

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. MISSUD.
BUILDING BLOCK.

No. 405,429.

Patented June 18, 1889.

Fig. 1.

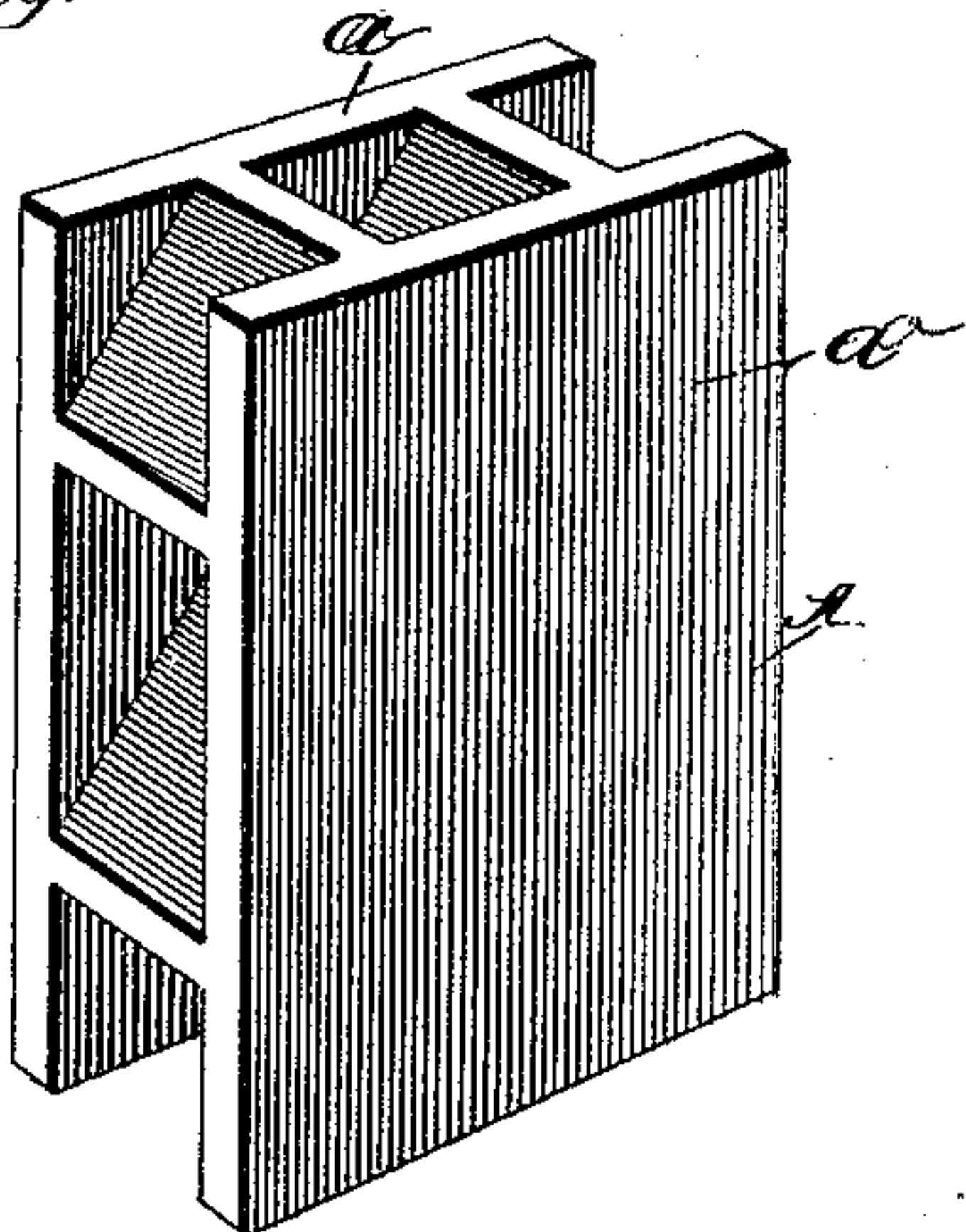


Fig. 2.

