E. B. COSBY.

NAILING STRIP OR BLOCK.

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1,254,205.

Patented Jan. 22, 1918.

Fig. I.

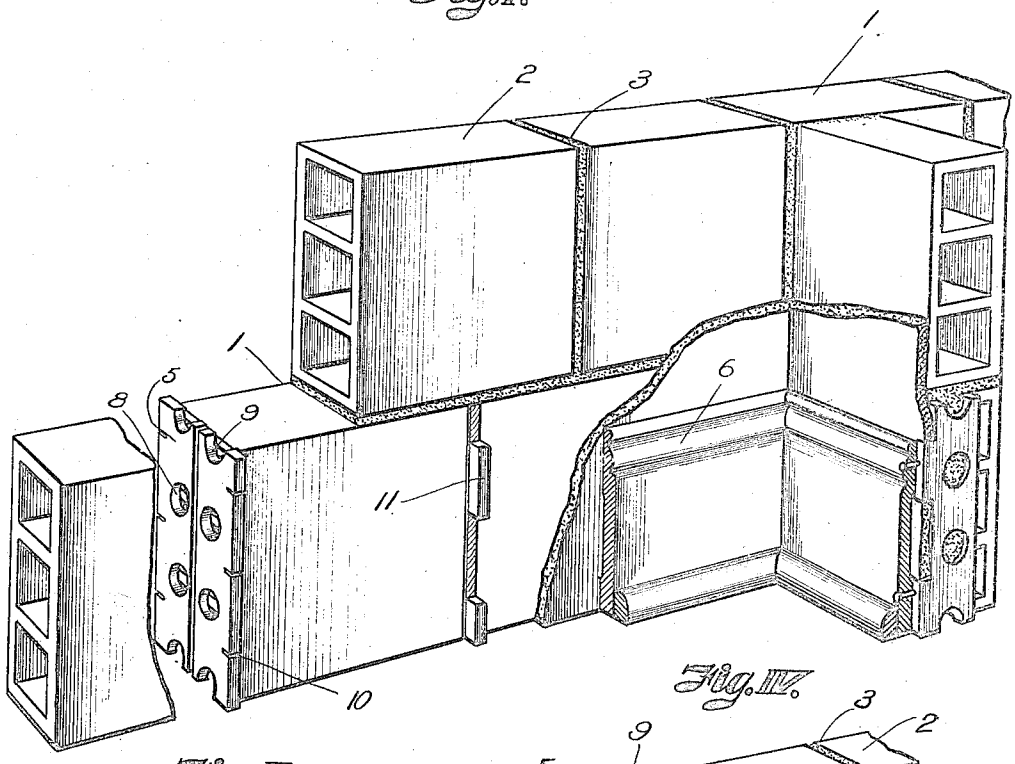


Fig. II.

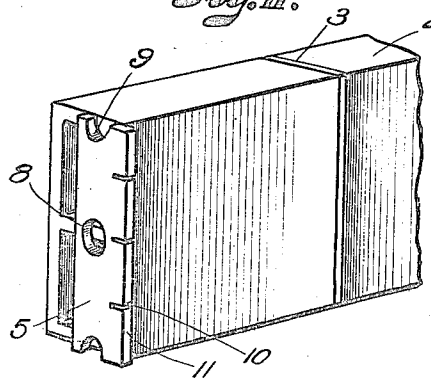


Fig. IV.

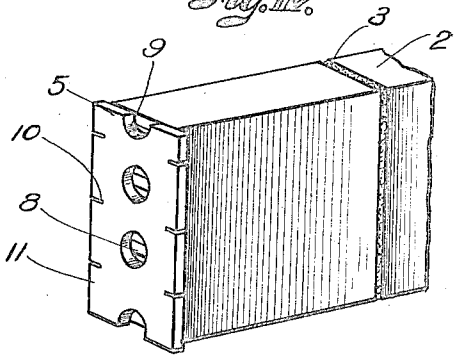
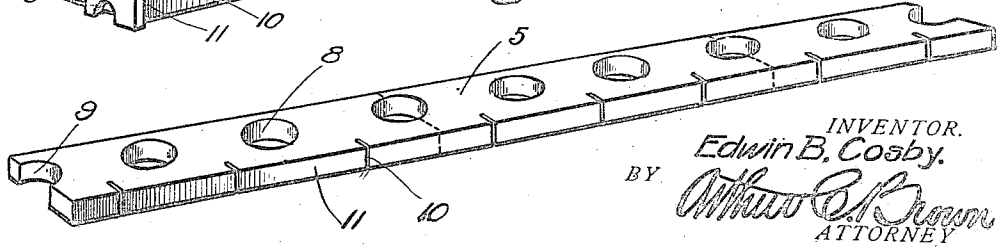


Fig. III.



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NAILING STRIP OR BLOCK.

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Application filed February 12, 1917. Serial No. 148,096.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN B. COSBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nailing Strips or Blocks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to nailing strips or blocks for use in tile or masonry walls, and has for its principal object to provide blocks of this character which may be inserted between juxtaposed building elements and keyed therein by the joint mortar to form a substantial and practical nailing member for supporting base boards, casings, moldings, or the like, and which may also be used as ground members for truing a plastered wall surface.

