Nov. 26, 1935. B. DZIARSKI 2,022,590

BUILDING BLOCK

Filed April 9, 1935

Fig. 1

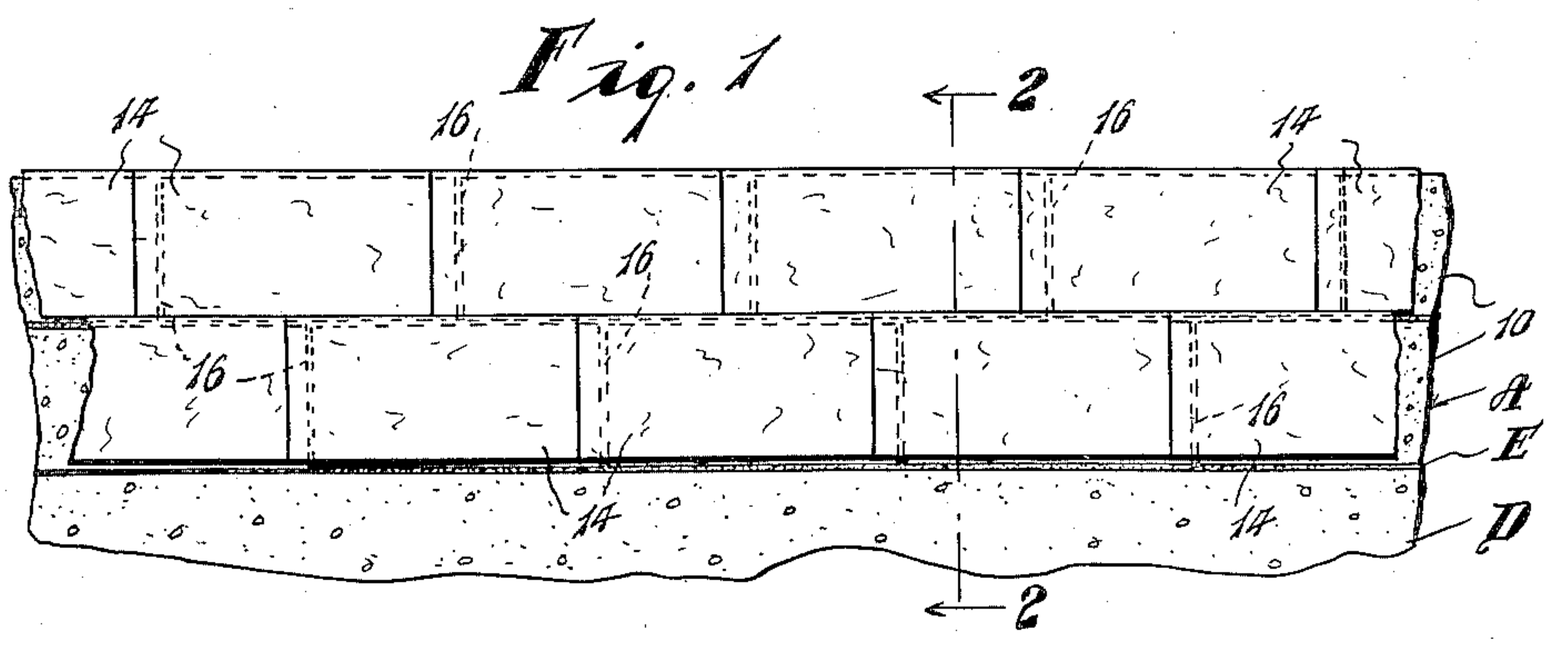


Fig. 2.

