July 12, 1927. 1,635,893

J. LYNCH

CORNICE BLOCK

Filed March 8, 1927

Fig. 1,

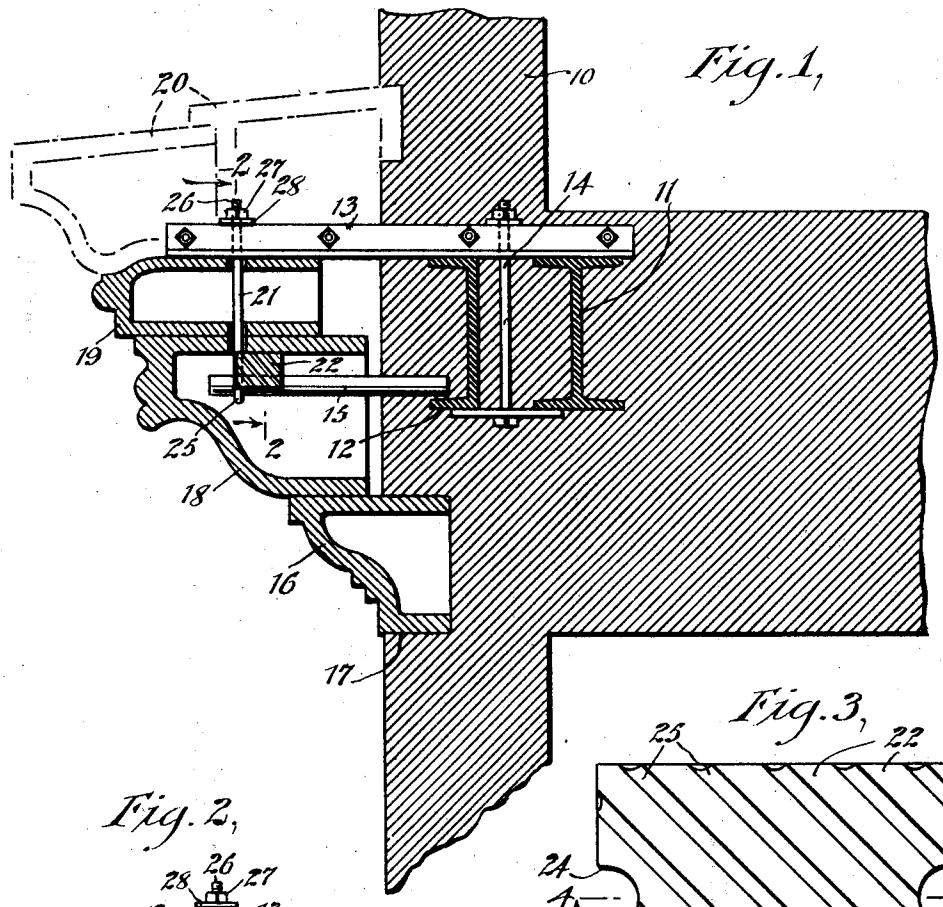


Fig. 2,

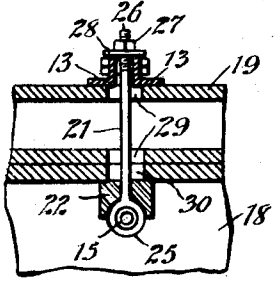


Fig. 3,

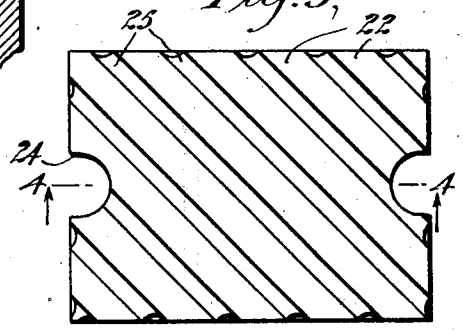


Fig. 4,

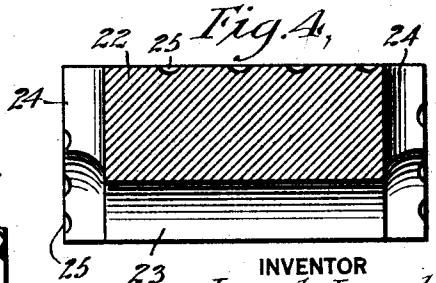
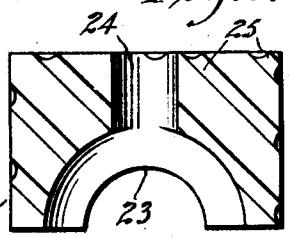


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

Edwt. Thorpe

Franklin J. Foster

INVENTOR

Joseph Lynch

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH LYNCH, OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

CORNICE BLOCK.

Application filed March 8, 1927. Serial No. 173,708.

The block of the present invention is primarily designed for strengthening and holding hollow terra cotta, tile, or artificial stone building blocks in proper position to form cornices, corbels, brackets and other projecting parts on a building.

An object of the invention is to provide a block of this character which will greatly facilitate the formation of cornices and the like on buildings, and which will hold the cornice-forming blocks firmly in position when first assembled, and also after they have been set.

A further object of the invention is to provide a block of this nature of simple, practical construction, which will be rugged, durable and efficient in use, and well suited to the requirements of economical manufacture and convenient application.

