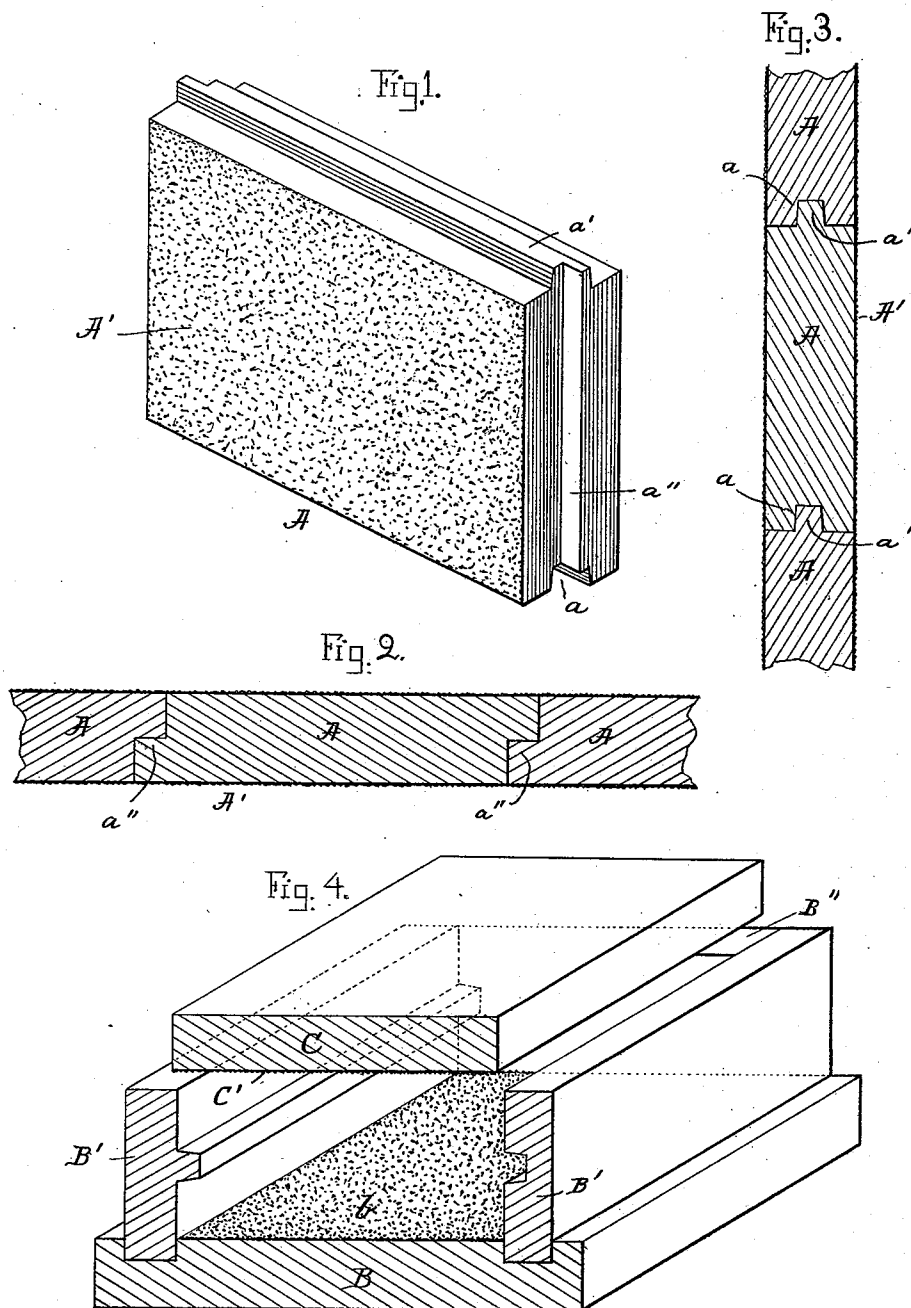


(No Model.)

