

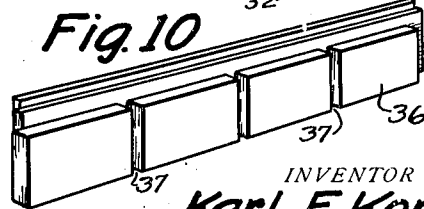
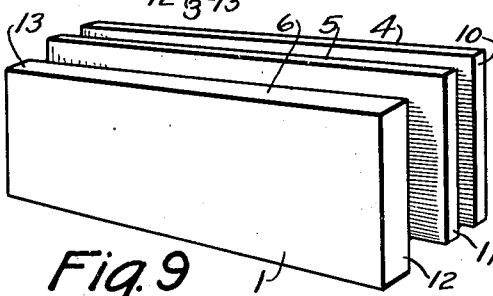
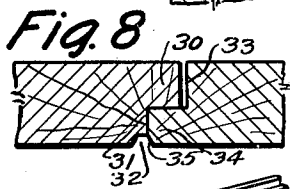
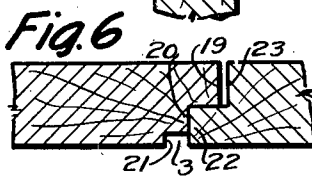
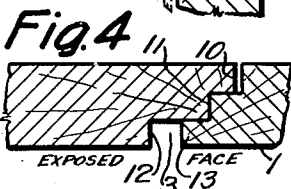
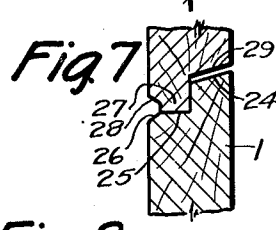
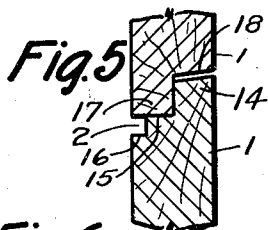
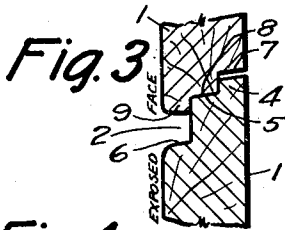
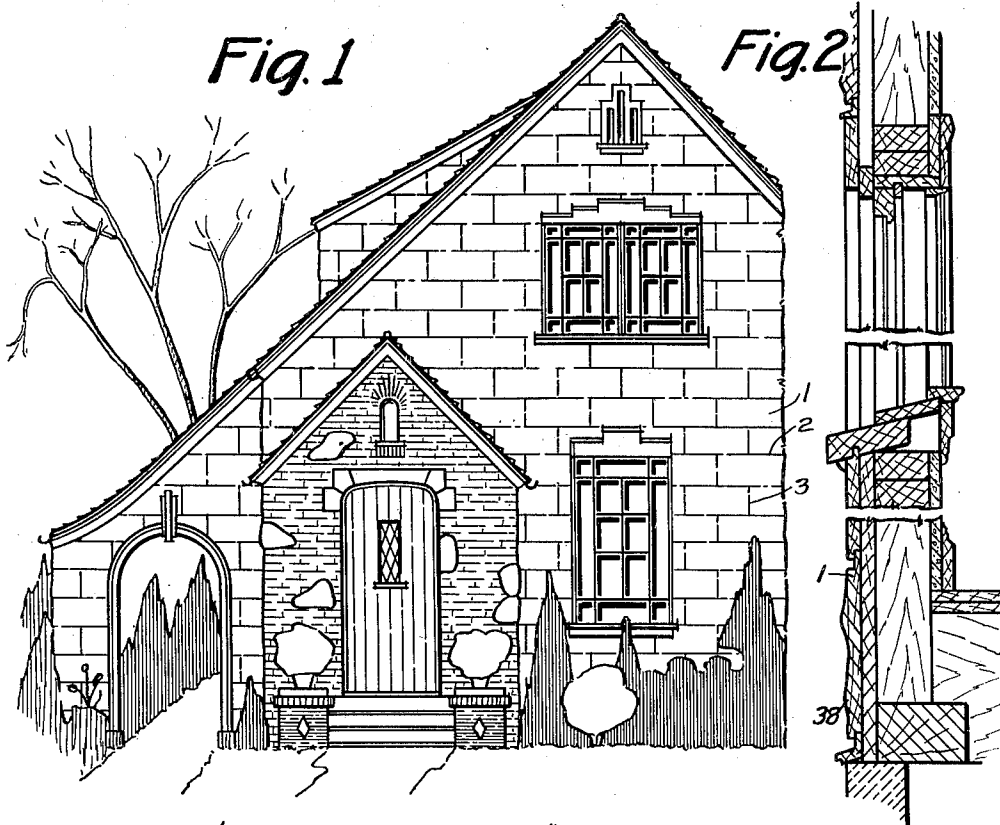
Aug. 21, 1934.

