

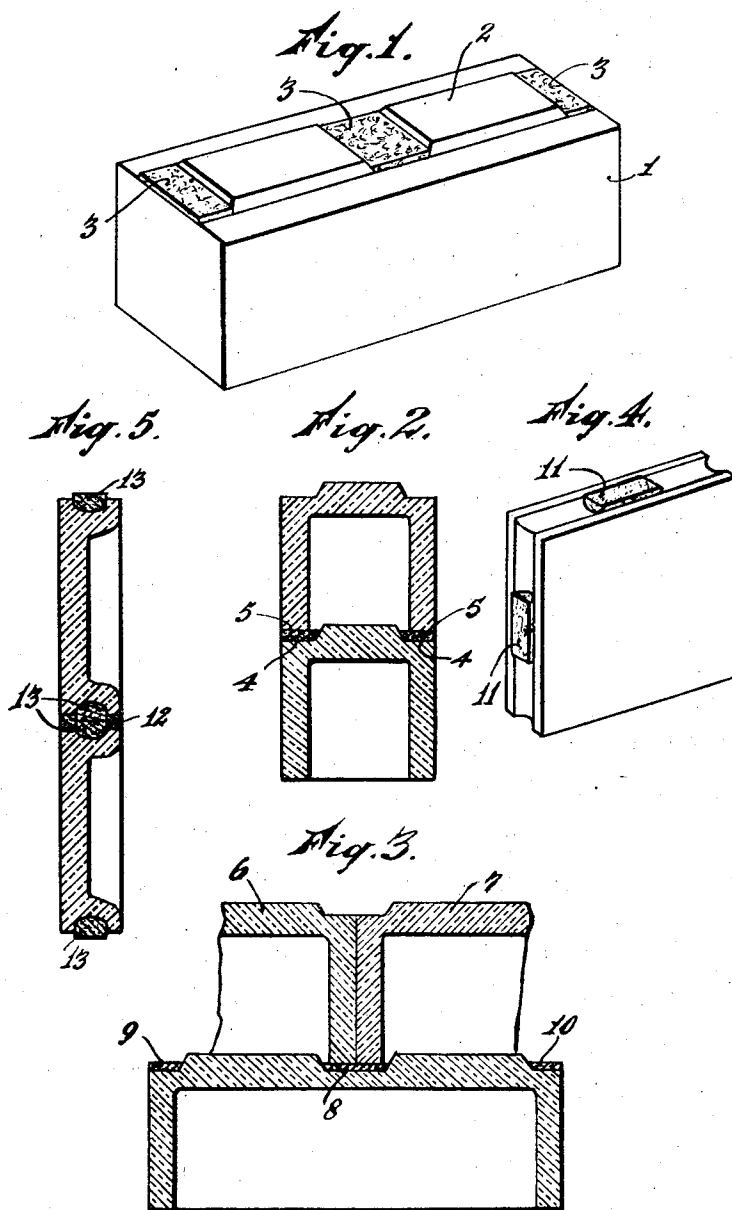
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J. W. JANZEN

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GLASS BUILDING STONE, TILE, OR LIKE BUILDING ELEMENT

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Inventor:-
Jetze Willem Janzen
by
Langmuir, Parry, Ward & Langmuir
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JETZE WILLEM JANZEN, OF THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS, ASSIGNOR TO NAAMLooZE
VENNOOTSCHAP: GLASFABRIEK "LEERDAM", VOORHEEN JEEKEL, MIJNSSEN & CO.,
OF LEERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

GLASS BUILDING-STONE, TILE OR LIKE BUILDING ELEMENT

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The invention relates to a method for making a wall of glass building-stones, tiles or like building-elements.

When building a wall of glass building-stones or tiles, the stones or tiles are placed upon and adjacent each other, with the insertion of mortar between them. In general relatively stiff mortar is required in order to prevent the stones or tiles from sinking through the mortar under the influence of their own weight and to avoid that the glass building-stones or tiles come in direct contact with each other, which gives easy rise to fracture. Further it is necessary to use rapidly hardening mortar as otherwise during building one would have to wait too long for the hardening of the mortar of the stones or tiles already put in place.