W. R. FORBUSH.
BUILDING BLOCK.

No. 469,083.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.



Witnesses.

Lauritz W. Collier.
Alice A. Perkins.

Inventor.

Walter R. Forbush
by Allan Andrew atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER R. FORBUSH, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM MARSH KASSON, OF SAME PLACE.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,083, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed August 26, 1891. Serial No. 403,788. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER R. FORBUSH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

10 This invention has for its object to provide a novel building-block; and it consists in the features of construction hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

15 Figure 1 represents a perspective view of one of my improved building-blocks. Fig. 2 represents a horizontal section, and Fig. 3 a vertical section, of said blocks. Fig. 4 represents a perspective sectional view of the flask or mold used in making the improved building-blocks.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wherever they occur on the different parts of the drawings.

25 My invention is especially designed for use as partition-blocks in buildings, but may to equal advantage be used for other purposes, such as ceilings, walls, floors, &c.

30 The improved building-block is particularly useful for purposes where a plaster finish is to be applied to the surface or surfaces of the wall composed of said blocks, and for this purpose I make one or both faces of the blocks roughened, irregularly indented, or 35 comminuted, so as to cause plaster when applied thereto to adhere in a firm and substantial manner.

40 In laying or uniting the blocks it is desirable that they shall be locked and firmly held together, and for this purpose I rabbet two of the opposite edges of the blocks and tongue and groove the other two edges of the same, as will hereinafter be more fully shown and described.

45 In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A represents one of the improved building-blocks, having a longitudinal groove *a*, preferably at its lower edge, and a correspondingly-shaped tongue *a'* at its opposite edge, so as to cause the blocks to be locked in position one above the other 50 in the series, as shown in Fig. 3. The two re-

maining edges are rabbeted, as shown at *a''* *a''*, so as to enable the blocks to be locked in position side by side, as represented in Fig. 2.

55 In practice I prefer to join the abutting edges of the blocks together by means of a suitable cement, mortar, or other suitable plaster medium. By having the blocks made as above described—that is, with two opposite rabbeted edges and the remaining ones 60 tongued and grooved—I not only am enabled to bind and lock the blocks together, so as to form a continuous wall of great strength when the abutting edges are united together 65 by the plaster material, but the wall made from said peculiarly-constructed blocks can be laid or built in a very easy manner by ordinary or unskilled workmen, as all that is necessary is to place the blocks side by side and above 70 each other in rows, breaking joints wherever practicable. The wall so made and constructed is generally coated and finished with plaster, and for the purpose of causing the plaster to adhere to the faces of the blocks I 75 make the opposite faces *A' A'* of the blocks roughened, irregularly indented, or comminuted, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

80 In making the blocks I use a mold or flask, as represented in Fig. 4, having a bottom or base B and detachable sides and ends *B' B' B''*. The upper surface *b* of the base B is roughened, irregularly indented, or comminuted, as shown in Fig. 4. Such surface is preferably produced by means of a layer of 85 a gritty or disintegrated substance—such as, for instance, sand, gravel, cork, &c.—attached to the interior of the base B by means of cement or other adhesive material, which, after being allowed to set and harden, holds 90 the gritty substance on the base or bottom board B and serves as a means for producing the irregular faces *A' A'* on the blocks when the plaster mass of which they are composed is placed within the mold or flask and 95 allowed to set and harden therein before being removed. The opposite or upper face of the block is roughened in a similar manner by means of a top or pressure board C, having a roughened surface *C'* on its under side 100 similar to the surface *b* on the base B.

Having thus fully described my invention,

I wish to secure by Letters Patent and claim—

A composition building-block molded with the longitudinal groove *a* in one edge, the tongue *a'* at the opposite edge, and the rabbets *a''*, formed at the opposite ends and extending at right angles to the groove and tongue, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 24th day of August, A. D. 1891.

WALTER R. FORBUSH.

Witnesses:

ALBAN ANDRÉN,
W. MARSH KASSON.