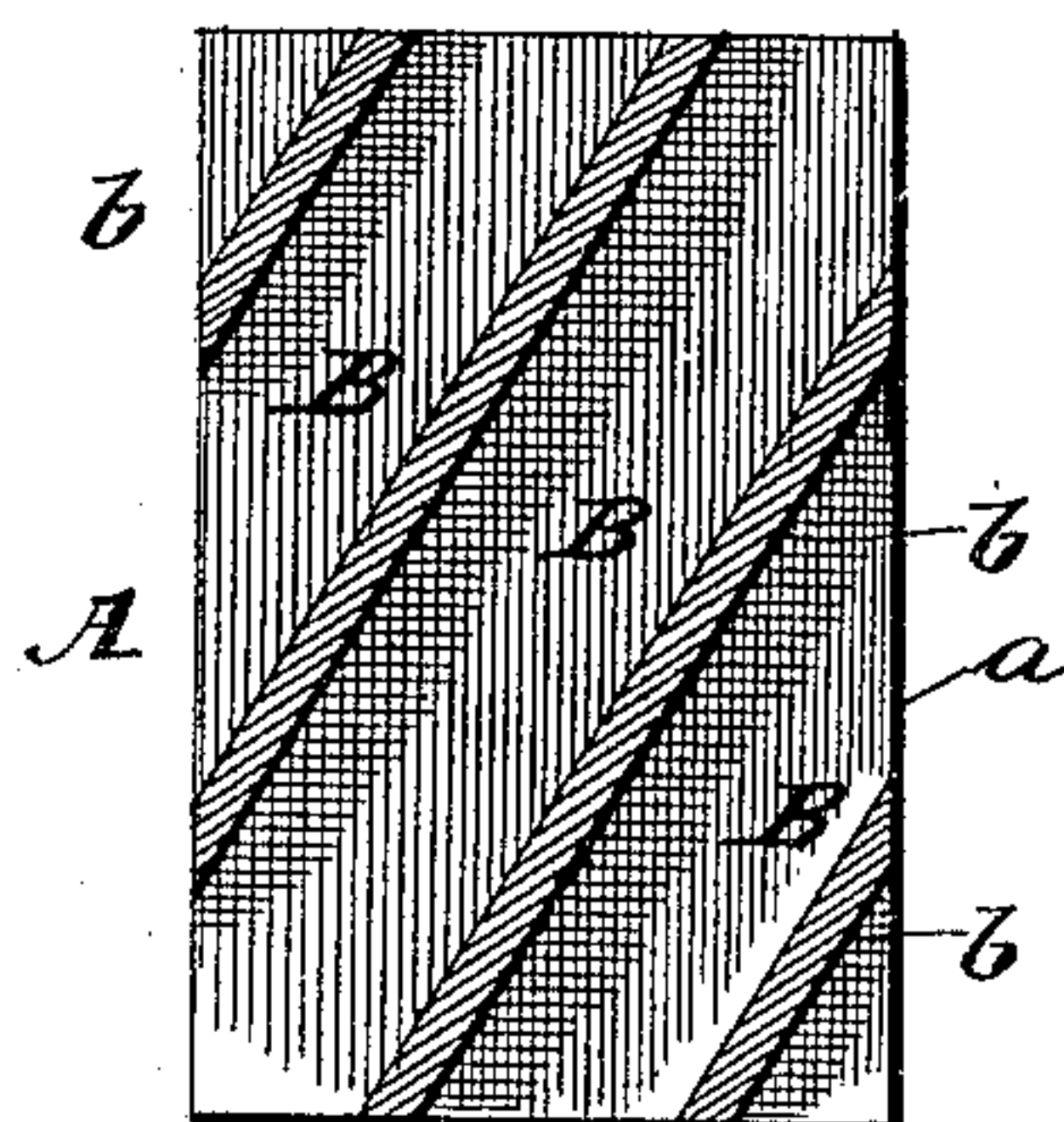


Fig. 3.

