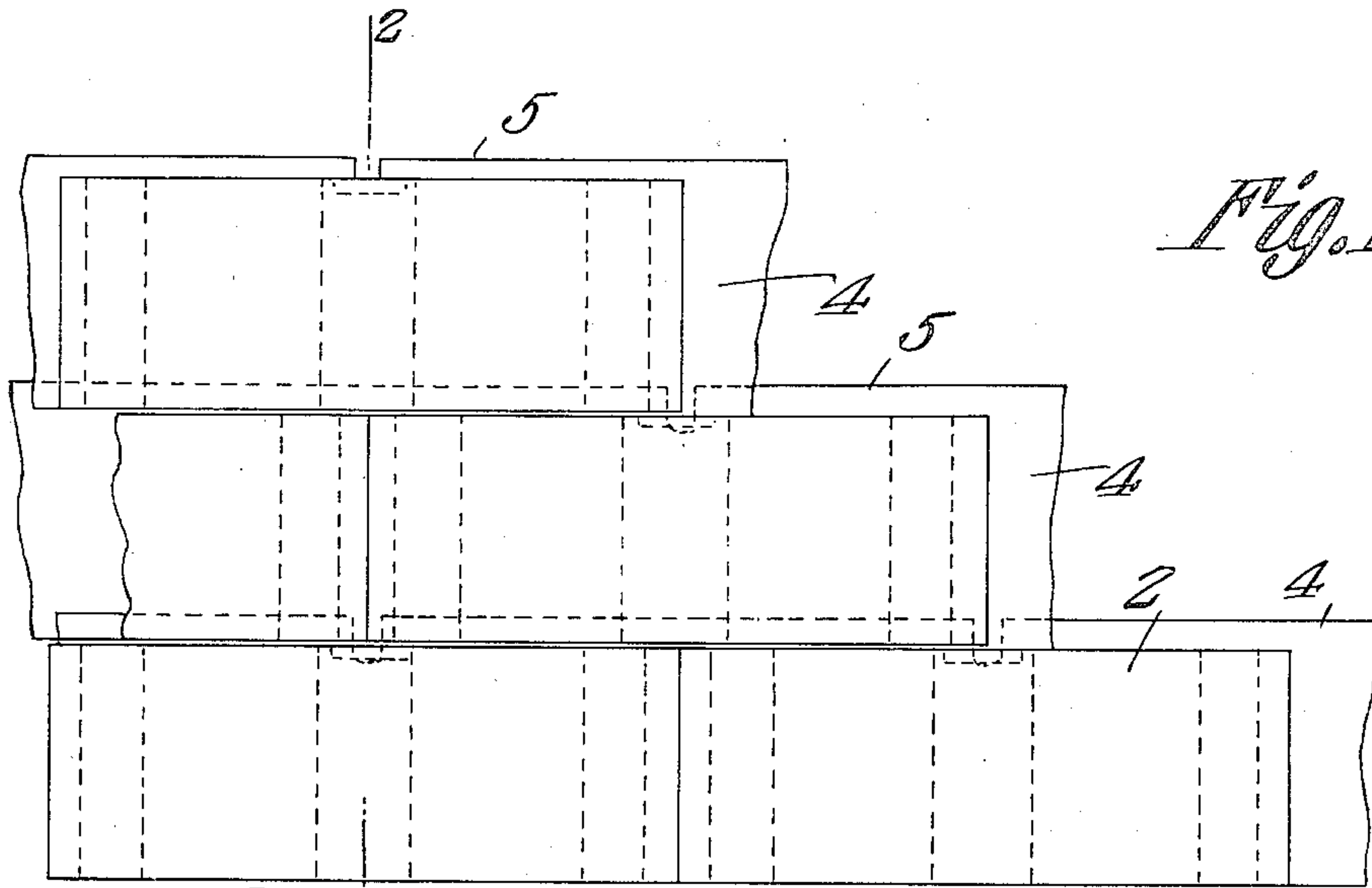


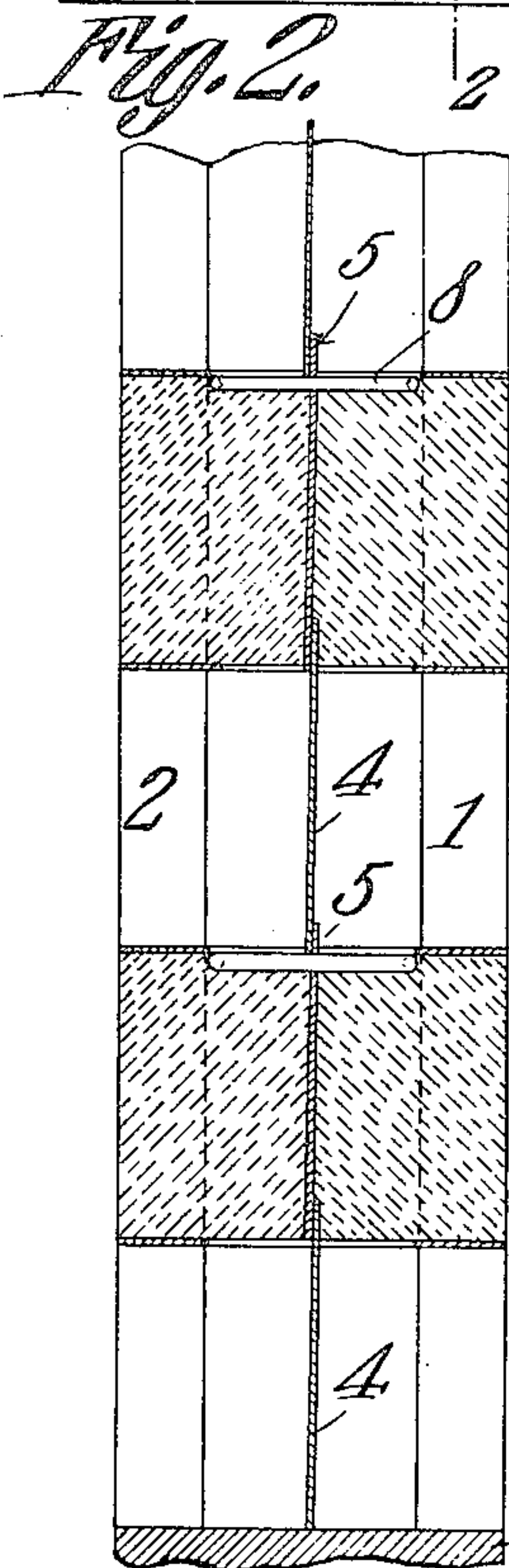
L. PHILLIPS.  
BUILDING BLOCK.