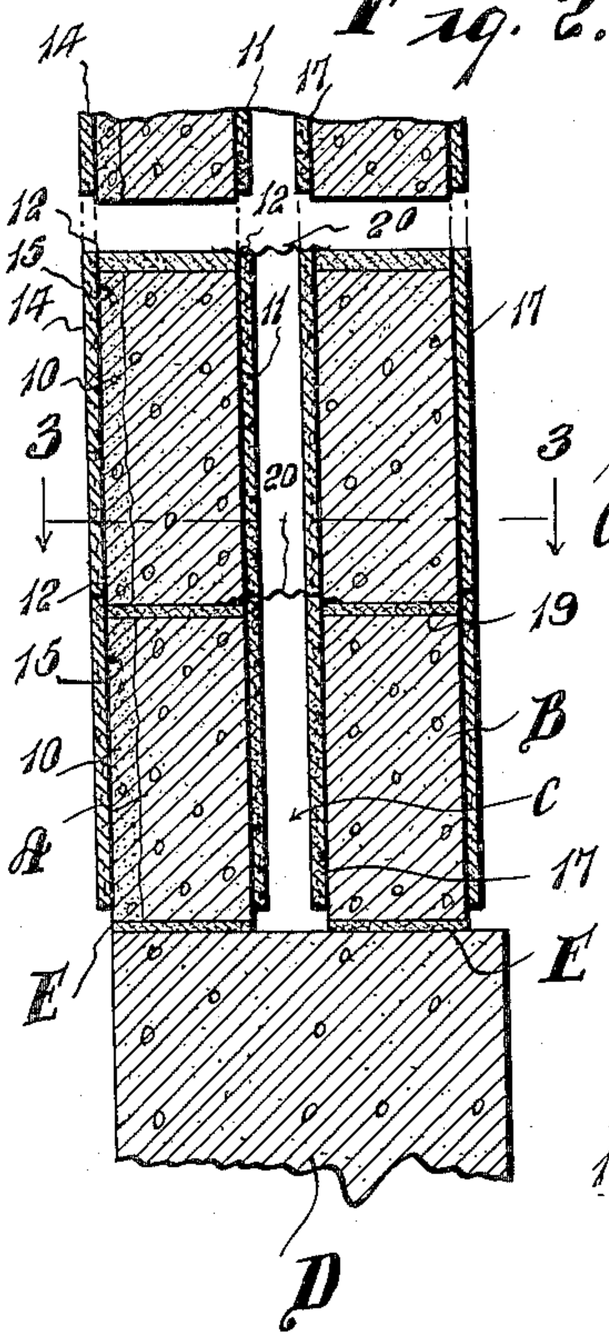
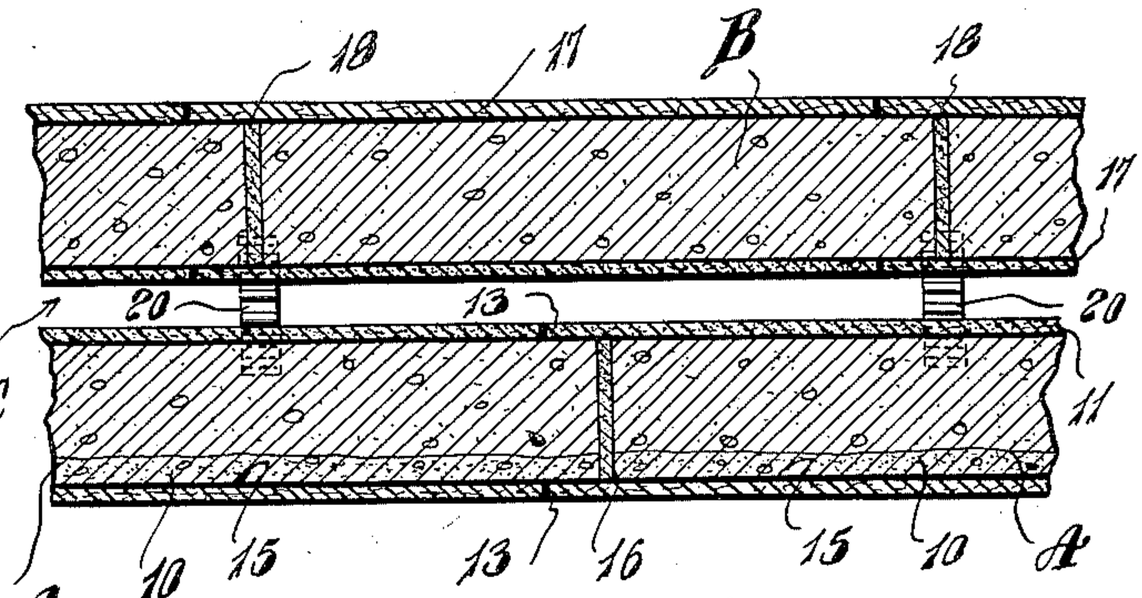


Fig. 3.