A further object of the invention is to provide such blocks in strip form of several units each, so that handling and shipping of the same may be greatly facilitated and so that blocks of varying or required lengths may be cut from a strip without a waste of material.

In accomplishing these objects I have provided improved details of construction, the preferred forms of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure I is a perspective view of a portion of a building wall illustrating the placing and use of nailing blocks therein for supporting a base board.

Fig. II is a perspective view illustrating the positioning of the preferred form of wall block.

Fig. III is a detail perspective view of a block strip of several units length.

Fig. IV is a perspective view illustrating the use of a double width block.

Referring more in detail to the drawings: 1 designates a portion of a building wall which could be of brick, stone, or other building material, but as here illustrated consists of tile blocks 2 which are laid in superimposed tiers in juxtaposed relation and are joined together by mortar joints 3 to form a solid and substantial wall.

Located at spaced intervals along the wall between the tile 2 and embedded in the joint mortar are nailing blocks 5, each of which is so placed that a longitudinal edge thereof projects from the face of the wall to provide a nailing surface for a base board 6 as shown, or which may serve as an anchor member for casings, moldings, or the like, which it may be found convenient to attach thereto.

Each of the blocks 5 comprises a flat body portion having perforations 8 therethrough into which the joint mortar may extend from opposite faces of the block to more substantially key the block within the wall and prevent its displacement when nailing thereto; the perforations serving also when the blocks are initially made up in strip form as measuring intervals and facilitate the cutting of the block in desired lengths.

At the opposite ends of the blocks are recesses 9 which add further keying facilities for holding the blocks in the wall; the said recesses being formed when the blocks are cut from the strips by sawing through one of the perforations 8.

Along the exposed longitudinal edges of the block at spaced intervals are saw cuts 10 which extend inwardly practically to the wall surface when the block is in place to provide intermediate disconnected portions 11 which may be broken from the main body of the blocks when desired to provide spaced projecting nailing portions, so that if it should be desired to nail a board having a slight inward crown to the block, that portion of the block intermediate the nailing edges of the board could be broken away to permit a flush contact of the nailing edges of the board with the projecting block portions.

A further object of providing the removable portions is to permit the plaster coat to extend flush with the nailing ends and over the broken out portions so that the block is more substantially keyed within the wall. It is also apparent that when the blocks are used as grounds for trimming a plaster coat the blocks may be set slightly out from the wall to receive a line and the nailing ends planed or otherwise trimmed to the line to provide a true surface. It is also apparent that by

providing the short nailing ends, should a hatchet be used for trimming the latter and should the grain of the blocks run diagonally instead of lengthwise of the blocks, there is less danger of splitting away a portion of the block and thereby affecting its usefulness.

In Fig. IV I have shown a block similar to the preferred form except that it is made of greater width, so as to project simultaneously from both sides of a wall of ordinary thickness, and is provided at both longitudinal edges with the saw cuts 10 to permit the breaking away of the portions 11 when desired.

Assuming that the strips are so constructed, in using the same, blocks of a desired length are cut from the strip by sawing transversely thereacross, preferably through an aperture 8 (as on the dotted line, Fig. III), so that not only is less time required in cutting the blocks but by cutting at these points the sockets 9 are provided at the ends of the blocks for receiving a mortar key for further anchoring the blocks in the walls.

The blocks are inserted in the joints between the juxtaposed building elements with the apertures registering across the cross webs of the wall tiles and the saw cut edges projecting therefrom a distance equal to the thickness of the plaster coat that is to be applied thereto, mortar is placed thereabout to fill the apertures 8 and thereby key the blocks substantially in place to receive nails for anchoring the base board 6 or other members which it may be convenient to nail thereto. If desired the blocks may be set out from the wall at approximately the right distance and then trimmed to a line to produce a perfect even nailing or plastering guide.

When a wide board is to be nailed to the strip, the portions 11 of the block between nailing points is broken away so that mortar may be filled thereover for the keying purpose, or for the purpose as before described of permitting a flush contact of the board at the nailing surfaces, should the board be warped inwardly or have an irregular surface which would interfere with producing a close nailing contact should such parts not be broken away.

A further advantage of providing the short nailing ends is that when trimming is necessary less time is required for bringing the blocks to the trimming line.

While I have only illustrated the use of the block for supporting a base board, it is apparent that such could be used successfully for receiving moldings, casings, etc., and could be used in various lengths and widths without departing from the invention.

It is further apparent that such blocks when initially made in strip form of several units length, can be easily handled or shipped and blocks of varying lengths can be cut therefrom.

It will be seen that by so constructing the blocks the apertured portions may be seated over the cross or end webs of the wall tiles to not only more firmly key the blocks in place but will serve to hold the joint mortar in place and thereby add strength and durability to the wall itself.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

1. A nailing strip comprising a flat body member having apertures therein forming mortar key recesses, and having separated portions along a longitudinal edge for the purpose set forth.

2. A nailing strip comprising a flat body member having perforations therein for receiving a mortar key, having recesses in the opposite ends of the strip and having separated portions extending from its opposite longitudinal edges and adapted for separate removal therefrom.

3. The combination with building blocks comprising end and intermediate cross webs, of a nailing strip comprising a flat body member adapted for seating between the building blocks and having apertures therethrough registering with said block webs to receive a mortar key.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDWIN B. COSBY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."