

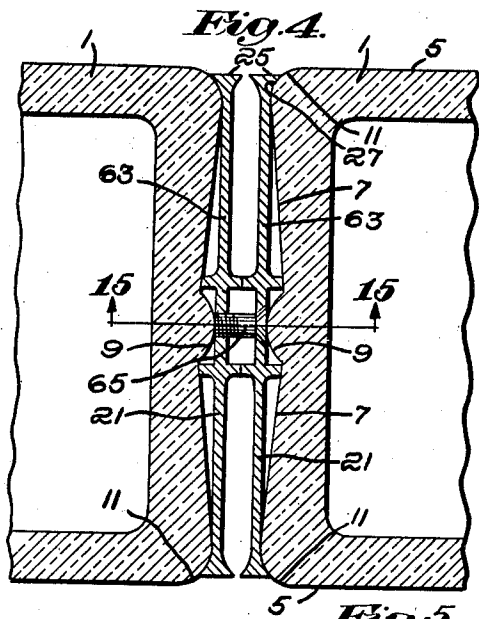
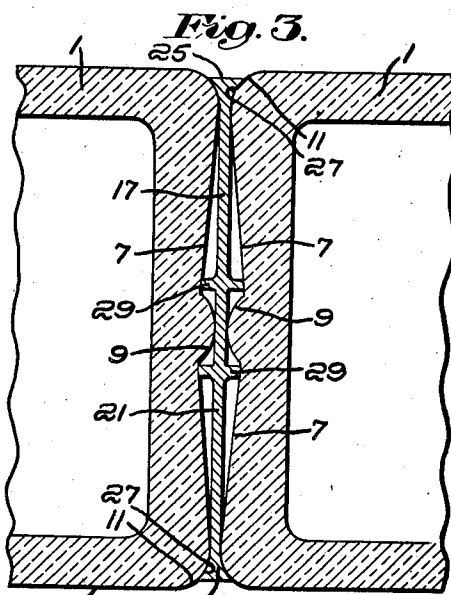
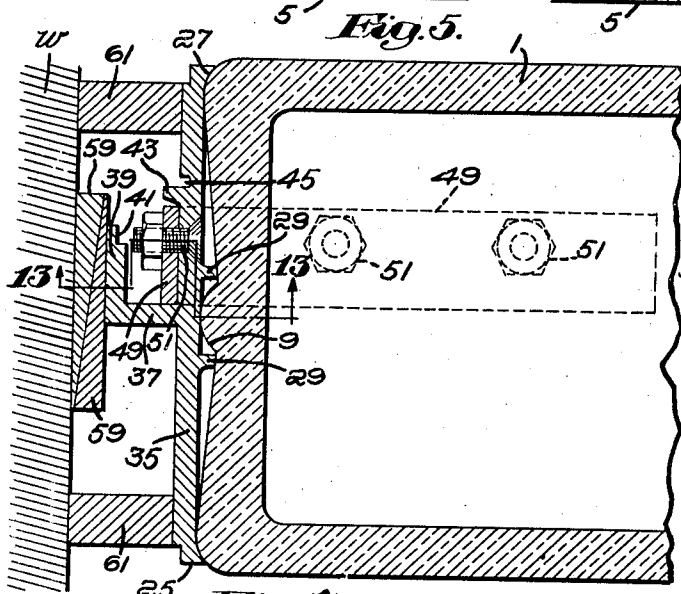
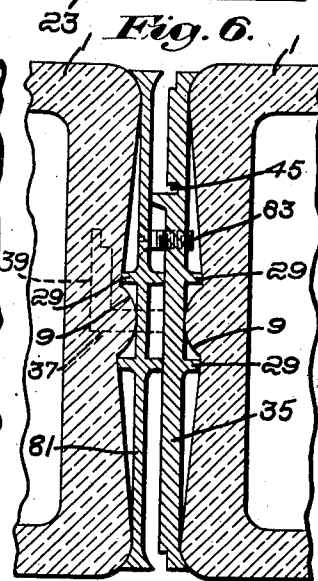
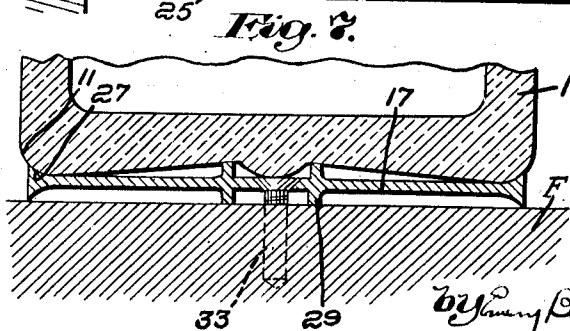
Dec. 20, 1938.

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2,140,997

WALL OR THE LIKE

Original Filed Oct. 30, 1937 9 Sheets-Sheet 2



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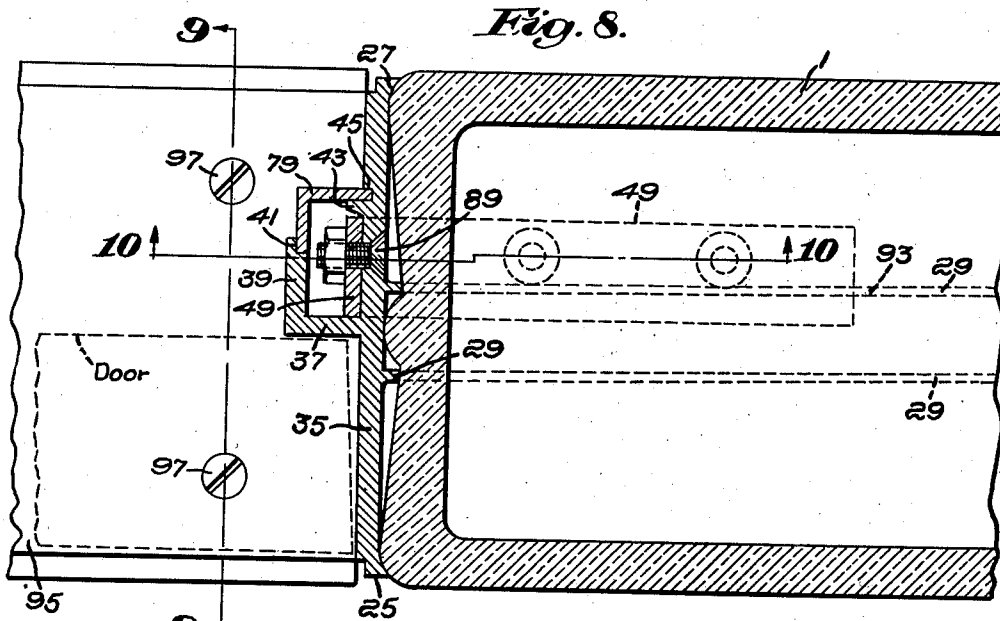
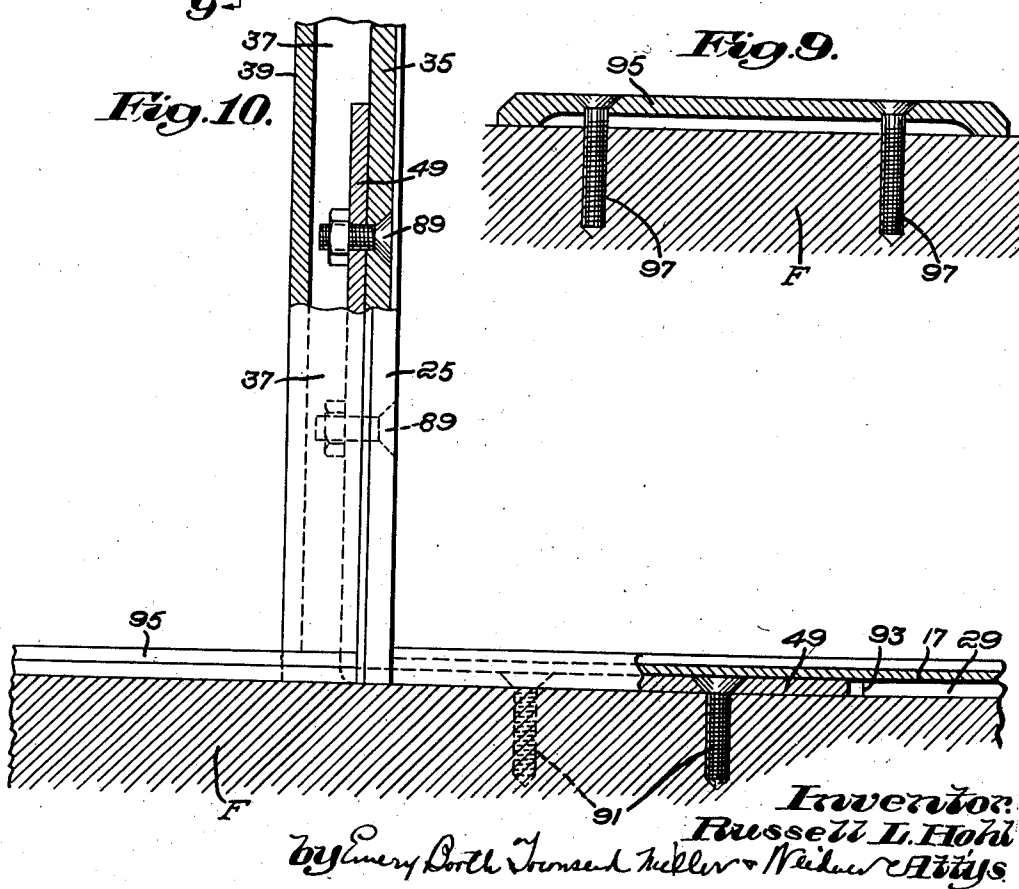
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WALL OR THE LIKE

