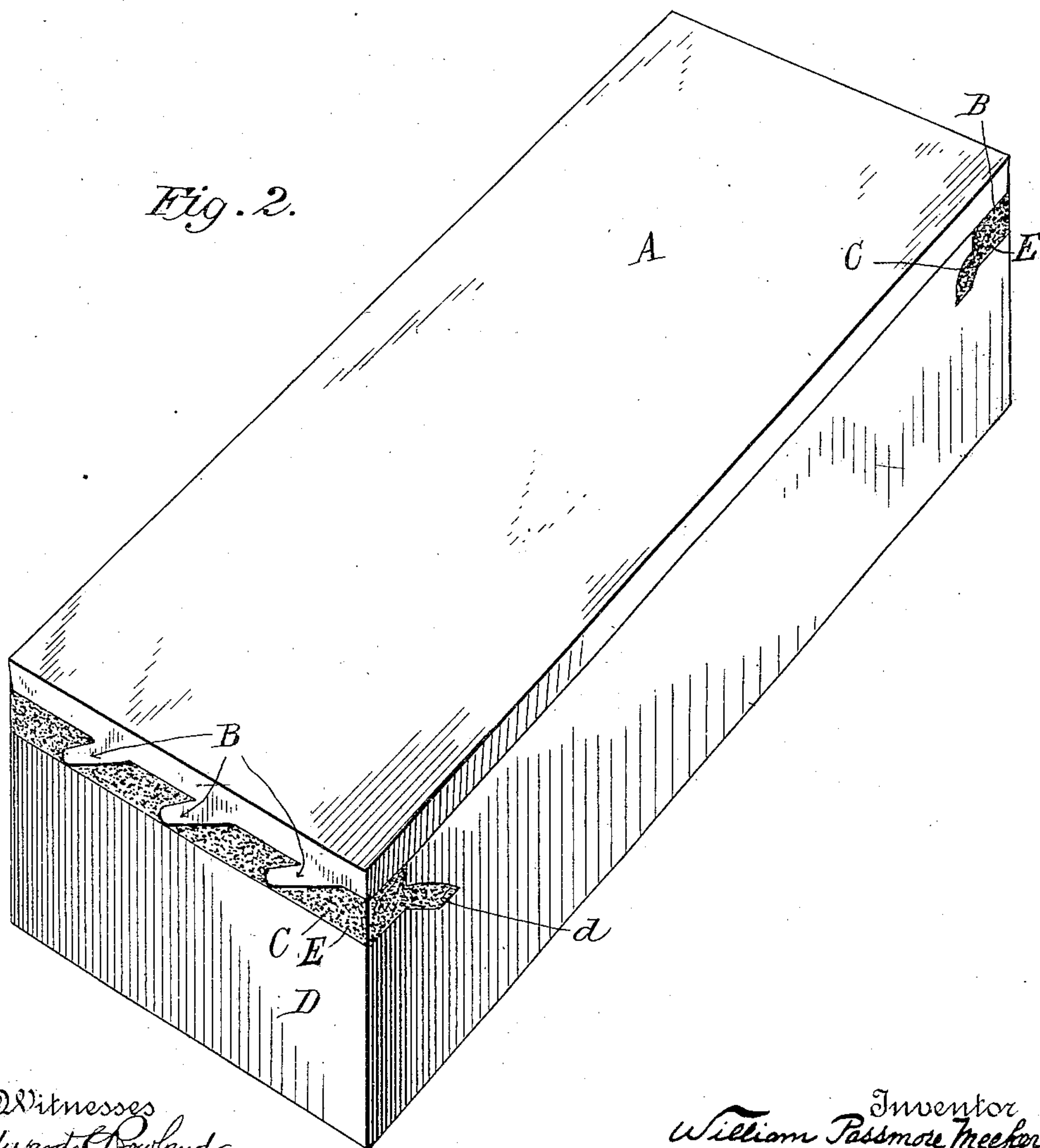
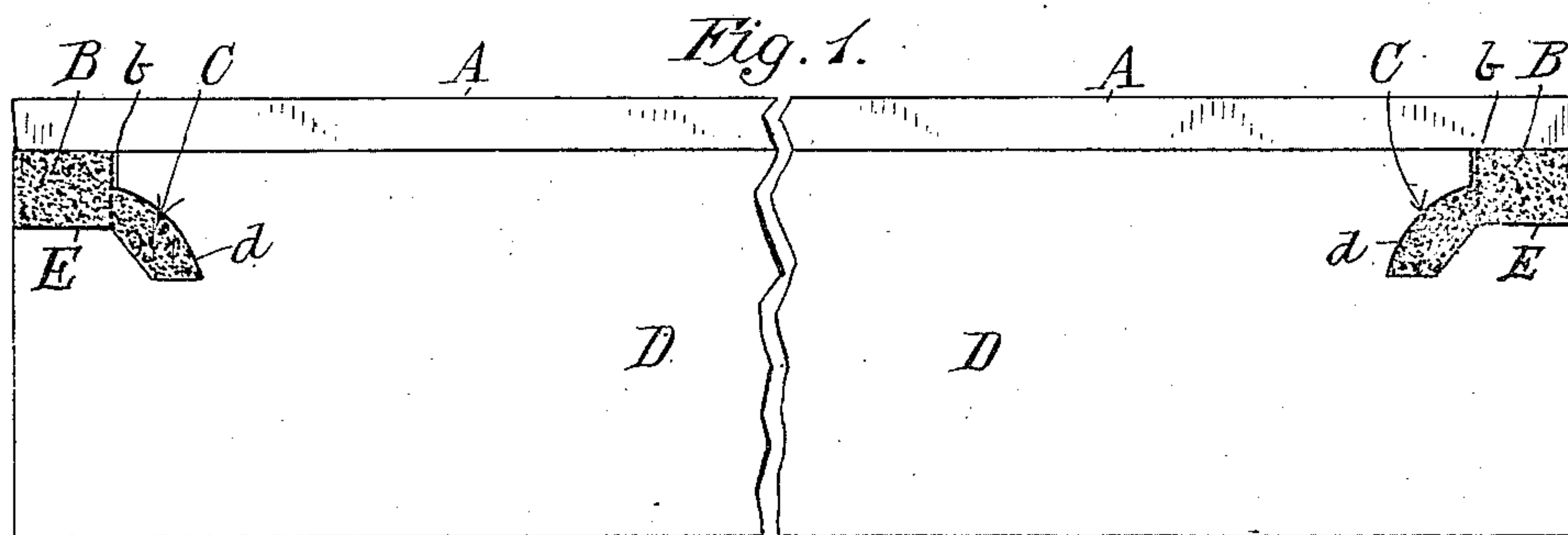


