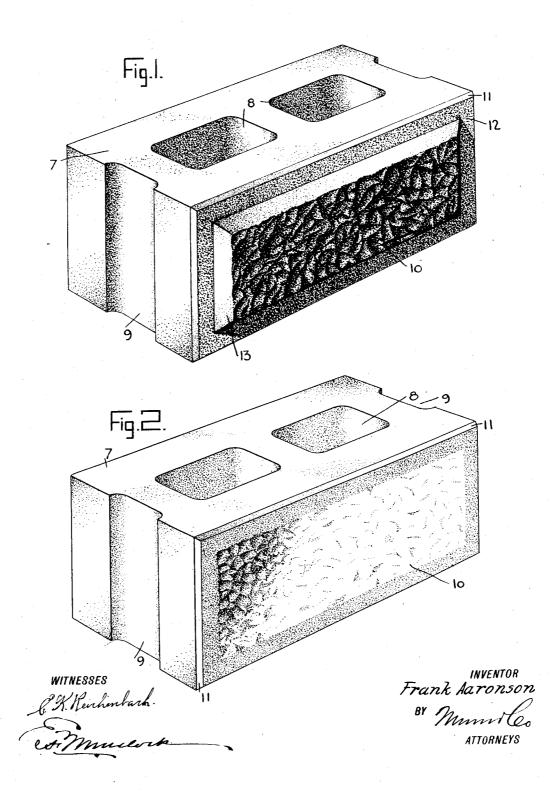
F. AARONSON. BUILDING BLOCK AND METHOD OF FORMING THE SAME. APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1913.

1,086,975.

Patented Feb. 10, 1914.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

## FRANK AARONSON, OF MANASQUAN, NEW JERSEY.

## BUILDING-BLOCK AND METHOD OF FORMING THE SAME.

1,086,975.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed February 20, 1913. Serial No. 749,606.

#### To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK AARONSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Manasquan, in the county of Monmouth

- 5 and State of New Jersey, have invented new and Improved Building-Blocks and Method of Forming the Same, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.
- Among the principal objects which the 10 present invention has in view are: to provide blocks of the character mentioned with undressed faces; to provide said blocks with roughened faces, said faces being formed without design; to provide a molded block
- 15 having an unmolded face; and to provide a block of the character mentioned having a face roughened by forcefully separating said face from a body of the same material. One embodiment of the present invention
- 20 is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—
  - Figure 1 is a perspective view of a block constructed in accordance with the present invention, and showing a rock-faced
- 25 panel raised thereon with a draft-line surrounding the same; Fig. 2 is a similar view, the face of the block being shown as having a chamfered edge and arranged to show smaller fracture markings.
- 30 Blocks embodying the present invention are preferably constructed from suitable Portland or setting cement wherein sand is mixed. The blocks are preferably formed in molds, and are provided with body por-
- 35 tions 7, in which are vertically disposed apertures 8 and end anchoring grooves 9. These blocks are molded and pressed to form a homogeneous close-grained body. I prefer to render the cement non-absorbent
- 40 after completion and when thoroughly dry, by dipping the same in, or wiping the same with, any of the suitable damp-proofing materials well known to the art.
- The building blocks are constructed in 45 various sizes and according to design. When constructed in accordance with the present invention, each is provided with a face 10, which may be limited in area to a section of the exposed edge or side of the 50 block, as seen in Fig. 1 of the drawings, or may envelop the entire exposed surface of the block, as shown in Fig. 2 of the draw
  - ings.

The blocks being constructed from a ma-

terial which is friable, a chamfered edge 11 55 is formed surrounding the exposed surface of the block.

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The face of the block may be molded to form a draft-line 12 and a raised panel 13, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, or the 60 face 10 may be limited or framed by said chamfer, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

Heretofore, molded blocks have been provided with an exposed surface imitative in character, to produce an effect somewhat 65 similar to that produced by stone blocks when dressed or finished according to the various conventional methods and designs. These surfaces have been prepared by casting or molding the same upon a form or pat- 70 tern. This practice has necessarily resulted in the production of objectionable uniformity in the design of molded building blocks. It is part of the purpose of the present invention to overcome this objection by 75 eliminating the feature of design or replication of the surface, and to do this, I have devised means for pulling the body of the material, when pressed, away from the surface. Several means have been devised by 80 me for accomplishing this result, the per-formance of each of which produces a block having a face the formation of which may be termed to be purely accidental. One of the methods mentioned consists in placing 85 a section of wire screen the meshes whereof are relatively large, in the plastic material, to be covered by the upper layer of the material forming the block when the same is pressed, and then pressing the same. After 90 the material has partially set, said screen and partially-set material superposed thereon are lifted from the body of the block. A further object obtained by this method is that the grain of the material, instead of be- 95 ing, as at present, closed or filled, has much of the porosity of fracture lines of a natural rock.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Let- 100 ters Patent:—

1. A block as characterized, formed from plastic setting material by molding the body of said block, then pulling the material forming the surface of one side, from the 105 body of the block when said material is partially set, to form a face for said block.

2. The method of forming building

blocks, consisting in molding said blocks from plastic setting material, an excess of said plastic material being used to form one side thereof; then pulling said excess mate-<sup>5</sup> rial from the body of said block when said plastic material is partially set. In testimony whereof I have signed my blocks, consisting in molding said blocks from plastic setting material, an excess of said plastic material being used to form one side thereof; then pulling said excess mate-<sup>5</sup> rial from the body of said block when said plastic material is partially set. In testimony whereof I have signed my blocks, consisting in molding said blocks two subscribing witnesses. FRANK AARONSON. Witnesses: E. F. MURDOCK, PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.