K. F. KORN

1,971,010

WOOD BUILDING BLOCK IMITATING STONE DESIGN

Filed Jan. 16, 1932



INVENTOR
Karl F. Korn
BY *Harry Bowen*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,971,010

WOOD BUILDING BLOCK IMITATING STONE DESIGN

Karl F. Korn, Hackensack, N. J.

Application January 16, 1932, Serial No. 587,047

9 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

The invention is an open-joint waterproof interlocking wood block made from timber for use in building construction, creating a decorative texture resembling stone work forming the outer or exposed surface covering for exterior or interior walls of buildings, and which is so shaped that it will form vertical and horizontal joints in the covering, and so that there will be no direct openings through the joints or at their intersections through which rain or moisture may pass.

This invention is an improvement over the wood block shown in a former application filed January 13, 1932, with the Serial Number 586,333 in that a triple locking joint is provided at each end of the blocks whereas in the former application an overlapping joint, only, was provided.

The object of the invention is to provide wood blocks to imitate stone designs manufactured in such a way as to form a water-tight surface covering when applied to walls, with generally flush and plumb facial exposure, and in which the vertical and horizontal joints are in sympathy.

Another object of the invention is to provide a surfacing material for building construction which may be applied to the building with more ease and speed.

Another object of the invention is to provide wood blocks adapted to be used for surfacing in building construction which have rabbeted edges on all four sides providing overlapping joints with spaces between them on the exposed surface.

Another object of the invention is to provide a surfacing material for building construction formed of individual wood blocks so that the blocks may be stained any desired color.

A further object of the invention is to provide overlapping rabbeted edges at the sides and ends of wood blocks which are so arranged that when the blocks are assembled edge to edge there will be no direct opening through any of the joints.

And a still further object of the invention is to provide a surfacing material to be used in building construction which is simple and inexpensive to make and use.

With these ends in view the invention embodies a wood block having rabbeted edges in which the overlapping portion of some of the edges are shorter than others providing vertical and horizontal grooves between the blocks in the exposed surface of a wall formed thereby

and in which there are no direct openings through the joints.

Other features and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description taken in connection with the drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view showing a portion of a building in which the blocks are used for a surfacing material.

Figure 2 is a view showing a cross section through a portion of the building showing the arrangement of the blocks.

Figure 3 is a detail showing a cross section through a horizontal joint formed by the blocks of the preferred design.

Figure 4 is a similar detail showing a cross section through a vertical joint formed by the blocks as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a detail showing a cross section through a horizontal joint formed with a different type of block.

Figure 6 is a cross section showing a vertical joint formed with the blocks shown in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a detail showing a horizontal joint between blocks of another design.

Figure 8 is a detail showing a vertical joint to be used with the design shown in Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a detail showing one of the blocks of the design shown in Figures 3 and 4, with the proportions exaggerated.

Figure 10 is a view showing an alternate design.

In the drawing the block is shown as it would be made wherein numeral 1 indicates the block, numeral 2 a horizontal groove between the blocks, and numeral 3 a vertical groove between the blocks.

