

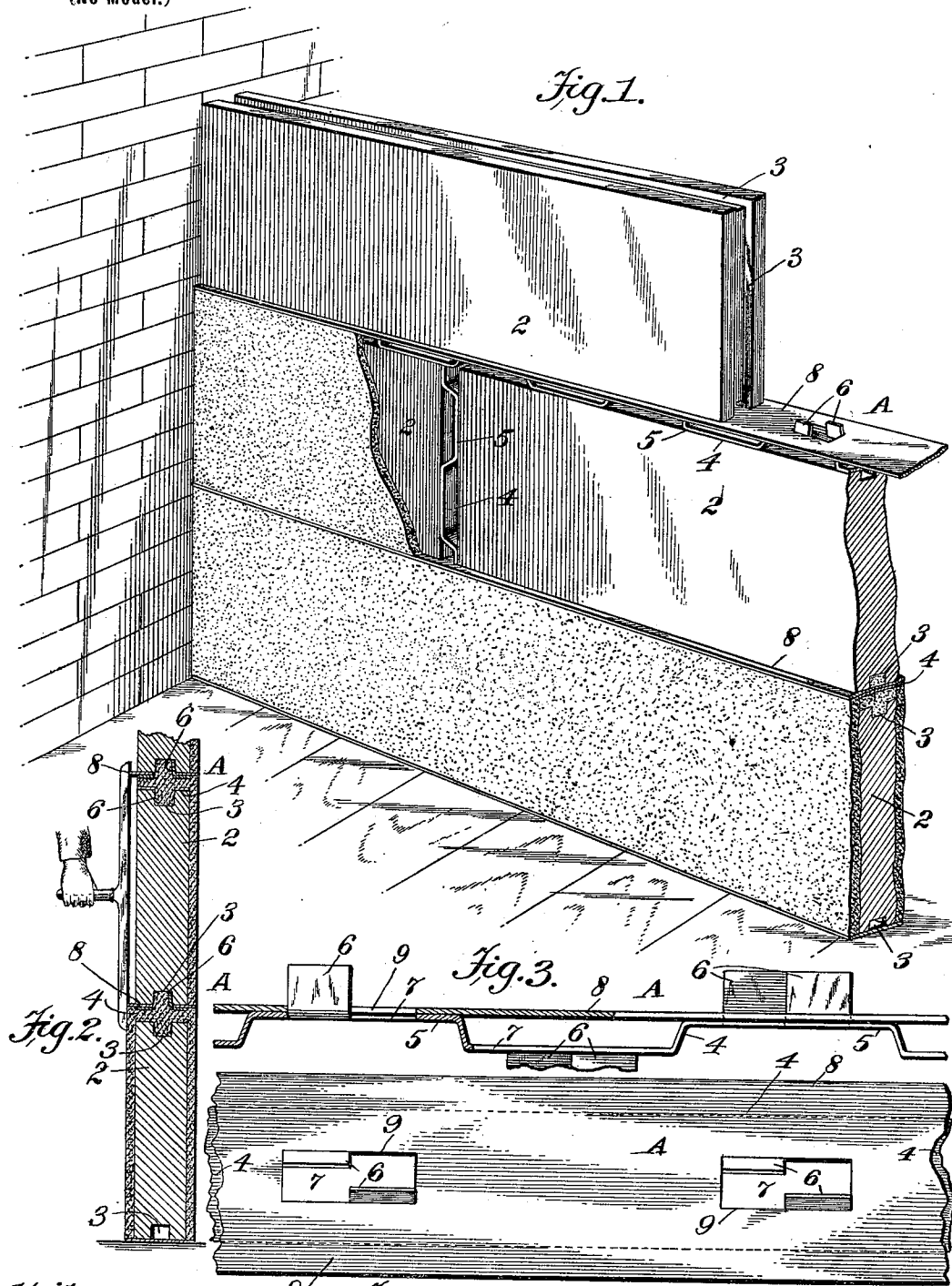
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A. W. BLAZO.
PARTITION OR WALL.

(Application filed Oct. 19, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PARTITION OR WALL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,670, dated January 23, 1900.

Application filed October 19, 1899. Serial No. 734,081. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS W. BLAZO, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Partitions or Walls, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in partitions or walls, and it more particularly relates to a construction whereby the plaster coat can be placed thereon with increased despatch and evenness and may also be more firmly secured in position.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a combined binder and plaster-regulating plate adapted to be quickly and readily assembled with the blocks forming a wall and which when assembled will constitute a means for uniting such blocks with or without the use of mortar or cement, and also a means for regulating the depth of the plaster coat and means for enabling the same to be applied with facility.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a partly-constructed partition organized in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of a portion of this improved binder, and Fig. 4 is a top view thereof.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

The partition in the present instance is shown constructed of a series of blocks 2, assembled edge to edge and to break joint with each other and intermediate the rows of which this improved combined binder and plaster-regulating plate (designated in a general way by A) is disposed. In the form thereof herein shown and described and which may be the preferred form, if desired, each of these blocks 2 has all of its edges provided with a recess 3, preferably extending the full length of each edge. The binder 4 in the present instance comprises a series of alternately-raised surfaces 5, each of which surfaces is provided with a pair of projections 6, adapted to extend into the recesses 3 of the blocks, whereby they are interlocked therewith. These projections 6 in the present instance are preferably

so formed that apertures or openings 7 are provided in the binder for the passage of mortar or cement into the block-recesses 3, whereby an additional means can be used when desired for uniting the blocks. An essential object of the invention, however, is to provide a construction whereby the use of mortar or cement may be dispensed with.

