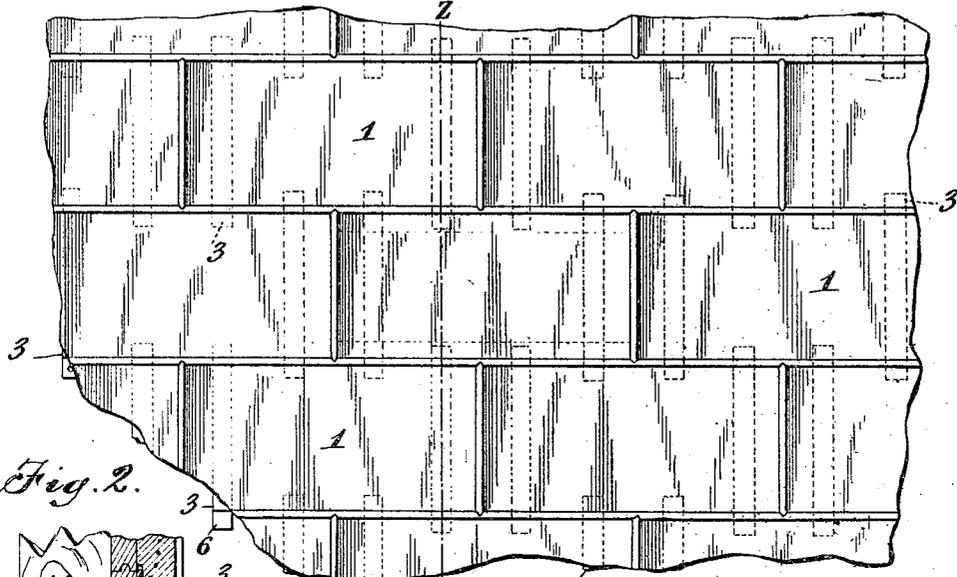
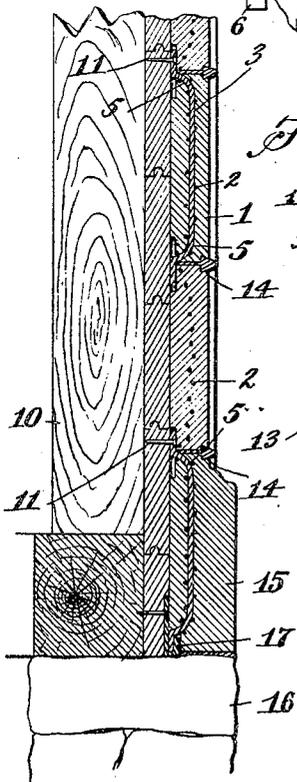


G. F. FISHER.  
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1903.

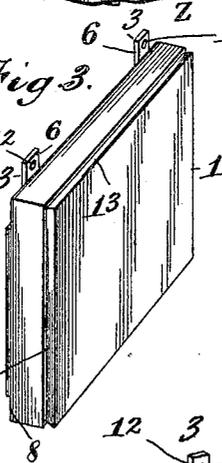
*Fig. 1.*



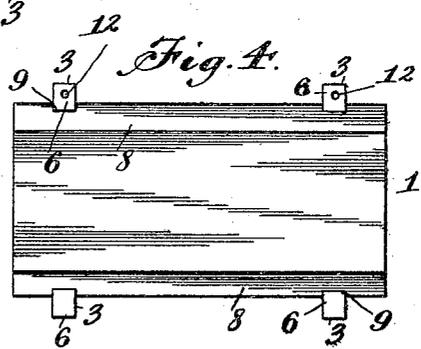
*Fig. 2.*



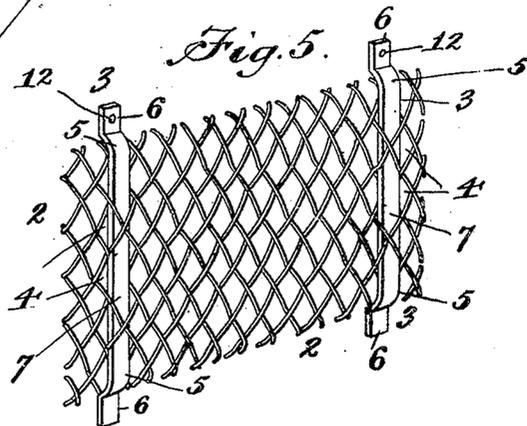
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Witnesses:*

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By Neuhart & Neuhart  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. FISHER, OF NORTH TONAWANDA, NEW YORK.

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

No. 799,843.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 19, 1905.

Application filed April 9, 1903. Serial No. 151,778.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at North Tonawanda, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction of buildings, but more particularly to building-blocks constructed or molded of cement or any other suitable material or composition.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap, durable, and economical building-block which can be conveniently and quickly affixed as a veneer to the frame or foundation of a building and which when necessary can be easily repaired.

Other objects are the production of a cheap and perfect imitation of a stone building-block the face of which can be molded in any design or given a rock appearance and to provide perfect and reliable securing means for said blocks.

To these ends the invention consists in the new and novel arrangement and construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a building-wall constructed of my improved building-blocks. Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section taken on line *z z*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a complete building-block. Fig. 4 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the metallic trellis and the securing-irons passing therethrough.

Referring to the drawings in detail, like numerals of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

The numeral 1 designates the building-blocks considered as a whole. These blocks can be constructed in any desired sizes, and the outer surface thereof can be molded with any desired design or made to represent rock-faced, hammer-faced, or any other style of building-stone.