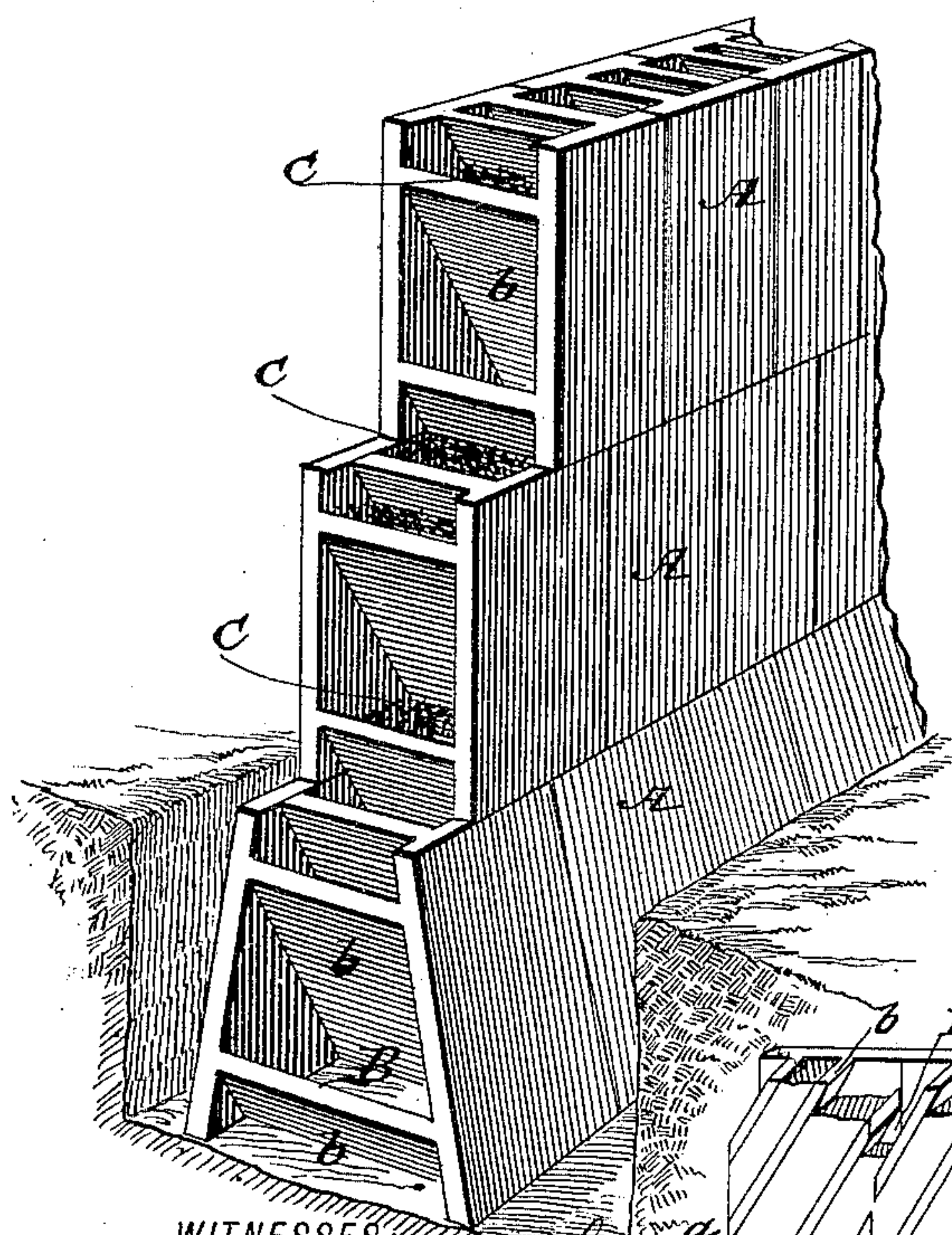


Fig. 4.