The improvement so far specifically described is substantially similar to that set forth in my prior application, Serial No. 731,260, filed September 22, 1899, the present invention being an improvement thereon.

Constituting a part of this improved binder 4 and shown herein as freely removable therefrom before the same is placed in position is what I have termed herein a "plaster-regulating plate" 8, shown herein preferably comprising a metallic strip or plate of greater width than the width of the block or the binder 4 and of a width equal to the width of such block and the desired depth of plaster coat to be placed on one or both sides of the wall, as the case may be. This strip is provided with a series of openings 9, adapted to register with the openings 7, formed in the binder 4, and through which openings the projections 6 of such binder extend, whereby the strip is interlocked with the binder and when assembled in position with the blocks constitutes for all practical purposes an integral binder and plaster-regulating plate, the plate-openings 9 constituting a means for the passage of mortar or cement when this is used.

When the blocks have been assembled in the manner shown in Fig. 1, the plaster coat can then be placed in position, the depth thereof being regulated by the plates or strips which project beyond the side faces of the blocks. In practice in order to secure evenness of the plaster coat it is necessary to use a straight-edge, which, however, does not always secure the desired result. By the use of the improved plates it will be seen that all that is necessary in order to secure an even surface is that the plaster be so leveled off that the leveler will engage the edges of the projecting plates, whereby an absolutely even and uniform surface will be secured without depending upon the eye or the skill of the laborer. Moreover, it will be seen that by having the plates project beyond the surfaces of

the blocks they will prevent a crack extending through the entire plaster wall, since the same is formed in the present construction in sections, each section being intersected by a metallic member, so that should one of the sections become cracked or broken it could be easily replaced without the necessity of replacing the entire plaster wall.

In use sections of the binder only without the plaster-regulating plate are disposed between the ends of the blocks, although should it be found desirable to have the plaster coat in block-sections the plates 8 could be used at the ends of the blocks as well as between the rows thereof.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A partition or wall comprising a series of blocks disposed in rows; a plate located intermediate the rows of such blocks and projecting beyond one or both edges thereof and effective to regulate the depth of the plaster coat applied to said partition.

2. A partition or wall comprising a series of blocks disposed in rows; a plaster-regulating plate located intermediate the rows of said blocks and projecting beyond one or both faces thereof; and a plaster coat disposed on said partition and having a depth corresponding to the extension of the plates beyond the faces of said blocks.

3. A partition or wall comprising a series of blocks disposed in rows; a binder having one or more projections adapted to engage said blocks and maintain the same in position; a plate provided with apertures for the passage of said projection or projections, said plate extending beyond one or both sides of said blocks.

4. A partition or wall comprising a series of blocks disposed in rows; a binder having a series of projections adapted to engage said blocks and maintain the same in position; a plate provided with apertures for the passage of said projections, said plate projecting beyond one or both sides of said partition; and a plaster coat assembled on said wall and having a depth corresponding to the extension of the plates beyond the faces of said blocks.

5. A partition or wall comprising a series of blocks disposed in rows; a binder located intermediate said rows and having a series of alternately-raised surfaces having projections adapted to engage said blocks; a plate provided with openings through which said projections extend, said plate having greater width than the width of the blocks; and a plaster coat having its outer surface flush with the edges of said plate.

6. A partition or wall comprising a series of blocks disposed in rows, each of said blocks having a recess the full length of each edge thereof; a binder located intermediate the rows of said blocks and having alternately-raised surfaces provided with openings and with projections adapted to extend into the recesses of said blocks; a plate provided with

openings registering with the openings of said binder and through which the projections thereof extend, said plate having greater width than the width of the blocks; and a plaster coat disposed on said wall and having its outer surface flush with the edges of said plates.

7. A combined binder and plaster-regulating plate, consisting of a binder having a series of alternately-raised surfaces each having one or more projections, and a plate having greater width than said binder and provided with openings through which said projections extend.

8. A combined binder and plaster-regulating plate, consisting of a binder having a series of alternately-raised surfaces each provided with an opening and with projections, and a plate having greater width than said binder and provided with openings through which said projections extend.

9. A combined binder and plaster-regulating plate, consisting of a binder having a series of alternately-raised supporting-surfaces provided with openings and with projections alternately located at the edges of said openings, and a plate having greater width than said binder and provided with openings through which said projections extend.

10. A partition or wall comprising a series of blocks disposed in rows, a binder member, and a plate member, the latter extending beyond one or both sides of said blocks and effective to regulate the depth of the plaster coat applied to said partition, and one of said members having apertures and the other having projections extending through said apertures and engaging the blocks.

11. A partition or wall comprising a series of blocks disposed in rows, a binder member, and a plate member connected with said binder member and extending beyond one or both sides of said blocks and effective to regulate the depth of the plaster coat applied to said partition, one of said members having means for engaging the blocks.

12. A combined binder and plaster-regulating plate consisting of a binder member and a plate member, the latter having greater width than said binder member, and one of said members having means for engaging the other member and for engaging the blocks to maintain the combined structure in position.

13. A combined binder and plaster-regulating plate consisting of a binder member and a plate member connected with said binder member and having greater width than said binder member, and one of said members having means for engaging the blocks, thereby to unite the combined structure.

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