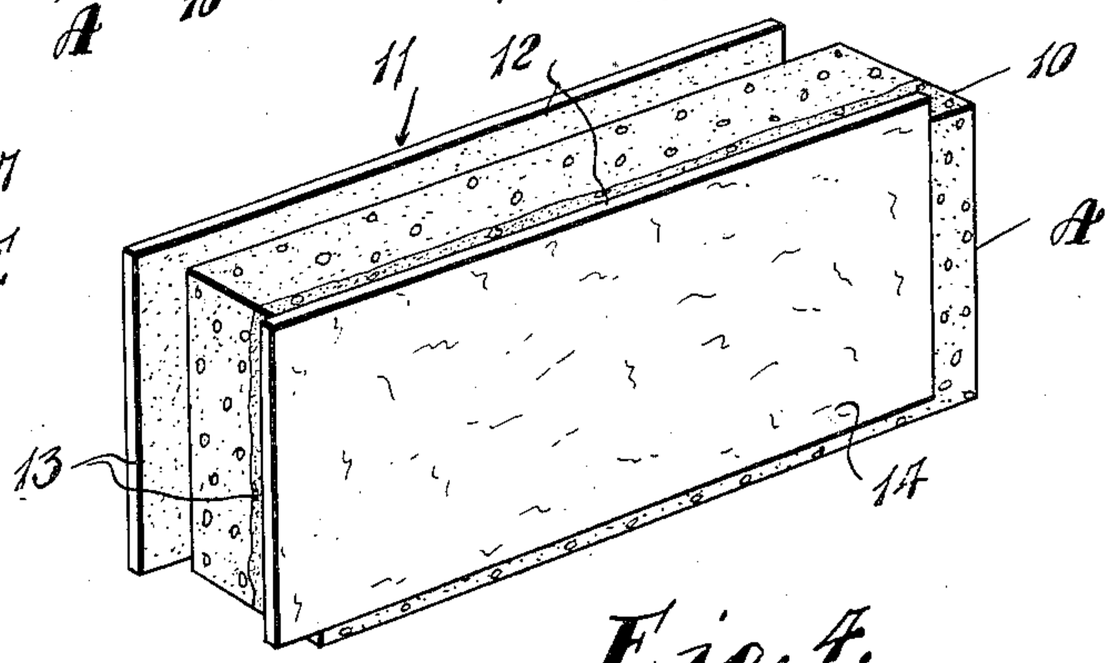


Fig. 4.

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BUILDING BLOCK

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3 Claims. (Cl. 72—44)

This invention relates to a building block and to the method of laying the same.

It is particularly aimed to provide a building block of moisture-proof construction, which is ornamental and of any desired color, capable of being expeditiously laid without the necessity of employing skilled mechanics, and to this end especially being adapted for use by a number of persons who live together, such as a family for instance, to erect their own home from building blocks.

A particular object is to provide such a block which may also be used as a veneer for wooden buildings, having its face finished harder and more ornamentally than the remainder thereof.

Still another object is to provide a construction wherein the blocks have asphalt boards or stiff sheets at the inner face thereof offset or projecting beyond one end and side, in combination with pasteboard or fibrous sheets or boards in parallelism therewith on the opposite side of the block adapted to become disengaged when moistened, the asphalt board and the pasteboard coacting to form grooves and guides for the disposition of the mortar or cementitious mattter which bonds the blocks together, and also guides for the accurate laying or assembly of the blocks in wall or other form.

The more specific objects and advantages will in part be pointed out hereinafter and otherwise become apparent from a consideration of the description following taken in connection with accompanying drawing illustrating an operative embodiment.

In said drawing:—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation, fragmentarily showing the use of the improved block in constructing a wall;

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the plane of line 3—3 of Figure 2; and

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the blocks.

Referring specifically to the drawing, a wall constructed in accordance with the invention preferably comprises inner and outer rows or courses of blocks A and B, preferably spaced apart as at C, to provide a dead air space in order to be cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

The blocks A are arranged outermost and when a wooden or other building is to be faced, said blocks A are preferably used. Such blocks A for the most part, are cast from a cementitious mixture of cinders, or crushed stone, or shale, or slag, Portland cement and sand, and simultaneously cast therewith is a facing 10 preferably composed of a composition of clay, sand, white cement and any suitable coloring matter. Said blocks B are preferably cast from a mixture of cinders, or crushed stone, or shale, or slag, and Portland cement or cinders, or crushed stone, or shale, or slag, Portland cement and sand. Obviously the blocks A and B may be of any desired size and shape.

In order to render the wall or section thereof consisting of the blocks A water or moisture-proof, the blocks preferably have asphalt boards or sheets 11 permanently bonded to the blocks at the rear or inner surfaces thereof. It will be particularly noted that such boards 11 are of substantially the same area as one side of the block and that they are offset with respect thereto so that one edge and one end as at 12 and 13, respectively, will project beyond the block while the remaining end and edge of the sheet 11 will be spaced from the adjacent longitudinal and end edges of the block. By asphalt boards is meant, a heavy paper, pasteboard or vegetable fibre sheets suitably impregnated with asphalt, asphaltum, or the equivalent to render the same water and moisture-proof.

