

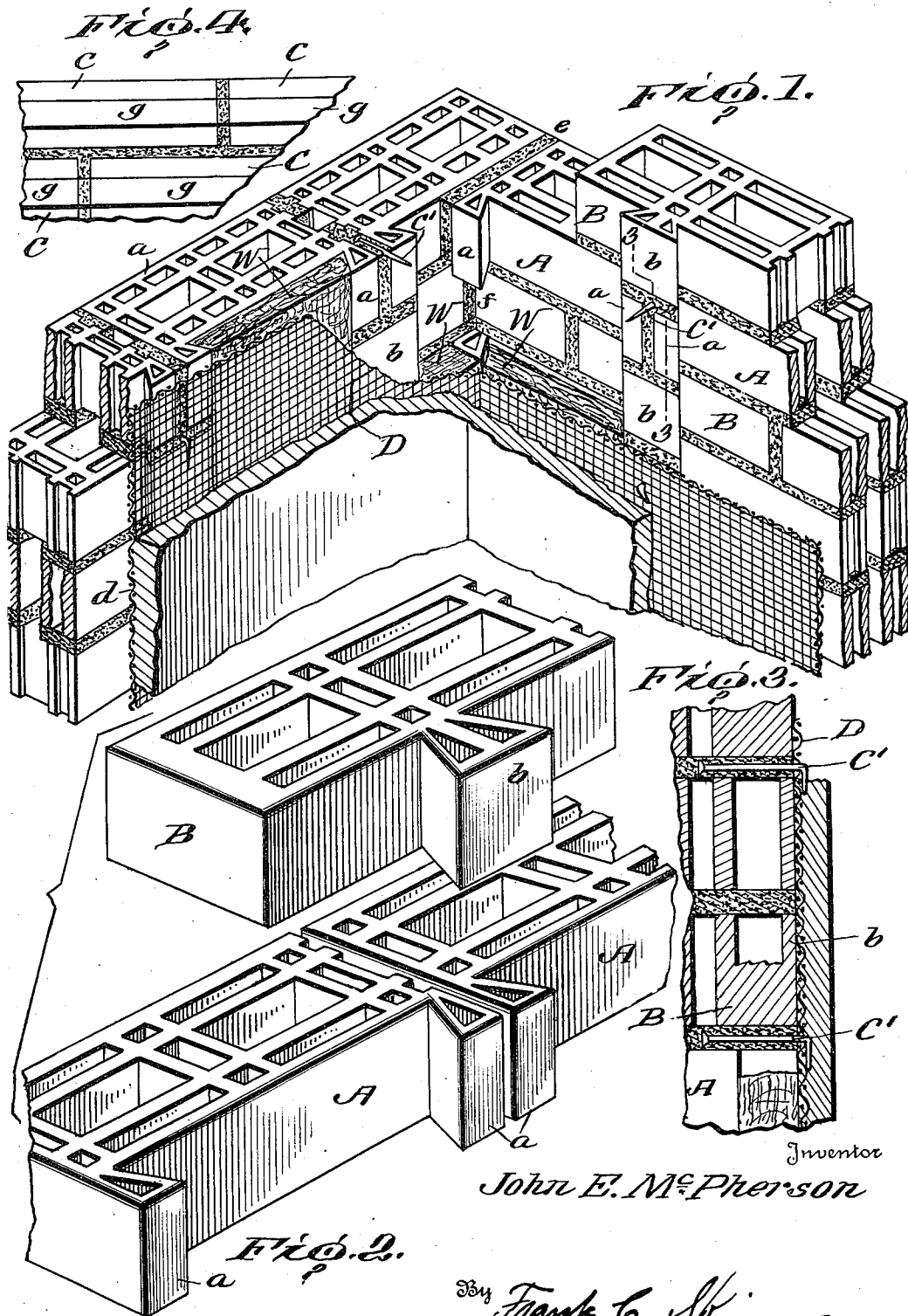
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MASONRY WALL

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MASONRY WALL

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My improved construction is applicable to walls formed of either solid or hollow building blocks and it may be used in a wall of the thickness of a single block or as an interior backing for a wall of any thickness.

The object of my invention is to provide such walls with ribs, formed integral with the blocks themselves, between which are formed spaces for the reception of bats of resilient insulating material, such ribs serving as means for holding the insulating material in place while metal lathing is secured to the outer face of the ribs.

In the drawing Fig. 1 is a perspective view of two walls forming a corner of a room or building. Fig. 2 shows perspective views of two forms of building blocks which are used in alternate courses of the wall. Fig. 3 is an irregular section taken on the line 3-3 Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a modified construction of building block and wall.

