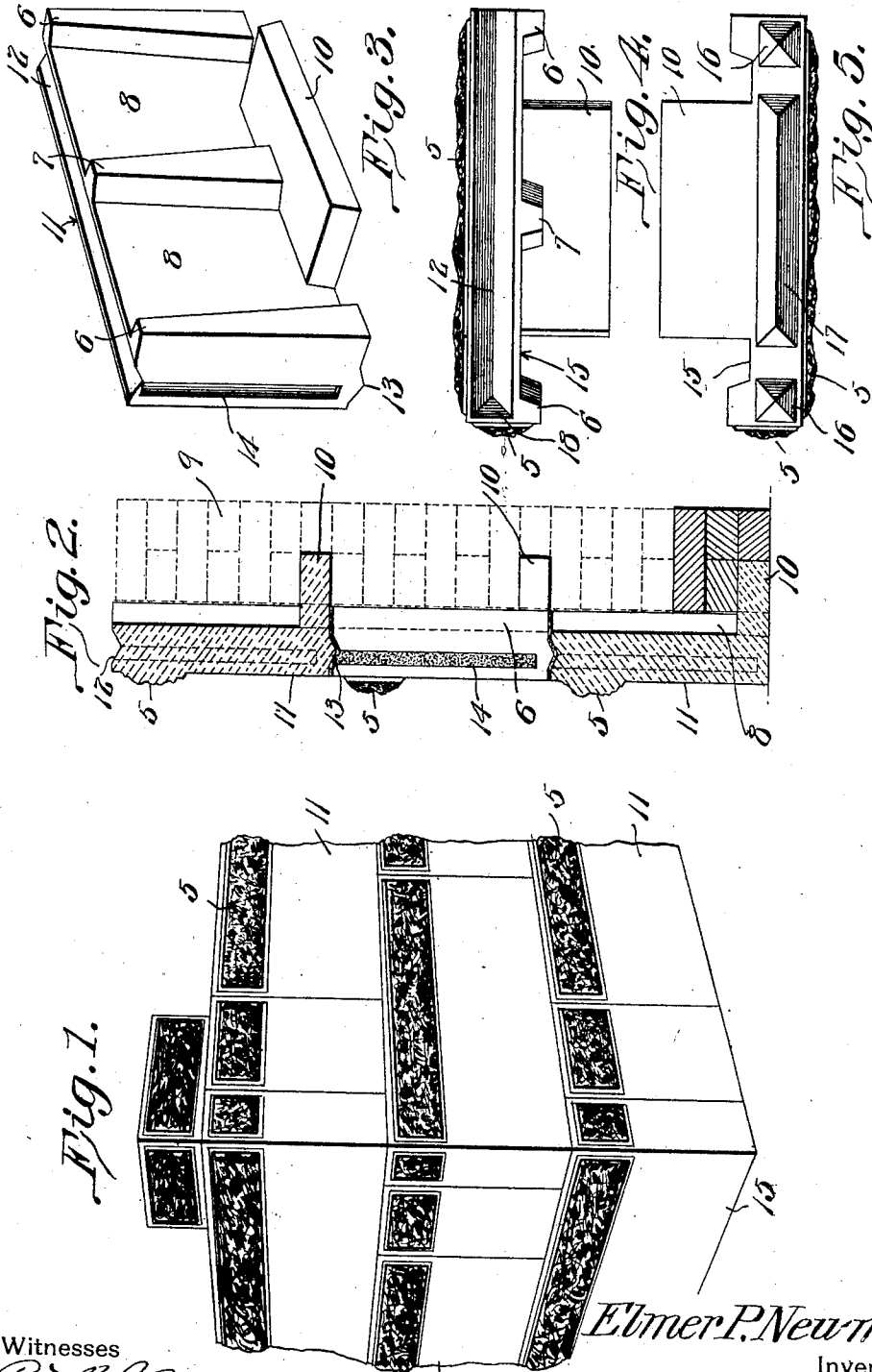


No. 832,694.

PATENTED OCT. 9, 1906.

E. P. NEWMAN.
ARTIFICIAL STONE BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 23, 1905.



Witnesses
E. J. Stewart
L. H. Meyer

Elmer P. Newman,
 Inventor

by *C. A. Snow & Co.*
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER P. NEWMAN, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

ARTIFICIAL-STONE BUILDING-BLOCK.

No. 832,694.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 9, 1906.

Application filed August 23, 1905. Serial No. 275,489.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER P. NEWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Artificial-Stone Building-Block, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to artificial-stone building-blocks, and has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient block of this character, particularly designed for facing the walls of buildings and similar structures, whereby the wall will be formed with an exterior facing or veneer in imitation of cut or dressed stone.

