

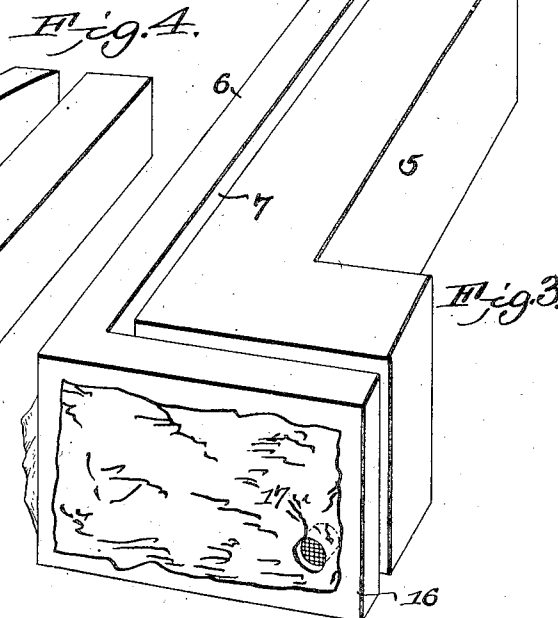
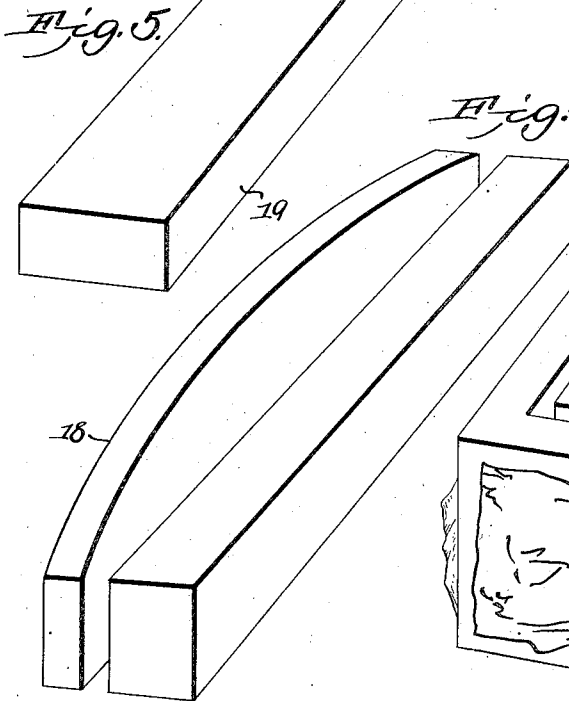
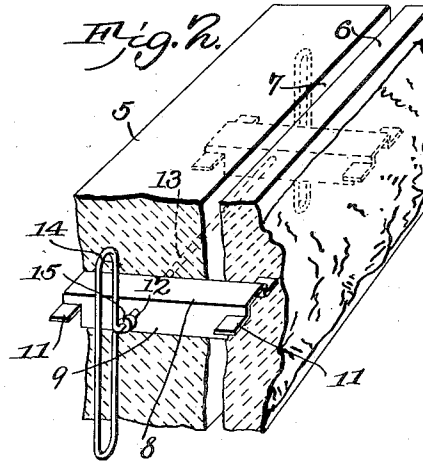
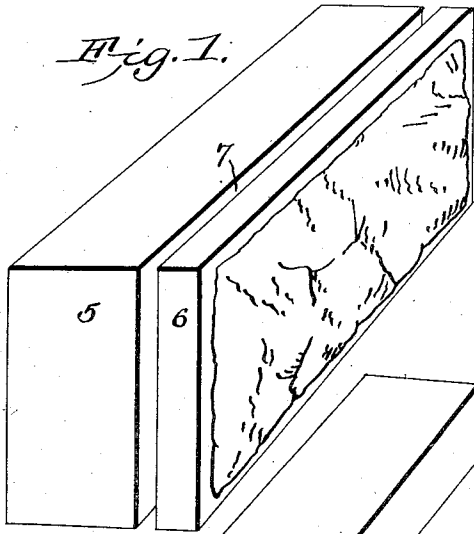
No. 836,727.

PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

J. M. WOODIWISS.
CEMENT BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

E. J. Stewart
L. A. McKee

Jason M. Woodiwiss, INVENTOR

By *C. A. Snow & Co.*
ATTORNEYS

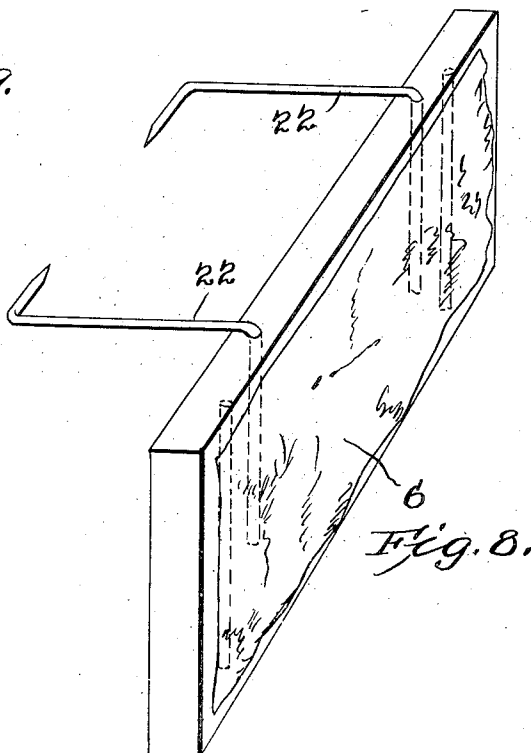
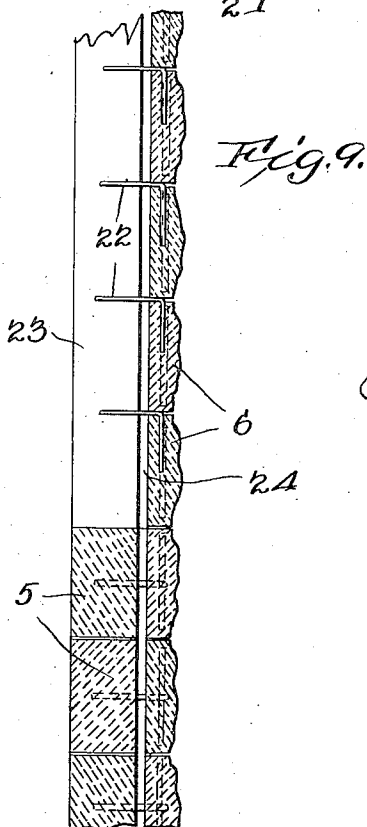
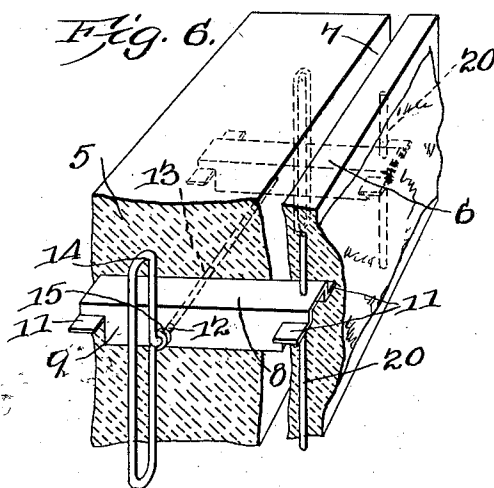
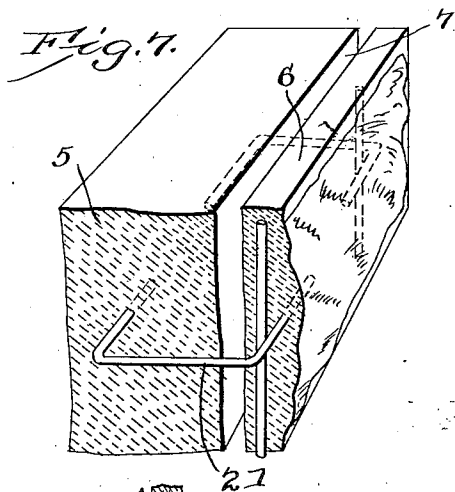
No. 836,727.

PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

J. M. WOODIWISS.
CEMENT BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:

E. H. Stewart
J. T. Acker

Jason M. Woodiwiss, INVENTOR,

By *C. A. Knowles*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JASON MATTHEW WOODIWISS, OF MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR
OF ONE-HALF TO FRANK L. DEAL AND ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM J.
BURDG, OF MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.

CEMENT BLOCK.

No. 836,727.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 27, 1906.

Application filed April 30, 1906. Serial No. 314,555.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JASON MATTHEW WOODIWISS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Mineral Wells, in the county of Palo Pinto and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Cement Block, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to building-blocks, and has for its object to provide an artificial-stone building-block comprising a plurality of sections connected together by tie-rods and spaced apart to form an intermediate air-chamber.

A further object of the invention is to provide a plurality of tie-rods the opposite ends of which are embedded in the adjacent sections of the block and the terminals thereof extended laterally to form anchoring-flanges.

A still further object of the invention is to generally improve this class of devices so as to add to their utility and durability, as well as to reduce the cost of manufacture.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that various changes in form, proportions, and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sectional building-block constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, partly in section, showing the arrangement of the tie-rods and reinforcing-bar. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a corner-block. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of an arched block, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of an artificial-stone window-sill used in connection with the blocks. Fig. 6 is a perspective view, partly in section, illustrating a modified form of the block shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a similar view illustrating a further modification. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the outer or ornamental section of one of the blocks detached. Fig. 9 is a longitudinal sectional view of a portion of a wall, showing the blocks or sections illustrated in Fig. 8 used as a facing or veneering for a frame structure.