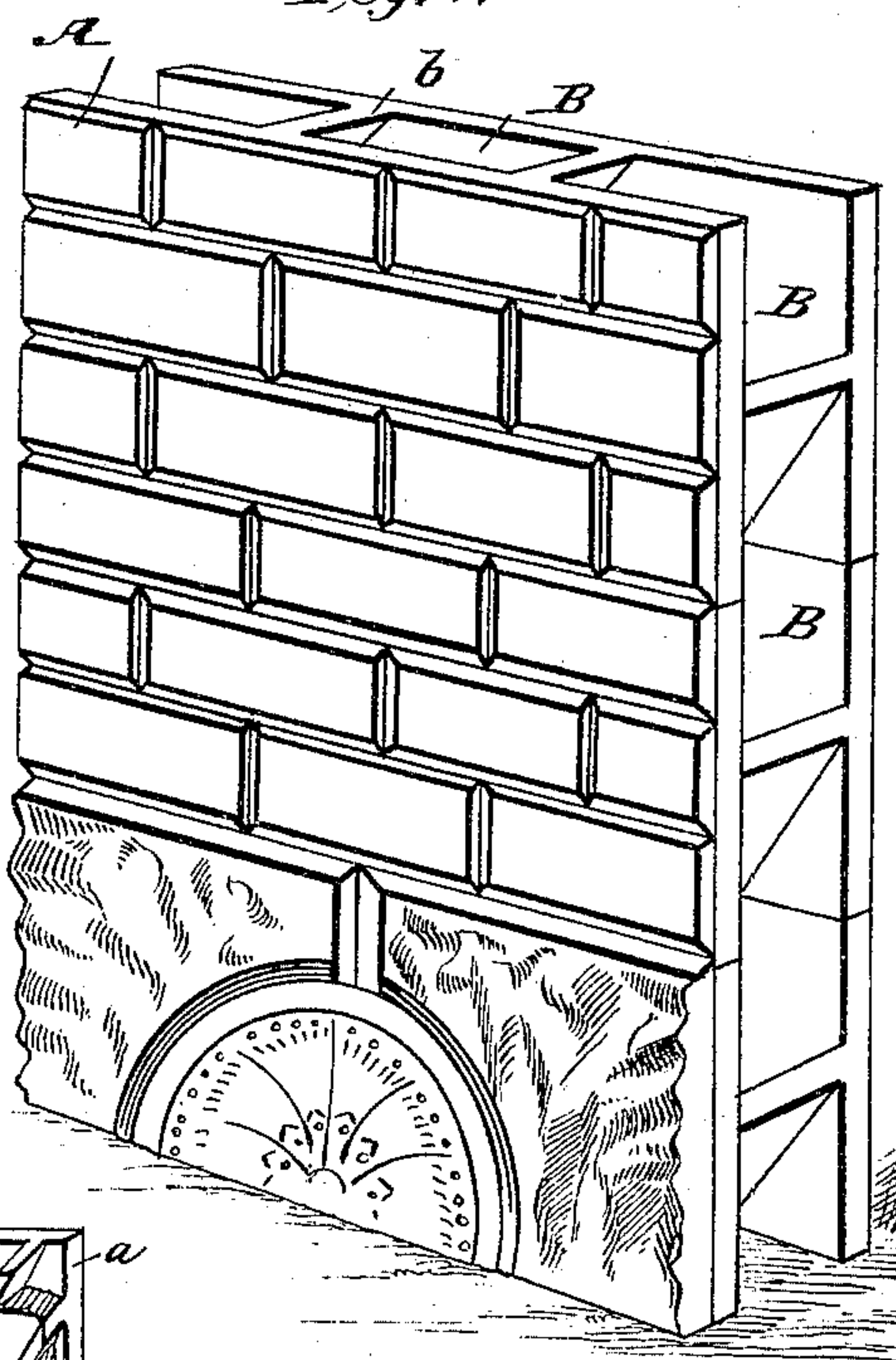