In order to remove these drawbacks and make it possible to use very slowly hardening mortar, according to the invention use is made of elastic supporting pieces, which are inserted between the stones, preferably at the place of the bearing surfaces, which are not visible, that is to say which are not located at the exterior side. The said elastic supporting pieces e. g. pieces of cork, asphalt, felt, linoleum, asbestos, metal or the like, may be secured beforehand on the bearing surfaces of the glass building stones, e. g. be glued thereon. The elastic bearing-pads limit the sinking through the mortar of the stones automatically in the desired degree. At the same time irregular masonry is avoided and also fracture of stones through correction of the said regularities.

By reason of the fact that it is now possible to use a very slowly hardening mortar, stresses or forces acting in the building, in which the glass stones or tiles have been used, will be compensated by the not yet entirely hardened mortar and the elastic supporting pieces, whereby fracture of the glass stones or tiles is much reduced.

The drawing illustrates the invention by way of example in two embodiments.

Fig. 1 is a perspective showing of a box-shaped hollow glass building-stone.

Fig. 2 shows in cross-section two superposed hollow building-stones.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of a plurality of box-shaped hollow building-stones engaged together and partially broken away.

Fig. 4 is a perspective elevation of a glass tile having a continuous groove for the mortar.

Fig. 5 is a cross-section of two superposed glass tiles.

In the drawing, Fig. 1, 1 is a hollow building-stone having two raised portions 2 on the bottom and elastic supporting-pieces 3 of other material, placed on the said bottom between and at the exterior sides of the raised portions and not located in sight.

It appears from Fig. 2 that the bearing surfaces 4, lying in sight, are not provided with supporting-pieces, so that 5 is only mortar.

Fig. 3 shows in longitudinal section a glass building-stone in accordance with Fig. 1, together with two building-elements 6 and 7, bearing on an elastic supporting-piece 8. By 9 and 10 supporting-pieces are indicated, corresponding to 3 in Fig. 1, for the event the stones were not placed in bond.

In Fig. 4 the elastic supporting-pieces applied to the glass tiles are indicated by 11.

Fig. 5 is a cross-section of two superposed glass-tiles, 12 being the mortar, in which tiles are placed and 13 the elastic supporting-pieces applied to the tiles.

I claim:

1. A building block formed of vitreous material, and having a plurality of bearing surfaces on the top side, some of which bearing surfaces are visible when the blocks are placed in a wall, and some of which are invisible at such times, and elastic bearing material on the said surfaces which are invisible, for receiving the cooperating bearing surfaces of adjacent blocks to prevent fracture of the blocks.

2. A building block formed of vitreous material and having bearing surfaces arranged on its upper surface, the said bearing surfaces comprising separated, longitudinally-aligned, raised surfaces inset with respect to the edges of the said top surfaces, and elastic bearing material between the said raised surfaces and adjacent the transverse extremi-

ties thereof, to receive the cooperating bearing surfaces of adjacent building blocks without fracture thereof, at the same time remaining substantially invisible from the exterior when mounted in a wall.

3. A hollow building block formed of vitreous material and having bearing surfaces arranged on its upper surface, the said bearing surfaces comprising separated, longitudinally-aligned, raised surfaces inset with respect to the edges of the said top surfaces, and elastic bearing material between the said raised surfaces and adjacent the transverse extremities thereof, to receive the cooperating bearing surfaces of adjacent building blocks without fracture thereof, at the same time remaining substantially invisible from the exterior when mounted in a wall.

4. A building block formed of vitreous material comprising bearing surfaces arranged in planes substantially at right angles to the plane of the wall surface in which the block is to be mounted, certain of the bearing surfaces being visible from the exterior and certain others of the bearing surfaces being invisible from the exterior when the block is mounted in the said wall, and elastic bearing material mounted on the bearing surfaces which are invisible, in order to receive the cooperating bearing surfaces of adjacent building blocks without fracture of the blocks.

5. A wall comprised of building elements of vitreous material, the said elements each having bearing surfaces thereon, some of which are visible when the blocks are placed in a wall, and some of which are invisible at such times, and elastic bearing material located between the invisible bearing surfaces and the cooperating bearing surfaces of adjacent elements, whereby to prevent fracture of the elements.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JETZE WILLEM JANZEN.