

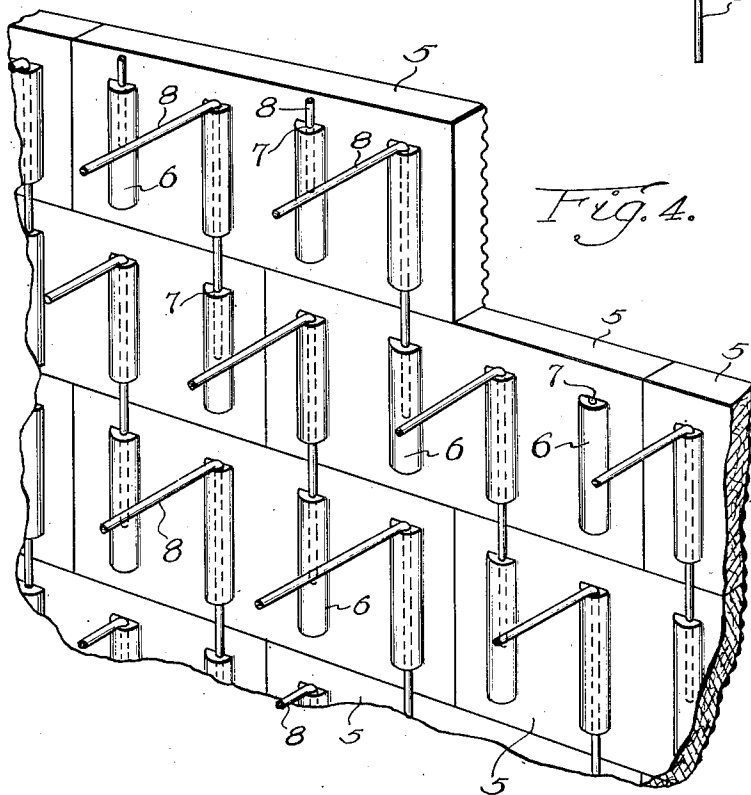
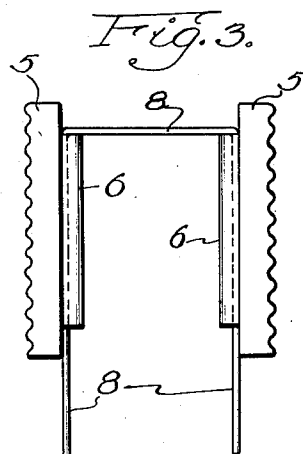
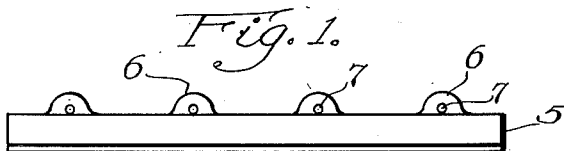
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M. SKOLNIK

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BUILDING BLOCK AND WALL FORM

Filed June 8, 1931



Witness
Arthur M. Franke.

Inventor
Max Skolnik.
Fummele, Fummele & Woodward,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MAX SKOLNIK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO INSOLO HOLDING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF MINNESOTA

BUILDING BLOCK AND WALL FORM

Application filed June 8, 1931. Serial No. 542,816.

This invention relates to building blocks adapted to be used in the construction of walls and wall forms and to serve as a permanent and ornamental facing for concrete walls and the like.

The main object of my invention is to provide a convenient, inexpensive, light weight facing block and form for a wall, which becomes an integral part of the wall; and further, to provide simple means for holding the facing blocks or forms in a fixed, spaced, horizontal relationship and in a fixed vertical relation to each other; to provide spacing means which become set in the wall filling material and serve to reinforce the wall; to provide spacing means which permit the construction of a wall of any desired width and holders for the spacing means which are not visible on the outer face of the wall. Further objects are to provide facing blocks having the outer surface formed to represent any type of building material or formed with a corrugated or roughened surface to retain a direct application of material such as stucco or plaster; to provide facing blocks having resistance and tenacity to withstand shipment and constructional handling without breakage; and to provide facing blocks made from cheap fibrous organic material that are water-proof and fire-resistant.