In the designs shown in Figures 3, 4, and 9 the upper edge of the block is formed with a tongue 4 having a shoulder 5 at the upper edge and another shoulder 6 at the base of the tongue. It will be noted that the upper surface of the tongue 4, and shoulder 5, and the shoulder 6 may be slightly inclined as shown in Figure 3 if desired. The lower edge of the block is formed with a recess 7 to receive the top of the tongue 4, an offset 8 to correspond with the shoulder 5, and a tongue 9 forming the lower edge. It will be noted in Figure 3 that the distance between the lower edge 9 and the offset 8 and the recess 7 is somewhat less than the distance between the surface 6 and the upper edge of the tongue 4 and offset 5 so that as the two blocks are assembled there will be a space forming the groove 2 between the surfaces 6 and 9. The outer edges or corners of the grooves 2 and 3

may be slightly rounded as shown in Figure 3 or square as shown in Figure 4. The upper end of the tongue 4 and also the surface of the recess 7 are inclined upward and a small space is provided between them so that the surfaces of the shoulder 5 and offset 8 will engage.

One of the vertical edges of the block is formed with a tongue 10 having a shoulder 11 and another shoulder 12 at the base thereof and the opposite end is formed with a tongue 13 which has shoulders to correspond with the shoulders 11 and 12. The tongue 10 is formed at the rear of the block at one end and the tongue 13 is formed at the front of the block at the opposite end, and tongue 13 is somewhat shorter than the tongue 10 so that as the intermediate shoulders engage a space forming the groove 3 will be left between the end of the tongue 13 and the shoulder 12 when the blocks are placed together. It will also be noted that as the blocks are staggered in assembling the tongue 4 extends upward above the offset 8 which coincides with the back of the groove 3, and that there will be no direct opening through the joint. It will also be noted that the length of the offset 8 is slightly longer than the distance from the upper edge of the tongue 4 to the shoulder 5 so that there is only one engaging parallel surface between the blocks.

In the design shown in Figure 5 the upper edge of the block is similar to that shown in Figure 3 except that the groove 2 is somewhat smaller and the tongue is of a greater width. In this design the block is formed with a tongue 14, the surface of which is inclined, and a shoulder 15 with a recess 16 at the outer edge of the shoulder which forms a groove 2 and the lower edge of the block is provided with a tongue 17 that engages the shoulder 15 and also a shoulder 18 at the back which is spaced a slight distance above the surface of the tongue 14, and also inclined. The vertical joint shown in Figure 6, which shows the ends of the blocks, is also similar as one end of the block is provided with a tongue 19 with a shoulder 20 and a recess 21 and the outer edge is formed with a tongue 22 and a shoulder 23.

The horizontal joint shown in Figure 7 is also similar to this design as the upper edge of the block is formed with a tongue 24 having an inclined surface, and a shoulder 25 with a beveled surface 26 at the outer edge of the shoulder, and the lower edge is provided with a tongue 27 having a notch 28 at the outer edge, and a shoulder 29 at the rear as shown. The vertical edge in the design shown in Figure 8 is also similar and one edge of the block is formed with a tongue 30 having a shoulder 31 and a recess 32 and the other edge is formed with a shoulder 33 and a tongue 34 having a beveled surface 35 at the outer edge.

An elongated block 36 is shown in Figure 10, and this may be of any size or shape, and may extend the entire width of the wall, as a piece of siding, or may be of any length. The ends of this block or board may be rabbeted as shown, or formed in any of the designs shown for the blocks, or may be plain or square as may be desired. The sides may also be made as shown or in any of the designs shown for the blocks. In this design the face is provided with grooves 37 and these grooves may be of any width, or arranged with any desired distance between them, and any number of grooves may be used in a block. These grooves may be also vertical

or horizontal, and may be used in any of the blocks shown.