At the sides of the blocks A opposite to the sheets or asphalt boards 11, are stiff pasteboard or fibrous sheets 14. These sheets are united to the blocks by a suitable water soluble cement or adhesive as at 15, for instance, such a cement being composed of any suitable adhesive material that is pervious to moisture such for instance as paperhanger's paste or the like.

The sheets 14 are of the same size as the sheets 11 and are in parallelism thereto so that one side edge portion and one end edge portion will project beyond the block while the other side edge portion and end edge portion will terminate short of the corresponding edges of the block.

In the laying of the blocks A, a suitable foundation as at D is provided which may be concrete and while the same is moist or has an application of mortar E thereon, a series of the blocks, that is, the lower row is positioned thereon with the projecting end portions of the sheets 11 and 14 engaging the inset end portions of the corresponding sheets of the next adjacent block, it being noted that the projecting end portions 13 or the equivalent of the sheets 11 and 14 are slightly longer than the distance from their other ends to the other end of the block, to the end that

when the first course or row is laid, the ends of the blocks proper will be spaced apart, as particularly shown in Figure 3, so as to provide a space to receive mortar as at 16. When the first course of the blocks is laid, mortar is applied in the spaces as at 16 and on top of the blocks between the flanges or projecting portions of the sheets 11 and 14, after which, a subsequent row or course of the blocks is laid, the lower portions thereof being disposed between the projecting portions of the sheets 11 and 14 as best shown in Figure 2, with the sheets of the two courses contacting their adjacent longitudinal edges. Thereafter the spaces 16 between the ends of the blocks are filled with mortar and mortar is applied to the tops of the blocks to receive the succeeding course of blocks as suggested by the uppermost course in Figure 2.

In laying the blocks B, they preferably have sheets or boards 17, of the identical material as those at 14, and secured in place in the same manner as those at 14, namely, by adhesive, and being offset in the same manner as the sheets 11 and 14, coacting in the same way to provide the spaces for receiving the mortar between the ends of the blocks B as at 18, and between the horizontal surfaces of the blocks B as at 19.

In the building of the wall, preferably a layer or course of the blocks A is laid and a course of the blocks B is laid, after which corrugated metallic tie members or the equivalent as at 20 are connected in the mortar between the horizontal faces of the blocks A and B, such connectors simply being loosely positioned and fastened by the bonding action of the mortar therewith.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the sheets 11 remain permanently on the wall while the sheets 14 are adapted to be removed after the application of the mortar. To this end, since the sheets 14 are of pasteboard or the like, they will absorb moisture from the mortar which they engage, sufficient to dissolve the adhesive 15 to release the sheets 14, or if desired, such moisture may be supplemented by water sprayed on the sheets 14 or otherwise applied thereto. The sheets 14 thus serve as protecting means for the faces of the blocks while being erected as well as coacting with the sheets 11 to form the mortar grooves and aline and accurately space and position the blocks, enabling an unskilled workman to erect a symmetrical and mechanically precise wall speedily.

It is immaterial whether or not the sheets 17 remain on the blocks B. However, the sheets 17 on the outside of the wall are preferably removed.

Various changes may be resorted to provided they fall within the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A block of the class described having a body, sheets on opposite sides of the block, said sheets having corresponding end portions and longitudinal edge portions projecting beyond the block with their remaining end portions and edge portions spaced from the adjacent edges of the block for the purpose specified, the projecting portions of said sheets providing channels for the reception of mortar and portions of the adjacent blocks, said channels being of greater depth than the portions of the blocks disposable therein and a water soluble adhesive securing one of said sheets to the block.

2. A block of the class described having a body, sheets on opposite sides of the block, said sheets having corresponding end portions and longitudinal edge portions projecting beyond the block with their remaining end portions and edge portions spaced from the adjacent edges of the block for the purpose specified, the projecting portions of said sheets providing channels for the reception of mortar and portions of the adjacent blocks, said channels being of greater depth than the portions of the blocks disposable therein and water soluble adhesive securing said sheets to said block.

3. A block of the class described having a body, sheets on opposite sides of the block, said sheets having corresponding end portions and longitudinal edge portions projecting beyond the block with their remaining end portions and edge portions spaced from the adjacent edges of the block for the purpose specified, the projecting portions of said sheets providing channels for the reception of mortar and portions of the adjacent blocks, said channels being of greater depth than the portions of the blocks disposable therein and a water soluble adhesive securing one of said sheets to the block, the other sheet being of water-proofing material.

BRONISLAW DZIARSKI.