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 10, 1909.

962,463.

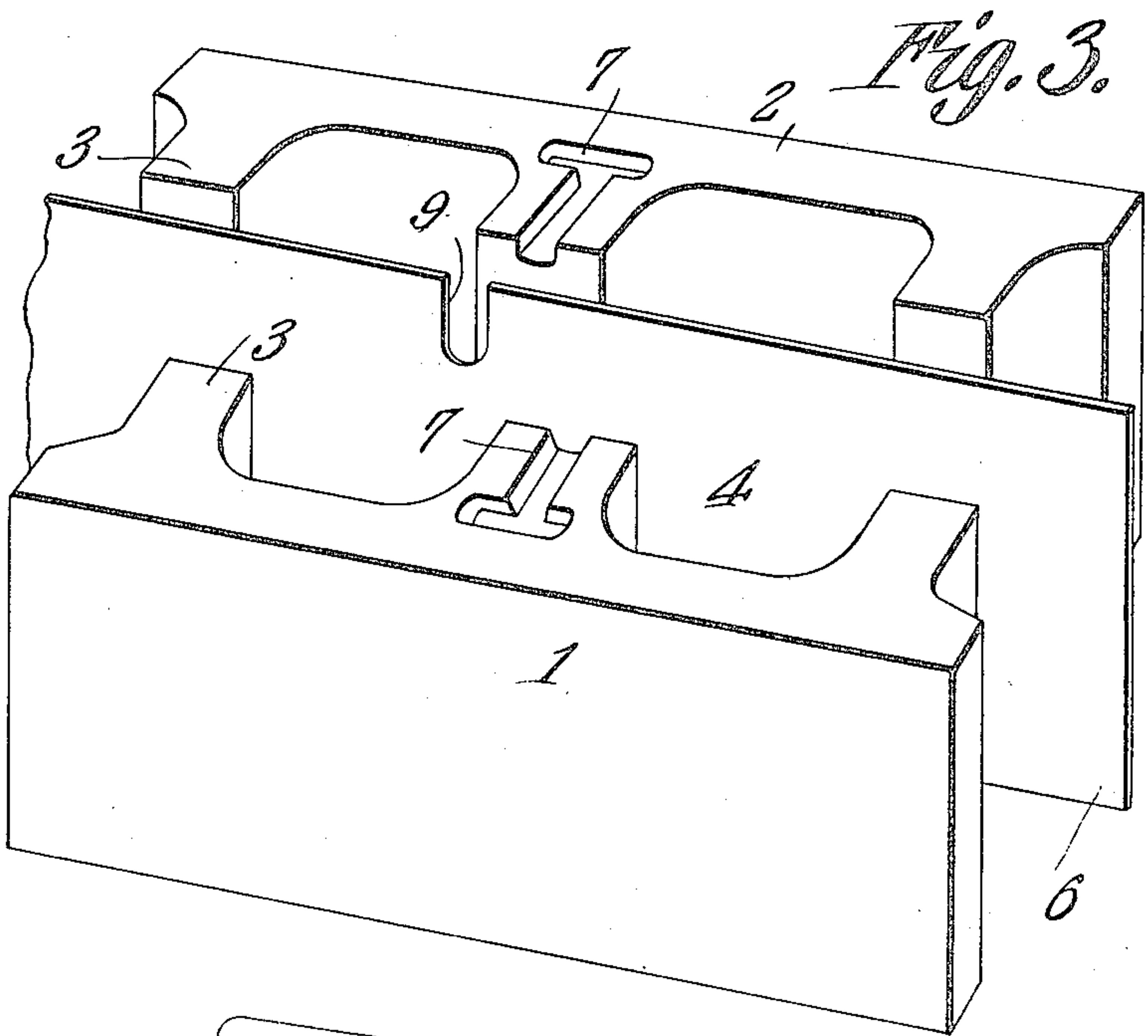
Patented June 28, 1910.