It will be appreciated that the edges of the blocks may also be provided in any other shape or design which will provide grooves between the exposed edges and an overlapping joint at the intersection of the vertical and the horizontal grooves, and the surface of the blocks may be plain or smooth, as shown in Figure 9, or may be rough as indicated by the numeral 38 shown in Figure 2, or it may be sawn, hewn, split, modelled, log-shaped or otherwise decorated as may be desired.

It will be understood that any other changes may be made in the construction or arrangement without departing from the spirit of the invention. One of which changes may be in the shape or design of the block, as it will be understood that larger blocks may be used for larger buildings, or they may be proportioned to correspond with the size or type of building or made as siding, or shaped in any other manner. Another change may be in the use of the block for any other purpose as it may be used for interior walls or for any other type of building, and another change may be in the arrangement of the blocks or in the manner in which they are staggered on the building in relation to each other.

The construction will be readily understood from the foregoing description. In use, the blocks may be used as shown and described and may readily be applied to the framework of the wall by nailing each block. The blocks may be used by starting at the bottom with the first row placed on the water table as shown in Figure 2 and each successive row staggered as shown. It will be appreciated that these blocks may be handled more readily than siding and also that they may be fitted around windows or gables much more easily than the long siding, so that they save time and expense in construction, as well as being less expensive to manufacture and ship.

The blocks not only form a more simple type of construction but add to the appearance as they break a long plain line of siding and give the appearance of stone blocks. They may also be oil stained, dipped or stained in any manner or in any color so that it will be possible to obtain unique designs.

This wood block is particularly valuable from an architectural point of view as it gives life to an otherwise dead surface and does away with the effect obtained by merely covering the exterior by nailing boards one on top of another. It may be used on any building where the effect of stone is preferred, and it would lend a particularly charming appearance especially in connection with colonial architecture, for residences, clubs, hotels, churches and the like to complete the monumental stateliness.

Having thus fully described the invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A rectangular shaped block in which two adjoining sides are formed with successive receding steps and the two sides opposite said adjoining sides are formed with successive overlapping steps adapted to overlap the receding steps of an adjoining block, the first of said steps on the sides and ends of said block and on the exposed surface thereof forming the face of the block, the second of said steps forming the joint between the blocks, and the third

of said steps forming a protecting flange on the inside of said joint.

2. A block as described in claim 1 in which the vertical distance from the first to the second step at the upper edge and at one end at the face of the block is greater than the vertical distance from the first to the second step in the lower edge.

3. A block as described in claim 1 in which the steps are so arranged that horizontal and vertical grooves are provided between the exposed surfaces of the blocks, when a plurality of blocks are assembled to form the surface of a wall.

4. A block as described in claim 1 in which the first step at one end is longer than that at the opposite end provided space between the exposed surfaces when a plurality of blocks are assembled.

5. A wood block in which the upper edge is formed with three successive steps and the lower edge also formed with three successive steps in the reverse position to the steps formed in the upper edge, said steps in the lower edge adapted to be placed upon similar steps in the upper edge of an adjoining block, forming a triple step joined therewith, and overlapping joints formed in the ends of said blocks.

6. A rectangular shaped block in which two

adjoining sides are formed with successive receding steps and the two sides opposite said adjoining sides are formed with successive overlapping steps adapted to overlap the receding steps of an adjoining block, the first of said steps on the horizontal sides of said block and on the exposed surface thereof forming the face of the block, the second of said steps forming the joint between the blocks, and the third of said steps forming a protecting flange on the inside of said joint.

7. A block as described in claim 6 in which the vertical distance from the first to the second step at the upper edge and at the face of the block is greater than the vertical distance from the first to the second step in the lower edge.

8. A block as described in claim 6 in which the steps are so arranged that horizontal and vertical grooves are provided between the exposed surfaces of the blocks, when a plurality of blocks are assembled to form the surface of a wall.

9. A block as described in claim 6 in which the first step at one end is longer than that at the opposite end provided space between the exposed surfaces when a plurality of blocks are assembled.

KARL F. KORN.

30	105
35	110
40	115
45	120
50	125
55	130
60	135
65	140