No. 764,313. PATENTED JULY 5, 1904.

C. W. STEVENS.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

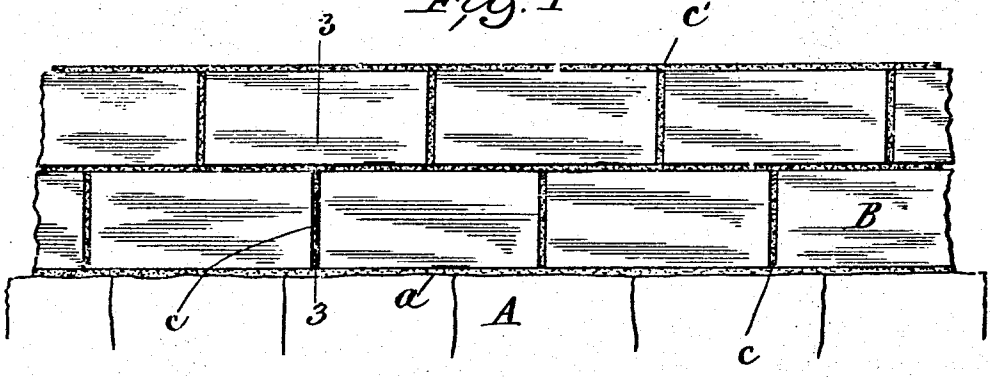


Fig. 2

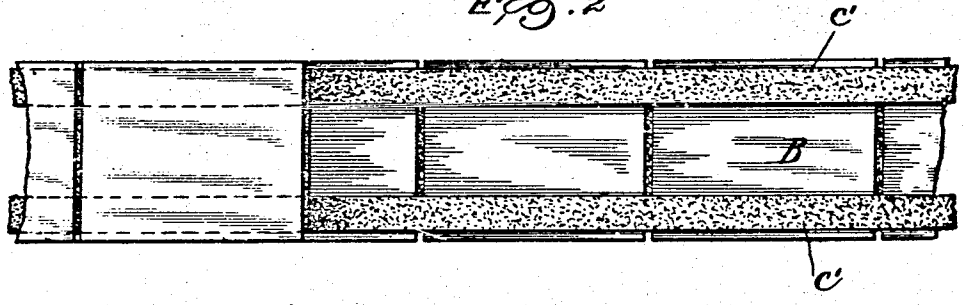


Fig. 3.

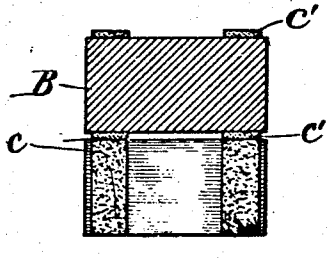
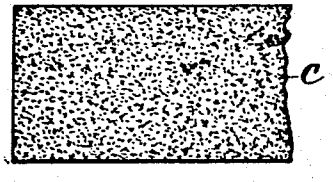


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Ray White.
Harry D. Enlite

Inventor:
Charles W. Stevens:
By Charles W. Bell Atty.

No. 764,313. Patented July 5, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. STEVENS, OF HARVEY, ILLINOIS.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 764,313, dated July 5, 1904.

Application filed March 14, 1903. Serial No. 147,861. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Harvey, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Construction; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of 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 a building construction, and more particularly to a wall construction in which the blocks of building material are laid in courses. Heretofore it has been customary in this class of construction to use mortar, concrete, cement, or the like in laying up the walls, and it requires a large expenditure of time and costly material, necessitating the use of skilled labor to do the work.

The object of this invention is to provide a construction obviating the requirement for skilled labor and by means of which a wall may be constructed with much greater rapidity than when mortar of any kind is used.

It is a further object of the invention to reduce the price of material while increasing the strength of the construction. This, considering the rapidity with which a wall may be laid, reduces the cost to a minimum.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter described, and more fully pointed out and defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wall embodying my invention, showing the same in process of construction. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary detail of the adhesive strips.

As shown in said drawings, a foundation-wall A is provided of rubble or any desired material and leveled with a layer of mortar, cement, or the like *a* to receive the first course of the building-blocks B, which, as herein shown, are of molded artificial-stone construction. Said blocks are firmly united in the wall by means of adhesive strips C, of felt, paper, wood, or any suitable absorbent material, of sufficient thickness to form the desired thickness of joint and which have been thoroughly impregnated with liquid cementing material, such as asphalt. In laying up the wall pieces *c* of the adhesive strip of a length approximately equal to the thickness of the blocks are placed vertically between the abutting ends thereof adjacent to each side of the block, and when the course is laid longitudinal strips *c'* of a length sufficient to overlap several blocks are placed thereon adjacent to the edges. The pieces *c* and *c'* are laid back a slight distance from the edges and sides of the blocks, so as to leave a space for pointing the joints in the usual manner, thereby entirely inclosing the adhesive strips within the wall. Said strips may be of any desired width, but preferably as to leave a dead-air space between the same entirely around the block. If preferred, however, this space may be filled with asphalt or other cementing material.

The operation is as follows: The strips, thoroughly impregnated and coated with the asphalt or the like, when placed in position form positive supports for the blocks and compress equally. The strips of course should be of sufficient thickness to afford room for pointing the joints when fully compressed. The asphalt adheres closely to the surfaces of the blocks and soon sets or hardens, forming a joint impervious to wind or water and of great strength and hardness and much more durable than ordinary mortar.

Obviously the details of arrangement and material of the strips may be varied and other cementing materials may be used than asphalt, and other details of construction may be varied without departing from the principles of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with building-blocks laid in courses, of adhesive strips laid between and joining successive courses and the ends of the blocks thereof adjacent the sides forming a space between said strips.

2. In a building construction the combination with building-blocks arranged in courses, of longitudinal, parallel adhesive

strips between the courses adjacent to each edge providing an inner inclosed space between the same.

3. In a wall the combination with courses of building-blocks, of strips impregnated with asphalt engaged between the courses longitudinally thereof and adjacent to each edge, similar strips between the abutting ends of the blocks and a groove between the strips and the side of the wall adapted to be pointed with mortar or the like, and a dead-air space being formed between said strips.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES W. STEVENS.

Witnesses:
W. W. WITHENBURY,
A. C. ODELL.