

(No Model.)

A. E. WHITE & M. W. WRAGG.
CEILING BLOCK.

No. 419,388.

Patented Jan. 14, 1890.

Fig. 1.

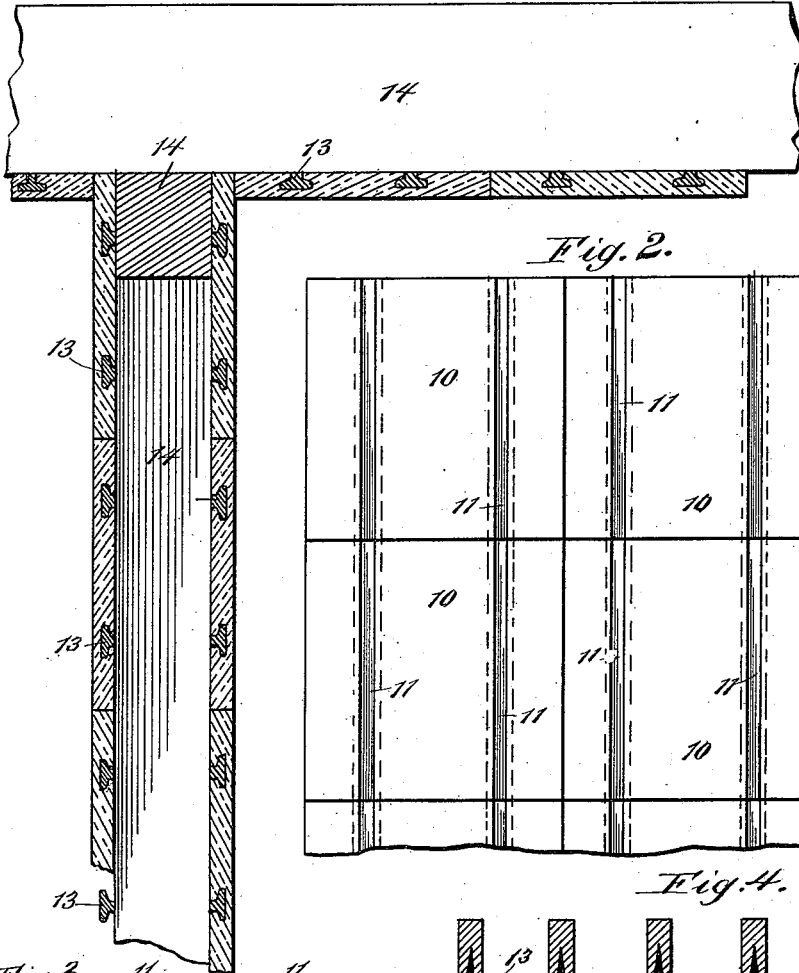


Fig. 2.

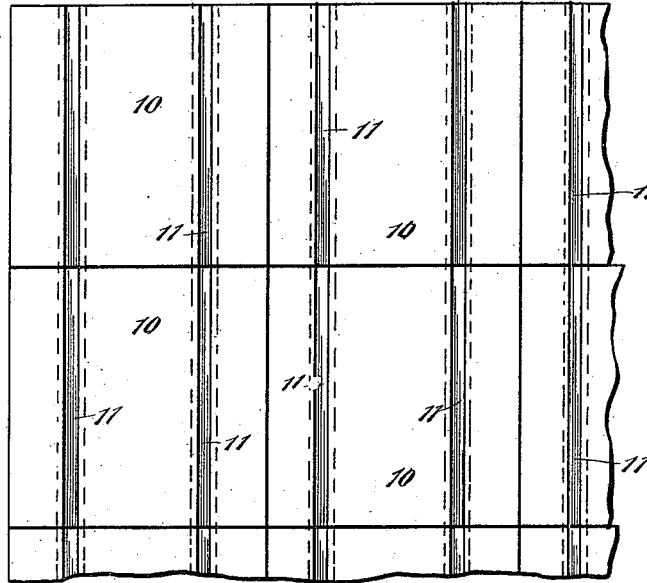


Fig. 4.

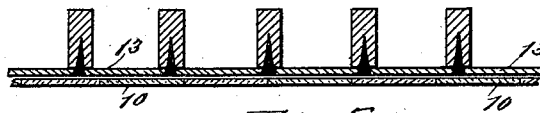


Fig. 5.