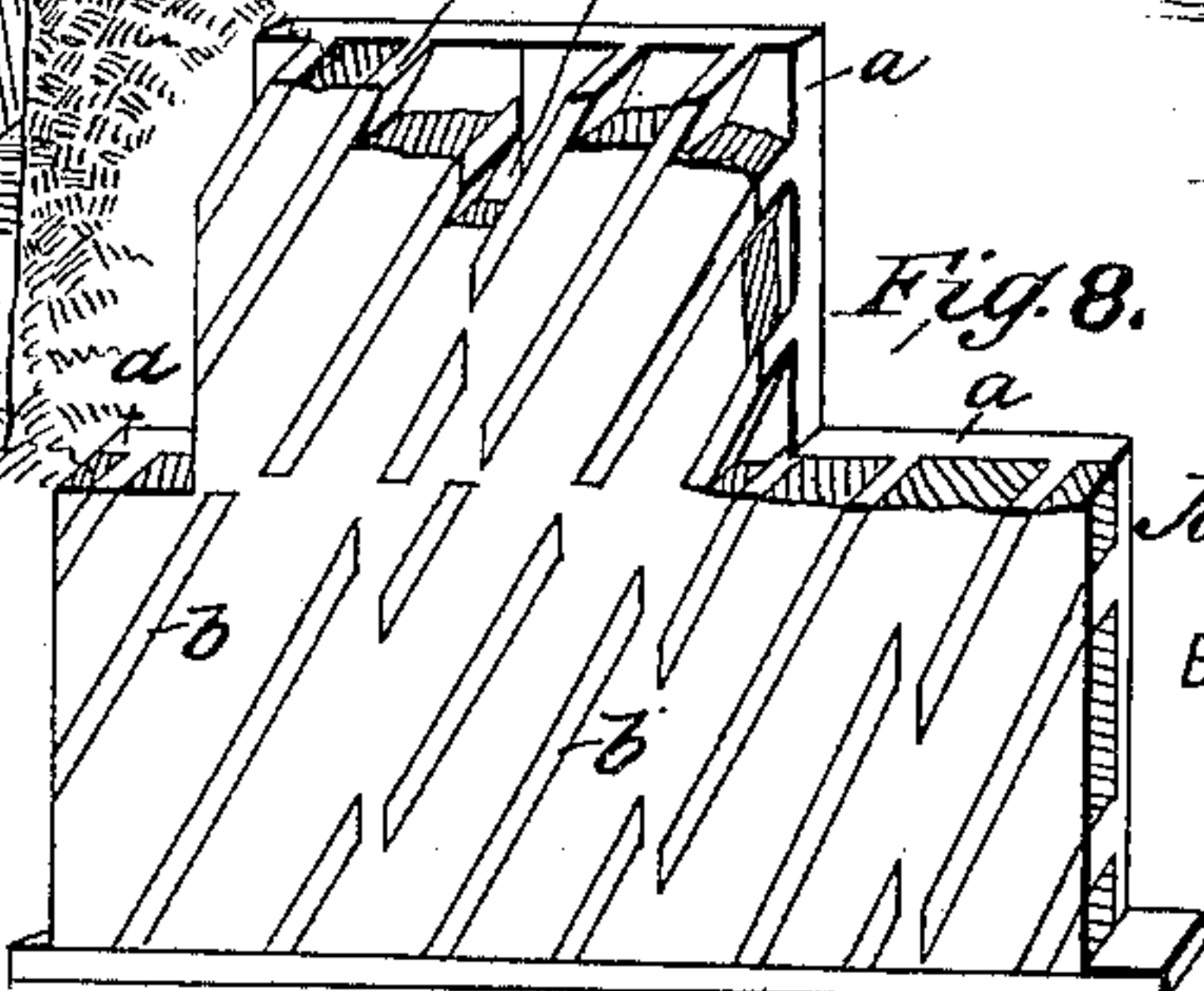


