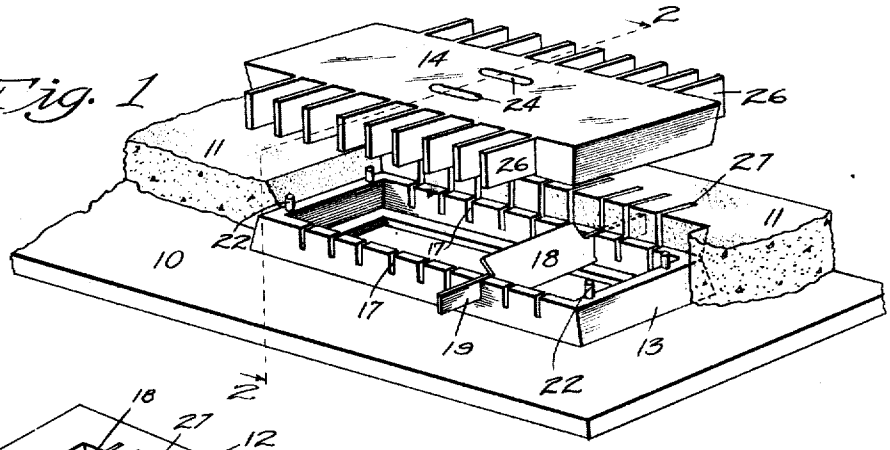
E. L. PAGE.

CORE FOR MAKING VENTILATED BLOCKS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1921.

1,422,370. **Patented July 11, 1922.**

Fig. 1



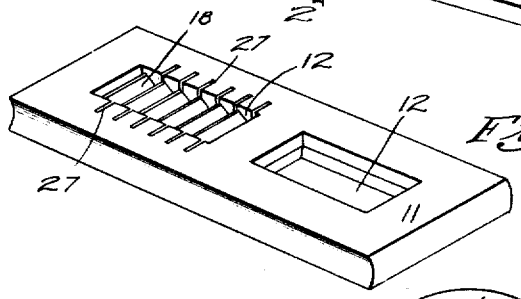


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

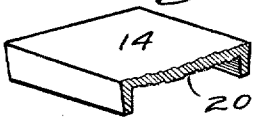


Fig. 2

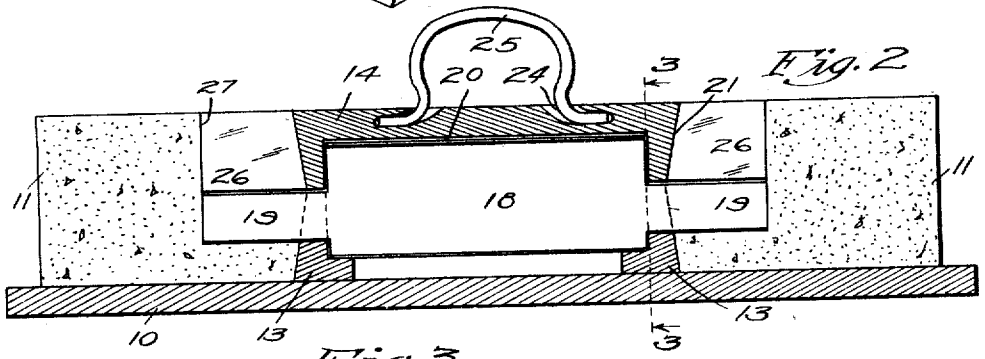
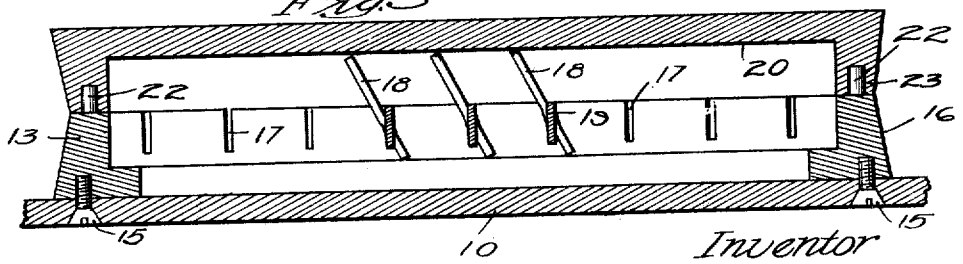


Fig. 3



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CORE FOR MAKING VENTILATED BLOCKS.

1,422,370. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 11, 1922.

Application filed May 11, 1921. Serial No. 468,473.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN L. PAGE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Kingsley, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Core for Making Ventilated Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a core for the making of ventilated building blocks which is of simple, durable and inexpensive construction.

More particularly my invention relates to a core comprising a pair of members adapted to coact with each other and to form a means for holding a plurality of blades in position while the plastic material from which the block is made is tamped and permitted to set.

Still another object is to provide a two part core member, the lower member being hollow and the upper member being provided with a recess in its under surface so that blades may be received within the two members of the core. The lower core member being provided with notches so that the ends of the blades may extend beyond the sides of the core member for permitting the blades to set into the material from which the block is made while it is rigidly held against movement by the core member.

Still another object is to provide upon one of the core members a plurality of wings which are designed to form grooves in the opening in the block so that blades may be slipped into or out of the grooves.

Still another object is to provide a two part core which is used for holding in position blades which form the ventilating means of the block in position, and at the same time cover the blades so that material may be poured over the cores and tamped, thus making it possible to tamp the plastic material adjacent to the core without in any way interfering with the blades.