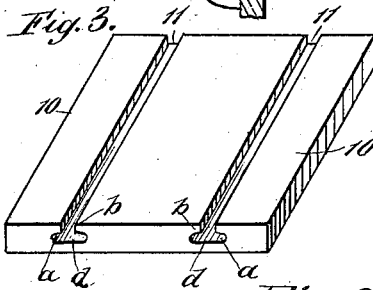
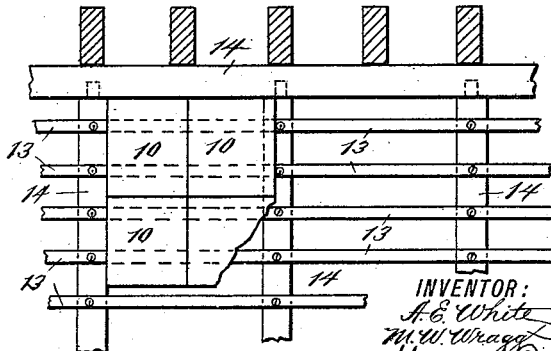


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES: a a 10

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NEW YORK.

CEILING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,388, dated January 14, 1890.

Application filed April 4, 1889. Serial No. 306,009. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT E. WHITE and MATTHEW WILLIAM WRAGG, both of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ceiling-Blocks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to an improvement in ceiling-blocks and devices for securing the same, and has for its object to provide a means whereby the ceiling or walls of an apartment may be laid in the coldest weather, and a further object of the invention is to provide a means whereby the blocks may be regularly, expeditiously, and conveniently placed and held in position.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a partial vertical section through adjoining apartments, illustrating the walls of the apartments built up with our improved blocks. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of a series of connected blocks. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the blocks, the inner side whereof is uppermost. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through a series of blocks and through the ceiling-beams, to which said blocks are attached through the medium of a tie-slat, which tie-slat is represented as in longitudinal section; and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the ceiling-frame, illustrating the slats in position and a series of blocks in position upon said slats. Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail view to better show shape of slot.

In carrying out the invention the blocks 10, which are preferably rectangular in contour, may be made of any suitable material—plaster, for instance, or partially of the ordinary composition known as “rough-coat” and plaster, or entirely of a material corresponding in nature to said rough-coat. The outer face of the block is given a smooth or an ornamental finish, as desired, and in its inner face at each

side of the center of the block an essentially inverted-T-shaped groove 11 is produced, as best illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. The ends of the head or wide portion of the groove are preferably curved, as shown at *a* in Fig. 3, and the upper or vertical walls of the said grooves at their intersection with the inner or horizontal walls are also curved or rounded off, as illustrated at *b*. The space *d*, however, intervening the said points *a* and *b*, is preferably flat, extending outward in a horizontal plane at a right angle to the vertical walls of the grooves, as best shown in said Fig. 3.

In attaching the blocks to the walls, ceiling, or surface to be covered a series of essentially T-shaped slats 13 is secured in any approved manner a suitable distance apart to the framework of the wall or ceiling, the said slats being usually attached directly to the ceiling beams or joists by nails, screws, or equivalent devices, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The slats correspond in shape to the shape of the block-grooves 11, and the said slats having been placed in position the several blocks are slid thereon until the entire wall or ceiling is formed. This is effected by entering the outer ends of two contiguous slats in the grooves of the block and carrying the said blocks upon the said slats to place, the outer edges of the blocks being so finished that a close and practically imperceptible joint is made. Thus it is obvious that a wall or ceiling may be expeditiously built up at any season of the year by the use of our improved blocks, and that water leaking through the floors will not cause the ceiling or wall to fall.

By providing the horizontal surface *d* in the grooves and a corresponding surface upon the slats it is also evident that in building a ceiling as the blocks are entered upon the slats, if the latter are level, each block will be brought in perfect face alignment.

In Fig. 1 we have illustrated a vertical section through the joists or timbers 14, constituting the partition-frames of an apartment, and have also illustrated the walls as built up with our blocks and the manner of abutting the same.

In Fig. 2 we have undertaken to illustrate the inner face of the series of blocks in the position they would occupy in forming the

wall or ceiling, the said blocks being detached from their binding-slats.

Fig. 5 illustrates the attachment of the slats to the ceiling or wall-frames and the position of the blocks upon the slats.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with a ceiling, wall beam or joists, and slats essentially T-shaped in cross-section attached to the said ceiling or wall-joist, of a block flat upon its inner face, and provided upon the said face at each side

of the center with an essentially T-shaped groove, the walls of which grooves between the extremities of the head-section and the perpendicular or shank section extend in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical walls of the grooves, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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MATTHEW WILLIAM WRAGG.

Witnesses:

F. W. HANAFORD,

C. SEDGWICK.