A further object of the invention is to form the facing-blocks with laterally-projecting tongues or extensions adapted to be laid into the main wall or brick backing, so as to securely anchor the blocks, and thereby prevent accidental displacement of the same.

A further object is to construct the blocks with a plurality of vertically-disposed spaced ribs, against which the bricks of the main wall or backing abut, said ribs defining a series of air chambers or flues extending the entire height of the wall.

A still further object is to form the several blocks with interlocking ribs or tongues, and, further, to provide mortar-receiving grooves or channels in the opposite ends of said block.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in form, proportions, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a wall constructed with my improved building or facing blocks. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the blocks detached. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of one of the corner-blocks, and Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the same.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The improved block, which may be con-

structed of cement, concrete, terra-cotta, or other suitable material, is preferably substantially rectangular in shape, as shown, and molded or otherwise formed with an ornamental border 5 in imitation of cut or chipped rock.

Extending laterally from the rear face of the block at either end thereof is a vertically-disposed dovetailed rib 6, and projecting from the center of the block is a similar rib 7, said ribs defining vertical flues or air-chambers 8 and also forming guides against which the bricks of the main wall or backing 9 abut, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Projecting from the bottom of the block at the intermediate rib 7 is a lateral extension or tongue 10, adapted to be laid into the main wall or backing 9, so as to securely anchor the block, and thereby prevent accidental displacement of the same. The tongues or anchors 10 project laterally between the vertical ribs 6 and are preferably of the same width and thickness as the bricks comprising the main wall or backing 9, so that when said blocks are placed in position the angular extensions thereof will extend partly across the main wall and form a portion thereof.

Formed in the upper edge of each of the side blocks 11 is a V-shaped locking-groove 12, adapted to receive a correspondingly shaped locking-rib 13, formed on the bottom edge of the adjacent block when said blocks are laid into a wall, there being vertical mortar-receiving grooves or channels 14 formed in the opposite ends of the blocks, as shown.

The corner-blocks 15 are similar in construction to the side blocks 11, with the exception that the bottom edges of the corner-blocks are provided with oppositely-disposed pyramidal-shaped locking-lugs 16, spaced from the inclined ends of the intermediate ribs 17, one of said lugs being adapted to engage the inclined end wall 18 of the locking-groove in the adjacent corner-block.

In constructing the wall the facing-blocks are preferably laid in superposed course and arranged to break joint with the lateral extensions or anchors embedded in the main wall or backing, as best shown in Fig. 2, thereby forming a strong substantial wall having an exterior finish in imitation of cut or chipped rock.

If desired, the vertical dovetailed ribs may be dispensed with and the rear face of the block formed with a plurality of mortar-re-

ceiving grooves, and in some forms of the block two or more of said grooves may be formed in the end walls.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that there is produced an extremely simple and inexpensive block admirably adapted for the attainment of the ends in view.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A facing-block for walls having its end walls formed with mortar-receiving grooves and its inner face provided with vertically-disposed guide-ribs, and a laterally-extending anchoring-tongue disposed between said ribs at one longitudinal edge of the block and projecting beyond the ribs.

2. A facing-block for walls having one longitudinal edge thereof provided with a locking-recess and its opposite edge formed with a longitudinal rib, guide-ribs formed on the inner face of the block at each end thereof, and a laterally-disposed anchoring-tongue disposed between the guide-ribs and projecting in a horizontal plane beyond said ribs.

3. A facing-block for walls having its inner face provided with a plurality of spaced guide-ribs extending the entire height of the block and defining air-flues, and a laterally-disposed anchoring-tongue disposed between the guide-ribs at one longitudinal edge of the block and projecting in a horizontal plane beyond said ribs.

4. A facing-block for walls having its inner

face provided with guide-ribs extending the entire height of the block at each end of the latter, an anchoring-tongue disposed between said ribs and extending laterally in a horizontal plane beyond the ribs, and an intermediate guide-rib disposed at said anchoring-tongue.

5. A facing-block for walls provided at its opposite ends with vertical guide-ribs, an anchoring-tongue extending laterally from the bottom of the block between said ribs, and an intermediate guide-rib disposed at said anchoring-tongue.

6. A facing-block for walls having one of its longitudinal edges provided with pyramidal-shaped locking-lugs and its opposite longitudinal edge formed with locking-recesses adapted to receive the locking-lugs of adjacent blocks.

7. A facing-block for walls having a pyramidal-shaped locking-lug disposed at each end of the block on one of its longitudinal edges, there being a locking-recess formed in the opposite longitudinal edge of said block adapted to receive the lugs of an adjacent block.

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

ELMER P. NEWMAN.

Witnesses:

MANFORD W. SMITH,
ARTHUR COLGER.