No. 862,925.

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1907.

W. P. MEEKER.
TILE FACED BUILDING BLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 18, 1906.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PASSMORE MEEKER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

TILE-FACED BUILDING-BLOCK.

No. 862,925.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 13, 1907.

Application filed October 18, 1906. Serial No. 339,456.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PASSMORE MEEKER, of Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tile-Faced Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of building blocks which consist essentially of a previously-prepared, glass, facing-slab united with cement to a separately-prepared building-block; and my invention consists in the particulars hereinafter pointed out.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a side view, partially shortened, centrally; and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of my improved building-blocks.

The facing portion of the block consists of a glass slab A, provided at either end with a plurality of short, tapered, and laterally inclined holding-flanges B B, all of such holding flanges being inclined in the same direction. The back of the slab A, between the holding-flanges B B, is plain.

The body-block D, is prepared separately from the face-slab A, and is preferably formed of burnt clay. It is provided at each end with a rabbet E, which is extended into an inwardly and downwardly inclined pocket *d*. This rabbet E, is of such a depth that when the slab A has been placed in proper position upon the body-block D, the lower edges of the flanges B B shall rest upon the bottom of the rabbet E. The rabbet E and its pocket *d* are filled with a suitable cement C, and cement may also be spread over the top of the body-block D if desired. The glass slab A is then brought down into position upon the top of the body-block, the lateral movement serving to effectually embed the flanges B B in the cement C; and the contact of the flanges with the bottom of the rabbet D serves to true the facing slab in proper position. Any excess of cement will be pushed outside of the lines of the block, and can be readily removed. I prefer to leave a small space between the inner end of the flanges B B, indicated by the broken lines *b b* in Fig. 1, and the inner side of the rabbet E in joining the slab and body-block.

It will be seen that in this construction the outer ends of the flanges B B are not covered by the cement C; and in its setting the cement can move longitudinally along the flanges until it attains its ultimate status. The flanges, moreover, being all inclined in the same direction and being tapered from base to extremity, will permit of a lateral movement of the entire face-slab so as to accommodate itself to the setting

of the connecting cement; and consequently, when the cement has set, the face-slab and body-block will be effectually joined together without the face of the slab being subjected to any continuing, abnormal strain. It is obvious that that portion of the cement which fills the pocket *d* serves to securely lock the cement filling to the body-block D.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. The combination, in a building-block, of a previously-prepared body-block provided with a rabbet extending entirely across each end and having cement sockets extended therefrom, a previously-prepared, glass facing-slab embodying a plain-surfaced back provided at and contiguous to each end with a short, laterally-inclined holding-flange adapted to rest in the end rabbets of said body-block, and a suitable cement filling in said end rabbets.

2. The combination, in a building-block, of a previously-prepared body-block provided with end rabbets with cement sockets extended therefrom, a previously-prepared, glass facing-slab embodying a plain-surfaced back provided at each end with a plurality of short, laterally-tapered holding-flanges all inclined in the same direction, and a suitable cement filling in said end rabbets.

3. The combination, in a building-block, of a previously-prepared body-block provided with end rabbets with cement sockets extended therefrom, a previously-prepared, glass facing-slab embodying a plain-surfaced back provided at each end with a plurality of short, laterally-tapered holding-flanges all inclined in the same direction and adapted to rest in the said end rabbets with the ends of the flanges extending out to the ends of the block, and a suitable cement filling in said end rabbets.

4. The combination, in a building-block, of a previously-prepared body-block provided with end rabbets with cement sockets extended therefrom, a previously-prepared, glass facing-slab embodying a plain-surfaced back provided at each end with a plurality of short, laterally-tapered holding-flanges all inclined in the same direction and adapted to rest in the said end rabbets with the lower edge of the flanges upon the bottom of said rabbets, and a suitable cement filling in said end rabbets.

5. The combination, in a building-block, of a previously-prepared body-block provided with end rabbets with cement sockets, consisting of inwardly and downwardly inclined openings, connected therewith, a previously-prepared, glass facing-slab embodying a plain-surfaced back provided at each end with a plurality of short, laterally-tapered holding-flanges, all inclined in the same direction and adapted to rest in the said end rabbets with the ends of the flanges extending out to the ends of the block, and a suitable cement filling in said end rabbets.

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Witnesses:

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