Fig. 8.



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Fig. 5.

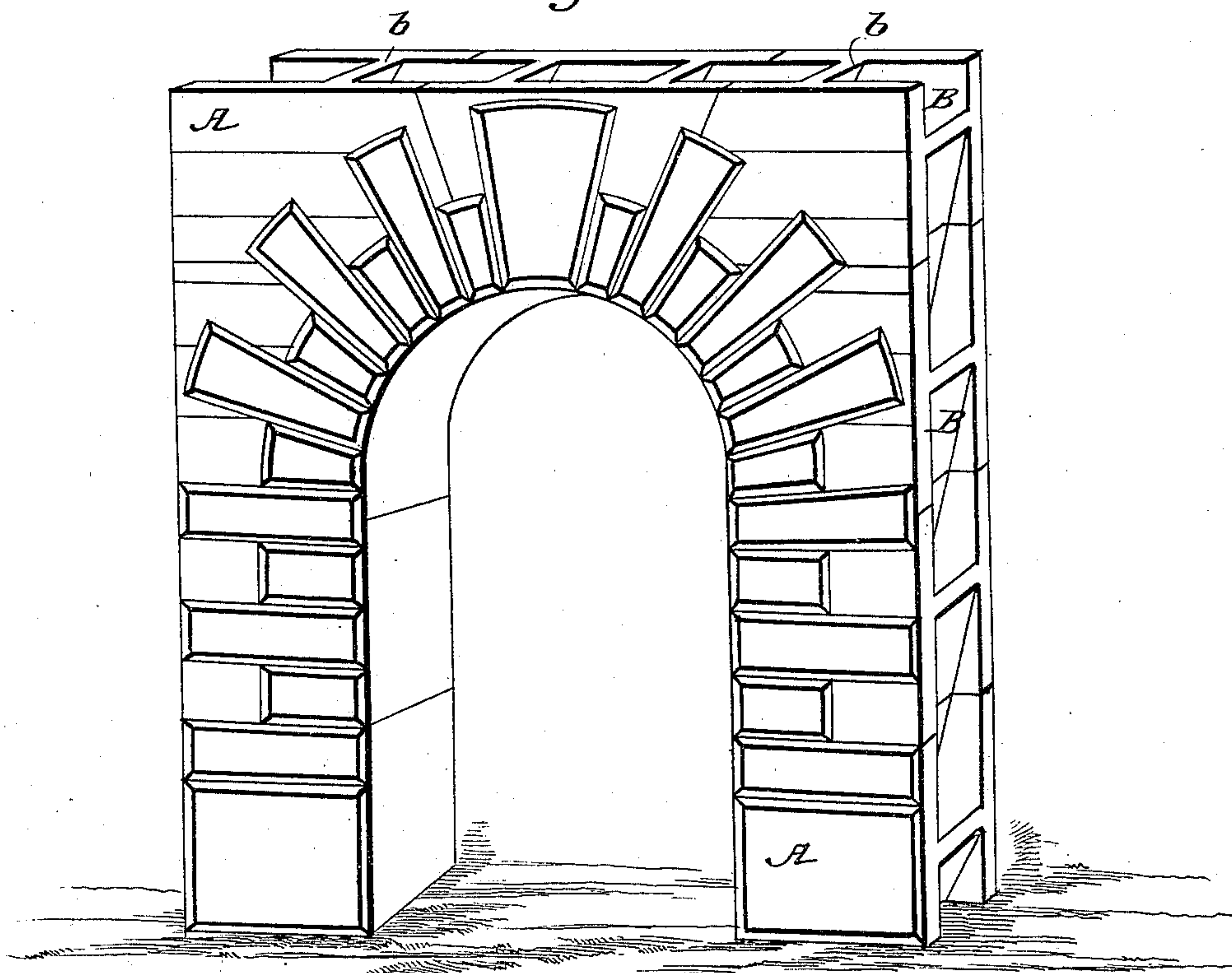


Fig. 6.