Original Filed Oct. 30, 1937

9 Sheets-Sheet 3



Dec. 20, 1938.

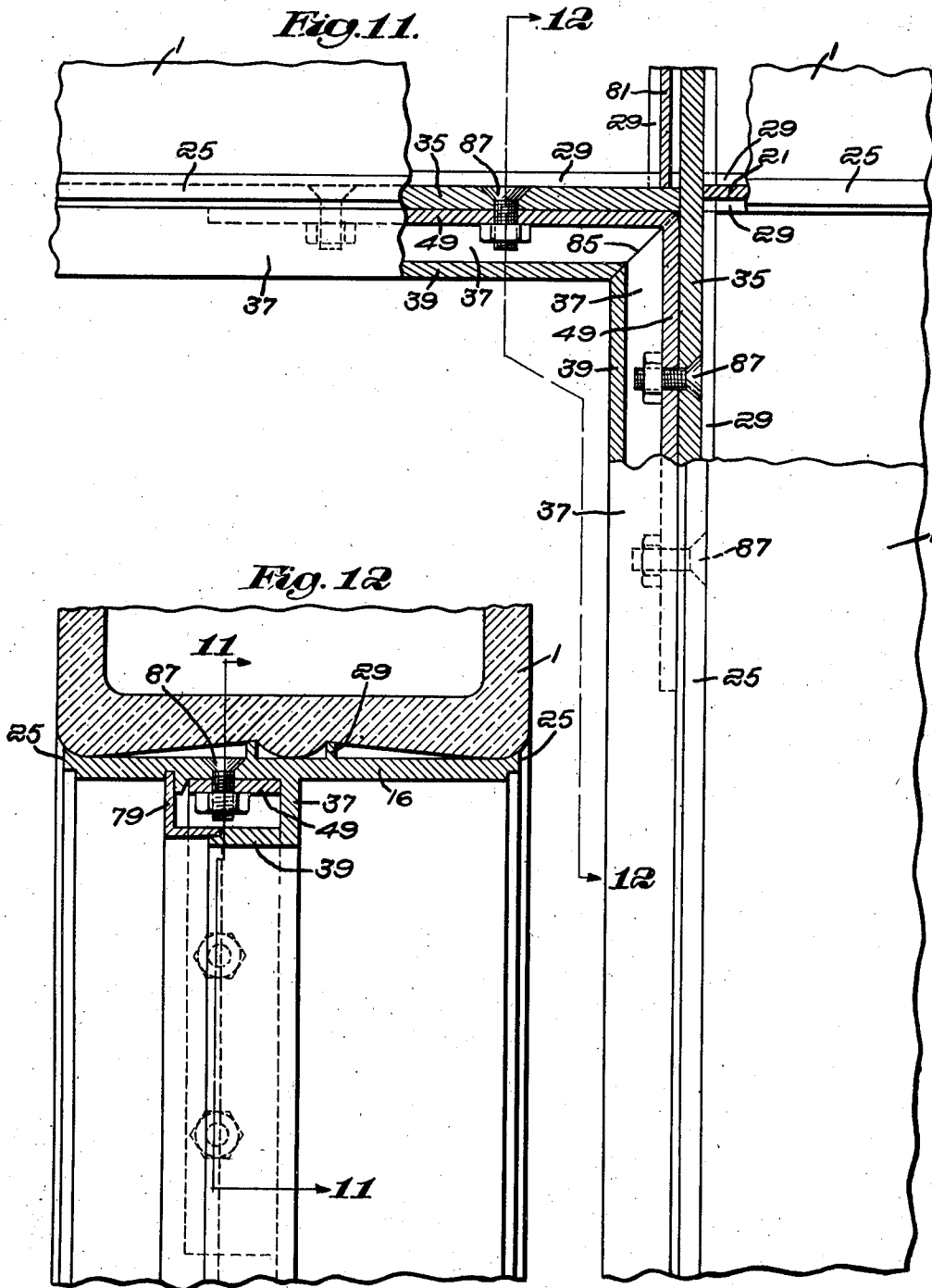
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WALL OR THE LIKE

Original Filed Oct. 30, 1937

9 Sheets-Sheet 4



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WALL OR THE LIKE

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9 Sheets-Sheet 5

Fig. 13.