With the above noted and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth and pointed out in the claims. The invention may be more fully understood from the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view through a building showing a cornice or bracket partially assembled and retained by the use of my improved block, the finishing blocks of the cornice being indicated in dotted lines.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional detail on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged top plan view of one of the blocks.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view therethrough on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is an end view of the block.

It is to be understood at the outset that while I have shown the block of the present invention as applied to a cornice or bracket, it might be used with equal facility and with equal advantage in many forms of building construction, and that the use of the word "cornice" in the specification and claims is to be construed to cover all analogous projecting structures.

In the drawings I have used the reference numeral 10 to designate one of the outer walls of a building construction reinforced by the usual horizontal girders 11 and 12 embedded in the wall. A pair of angle bars 13 spaced apart and arranged back to back have their inner ends embedded in the wall 10 and secured to the girders by suitable anchoring mechanism indicated generally at 14. The outer ends of the angle bars 13 project laterally from the face of the wall at some distance above a rod 15. This rod has one end embedded in the wall and extends laterally therefrom immediately beneath and parallel to the angle bars 13.

In forming a cornice, the lower cornice block 16 is imbedded in a suitably prepared recess 17 in the wall, and another cornice block 18 projects still further from the wall face resting on the upper surface of the block 16. Additional blocks such as 19 are superimposed on the block 18. The particular number of blocks used in this stepped or corbelled formation which forms the cornice, is of course, subject to variation, but I have simply shown the three blocks 16, 18 and 19 in place with additional finishing blocks indicated in dotted lines at 20. The blocks 16, 18 and 19 are of hollow tile, terra cotta, artificial stone, or equivalent material, and the rod 15 projects into the hollow body of the block 18. Angle bars 13 overlie and are in contact with the upper surface of the block 19. and the present invention is primarily concerned with the use of a block such as that shown in Figs. 3 to 5 inclusive which assists in snugly anchoring the cornice blocks 16, 18 and 19 in position with the aid of a hanger or tie rod 21.

The block 22 of the present invention is shown as of general rectangular shape having a longitudinally extending groove 23 in its under face shaped to receive and seat upon the rod 15. The ends of the groove 23 are intersected by grooves 24 in the end faces of the block, either of which are adapted to embrace and receive the hanger 21. The two grooves 24 are used simply so that the block is readily reversible and may be quickly applied without need of the operator turning it about to see which end engages the hanger. Preferably all of the outside surfaces of the block 22 are ribbed or otherwise roughened as at 25 providing surfaces which may be readily anchored with mortar or other setting material.

The hanger 21 is in the nature of a tie bolt having an eye 25 at its lower end which encircles the rod 15, and having a threaded upper end 26 received between the spaced back to back angle bars and retained by a nut 27 bearing against a washer 28 which

rests on the upper edges of the angle bars. Openings 29 in the block 19 align with an opening 30 in the block 18 to accommodate the hanger or tie bolt 21. With the block 22 in proper position resting on top of the rod 15, and embracing the tie bolt, tightening of the nut 27 will tend to jam the block 22 snugly against the inner surface of the block 18, thereby clamping the block 19 between the block 18 and the angle bars 13 and lending remarkable strength and rigidity to the construction. After the parts have been tightened, the mortar is applied in the usual manner, and the cornice finished by the addition of the blocks 20.

Obviously, various changes and alterations might be made in the general form and arrangements of parts described without departing from the invention. Hence I do not wish to limit myself to the details set forth, but shall consider myself at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A block of the class described of generally rectangular formation having a longitudinally extending groove in its under face adapted to receive a supporting rod, and having a transverse groove in one of its end faces intersecting the first mentioned groove and adapted to receive a hanger bolt, said second mentioned groove being enlarged to accommodate a supporting rod encircling eye on the hanger bolt.

2. A block of the class described of generally rectangular formation having a longitudinally extending groove in its under face adapted to receive a supporting rod, and having a transverse groove in one of its end faces intersecting the first mentioned groove and adapted to receive a hanger bolt, said second mentioned groove being enlarged to accommodate a supporting rod encircling eye on the hanger bolt, the surfaces of the block being ribbed to interlock with mortar interposed between said surfaces and adjacent cornice blocks supported thereon.

3. In a cornice construction, the combination with a building wall and a cornice block suitably embedded therein, of a rod projecting from the wall above the block and a substantially rigid bar projecting from the wall above the rod, additional hollow blocks piled in corbelled formation on the embedded block, one of said blocks receiving the rod and another of said blocks lying immediately subjacent the face of the bar, an adjustable tie bolt connecting the rod and bar and passed through the blocks, and a strengthening block fitting in the corner defined by the rod and tie bolt, bearing against the inner upper face of the block which houses the rod when the bolt is tightened.

4. In a cornice construction, the combination with a building wall and a cornice block suitably embedded therein, of a rod projecting from the wall above the block and a substantially rigid bar projecting from the wall above the rod, additional hollow blocks piled in corbelled formation on the embedded block, one of said blocks receiving the rod and bar and passed through the blocks, and a strengthening block fitting in the corner defined by the rod and tie bolt, bearing against the inner upper face of the block which houses the rod when the bolt is tightened, said bar being defined by the projecting ends of a pair of spaced angle bars arranged back to back and having their opposite ends embedded in the wall, said tie bolt passing between them and including a threaded upper end receiving a tightening nut bearing against the edges of the angle bars.

JOSEPH LYNCH.