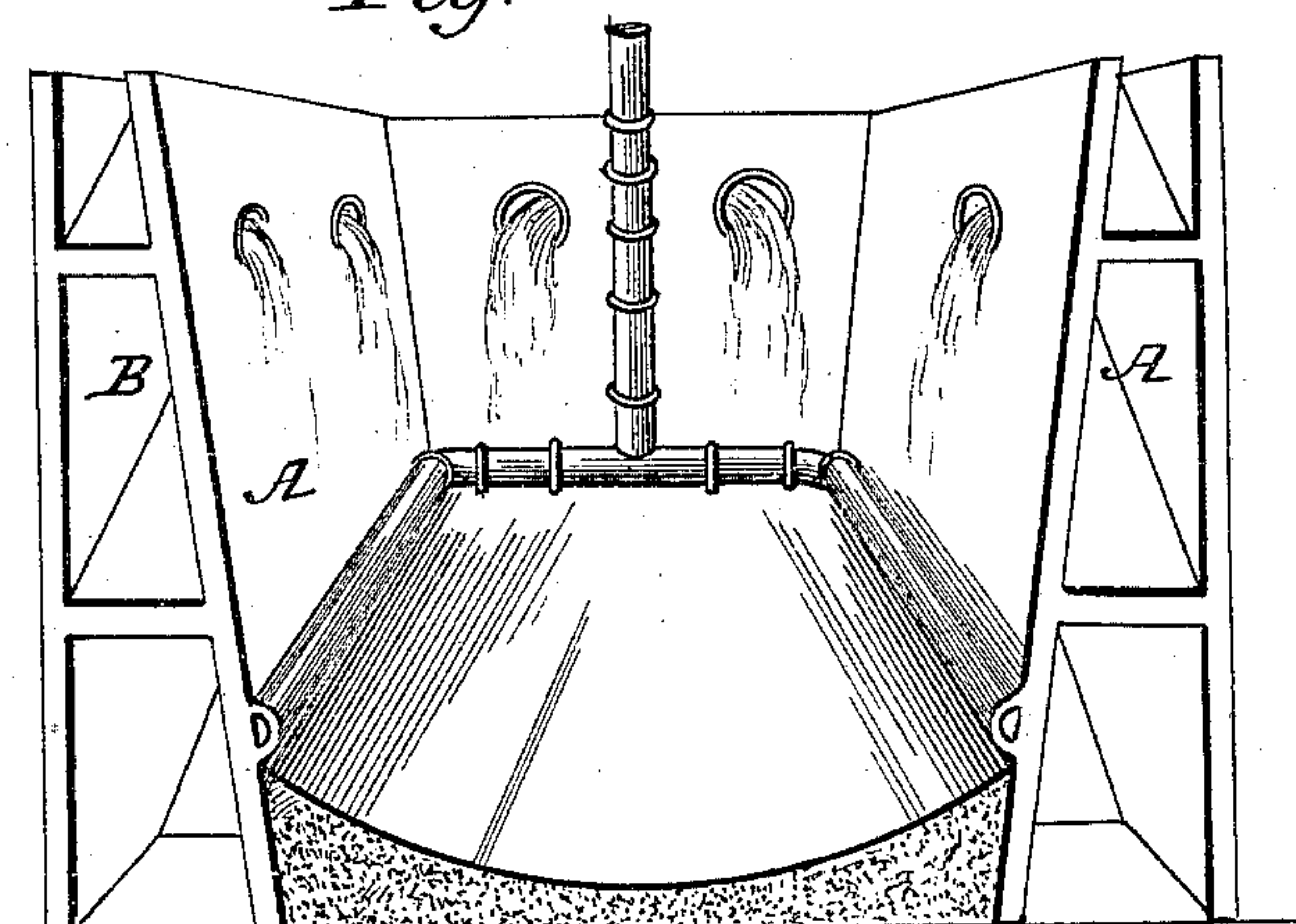
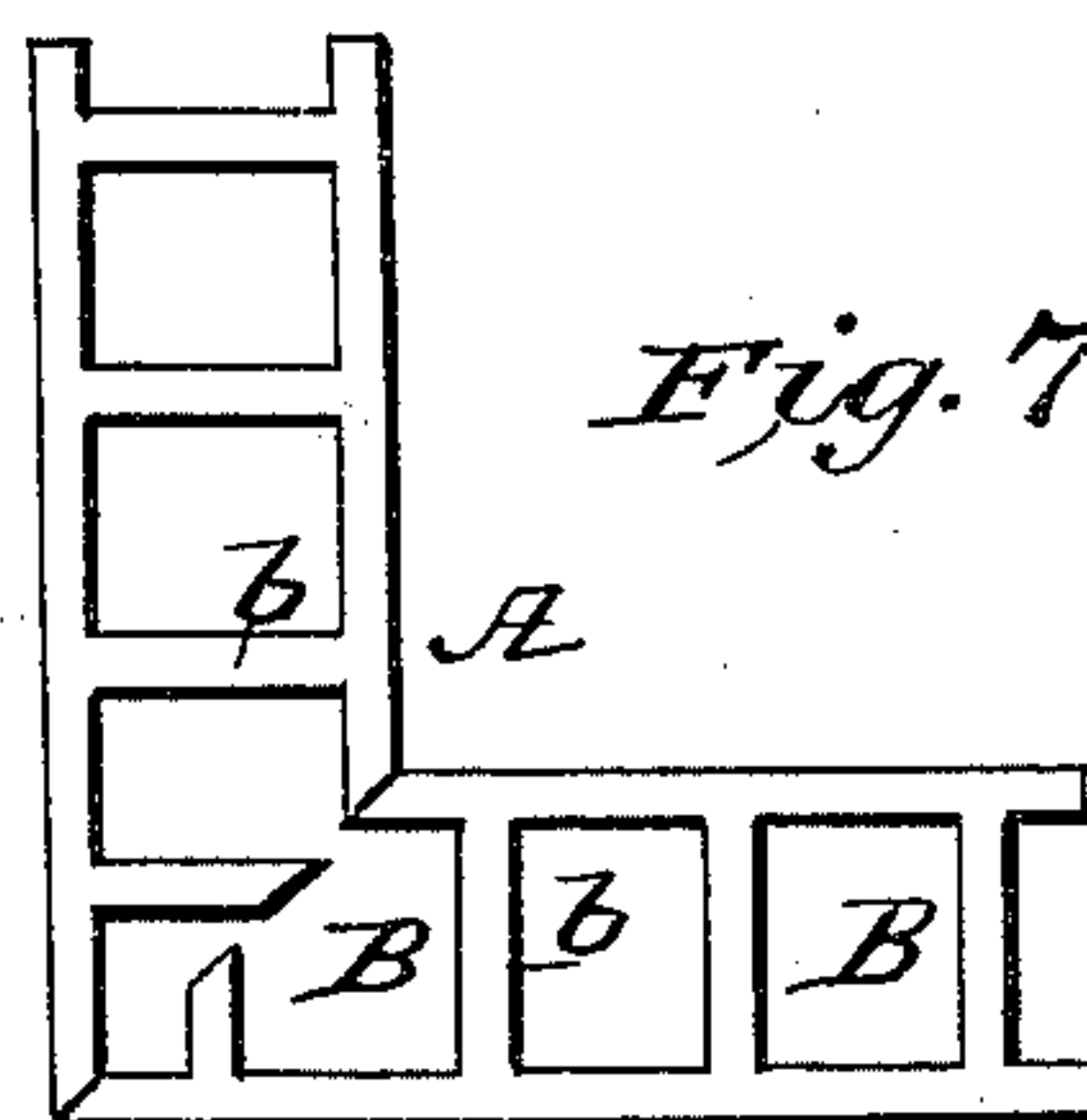