With the object above stated, I may construct my improved wall of two courses of building blocks, those of course A being provided on their interior exposed face with a vertical rib or lug *a* at each end, one face of which is substantially flush with the end face of the block while the opposite side of the rib is inclined outward from the face of the block to the outer face of the rib, the latter being a trapezium in cross section, with its shortest parallel side against the face of the block. The blocks of course B are provided at the central point of their inner face with an integral vertical rib *b* the cross section of which is just equal to that of the two adjacent ribs *a* plus the thickness of the mortar joint so that when the blocks are laid in the wall to break joints, in the usual manner, the end ribs *a* will lie immediately over and under the central rib *b* of course B and, together therewith, will form continuous vertical ribs or furring strips the cross section of which is of dovetail form.

As the wall is being built, a metallic tie *C'* of any form which is provided with a head or shoulder and a point of sufficient length, such as a nail, is laid in each mortar course at the joints between the blocks of course A, with the point projecting from the outer face of the rib, so that the head will be embedded in the mortar and the point will serve as a securing device for the metal lathing D.

The metal lathing D comes in sheets or rolls and is stretched over the outer face of the ribs and impaled on the pins *C'* which are then bent over the same to secure it in place.

Any form of interior finishing surface, such as

plaster or tiling, may be laid upon the lathing in the usual way. The ribs not only serve as furring strips but add strength and stiffness to the wall and may be used to support the floor joists and rafters of the building. Such a block is substantially as strong as if its inner face were flush with the outer face of the ribs.

A modified form of integral furring strip may be produced by using blocks E of Fig. 4 a form, in which a dovetail rib *g* is arranged horizontally on the exposed face so that the blocks in a given course will form a continuous horizontal rib. In this form the pins or ties *C'* may be laid in the mortar joints at any desired intervals. This form of block could also be used with intermediate courses of ordinary plain blocks which will provide space for insulating bats of any desired widths.

At the present time there is a growing demand for the heat insulation of buildings and my improved construction provides a convenient means for the application of insulation to the walls as they are being laid. The principal insulating material used for this purpose is what is known as "rock wool" in the building trade, which comes in the form of bats, like cotton batting, of any desired width and thickness. In my improved wall construction, prior to the attachment of the metal lathing, a sheet of "rock wool" W may be laid in the space between the continuous ribs and sprung beneath the inclined edges which will hold it in place while the metal lathing is applied. In this way the insulation is added without increasing the normal thickness of the wall or decreasing its strength. The ribs might be of right angled cross section, so far as their furring function is concerned, but such a construction would necessitate the use of some form of securing device to hold the insulation in place while the lathing is being applied and is less desirable for that reason.

In forming a corner, the blocks, which break joints in the two courses, would alternately overlap and where the ribs would interfere with the abutment of one block against another they may be readily broken off, as illustrated at the points *e* and *f*.

Having thus described my invention, what I wish to claim is:

1. A masonry wall for buildings constructed of building blocks, some of which are provided on their interior exposed face with integral ribs which, when laid in the wall, are aligned to form parallel recesses between their sides for the re-

ception of bats of heat insulating material, said ribs being formed with overhanging edges along the sides of the recesses for supporting and holding the insulating material in place while metal lathing is being secured to the outer face of the ribs.

2. A masonry wall for buildings constructed of building blocks, some of which are provided on their interior exposed face with integral vertical ribs which, when laid in the wall, are aligned to form parallel recesses between their sides for the reception of bats of heat insulating material, said ribs being formed with overhanging edges along the sides of the recesses for supporting and holding the insulating material in place while metal lathing is being secured to the outer face of the ribs.

3. A masonry wall for buildings constructed of building blocks, breaking joints in the usual way, one course of blocks being provided on its inner exposed face with integral vertical ribs of semi-dovetail cross-section at each end of the face, one outside face of the ribs being substantially flush with the end face of the block and the alternate course of the blocks having a vertical rib, at the middle of the interior exposed face, of a dovetail cross-section equal to that of two end ribs of the first course so that, when laid in the wall, the ribs of the two courses will coincide to form a series of continuous vertical dovetail ribs on the interior face of the wall between which are recesses for the reception of bats of heat insulating material which is supported and held in place by

said ribs while metal lathing is being secured to their outer face.

4. A masonry wall constructed with building blocks, breaking joints in the usual way, one course of blocks being provided on its inner exposed face with integral vertical semi dovetail ribs at each end of the face, one outside face of the ribs being substantially flush with the end face of the block and the alternate course of blocks having an integral vertical dovetail rib at the middle of its exposed face of a cross section equal to that of the two end ribs of the other course so that, when laid in the wall, the ribs of the two courses will coincide to form a series of continuous vertical dovetail ribs on the interior face of the wall; a series of headed and pointed metal pins inserted in the mortar at the joints of the first course, a layer of rock wool lying between the dovetail ribs and a sheet of metal lathing impaled on said pins and secured in place by bending the pins over the same.

5. A masonry wall for buildings constructed with building blocks some of which are provided on their interiorly exposed face with horizontal ribs of dovetail cross section which, when laid in the wall, are aligned to form ribs serving as furring strips, a resilient sheet of rock wool sprung between the dovetail ribs, a series of headed and pointed pins laid in the mortar at suitable intervals and a sheet of metal lathing impaled on the pins and secured by bending the pins over the lathing.

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