A specific embodiment of this invention is shown in the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a facing block.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the same.

Fig. 3 is an end view of the two blocks, showing the spacing and securing means.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the inner side of a wall facing, showing the method of interlocking the facing blocks.

In the form shown the facing or building block 5 is provided with four bosses 6 arranged on one side of the block and parallel to the short side. Each of the bosses 6 is provided with a longitudinal hole 7, into which one leg of the spacing and securing means 8 may be inserted.

As shown in Fig. 3, the spacer 8 is preferably made with legs extending below the block 5 a distance of at least one half the

width of the block, and the horizontal connecting member is made any length necessary to suit the desired width of the wall. Thus to make a wall of any certain width it is necessary only to provide suitable spacers, the blocks 5 being preferably of a standard size.

The manner of assembling the building or facing blocks into a wall facing or one side of a wall form is shown in Fig. 4. Each course or tier of blocks is staggered a distance equal to one half the length of a block, and the spacer members 8 are inserted in the holes of alternate bosses so that the vertical leg of each spacer will pass entirely through the boss of one block and half way through a boss of the next block below, the opposite leg of the spacer 8 being passed through corresponding bosses in the blocks of the opposite facing.

Wall forms made in the manner described may be assembled in position or they may be assembled as units in some convenient place, and moved to their final position after they have been filled with insulating material or concrete. The interlocking feature of the blocks prevents them from becoming loose or the wall falling apart.

The type of surface provided on the outer face of the blocks will depend upon the architectural design of the building in which they are to be used. It is intended that the surface design be made to represent any type of structural material desired, such as face brick, tile, terra cotta, limestone, granite, stucco or the like; or the surface may be merely roughened or corrugated to receive and retain a coating or plaster or some such adhesive covering.

An important feature of this type of wall construction lies in its adaptability to be used in any type of building. In small structures wherein wall strength is not such an important feature, the space between the facings may be left unfilled, or may be filled with any insulating material that can be poured or blown in, thus making a wall having extraordinary heat and sound insulating properties. Or, in large structures where wall strength is necessary, the space between the

facings may be filled with concrete or the like which can be poured in, the facings making an amply strong wall form.

It is intended that the building or facing blocks described herein be made from cheap fibrous organic material, such as straw and the like, and according to the process covered by my Patent No. 1,760,446, issued May 27, 1930. However, I do not intend to be restricted to that type of material or to that process of manufacture.

The advantages of building blocks made from fibrous organic material are many, and apply particularly to building blocks used as wall facings or forms. Such blocks are strong and resilient and withstand rough handling during shipment and building construction much more readily than do blocks made from cement or ceramic material. Such blocks are also light in weight and possess high heat and sound insulating properties, and, when used with a concrete fill, they provide a wall that needs no further treatment either for insulation or finish.

Blocks made from fibrous organic materials are treated during the course of their manufacture to make them water-proof and fire-resistant. Also, the outer face of the block may be colored or treated to suit any architectural design. When the blocks are to be used underground they are given further treatment to make them not only impervious to water, but also resistant to chemical or electrolytic action from the soil.

Although but one specific embodiment of this invention has been herein shown and described, it will be understood that numerous details of the construction shown may be altered or omitted without departing from the spirit of this invention as defined by the following claims.

I claim:

1. A wall form, comprising a plurality of building blocks arranged to form sides of said wall form, a plurality of spaced bosses on each of said blocks each having a hole therethrough parallel to the face of the block, the ends of said bosses being spaced from respective edges of the block, means engaging certain holes to hold certain blocks of one side of said wall form in spaced relationship with certain blocks of the other side of said wall form, and other means engaging other holes to tie together adjacent blocks of a respective side of said wall form, said blocks being arranged as facings for a wall.

2. A wall form, comprising a plurality of building blocks arranged in parallel rows, each row having a plurality of tiers of said blocks, a plurality of bosses on each of said blocks, each having a longitudinal hole therein, means coacting with the holes in said bosses to hold the blocks of one row in spaced relationship with the blocks of another row, said means being arranged to tie the blocks

of each tier to the blocks of an adjacent tier, and said blocks being adapted to remain a permanent part of a wall.