2 designates a metallic trellis, preferably of wire-netting; but, if desired, perforated sheet metal or expanded metal may be used, and 3 designates the securing-irons, which pass through meshes 4 of the screen and are bent rearwardly near their ends, as at 5, and terminate in securing-lugs 6, arranged parallel with the center portion 7 of the irons.

The said securing-lugs of the irons 3 project beyond the edges of the metallic trellis, which latter is preferably cut to approximately the size of the block. The said trellis and its attached securing-irons form a frame which is embedded in a plastic composition, such as cement or any other suitable material, which is molded in the desired form and forms the body of the block. The cement sets against the metallic trellis and is securely held thereon. The block thus formed has opposite marginal portions of its inner face cut away, preferably the top and bottom marginal portions, as at 8, and the lugs 6 of the securing-irons project from the block at these cut-away portions, as shown at 9, thereby providing reliable and convenient means for securing the blocks to the foundation or frame of a building. As shown in Fig. 2, the blocks are secured to a wood structure by means of nails 11 passing through perforations 12 in the securing-lugs 6; but any other suitable means may be adopted, if desired. In such cases where the blocks are secured to an iron foundation rivets may be used instead of nails.

As clearly illustrated, the upper securing-lugs 6 of one row of building-blocks are set into the lower marginal cut-away portions of the row of blocks next above, while the lower securing-lugs of the last-mentioned blocks are set into the upper marginal cut-away portions of the first-mentioned blocks. This permits the blocks when building to be moved endwise to bring the same into proper position.

As is common in stone buildings, binding-cement is placed between the blocks, each of which has the marginal portions of its outer surface undercut, as at 13, to provide a dovetail groove 14 when two blocks are set together. The pointing-cement is placed in the said dovetail grooves and in addition to preventing water or moisture coming in contact with the frame of the building also aids in providing a perfect imitation of stone, particularly so when of a different color.

The lower or base blocks 15 are set on the foundation 16 of the building, and the projecting lugs of the securing-irons 3 thereof are engaged with channel-irons or hooks 17, which are secured to the frame or foundation for the building-blocks.

The metallic trellis prevents destruction of the block entirely, as the cement in rear of it cannot be easily removed, and if for any reason a block becomes damaged it can be quickly repaired, as the cement will set against the

trellis and the latter will tie the newly-applied cement to the old cement.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

- 5 1. A building-block having two opposite marginal portions of its rear face cut away and securing-lugs projecting from the block at said cut-away marginal portions and having their rear sides flush with the inner surface of the block.
- 10 2. A composition building-block constructed of plastic material and having at least one of the marginal portions of its rear face cut away, and securing-irons embedded therein
- 15 and having the ends thereof projecting from said block, said securing-irons having the rear faces of both projecting ends flush with the rear face of the block.
- 20 3. A composition building-block having securing-irons and a metallic trellis embedded therein, the ends of said securing-irons projecting from the block and having the rear faces thereof flush with the rear face of the block.
- 25 4. A composition building-block having a metallic trellis and securing-irons embedded therein, said securing-irons being secured to the said trellis and having the ends thereof projecting from the block and the rear faces of said projecting ends arranged flush with the rear face of the block.
- 30 5. A building-block constructed of plastic material and having two opposite marginal portions of its rear face cut away, a metallic trellis embedded in said block, and securing-irons also embedded in said block and passing through meshes in said trellis, the ends of said securing-irons projecting from said block at said cut-away marginal portions and having the rear face of said projecting ends flush with the inner face of the block.
- 35 6. A composition building-block having securing-irons embedded therein and having two opposite marginal portions of its rear face cut away, said securing-irons projecting from said block at said marginal portions and having the rear faces thereof flush with the rear face of the block.
- 40 7. A composition building-block having securing-irons embedded therein so as to extend from opposite edges of the block, said securing-irons being bent rearward at said opposite edges and outward to bring the rear faces of both ends flush with the rear of the block.
- 45 8. A structure comprising a suitable foundation and building-blocks having each a securing-iron embedded therein, said securing-irons having their ends projecting from the upper and lower edges of said block, the lower projecting end of each securing-iron having its rear face flush with the rear face of the block in which it is embedded and each block having the upper marginal portion thereof provided with a cut-away portion to receive the projecting lower ends of the securing-iron in the block directly above, said cut-away portions being wider than the securing-irons to permit of adjusting the blocks with respect to the blocks beneath.
- 50 9. A structure comprising a suitable foundation and building-blocks having securing-irons embedded therein, said securing-irons having projecting ends at the lower edges of the block which are bent to lie in rear of the block next below, and means for attaching the blocks at their upper edges to the said foundation.
- 55 10. A structure comprising a suitable foundation and building-blocks having securing-irons embedded therein, said securing-irons having projecting ends at the upper edges of the blocks which are bent to lie in rear of the blocks next above, and means for holding the blocks against the said foundation at their lower edges.
- 60 11. A structure comprising a sheathing and a veneer of tile secured to the sheathing by ties; said ties having free projecting ends which lie in contact with the sheathing, the ends of the upper ties being secured to the sheathing and the lower ends located in the rear of the tile below the tile to which the ties are secured.
- 65 12. In a building, the combination of a suitable frame, a series of building-blocks set edge upon edge and each having a securing-iron embedded therein, each securing-iron projecting from one edge of the block and bent to bear against the inner face of the adjacent block to prevent outward displacement of the block of which it forms part, and means at the opposite edges of the blocks for securing the same to the frame.
- 70 In witness whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE F. FISHER.

Witnesses:

EMIL NEUHART,  
CHAS. F. BURKHART.