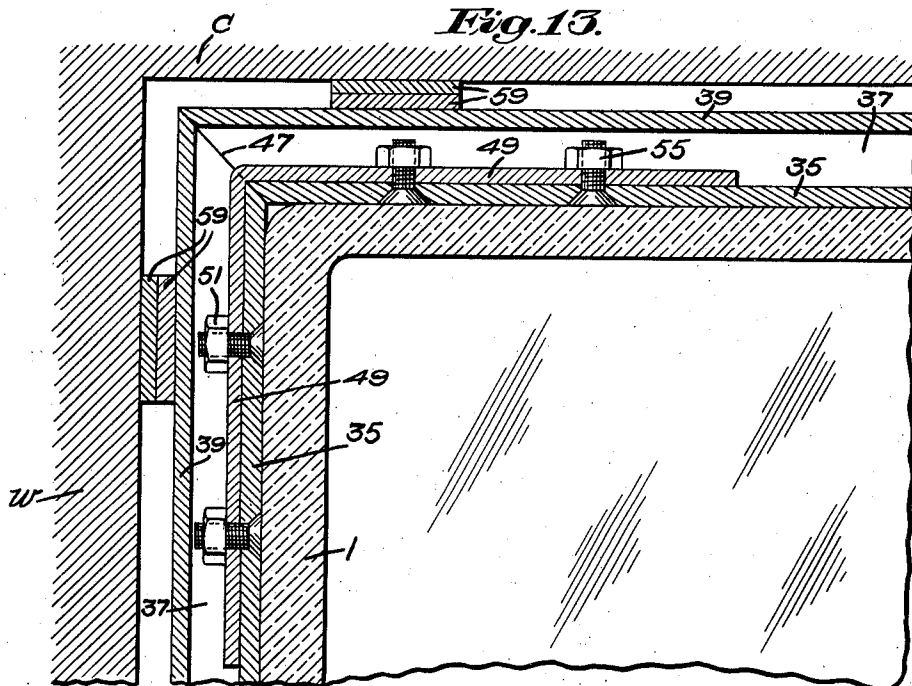
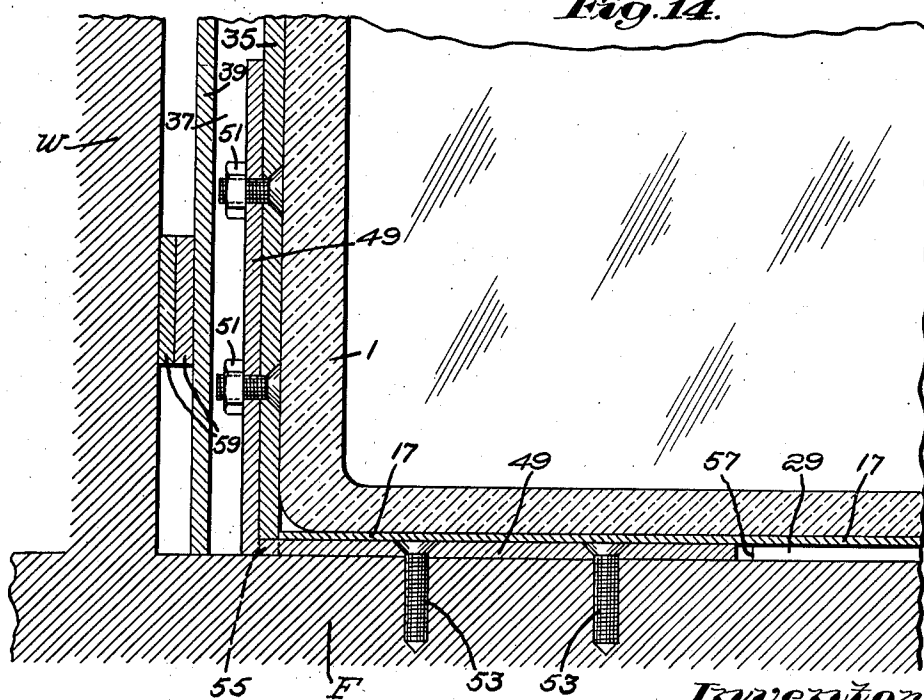


Fig. 14.



53 53
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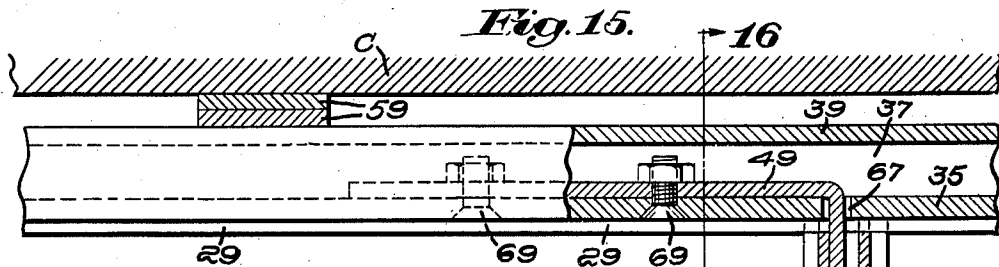
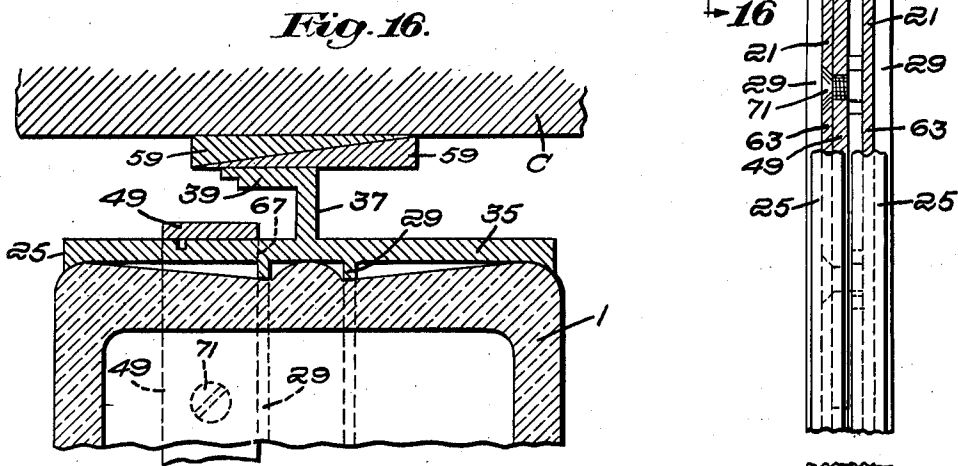
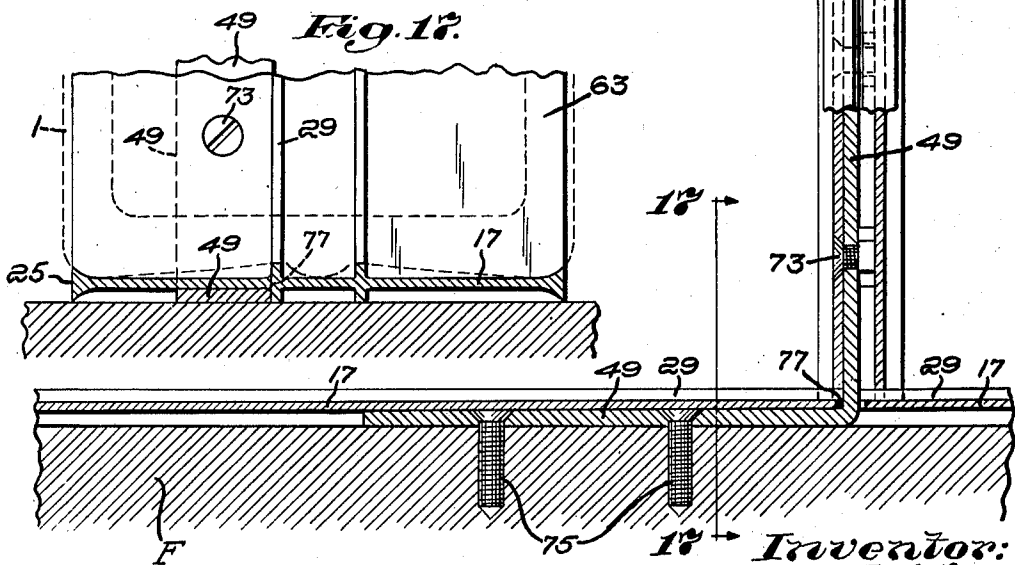
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9 Sheets-Sheet 6