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ALFRED MISSUD, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,429, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed March 21, 1889. Serial No. 304,228. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ALFRED MISSUD, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a building-block to be used in constructing the walls of sewers, dams, buildings, arches, and the like; and it consists of a block made of clay, iron, or other suitable material, of any size, formed in the manner hereinafter fully described in the annexed specification and particularly pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the block. Fig. 2 is a central section thereof. Fig. 3 shows my improvement as used for building plain walls. Fig. 4 shows the same as used to construct an ornamental wall. Fig. 5 shows the same used to construct an arch. Fig. 6 shows the same when employed to construct sewers. Fig. 7 is a plan view of a corner-block, and Fig. 8 illustrates in vertical section a portion of a wall constructed of my improved blocks.

In carrying my invention into effect I employ a block A, made of clay, iron, or other suitable material, which may be of any desired size, the outer faces of which may be plain, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or ornamental, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5. The block A consists of the upright walls or members *a a*, said walls being parallel or inclined, as desired, and connected by a series of parallel inclined partitions *b b*, thus forming a series of inclined chambers B, adapted to receive the bonding material C.

When the blocks are arranged side by side or top to bottom, as in practice, the inclined chambers of one block are so disposed as to break joints with the adjacent blocks, but in such a manner that the several coincident chambers of the adjacent blocks will register. The bonding material—such as concrete, cement, or other material—is then poured into the inclined chambers and, passing down through one block into the lower chambers of the adjacent block, securely binds the several blocks

together. By reference to Fig. 8 of the drawings it will be seen that by this arrangement the different blocks are so joined together as to make one solid and complete mass, and that the several blocks are so joined that it will be impossible for any single block to become loose and admit of being vertically or laterally displaced from its position.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, the advantages of my improvement will be readily understood.

It will be seen that the same may be readily cast or otherwise formed into various sizes, with their outer faces suitably ornamented. They may also be so constructed as to be used to construct sewers with a supplemental perforated tube on their inner faces, through which a stream of water can be forced to flush the sewers, as shown in Fig. 6. This construction, however, forms no part of my present invention, the same being the subject of another application filed by me of even date with this application.

When the said blocks are formed of clay or other plastic material, they are formed by presses similar in manner to those used in tile manufacture.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A building-block formed of vertical side walls and a series of parallel inclined chambers, substantially as shown and described.
2. A building-block formed of parallel side walls and transverse parallel diagonally-arranged partitions made integral with said side walls, and forming inclined parallel chambers, substantially as shown and described.
3. As a new article of manufacture, a building-block constructed of clay, metal, or other desired material, formed of parallel side walls and transverse diagonal partitions cast integral therewith, said partitions forming parallel diagonally-disposed chambers opening in the sides and ends of said block, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN ALFRED MISSUD.

Witnesses:

J. F. ALLAIN,
EDWARD SIMEON.