3. A wall form adapted to retain a filling of concrete or other structural material, comprising a plurality of building blocks arranged to form parallel sides of said wall form, each side having a plurality of tiers of said blocks, a plurality of bosses on one side of each of said blocks, each having a hole therein, and means coacting with the holes in said bosses to hold the blocks of one side of said wall form in spaced relationship with the blocks of the other side of said wall form, said means being arranged to extend through certain bosses of the blocks of one tier and into certain bosses of the blocks of an adjacent tier, said blocks being adapted to remain a permanent part of a wall.

4. A wall form adapted to retain a filling of concrete or other structural material, comprising a plurality of building blocks made from fibrous organic material, said blocks being laid in horizontal tiers to form parallel sides of said wall form, a plurality of bosses on one side of each of said blocks arranged parallel to one edge thereof, each of said bosses having a longitudinal hole therein, means coacting with the holes in said bosses to hold said blocks in spaced relationship with the blocks of the opposite side of said wall form, said means being arranged to extend through certain bosses of the blocks of one tier and into certain bosses of the blocks of an adjacent tier, said blocks being treated to make them water-proof and fire-resistant, and being adapted to remain a permanent part of a wall.

5. A wall, comprising parallel facings in fixed spaced relationship, a plurality of building blocks arranged to form said facings, a plurality of bosses on each of said blocks arranged parallel to one edge thereof, each of said bosses having a hole therein, and means coacting with the holes in said bosses to hold the blocks of one facing of said wall in fixed relationship with the blocks of the other facing of said wall, said means being arranged to extend through a boss of one block and into a boss of the next block below.

6. A wall, comprising parallel facings in fixed spaced relationship, a plurality of pressed building blocks arranged to form said facings, a plurality of bosses on said blocks each having a hole therein, and means coacting with certain of said bosses to hold said blocks and said facings in fixed relationship with each other, said means being arranged to extend through a boss of one block and into a boss of the next block below.

7. A wall form, comprising a plurality of building blocks arranged in parallel rows, each row having a plurality of tiers of said blocks, a plurality of bosses on one side of each of said blocks, certain of said bosses

having a longitudinal hole therein, means co-
acting with the holes in said bosses to hold the
blocks of one row in spaced relationship with
the blocks of another row, said means being
5 arranged to tie the blocks of each tier to the
blocks of an adjacent tier, and a shaped sur-
face on said blocks on the side opposite said
bosses.

8. A wall form adapted to retain a filling
10 of concrete or other structural material, com-
prising a plurality of molded building blocks
arranged to form parallel sides of said wall
form, each side having a plurality of tiers
of said blocks, a plurality of bosses on one
15 side of each of said blocks, each having a hole
therein, means coacting with the holes in said
bosses to hold the blocks of one side of said
wall form in spaced relationship with the
blocks of the other side of said wall form, said
20 means being arranged to extend through cer-
tain bosses of the blocks of one tier and into
certain bosses of the blocks of an adjacent
tier, and a shaped surface on said blocks on
the side opposite said bosses, said blocks be-
25 ing adapted to remain a permanent part of a
wall.

9. A wall, comprising parallel facings in
fixed spaced relationship, a plurality of build-
ing blocks made of fibrous organic material
30 and arranged to form said facings, a plu-
rality of bosses on said blocks each having a
hole therein, and means coacting with certain
of said bosses to hold said blocks and said fac-
ings in fixed relationship with each other,
35 said means being arranged to extend through
a boss of one block and into a boss of the next
block below.

10. A wall, comprising parallel facings in
fixed spaced relationship, a plurality of build-
40 ing blocks made of fibrous organic material
and arranged to form said facings, a plural-
ity of bosses on said blocks each having a hole
therein, and means coacting with certain of
said bosses to hold said blocks and said fac-
45 ings in fixed relationship with each other,
said means being arranged to extend through
a boss of one block and into a boss of the next
block below, said blocks having a shaped sur-
face on the side opposite said bosses.

50 Signed at Chicago in the county of Cook
and State of Illinois this 4th day of June,
1931.

MAX SKOLNIK.