walls and conveniently may be provided on its top and bottom surfaces with a longitudinal groove to afford a bonding-surface for the mortar. As shown, the inner wall *a'* and the central wall *a²* are integrally connected near one end by means of a transverse end wall *a³*, and said central wall and the outer wall *a* are connected near the opposite ends by the transverse wall *a⁴*, thereby closing one-half of each end of the block, and leaving the other half open to be closed by the adjacent end wall of the abutting block. Said end walls *a³* and *a⁴* may, if preferred, be formed flush with the ends of the longitudinal walls, as shown. However, said longitudinal walls project beyond the end walls a short distance, thereby avoiding direct contact of the end walls of adjacent blocks, as shown more clearly in Fig. 1.

Integrally connecting the walls a' a^2 and the walls a^3 a intermediate their ends are the transverse partitions a^5 and a^6 , respectively, which, as shown, are on opposite sides of the central line between the ends of the block, so that the adjacent ends thereof abut on the center wall opposite one of the dead-air spaces. Said end walls and partitions may, if preferred, be provided with apertures to afford communication between the dead-air spaces, as shown in Fig. 3.

The operation is as follows: When the blocks are laid in a wall as shown in Fig. 1, two series of dead-air spaces are provided therein, one adjacent the outer and one adjacent the inner face of the wall and separated by the central wall a^2 . Said dead-air spaces are divided transversely by the end walls and the partitions a^5 and a^6 , of which those in one of the dead-air spaces are arranged staggering with those in the other, so that the adjacent ends thereof abut against the wall opposite the dead-air space on the opposite side of the wall a^2 , thereby preventing a direct line of conduction for changes in temperature or for moisture through the block. By this arrangement the inner wall a' is protected from changes in temperature and from moisture by the inner dead-air spaces.

While I have shown a block constructed with a single partition between the ends, on each side thereof, it is obvious that such block may be constructed of sufficient length to permit of any desired number of partitions and, if desired, may be constructed of a greater number of longitudinal walls. Obviously, also, the walls and partitions of said block may be of any desired thickness and height, and many details of construction may be varied without

departing from the principles of this invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a block of building material of the class described the combination with the outer and inner face walls, of means closing approximately half of one end of each block at opposite sides of said block.

2. In a building-block containing a plurality of dead-air spaces, the combination with the outer and inner face walls, of means closing approximately half of each end of said block at opposite sides thereof and a plurality of central partitions arranged staggering with each other.

3. An article of manufacture, a building-block comprising a plurality of longitudinal walls, end walls adapted to close half of each end at opposite sides of the block and inwardly of the end of said longitudinal walls and partitions arranged staggering with each other connecting said walls.

4. As an article of manufacture, a building-block comprising end walls, each closing approximately half of said block at opposite sides thereof, outer and central longitudinal walls projecting beyond said end walls and central partitions connecting each outer wall with the central wall and arranged staggering with each other.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER DIERLAMM.

Witnesses:

BERTHA HAMILTON,
R. F. HARDING.