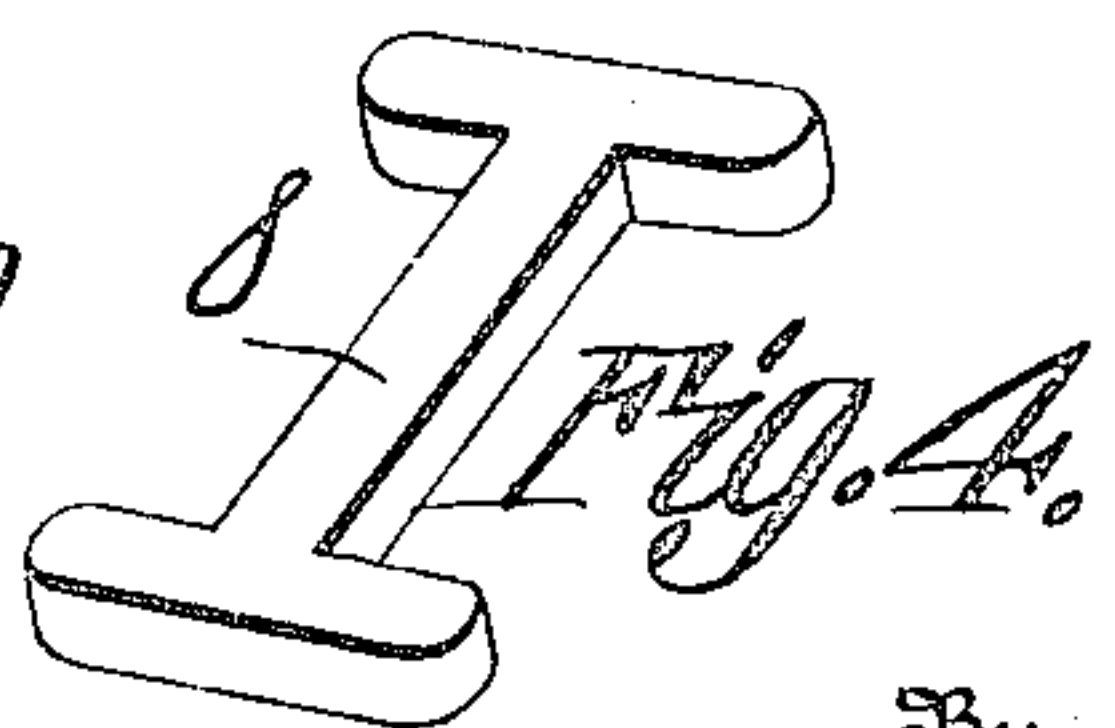
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*

Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEE PHILLIPS, OF CELORON, NEW YORK.