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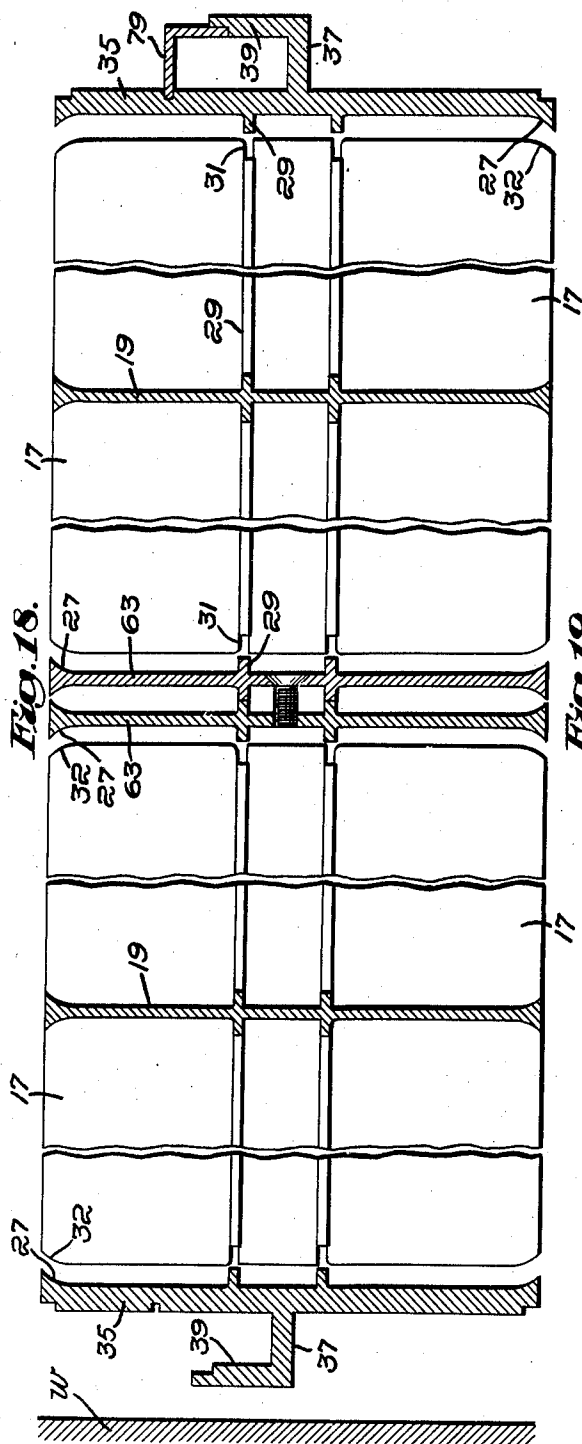
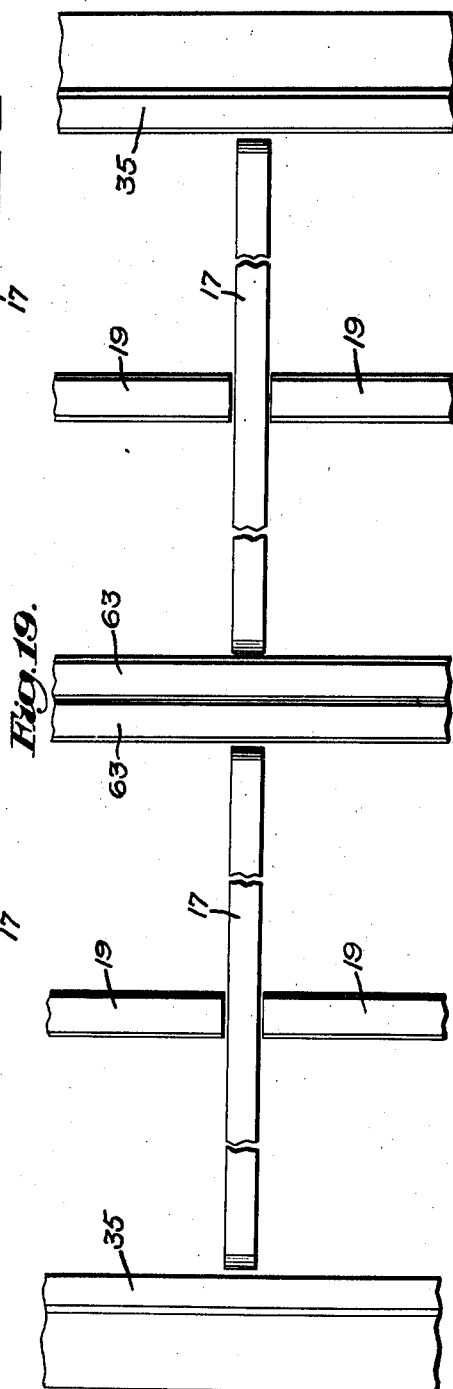
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WALL OR THE LIKE

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9 Sheets-Sheet 7



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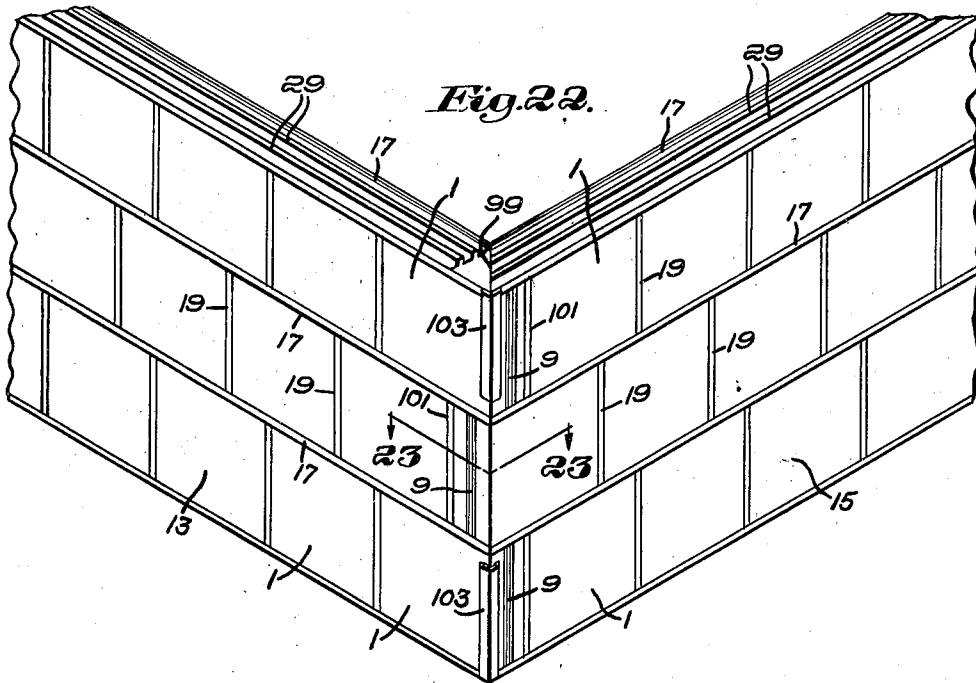
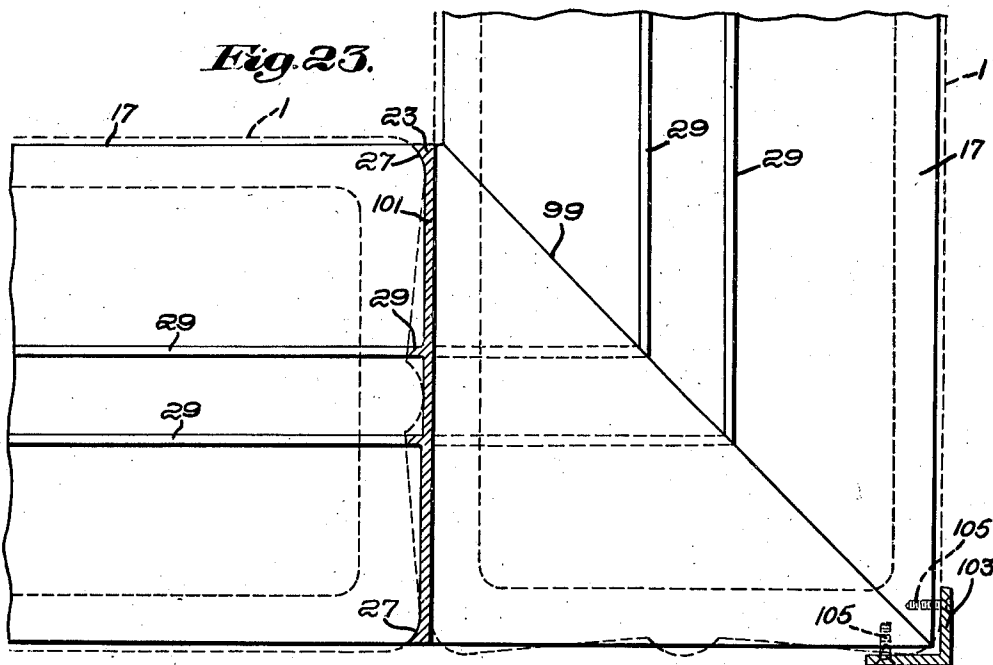
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9 Sheets-Sheet 9