Similar numerals of reference indicate cor-

responding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

The improved block is substantially rectangular in shape, as shown, and molded or otherwise formed in a plurality of sections 5 and 6, the rear section 5 being formed of a mixture of gravel and cement or other suitable coarse material and the outer section 6 formed of finer material and having its exposed face molded or otherwise formed in imitation of chipped or cut rock, as shown. The sections 5 and 6 are of unequal widths and spaced apart to form an intermediate air-chamber 7 by means of tie-rods 8. The tie-rods 8 are each preferably formed of a flat piece of metal, the opposite longitudinal edges of which are bent downwardly to form depending flanges 11, adapted to be embedded in the cement, concrete, or other plastic material forming the body portion of the block. The depending flanges 9 of the tie-rods are formed with aligned openings 12, adapted to receive a longitudinal reinforcing-bar 13, having its opposite ends bent to form vertical loops 14, the ends of the wire forming the bar 13 being coiled around or otherwise fastened to the bar 13 near the flanges 9, as shown at 15.

In erecting a wall or similar structure the blocks are preferably laid in superposed courses with the end of one block abutting the end of an adjacent block and arranged to break joint, the thickened portions 5 of the blocks being disposed at the inner face of the wall and the thin sections 6 at the outer face of the wall, so as to form a continuous vertical passage through the wall to permit the circulation of air.

In Fig. 3 there is illustrated a corner-block the angular extension 16 of which may or may not be formed with an opening 17 to permit the entrance of air between the several blocks. In Fig. 4 of the drawings there is illustrated an arched block in which the front or exposed section 18 is curved or arched, as shown, and adapted to be positioned at the top of a window, doorway, or other opening formed in the wall, while in Fig. 5 there is illustrated an angular block 19, preferably oblong in shape and designed to be used as a window or door sill.

By having the several blocks formed with

an intermediate air-chamber, as shown, rain, frost, or moisture is effectually prevented from penetrating the outer section and wetting or otherwise injuring the inner face of the wall.

Attention is called to the fact that by having the reinforcing-bar intersect the tie-rods in the manner described said tie-rods are supported in position during the molding operation, while by reason of the laterally-extending anchoring-flanges accidental displacement of either section of the block is effectually prevented.

The outer or exposed sections of the blocks may be made in different thicknesses, according to the weight to be supported, and different styles of reinforcing-bars may be employed for strengthening either one or both sections of the block.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings the outer or exposed section of the block is reinforced by vertical rods 20, which extend through openings in the tie-rods or plates 8, while in Fig. 7 the two sections comprising the block are united by angularly-disposed tie-rods 21, preferably formed of wire, as shown.

In Figs. 8 and 9 there is illustrated a still further modification in which the outer or exposed sections of the blocks are molded or otherwise formed independently of the inner sections and provided with inwardly-extending anchoring-hooks 22, adapted to be driven into the vertical beams or uprights 23 of a building, and thus produce a composite wall having the appearance of solid stone.

In building the wall shown in Fig. 9 the twin blocks are first laid in superposed courses to form a suitable foundation for the vertical beams or uprights 23, after which the facing blocks or sections 6 are placed in position and secured to said beams by means of the attaching-hooks.

It will of course be understood that the sections 6 may be either secured to or spaced from the beams 23, so as to produce an intermediate air-space 24, and that any number of rods may be employed for reinforcing and strengthening the block-sections.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A building-block formed of a plurality of sections of unequal widths spaced apart to form an intermediate air-chamber, trans-

verse tie-rods connecting the adjacent sections and provided with depending flanges having alined perforations formed therein, and a longitudinal reinforcing-bar engaging said openings.

2. A building-block formed of a plurality of sections spaced apart to form an intermediate air-chamber, transverse tie-rods connecting said sections and provided with depending flanges having alined perforations formed therein, and a reinforcing-bar passing through said openings and having its opposite ends bent laterally to form vertically-disposed loops.

3. A building-block formed of a plurality of sections spaced apart to form an intermediate air-chamber, transverse tie-rods connecting said sections and provided with depending flanges having alined openings formed therein, said flanges being provided with laterally-extending anchoring members, and a longitudinal reinforcing-bar passing through the openings in the transverse rods and having its opposite ends bent to form vertically-disposed loops.

4. A building-block formed of a plurality of sections of different widths spaced apart to form an intermediate air-chamber, transverse tie-rods connecting said sections and provided with depending flanges, the ends of which are extended laterally to form anchoring members, and a longitudinal bar passing through the openings in the tie-rods and having its opposite ends extended to form terminal loops.

5. An artificial-stone block formed of a plurality of sections spaced apart to form an intermediate air-chamber, one of said sections being of a width greater than the other and formed of relatively coarse material, and the adjacent section formed of finer material, transverse tie-rods connecting the sections and provided with alined openings, and a longitudinal bar passing through the openings in the tie-rods and having its opposite ends bent to form vertically-disposed loops.

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

JASON MATTHEW WOODIWISS.

Witnesses:

W. C. HOWARD,
D. F. HOWARD.