No. 833,532. PATENTED OCT. 16, 1906.

X. KUZMIER.

CEMENT FACING SLAB.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1906.

Fig: 1.

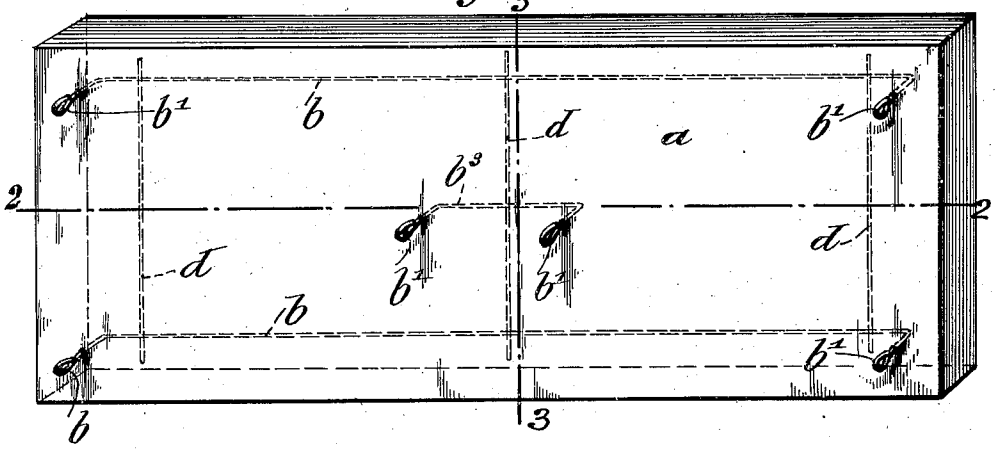


Fig: 2.

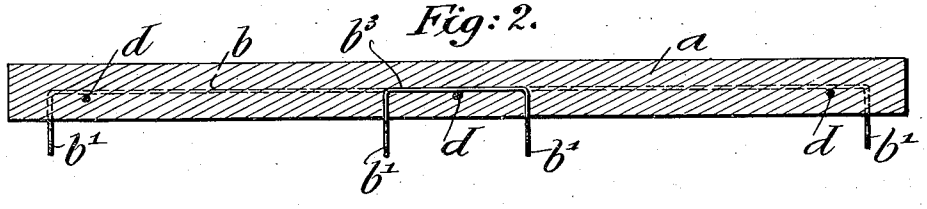
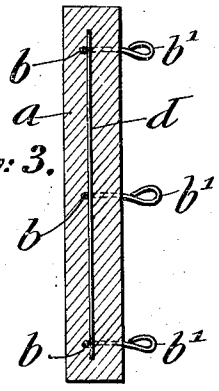


Fig: 3.



Witnesses
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CEMENT FACING-SLAB.

No. 833,532. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 16, 1906.

Application filed March 24, 1906. Serial No. 307,835.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, XENOPHON KUZMIER, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cement Facing-Slabs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved cement facing-slab for buildings which is intended to be used in place of stone building blocks or slabs for private dwellings, apartment-houses, and larger buildings, said slab having the advantage of being made up for direct connection with the wooden or iron framework of the building; and for this purpose the invention consists of a cement facing-slab which is provided with longitudinal stay-rods which are bent up at their ends and provided with eyes or loops at their outer ends and with upright transverse rods that are embedded, like the longitudinal stay-rods, in the body of the slab and serve for retaining the longitudinal stay-rods firmly in position in the slab.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective rear view of my improved cement facing-block; and Figs. 2 and 3 are respectively a horizontal section and a vertical transverse section on lines 2 2 and 3 3, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents a cement slab or block of any desired size which is formed in a suitable mold and made of a good quality of cement mixed in suitable proportions with a good quality of sand. A layer of the sand and cement mixture of suitable thickness is placed into the mold and tamped so as to uniformly fill up the course and bottom of the mold. Two longitudinal stay-rods *b* are then placed into the tamped layer of cement, and near the longer ends of the same a shorter stay-rod b^3 is placed, both the longer and shorter stay-rods being bent up at the ends and provided with eyes or loops *b'*. The longitudinal portions of the stay-rods *b* are pressed into the cement and retained in the same by means of transverse rods *d*, which are placed across the stay-rods near the ends and middle portion of the same, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 2. After the longitudinal and transverse stay-rods are placed in position the block is completed by tamping a sufficient quantity of the cement and sand composition into the mold, so as to form the required thickness of the block and bring the stay-rods as nearly as possible into the center of the block. The bent-up portions of the longitudinal stay-rods are made of such length as to extend to the outside of the block, so as to permit the convenient attaching of the blocks, as the same are placed in position on the building to the wooden or iron framework of the same. Connection is made by means of wires of suitable strength which are passed through the loops or eyes *b'* and which are wound around the upright studs of the building. The blocks are permitted to sit in the molds and dry. Then they are removed from the molds and permitted to harden sufficiently before being used.

The molds are preferably made of smooth-faced cast-iron, so that the face, sides, and ends are in perfectly smooth condition in order that the blocks can be used directly without requiring further finishing. The rear surfaces of the slabs or blocks are covered with tar or other asphalt composition so as to render the slabs or blocks waterproof. The slabs or blocks are joined by a suitable mortar and may be painted on the outside with some waterproof coating so as to protect the blocks against atmospheric influences.

The advantages of my improved cement facing-slabs for buildings are, first, that they can be made up in the required number and size in a suitable factory and after being properly dried shipped to the place of use; second, that they dispense with natural-grown stone slabs and the hand-cutting of the same; third, that they can be put up and connected with the framework of the building in a more convenient manner than the ordinary stone facing-blocks, and, lastly, that they can be supplied in a much cheaper manner than the stone building-blocks at present in use.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A facing slab or block for buildings, consisting of a cement block of suitable size, longitudinal stay-rods provided with bent-up ends having outside loops or eyes at their rear ends, and transverse retaining stay-

rods extending over the longitudinal stay-rods, both being embedded in the body of the slab.

2. A facing slab or block for building purposes, consisting of a cement body of suitable size provided with longitudinal stay-rods near the longitudinal sides and an intermediate shorter stay-rod, said longitudinal stay-rods being bent up at their ends and provided with eyes or loops at the outside of the block, and transverse stay-rods extending over the longitudinal stay-rods, both the longitudinal and transverse stay-rods being located approximately near the center of the slab and being embedded in the body of the same, while the eyes or loops project from the rear of the same.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

XENOPHON KUZMIER.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,

HENRY J. SUHRBIER.