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,140,997

WALL OR THE LIKE

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Application October 30, 1937, Serial No. 172,011
Renewed June 3, 1938

23 Claims. (Cl. 72-42)

My invention relates to building constructions, and is particularly, but not exclusively, concerned with walls made of blocks held together by pre-formed bonding members.

The invention, which has among its objects the provision of an improved wall construction of the above mentioned character and improved members for use in connection with the same, will be best understood from the following description when read in the light of the accompanying drawings of a wall embodying the invention, the scope of which latter will be more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a wall constructed according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan of the wall according to Fig. 1; Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are respectively sections on the lines 3—3, 4—4, 5—5, 6—6, 7—7 and 8—8 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is a section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8; Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10—10 of Fig. 8 with parts shown in elevation;

Fig. 11 is an elevation, with parts broken away, of a fragment of the construction at the upper right hand corner of the door opening in the wall shown in elevation in Fig. 1, and corresponds to a section on the line 11—11 of Fig. 12;

Fig. 12 is a section on the line 12—12 of Fig. 11; Fig. 13 illustrates the construction at the upper left hand corner of the wall shown in elevation in Fig. 1, and corresponds to a section on the line 13—13 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 14 illustrates the construction at the lower left hand corner of the wall shown in elevation in Fig. 1, and also corresponds to a section on the line 13—13 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 15 is an elevation, with parts broken away and parts in section, showing the attachment of the intermediate vertical bracing and bonding members to the horizontal members at the ceiling and floor associated with the wall shown in elevation in Fig. 1, and corresponds to a section on the line 15—15 of Fig. 4;

Figs. 16 and 17 are respectively sections on the lines 16—16 and 17—17 of Fig. 15, these section lines, for convenience in associating the figures of the drawings, being placed also on Fig. 1;

Fig. 18 is a diagram corresponding to a section on the line 18—18 of Fig. 1 showing the relation of the bracing and bonding members, said members being moved into disassembled relation for illustrating the relation of each to the other when assembled;

Fig. 19 is an elevation of the diagram according to Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 is a diagram corresponding to a section on the line 20—20 of Fig. 1 showing the relation of the bracing and bonding members, said members being moved into disassembled relation for illustrating the relation of each to the other when assembled;

Fig. 21 is an elevation of the diagram according to Fig. 20;

Fig. 22 is an isometric view of a fragment of the corner of the wall indicated at the right hand side of Figs. 1 and 2; and

Fig. 23 is a section on the horizontal plane indicated by the line 23—23 of Fig. 22 with the blocks shown in dotted lines for convenience in illustrating the relation of the associated bonding members.

Referring to the drawings, the wall illustrated comprises blocks 1 and 3 (Fig. 1) which preferably are formed of glass and, as indicated in Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, preferably are hollow, although it will be understood that, if desired, the blocks may be formed of other material or may be solid. As shown, the front and back vertical faces 5 (Figs. 3 and 4) of the blocks are flat and are parallel to each other. The top, bottom and end faces of the blocks are formed to present oppositely and inwardly inclined surfaces 7 extending from the edges of the blocks toward their medial portions, which surfaces are united at said medial portions by upstanding beads 9, this construction providing a groove, formed by the oppositely inclined surfaces 7, which extends entirely around the four sides of each block, and with oppositely and outwardly facing shoulders, formed by the central upstanding bead 9, also extending entirely around the four sides of the blocks. The corners of the blocks are rounded at 11, as shown, or are otherwise suitably shaped to present surface portions cooperating with the bonding means hereinafter described. These surface portions, which if desired may be part of the faces 5 of the blocks, for example if the corners are not rounded, provide what may be considered as outwardly facing shoulders extending entirely around the blocks adjacent each face 5 thereof, the shoulders at the vertical corners extending in the vertical direction of the wall and those at the horizontal corners extending in the horizontal direction of the wall.

The blocks 1 and 3 are similar, except that the length of the block 3 is equal to the length of the block 1 plus the thickness of the blocks transversely of the wall, so that by use of the

block 3 in alternate courses at any given starting point in the courses the joints between the blocks may be staggered, as illustrated at the right hand end portion of the wall shown in elevation in Fig. 1, to provide at the corner of the wall a construction in which the courses at the side of the wall 13 (Figs. 2 and 22) "dovetail" with the courses at the side of the wall 15. As will be obvious, such a construction may also be provided by employing at a given starting point in the courses, instead of blocks 3 which have the length just mentioned, blocks the lengths of which are equal to the thickness of the blocks, which is to say, the blocks at said starting point may have a length equal to either the thickness of the blocks or the thickness of the blocks plus the length of the other blocks 1.

As illustrated, the blocks forming the wall throughout the major extent of the latter are locked together at their horizontal edges by flat plate-like members 17 (Fig. 1) which extend over a plurality of blocks and are locked together at their vertical edges by similar members 19 which extend merely for the height of a block and are interlocked at opposite ends with the adjacent horizontal members 17.

These plate-like members 17 and 19 as illustrated are of like cross-section and are preferably made as extrusions of aluminum, aluminum alloy, or bronze. Long lengths of these members may be extruded by use of dies of the desired cross-section and may be cut to the lengths required in building the wall. The preferred cross-section of the members when employed with the blocks illustrated is best illustrated in Fig. 3, which is a section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1, this section being placed at both the horizontal and vertical joints between the blocks in that figure for convenience in indicating the construction because the plate-like members and blocks at said vertical and horizontal joints are of the same cross-section.

Referring to Fig. 3, the extrusions illustrated comprise a web portion 21 at opposite ends of which is an enlargement 23 having a flat outer face 25 and opposite side faces 27, which latter, as shown, are shaped to conform to the convex surface formed by the rounded shoulder portion 11 of the recessed corner of the block illustrated. At each side of the center portion of the web 21 of the extrusion is a pair of longitudinally extending projecting beads 29 between which are received the upstanding beads 9 of the blocks. This construction provides that movement of one block relative to the other transversely of the wall in either direction is prevented at what amounts to three shoulders extending throughout the length of each end face and the top and bottom faces of each block. For example, if the right hand block of Fig. 3 should tend to move upwardly transversely of the wall such movement would be prevented by cooperation of the shoulder formed by the upper rounded corner 11 of the block with the adjacent shoulder formed by the surface 27 of the plate-like member 17, also by cooperation of the bead 9 of the block with the upper adjacent bead 29 of the member 17, and by cooperation of the lower inclined surface 7 of the block with the lower adjacent bead 29 of the member 17.

