

(No Model.)

J. S. GOODWIN.
BUILDING BLOCK.

No. 415,967.

Patented Nov. 26, 1889.

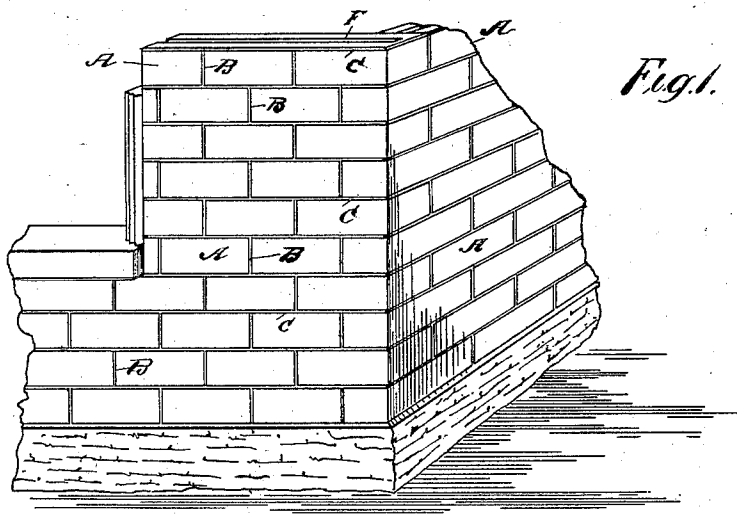


Fig. 1.

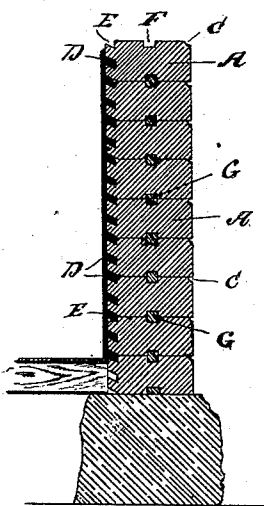


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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JAMES S. GOODWIN, OF EMERALD, WISCONSIN.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,967, dated November 26, 1889.

Application filed July 14, 1887. Serial No. 244,312. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES S. GOODWIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Emerald, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in building-blocks; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts whereby the appearance of brick is imparted to a frame house. The said house is strengthened and labor and time are saved in the construction of the same.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a section of a house being constructed of the herein-described material. Fig. 2 is a section cut through a wall, showing the manner of joining the timbers.

The letter A designates a piece of three by six timber of any desired length. At regular intervals of eight inches are cut half-inch grooves B across one of the three-inch sides. Upon the same side the entire upper edge is beveled or rabbeted, as at C. These grooves and beveled edges are painted white, either before or after being put in the building, and the spaces encompassed by them are painted red, giving to the timber the appearance of a line of brick. Upon the opposite side of the timber from that just described are cut a groove D and two half-grooves E, substantially as shown, the groove D being in the center and the half-grooves E on the edges. The said grooves are so cut that they slant downward to their base. The half-grooves E are cut in the edges of all of the timbers alike, so that when the said timbers are placed together, as shown at Fig. 2, they form the grooves shown at their joints. In the construction of a building with this material the grooves D are provided to hold the

plaster on the interior of the building, where-
by the additional lathing on the interior is
dispensed with. The said half-grooves E are
so arranged as to form a groove at the joint
of the timber. When the said groove is filled
with plaster, it makes the joint air-tight.
Upon the six-inch faces of the said timber
are formed the grooves F the entire length of
the said timbers. Into the said grooves are
fitted the strips G, rendering the joint addi-
tionally secure against the weather. In a
building constructed of this material the
foundation may be constructed of any material,
as desired. Then the first timber A is
secured firmly in place upon the said foundation,
and a strip G is fitted in the groove F
on top of the said timber. A second timber is
now placed on the first so that the groove F
in the lower face will fit over the strip G that
is in the groove F of the first timber. When
this is done, the said second timber is moved
until the perpendicular grooves in its face are
directly between the said grooves in the face
of the first timber, in imitation of the manner
of laying bricks in a building. Spikes are
then driven through the second into the first
timber. This operation is repeated as each
successive timber is laid in the building.
At the corner of the building the alternate
timbers extend out and enfold each other,
as shown at Fig. 1, the exposed ends being
grooved and painted in conformity with the
design. Through these lapping ends are driven
spikes, whereby the ends are held together.
Openings for window and door frames are
provided for by sawing the timbers into the
desired lengths.

When the structure is up, the interior is
ready for the plasterers, no lathing being
required. Further, the grooves D and E, slant-
ing as they do, hold the plaster when set
firmly in place.

What I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture,
the building-block herein shown and described,
consisting of a timber A, of a width equal to
the thickness of the wall to be constructed,
the outer face of said timber being grooved at
B and beveled or rabbeted at C

in imitation of brick-work, the inner face
provided with the inwardly-inclined longi-
tudinal grooves D and the half-grooves E, one
at each edge, and the upper and lower faces
5 provided with the longitudinal grooves F,
adapted to receive the connecting-strips G,
as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

JAMES S. GOODWIN.

Witnesses:

T. A. HURD,
G. F. HURD.