

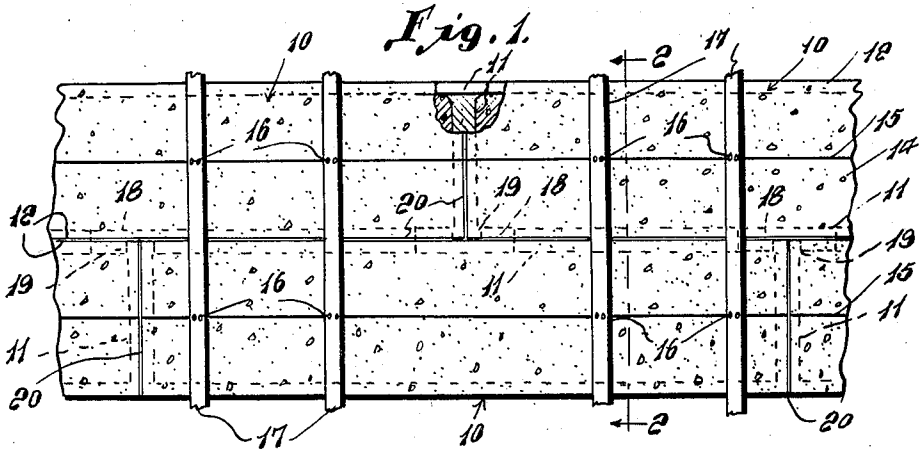
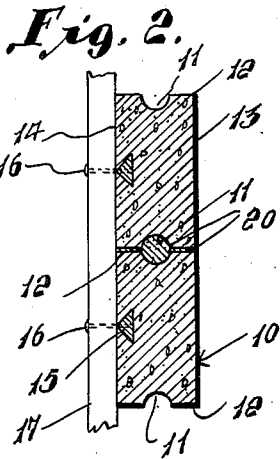
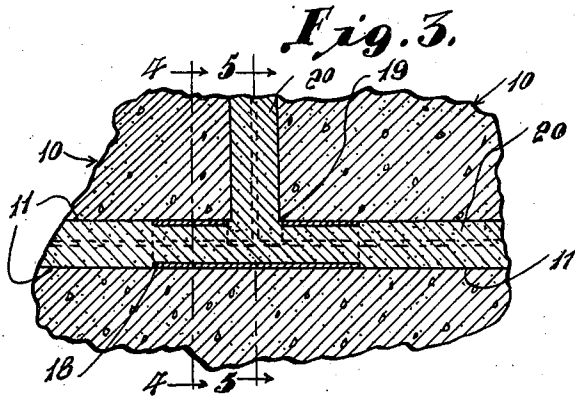
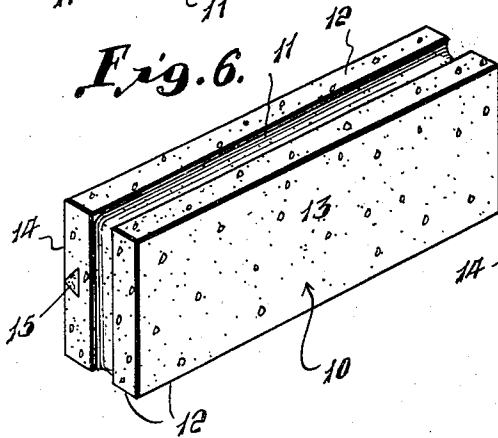
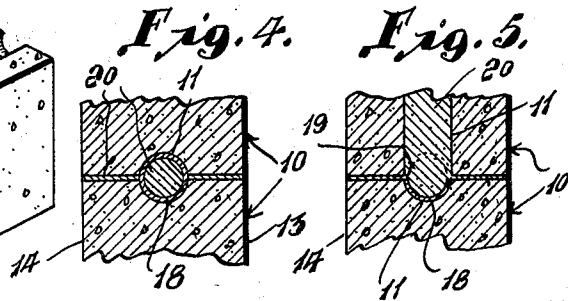
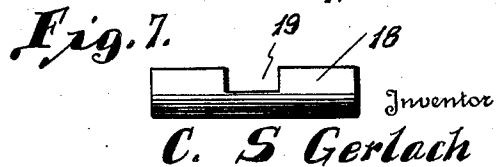
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C. S. GERLACH

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BUILDING BLOCK

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Inventor
C. S. Gerlach

By *L. F. Trench*

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BUILDING BLOCK

Clair S. Gerlach, Slippery Rock, Pa.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 72-40)

This invention relates to an improved building block and attachments for assembling the blocks and securing a studding thereto.