To augment the locking of each block with the other, the vertical plate-like members 19 are interlocked with the horizontal plate-like members 17. For this purpose each end of each member 19 is shown as formed with a notch 31 (Fig. 20)

preferably produced by a milling operation after the members 19 are cut to length, into which notches the longitudinal beads 29 on the adjacent plate-like members 17 fit when the parts are placed in assembled relation. Further, the corners of the members 19 are rounded after being cut to length, as indicated at 32 (Fig. 20), to cooperate with the adjacent rounded portion 27 of the members 17. This same construction for interlocking the parts is followed throughout the wall wherever a transverse and horizontal bonding member for the blocks abut with each other.

In building the wall after each course is laid a long plate-like member 17 is placed on it in interlocking relation with the upper ends of the short plate-like member 19 between the blocks of that course. In laying the next course the blocks thereof are placed on said horizontal member 17, and as each block is laid a member 19 is positioned at the exposed end of the block in interlocking relation with said member 17. It will be observed that this construction permits the vertical members 19 to be slid along the horizontal members 17 in interlocking relation therewith to compensate for variations in the lengths of the blocks. If desired, however, the horizontal members, instead of the vertical members, may be notched to lock the vertical members at their ends to the horizontal members so as to insure that superposed blocks and vertical members will be in vertical alignment.

With the construction of blocks and plate-like members illustrated if it is desired to weather-proof the joints of the wall a suitable filling material as, for example, plastic metallic cement may be laid with the blocks so as to fill the portions between the inclined surfaces 7 of the blocks and the adjacent surfaces of the webs 21 of the members 17 and 19.

In building the present wall one or more long horizontal members 17 of the construction illustrated are laid on the floor F and secured thereto by suitable fastening members 33 (Fig. 7), and the lower course of blocks placed on this member. Elongated members 17 may be placed at the end of the wall where it joins the wall W of the building, and at the top of the wall where it joins the ceiling C of the building, but preferably, and as illustrated, elongated members 35 are used at these positions and around the edges of the openings in the walls such as doorways. These members 35, which are in cross-section as shown by Figs. 5, 8, 12 and 16, are preferably formed as extrusions of aluminum, aluminum alloy, or bronze, and may be extruded in long lengths and cut to the lengths desired.

Referring particularly to Fig. 5, the member 35 at one side is exactly of the same shape and dimensions as the members 17 and 19 heretofore described, being provided at that side with the rounded shoulder portions 27 and the pair of longitudinally extending beads 29. At its opposite side the member 35 as illustrated is formed to provide a longitudinally extending angle portion which stiffens the member and comprises the projecting leg 37 and a connected leg 39, the end of the leg 39 being notched to form a longitudinally extending groove 41. At the same side of the member as the angle portion is shown an upstanding longitudinally extending bead 43 at the outer side of the base of which is a longitudinally extending groove 45 formed in the body of the member 35, the purpose of the bead 43 and grooves 41 and 45 being as hereinafter described.

As illustrated in Fig. 16, a member 35 is placed

on the top course of the wall between that course and the ceiling C, and, as illustrated in Fig. 5, a like member is placed between the end of the block wall and the adjacent wall W of the building. Where the members 35 at the end and top of the block wall join they are shown as mitered, as indicated at 47 (Fig. 13), and are secured together by means of an angle bracket 49 (Figs. 5 and 13). As shown, this angle bracket is formed of a flat bar of rectangular cross-section and is secured to the web portion of the members 35 by bolts 51 or other suitable fastener members.

The lower end of the member 35 at the end of the wall (Fig. 14), if desired, may be secured to the floor by use of a similar angle bracket 49, the horizontal leg of the angle bracket extending beneath the end portion of the adjacent member 17 and being secured to the floor by suitable fastener members 53. As shown, the lower end of the body of the member 35 is notched as indicated at 55 (Fig. 14) to permit passage of the lower leg of the bracket, and one or the other of the lower beads 29 of the horizontal plate-like member 17 on the floor is cut away to terminate at a point 57 adjacent the bracket so as not to interfere with the positioning of the horizontal leg of the bracket.

After the wall is assembled wedges 59 (Figs. 5, 13, 14, 15 and 16) are placed between the wall W and ceiling C of the building to wedge the parts together and prevent separation of the blocks, after which, if desired, suitable finishing members 61 (Fig. 5) may be inserted between the adjacent surfaces of the building and the members 35.

At spaced points along the wall as, for example, every five to ten blocks, are placed suitable bracing means which in the present embodiment of the invention comprise a pair of members 63 (Figs. 1 and 4) formed of lengths of the extrusions of which the members 17 and 19 are formed, these members 63, as shown, extending the vertical height of the wall and being secured at opposite ends to the floor and the member 35 at the top of the wall respectively.

The two members 63 are placed side by side and secured together at spaced points along their length by means of bolts or other suitable fastener members 65 (Fig. 4). As will be obvious from the foregoing description and from Fig. 4, the members 63 cooperate with the adjacent blocks in the same manner as the members 17 and 19 heretofore described. If it is desired to weatherproof the wall, filler material of the character above mentioned may be placed in the spaces between the members 63 and the spaces between those members and the adjacent blocks.

Referring particularly to Figs. 4, 15, 16 and 17, the vertical members 63 are secured to the member 35 adjacent the ceiling by angle brackets 49 similar to those heretofore described. This member 35 is provided with a slot 67 (Figs. 15 and 16) cut inwardly from its face 25 adjacent the bracket, through which slot the vertical leg of the bracket extends, the horizontal leg of the bracket being secured to the body of the member 35 by suitable bolts 69, while the vertical leg of the bracket extends between the two members 63 and is secured to the web 21 of one of them by suitable fasteners 71. The lower ends of the members 63, as shown, are fastened to the floor by use of a similar bracket 49 the vertical leg of which also extends between them and is secured to one of them by suitable fasteners 73, while the horizontal leg is secured to the floor by means of suitable fasten-

ers 75, the adjacent member 17 being provided with a groove 77 (Figs. 15 and 17) extending inwardly from its face 25 adjacent the bracket to pass the vertical leg 49 of the bracket.

Referring particularly to Figs. 1 and 8 to 12 inclusive, the door opening is provided with a frame the sides and top of which are formed of the members 35 heretofore described. As is clear from Figs. 8 and 12, the legs 37 and 39 form a jamb for the door, the jamb being finished by means of angle irons 79 extending along the sides and the top of the door opening, the ends of opposite legs of which angle irons fit into the grooves 41 and 45 (Fig. 8) of the member 35, the longitudinally projecting bead 43 of the member 35 acting to assist in maintaining each angle iron against movement relative to the associated member 35.

As illustrated, the vertical members 35 at the door opening extend for the full height of the wall, but above the door the portions of the legs 37 and 39, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6, are cut away, and associated with the remaining portion of each member 35 above the door is a member 81 (Figs. 1 and 6), which is formed of a length of the extrusions of which the members 17 and 19 are formed, and is secured to the member 35 by spaced fasteners 83 (Fig. 6). Where the horizontal member 35 at the top of the door opening meets the vertical members 35 at the sides of the door opening the portions 37 and 39 of the members 35 are mitered at 85 (Fig. 11), while the portions 37 and 39 of the vertical members 35 are cut away above the miters, as has been explained in connection with Fig. 6.