## BUILDING-BLOCK.

962,463.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 28, 1910.

Application filed March 10, 1909. Serial No. 482,438.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEE PHILLIPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Celoron, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Building-Block, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to building blocks, and particularly to that class which are hollow or are divided and formed with channels to provide air spaces.

An objection inherent to ordinary building blocks constructed from concrete, cement or shale is their tendency to absorb moisture as the result of heavy frosts or driving rains, and transmit it to the inside walls of a building which, unless protected by a facing of laths and plaster spaced from the walls, will become damp and thus dangerous to health.

The object of the present invention is in an economical, practical, positive and ready manner, to prevent transmission of moisture to the inner walls of a building, thus rendering unnecessary the employment of studing, lathing and plastering, and effecting thereby a large saving in the construction of buildings. Furthermore to secure this result without necessitating any change in the construction of an ordinary divided building block.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists, generally stated, in interposing between the opposed faces of the sections of the blocks a liner of waterproof material that completely covers the faces and is extended marginally beyond the block in order to permit the liners of the successive rows of blocks to be connected together, thus to present a continuous liner throughout the entire extent of the walls of a building. The liners of the successive rows of blocks may be of a length to necessitate a waterproof cemented lap at the alternate joints, or they may extend uncut the full length of the walls, and of the spaces between the doors and windows. The employment of the liners will provide with in the walls inside and outside air spaces separated by a waterproof partition, and this will not only prevent the passage of moisture but will also effectively lag the walls and render the building less sensitive to changes of temperature.

The invention consists further in the various novel details of construction of a building block, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a section of wall constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail view on an enlarged scale, of one of the blocks. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of a key or anchor that may be employed to tie the sections of the block together.

The block consists of two sections 1 and 2 provided with the usual wings 3, which when the sections are assembled define interior and end air spaces. The form of block illustrated is in common use, and blocks of this style may be employed, or any other form adaptable for the purpose, and may be constructed from cement, concrete, or shale, as preferred.

The invention consists in rendering the blocks absolutely incapable of transmitting moisture from their outer to their inner faces, whereby the objects stated are secured. This result is accomplished by the provision of a liner 4 which is constructed from any suitable fibrous material, say heavy paper, or light cardboard, treated with a waterproof substance, such as paraffin, tar, or the like. If preferred, a cheap grade of woven fabric may be substituted for either of the materials mentioned, and be treated in a manner to render it waterproof. This liner may be employed in lengths somewhat greater than one, two, or more of the blocks, or may be in a continuous sheet that will extend uncut the full extent of the walls, and of the spaces between the windows and doors. The width of the liners must be greater than that of the block, say, one inch or more. The object of having the liners longer and wider than the blocks is to provide sealing flaps 5 and 6 which are united by a waterproof cement, thus to present a continuous liner throughout the entire extent of the walls. Of course when the liner is continuous, there will be no end flaps 6, as will readily be understood.



In order to reinforce the blocks against any tendency to separate, each center wing is provided with a "T" shaped seat 7, and these two seats are engaged by an I-shaped  
5 key or anchor when the blocks are set up in structures. The liner is provided with a notch 9 to straddle the key as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

In building a wall with the blocks of this  
10 invention, a base wall 10 is preferably, though not necessarily provided. On this is laid an outer row of sections 1, and against the inner faces of these is placed a liner or liners which are cemented thereto,  
15 and the inner row of sections is now positioned and cemented to the liner. The keys are now positioned and embedded in cement to seal the spaces formed by the notches 9. This procedure is observed throughout the  
20 entire construction of the wall, so that when completed, it will be absolutely impervious to the passage of moisture.

When the walls are completed, their inner surfaces will be so smooth, as only to re-

quire a single coat of enamel to give them a 25 perfectly finished appearance.

What is claimed is:

A wall composed of superimposed cementitious blocks provided with lateral wings on their opposed faces at their cen- 30 ters and near their ends whereby air spaces will be formed between the blocks and having T-shaped recesses in the upper side of the central wings, a waterproof liner arranged between the blocks co-extensive with 35 the wall and provided with openings registering with the said T-shaped recesses, and I-shaped keys seated in said recesses and passing through the liner to hold the wings in contact with the opposite faces of the 40 liner.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEE PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:

ANNA L. EBLUM,

ARTHUR H. HITCHCOCK.