It is an aim of the invention, to provide an improved building block having means permitting the blocks to be secured by driven fastenings to a studding, and means for retaining the blocks in their proper relative position.

More particularly it is an object of this invention to provide an improved plastic building block having means permitting the blocks to be secured to the studding of an inner wall by driven fastenings without injury to the block, and tubular means shaped to fit aligned grooves in the blocks and having openings to permit the free passage of an adhesive filler and seal for securing the blocks together and retaining the blocks in proper alignment while being secured.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter become more fully apparent from the following description of the drawing which illustrates a preferred form of the invention, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view partly in section showing a few of the blocks assembled on a studding,

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 2-2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a fragmentary longitudinal vertical sectional view showing the reinforcing member mounted at the joint of three of the blocks,

Figures 4 and 5 are cross sectional views taken on the lines 4-4 and 5-5 of Figure 3,

Figure 6 is a prospective view of one of the blocks, and

Figure 7 is a side elevational view of the aligning or reinforcing member.

Referring more particularly to the drawing wherein like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the different views, 10 designates generally the blocks having a groove or grooves 11 extending around their four edges 12 and disposed longitudinally of said edges and intermediate the front and rear faces 13 and 14 of the block 10. Grooves 11 are semi-circular or arcuallly shaped as illustrated in the drawing, but may be made in any other desired shape without affecting the function of the blocks 10. Molded into the blocks 10 are strips of fibrous material such as wood, designated 15, which are preferably triangular shaped in cross section and which have one of their edges flush with the rear face 14 of the blocks 10 to receive driven fastenings 16 to secure the studding or

frame 17, to which an inner wall of plaster or wallboard, not shown, is attached, to the blocks 10.

A tubular shaped member 18 as seen in Figure 7, is provided with a cut-out portion 19 intermediate of its ends. Member 18 is sized to fit the aligned grooves between two of the blocks as best seen in Figures 4 and 5, and may obviously vary in cross sectional shape to correspond to the shape of two of the aligned grooves 11.

From the foregoing it will be seen, that a block 10 has been provided particularly adapted for use for building structures and having the fastening strip 15 embedded adjacent its inner side to receive driven fastenings to mount a clapboard studding or other framework on the inner faces of the blocks. The blocks 10 are laid as seen in Figure 1 in staggered relationship so that the vertical grooves of every other row are in the same plane. One of the tubular aligning and reinforcing members 18 is mounted in each of the horizontal grooves 11 so that the cut-out portion 19 will be in communication with the vertical grooves formed by the two blocks 10 in which the reinforcing member 18 is mounted, as seen in Figure 3. A cementitious bonding material designated 20 is poured into the vertical grooves 11 and passes through these grooves and through opening 19 into the members 18 and into the horizontal grooves 11 to form a seal and binding to coact with members 18 in retaining the blocks in position. As seen in Figure 2, grooves 11 are in exact alignment forming a complete circle and this is necessary with the use of the members 18, since the blocks must be in proper alignment in order to rest squarely one on top of the other.

Blocks 10 may be made of any suitable material, of any size and shape, with the face 13 of any color and design to simulate brick, stone, plain board or the like. When blocks 10 of a large size are used they may be employed for constructing the foundation thereby eliminating the concrete form work; and the blocks may be made hollow, if desired to form air spaces. The shape of grooves 11 and members 18 and 15 may obviously be varied without affecting the invention, and various other modifications and changes may obviously be made and are contemplated without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as hereinafter defined by the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a building construction, an outer wall comprising a plurality of blocks formed of a

plastic material, said blocks having grooves extending around their edges, the blocks being assembled in staggered superposed relationship with the grooves in alignment, and tubular reinforcing members, disposed in the horizontal

5 reinforcing members, disposed in the horizontal grooves and having an opening communicating with the vertical grooves and adapted to receive a plastic filling material to retain the adjacent blocks in proper aligned position.

10 2. A building construction comprising a wall formed of a plurality of superposed blocks ar-

ranged in staggered relationship, the edges of said blocks being provided with corresponding grooves disposed in alinement, and tubular members disposed in the horizontal grooves and provided with openings intermediate of their ends to communicate with the perpendicular grooves, for retaining the blocks in alinement and for receiving a plastic binder for securing the blocks together.

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