The members 35 at the top of the door are secured to the members 35 at the sides of the door by means of brackets 49 heretofore described, the legs of which brackets are secured to the respective members 35 by suitable fastening members 87, as clearly illustrated by Figs. 11 and 12. As illustrated in Figs. 8 and 10, the lower ends of the members 35 at the sides of the door are secured to the floor by means of similar brackets 49, the vertical legs of the brackets being secured to the members 35 by means of bolts 89, and the horizontal legs to the floor by suitable fasteners 91, one of the projecting beads 29 on the adjacent member 17 resting on the floor being cut away to terminate at 93 (Fig. 10) so that the horizontal leg of the bracket may be positioned beneath the member 17. As will be observed from Figs. 8, 10 and 12, all the angle brackets 49 associated with the door frame are concealed from view by the angle portions 37, 39 of the members 35 and the associated angles 79.

Extending across the floor at the door opening is any suitable doorsill 95 which may have, for example, the cross-section illustrated in Fig. 9, the doorsill being notched at its ends to fit the jamb of the door and being secured to the floor by suitable fastener members 97.

As heretofore explained, the corner at the right hand end of the wall shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is so formed that the courses on the two transverse wall portions "dovetail" with each other. The horizontal members 17 where they meet at this corner are mitered as indicated at 99 (Figs. 22 and 23). The vertical members 19 at the end of each course adjacent the end of the wall are like the vertical members 19 elsewhere along the course except that they have the longitudinally extending beads 29 at one side thereof and the projecting portions of the enlargement 23

at the same side cut off so that the plate 101 may rest against the flat side of the adjacent block 1 of the corresponding course on the transverse portion of the wall, as illustrated in Fig. 23.

5 Those portions of the beads 29 which lie between the members 101 and the mitered end of the member 17, and which are next to the upper or lower surface of a block which is in a course transverse to the member 17, are cut away. For

10 example, and as illustrated, the right hand member 17 at the top of the fragment of the wall shown in Fig. 22 has the beads 29 on its upper surface so cut away, while the lower beads 29 of the right hand member 17 mitered with that

15 left hand member will be so cut away. At the top of the next lower course an alternate arrangement will prevail, the beads 29 at the lower side of the left hand member 17 will be so cut away, and the beads on the upper side

20 of the right hand member 17 will be so cut away. If desired, the corner of the wall may be finished by use of an angle iron or other suitable molding 103 (Figs. 1, 22 and 23) secured in position in any suitable manner as, for example, by means

25 of screws 105 (Fig. 23) tapped into the members 17.

It will be understood from the foregoing description, and particularly by reference to Figs. 18 to 21, that, largely considered, the wall is

30 made of the two extrusions heretofore described, and that in all instances where transverse and vertical members adjoin the same are locked together by reason of the cooperation between the notches 31 and beads 29 and between the rounded

35 portions 27 and 32.

It will also be understood that although the invention has been particularly described in connection with walls the construction is applicable to floors and pavements and other structures

40 made of blocks, all such structures including walls for convenience of terminology in the appended claims being referred to as "walls or the like".

It will be further understood that within the scope of the appended claims wide deviations may

45 be made from the embodiment of the invention described without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A wall or the like having, in combination,

50 preformed blocks forming part of the wall, which blocks have adjacent faces extending transversely of the wall and, at each of opposite edges of said faces, present outwardly facing shoulders extending in the direction of the wall; and preformed

55 bonding means for said blocks comprising longitudinally extending parts spanning the joint between said blocks at each of opposite sides thereof and cooperating with said shoulders for preventing relative displacement of the blocks transversely of the wall, and means extending transversely of the wall for tying said parts together.

2. A wall or the like having, in combination, preformed blocks forming part of the wall, which

60 blocks have adjacent faces extending transversely of the wall and, at each of opposite edges of said faces, present outwardly facing shoulders extending in the direction of the wall; and preformed bonding means for said blocks comprising longitudinally extending parts spanning the joint between

65 said blocks at each of opposite sides thereof and cooperating with said shoulders for preventing relative displacement of the blocks transversely of the wall, and means formed integrally with said parts extending transversely of the wall

70 for tying said parts together.

3. A wall or the like having, in combination, preformed blocks forming part of the wall, which

5 blocks have adjacent faces extending transversely of the wall and faces extending in the direction of the wall, said blocks adjacent the intersections of the first and second mentioned faces being formed to present recessed corners presenting outwardly facing shoulders; and preformed bonding means for said blocks comprising longitudinally extending parts spanning the joint between said blocks

10 at each of opposite sides thereof and cooperating with said shoulders for preventing relative displacement of the blocks transversely of the wall, and means extending transversely of the wall for tying said parts together.

4. A wall or the like having, in combination, a preformed block constituting part of said wall, said block having a face transverse to the wall and being formed to present an outwardly facing

15 shoulder adjacent the intersection of said face with each of a pair of opposite faces thereof which extend in the direction of the wall and to present oppositely facing shoulders associated with the first mentioned face; and preformed bonding means for said block formed with means

20 providing spaced shoulders cooperating respectively with said shoulders of said block in each instance to act to prevent movement of said block transversely of the wall.

5. A wall or the like having, in combination, a preformed block constituting part of said wall,

25 said block having a face transverse to the wall and being formed to present an outwardly facing shoulder adjacent the intersection of said face with each of a pair of opposite faces thereof which extend in the direction of the wall, and with an upstanding bead presenting oppositely facing shoulders associated with the first mentioned face; and preformed bonding means for

30 said block formed with means providing spaced shoulders cooperating respectively with said shoulders of said block in each instance to act to prevent movement of said block transversely of the wall.

6. A wall or the like having, in combination, a preformed block constituting part of said wall,

35 said block having a face transverse to the wall and being formed to present an outwardly facing shoulder adjacent the intersection of said face with each of a pair of opposite faces thereof which extend in the direction of the wall and to present oppositely facing shoulders associated with the first mentioned face, the portions of

40 said first mentioned face adjacent each of said second mentioned shoulders being inclined outwardly of the body of the block toward the adjacent one of said second mentioned faces; and preformed bonding means for said block comprising means providing spaced shoulders cooperating respectively with said shoulders of said

45 block and with said inclined portions of said face in each instance to act to prevent movement of said block transversely of the wall.

7. A wall or the like having, in combination, a preformed block constituting part of said wall,

50 said block having a face transverse to the wall and being formed to present an outwardly facing shoulder adjacent the intersection of said face with each of a pair of opposite faces thereof which extend in the direction of the wall, and with an upstanding bead presenting oppositely facing shoulders associated with the first mentioned face, the portions of said first mentioned

55 face adjacent each of said second mentioned shoulders being inclined outwardly of the body of

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the block toward the adjacent one of said second mentioned faces; and preformed bonding means for said block comprising means providing spaced shoulders cooperating respectively with said shoulders of said block and with said inclined portions of said face in each instance to act to prevent movement of said block transversely of the wall.

8. A wall or the like having, in combination, a preformed block having a face transverse to the wall and a pair of faces extending in the direction of the surface of the wall, the edges presented by the intersections of said faces being rounded, the portions of said face transverse to the wall being inclined from each of said edges inwardly of the body of the block toward the medial portion of said face, the last mentioned face also having an upstanding portion between the portions thereof which are so inclined; and preformed bonding means for said block having a pair of upstanding parts embracing said upstanding portion of said face and adapted to contact with the inclined portions of said face, and having upstanding portions presenting concave faces adapted to receive the rounded edges of said block.