With these and other objects in view my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the two core members slightly spaced apart, together with a portion of a pallet and one of the blocks.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, with one of the blades shown in position.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, showing the notches in the core for receiving the blades.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of one of the completed blocks formed by the use of my cores; and

Figure 5 is a detail, perspective view of a modified form of the upper core member.

In the accompanying drawings I have used the reference numeral 10 to indicate generally a pallet which is of the ordinary construction.

A cement block 11 which may be of any suitable outline is provided with a pair of openings 12 formed by the use of my cores.

My core members include a lower member 13 and an upper member 14. The lower member 13 is hollow so as to provide sides, as clearly illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawings.

The core member 13 is permanently fixed to the pallet 10 by means of the screws 15. The sides and ends of the core member 13 are tapered as at 16.

The sides of the core member 13 are provided with a plurality of registering notches 17. The notches 17 are designed to receive and hold in position the blades 18 which form the ventilated portion of the block.

The blades 18 have their main body portion inclined, while the ends 19 are arranged so that they are parallel with the top and bottom of the block.

It is understood that the blocks are stood on end.

The ends 19 project beyond the sides of the core 13, while the inclined body portion of the blades 18 project upwardly beyond the upper edge of the sides of the core 13.

My upper core member 14 is provided with a recess 20 in its under surface. The sides of the core member 14 are inclined as at 21; so that it may be easily withdrawn after the block has been tamped.

The recess 20 in the core member 14 is provided so that the upper edge of the blade 18 may be received within.

In order to prevent the possible sliding of the core members relative to each other

I provide pins 22 which are formed on the ends of the core member 13 and are received in the openings 23 formed in the ends of the core member 14.

From the construction of the parts just described it will be seen when the upper core member 14 is placed in position on the lower core member 13 that the inclined portions of the blades 18 will be completely enclosed, while the ends 19 will be projected beyond the sides of the core and permitted to be embedded in the plastic material from which the block is made.

After the cores and blades have been positioned the plastic material is then poured upon and around the core. Tampers may then be used for tamping the material.

In this connection it may be stated that there are two processes commonly used in the making of blocks of plastic material. The wet process is the pouring of very wet cement and permitting it to harden; while the tamping process is the using of material in a semimoist state and tamping it and then permitting it to set.

My core is especially designed for use with the latter process.

After the material has been tamped the upper core member is removed and the block allowed to set.

From the construction of the parts just described it will be seen that when the block has been permitted to set the ends 19 will be firmly held in the block 11. The pallet 10 is then turned over and the block and the blades will then part from the pallet 10.

In order to make it possible to easily remove the upper core member 14 I provide a pair of notches 24 in the upper surface of the upper core into which may be extended a spring tool 25 for engaging the core member for raising it.

By providing the upper surface of the upper core 14 smooth I am able to tamp the block 11.

It will be understood that the upper surface of the core 14 will be flush with the upper surface of the completed block, as clearly shown in Figure 2 of the drawings.

The blades 18 may become broken or rusted and it is desirable to make it possible to insert new blades in position and in order to accomplish this I provide a plurality of wings 26 which extend outwardly from the sides of the upper core member and are adapted to rest upon the extended ends 19 of the blades 18.

When the core member 14 is withdrawn the wings 26 will cause grooves 27 to be left in the block 11.

The ends 19, however, will be securely held in the material of the block and are not likely to slide through the grooves 27 formed by the wings 26.

However, if the blades have become rusted out, the ends may be withdrawn by the use of pliers or by the use of a chisel.

After the new blade is inserted in the block 11 then the grooves 27 may be plugged; however, it is not necessary to plug the grooves 27 when the ends 19 of the original blades are used because the ends will be held in position while the material is in its unset state.

The particular type of block made from my core is made the subject matter of my Letters Patent, Number 1,404,161, dated January 17, 1922.

In Figure 5 of the drawings has been shown an upper core member slightly modified from that shown in Figure 1 of the drawings. The core member 14 as shown in Figure 5 of the drawings is not provided with the wings 26 and hence no grooves will be formed in the block 11.

This type of upper core member is the one generally used as it is necessary to change the blades very rarely; however, it is my intention to cover by my patent the use of either core member.

It will be seen that one of the great advantages of my device resides in the fact that the blades which are made of light material will be securely held in position and away from any of the plastic material from which the block is made, while the block is being tamped and permitted to set.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts of my core without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

1. A two part core for the making of a ventilated building block, including an upper and a lower core member, said lower core member being hollow and having registering notches in its side for receiving the ends of said blades and adapted to have a portion of the blades received between the sides of said lower core member and projected upwardly therefrom, the ends of the blades being extended outwardly from the sides of said lower core member, the upper core member being designed to extend over a portion of the blades, wings projected outwardly from the sides of said upper core member adapted to extend over the extended ends of said blades for forming a groove in the block, the parts being so arranged that the block material may be tamped without interfering with the blades.

2. A two part core for the making of a ventilated building block, including an upper and a lower core member, said lower core member being hollow and having registering notches in its side for receiving the

ends of said blades and adapted to have a portion of the blades received between the sides of said lower core member and projected upwardly therefrom, the ends of the blades being extended outwardly from the sides of said lower core member, the upper core member being designed to extend over a portion of the blades, the ends of the blades being designed to rest in a vertical plane so that the block material may be tamped without interfering with the blades.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 4th, 1921.

EDWIN L. PAGE.