9. A wall or the like having, in combination, a preformed block having a face transverse to the wall and a pair of faces extending in the direction of the surface of the wall, the edges presented by the intersections of said faces being rounded, the portions of said face transverse to the wall being inclined from each of said edges inwardly of the body of the block toward the medial portion of said face, the last mentioned face also having an upstanding portion between the portions thereof which are so inclined, the upper surface of which upstanding portion is approximately in the same plane as the intersection of said rounded edges with said transverse face of said block; and preformed bonding means for said block having a pair of upstanding parts embracing said upstanding portion of said face and adapted to contact with the inclined portions of said face, and having upstanding portions presenting concave faces adapted to receive the rounded edges of said block.

10. A wall or the like having a pair of abutting preformed blocks, each of said blocks being formed to present at opposite edges of the abutting faces thereof an outwardly facing shoulder, and, at an intermediate portion of at least one of said faces, being formed to present oppositely facing shoulders; and preformed bonding means for said blocks positioned between said abutting faces thereof comprising means providing inwardly facing shoulders cooperating respectively with said outwardly facing shoulders of said blocks, and means connecting the last mentioned means of said bonding means presenting a pair of shoulders respectively cooperating with said second mentioned shoulders of said blocks in each instance to prevent relatively transverse movement of said blocks.

11. A wall or the like having a pair of abutting preformed blocks, each of said blocks being formed to present at opposite edges of the abutting faces thereof an outwardly facing shoulder, and, at an intermediate portion of at least one of said faces, being formed to present oppositely facing shoulders, said shoulders each extending substantially the length of an edge of said faces; and preformed bonding means for said blocks positioned between said abutting faces thereof comprising means providing inwardly facing shoulders coop-

erating respectively with said outwardly facing shoulders of said blocks for substantially the full length of said outwardly facing shoulders, and means connecting the last mentioned means of said bonding means presenting a pair of shoulders respectively cooperating with said second mentioned shoulders of said blocks for substantially the full length of said second mentioned shoulders in each instance to prevent relatively transverse movement of said blocks.

12. A wall or the like having a pair of abutting preformed blocks, each of said blocks being formed to present at opposite edges of the abutting faces thereof an outwardly facing shoulder, and, at an intermediate portion of at least one of said faces, being formed to present oppositely facing shoulders; and preformed bonding means for said blocks positioned between said abutting faces thereof comprising means providing inwardly facing shoulders cooperating respectively with said outwardly facing shoulders of said blocks, and means integral with and connecting the last mentioned means of said bonding means presenting a pair of shoulders respectively cooperating with said second mentioned shoulders of said blocks in each instance to prevent relatively transverse movement of said blocks.

13. A wall or the like having a pair of abutting preformed blocks, each of said blocks being formed to present at opposite edges of the abutting faces thereof an outwardly facing shoulder, and, at an intermediate portion of at least one of said faces, being formed to present oppositely facing shoulders, said shoulders each extending substantially the length of an edge of said faces; and preformed bonding means for said blocks positioned between said abutting faces thereof comprising means providing inwardly facing shoulders cooperating respectively with said outwardly facing shoulders of said blocks for substantially the full length of said outwardly facing shoulders, and means integral with and connecting the last mentioned means of said bonding means presenting a pair of shoulders respectively cooperating with said second mentioned shoulders of said blocks for substantially the full length of said second mentioned shoulders in each instance to prevent relatively transverse movement of said blocks.

14. A bonding member for the blocks of a wall or the like comprising an elongated plate having at each edge thereof a pair of longitudinally extending flanges forming inwardly facing shoulders, and, at each side of said plate between said flanges, a pair of spaced longitudinally extending raised beads.

15. A bonding member for the blocks of a wall or the like comprising an elongated plate having at each edge thereof the longitudinally extending thickened portions 23 provided with the shoulders 27, and, at each side of said plate between said thickened portions, the pair of spaced longitudinally extending beads 29.

16. A pair of abutting blocks each having the beads 9, the rounded edges 11, and inclined surface portions 7; and, between said faces, a plate-like bonding member comprising the web 21, which web has the pairs of beads 29 cooperating with said bead 9 and surface portions 7, and the thickened portions 23 provided with the shoulders 27 cooperating with said shoulders 11 at each edge of said member.

17. A wall or the like formed of preformed blocks the facing surfaces of which are formed to provide at least one pair of oppositely facing shoulders, preformed bonding members between

each pair of said facing surfaces for holding said blocks in spaced relation, which members provide finishing strips for the joints between said blocks, and have oppositely facing shoulders severally cooperating with the shoulders of said blocks for preventing relatively transverse movement of said blocks.

18. A wall or the like formed of preformed blocks the facing surfaces of which are formed to provide at least one pair of oppositely facing shoulders, preformed bonding members between each pair of said facing surfaces for holding said blocks in spaced relation, which members provide finishing strips for the joints between said blocks, and have oppositely facing shoulders severally cooperating with the shoulders of said blocks for preventing relatively transverse movement of said blocks, some of said bonding members being of such length as to extend over a plurality of aligned surfaces of said blocks, which latter bonding members are provided with means for engagement with complementary means provided by the bonding members transverse thereto for interlocking therewith.

19. A wall or the like formed of preformed blocks the facing surfaces of which are formed to provide at least one pair of oppositely facing shoulders, preformed bonding members between each pair of said facing surfaces for holding said blocks in spaced relation, which members provide finishing strips for the joints between said blocks, and have oppositely facing shoulders severally cooperating with the shoulders of said blocks for preventing relatively transverse movement of said blocks, some of said bonding members being of such length as to extend over a plurality of aligned surfaces of said blocks, which latter bonding members are provided with longitudinally extending means for engagement with complementary means provided by the bonding members transverse thereto for slidably interlocking therewith in the direction of the length of said aligned surfaces.

20. A wall or the like formed of preformed blocks the facing surfaces of which are formed to provide at least one pair of oppositely facing shoulders, preformed bonding members between each pair of said facing surfaces for holding said blocks in spaced relation, which members provide finishing strips for the joints between

said blocks, and have oppositely facing shoulders severally cooperating with the shoulders of said blocks for preventing relatively transverse movement of said blocks, said surfaces and bonding members being so relatively formed as to provide cavities for receiving plastic material for weatherproofing said wall.

21. A wall or the like formed of preformed blocks, the facing surfaces of which blocks adjacent each of the four edges of said surfaces are formed to provide outwardly facing shoulders, bonding means for said blocks having portions engaging with said shoulders throughout substantially the lengths of said edges and acting to hold said blocks in spaced relation and having other portions tying said first mentioned portions together.

22. A wall or the like formed of preformed blocks, which blocks are formed to present outwardly facing shoulders adjacent the four edges of the faces thereof which extend in the direction of the wall, bonding means for said blocks having portions engaging with said shoulders throughout substantially the lengths of said edges and acting to hold said blocks in spaced relation and having other portions integral with said first mentioned portions tying the latter together.

23. A wall or the like formed of preformed blocks, which blocks are formed to present outwardly facing shoulders adjacent the four edges of the faces thereof which extend in the direction of the wall, bonding means for said blocks, having portions engaging with said shoulders throughout substantially the lengths of said edges and acting to hold said blocks in spaced relation and having other portions tying said first mentioned portions together; some of said bonding means being of such length as to extend over a plurality of opposite aligned surfaces of rows of blocks whereby a pair of long parallel bonding means is provided at opposite sides of a row of blocks, and others being of such length as to extend from but one of said parallel bonding means to the other transversely thereof, said bonding means having cooperating portions for interlocking the ends of the transversely extending bonding means with each of said parallel bonding means.