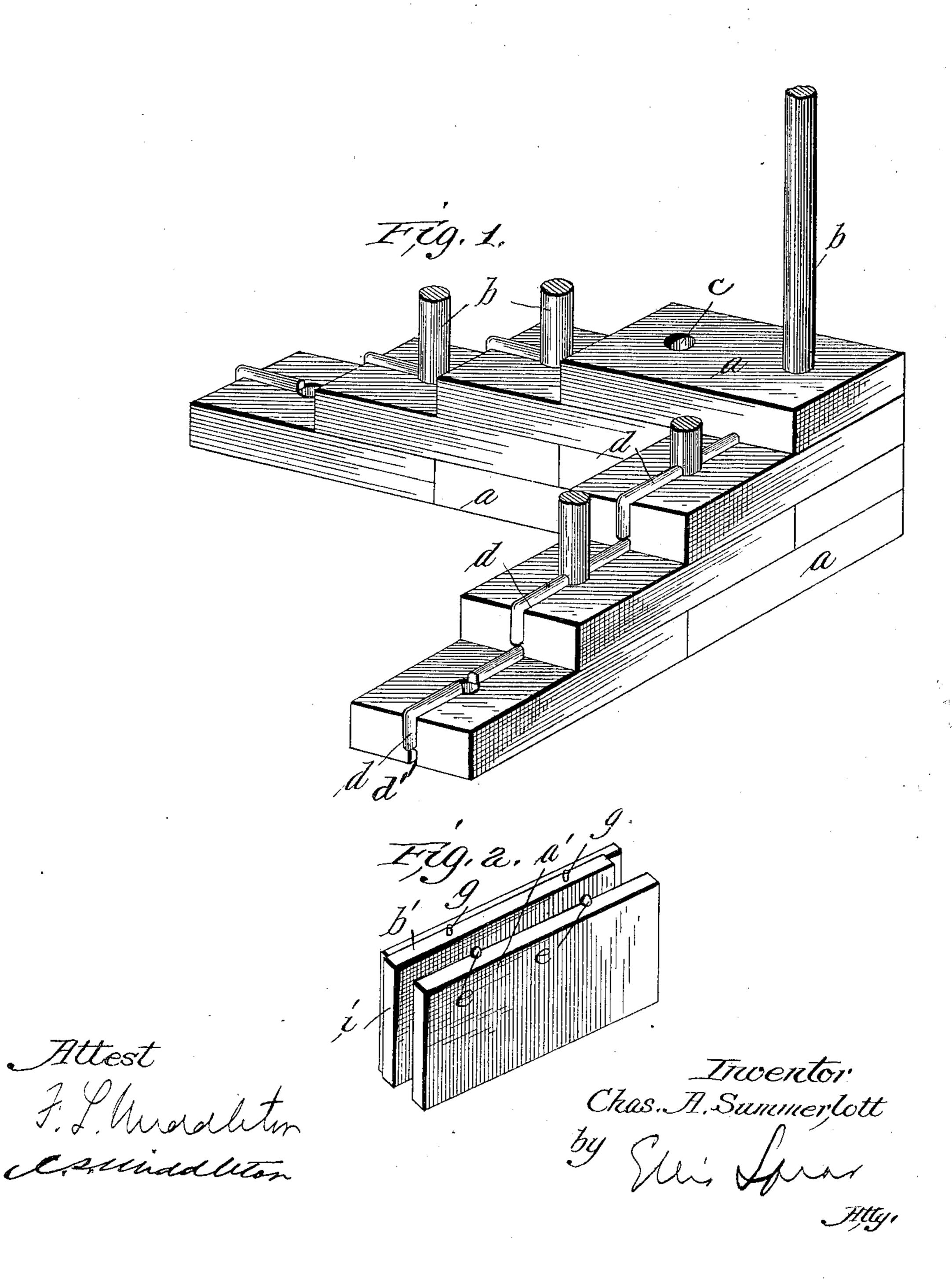
No. 630,012.

Patented Aug. 1, 1899.

C. A. SUMMERLOTT. BUILDING BLOCK.

(Application filed Nov. 19, 1898.)

(No Model.)



THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. SUMMERLOTT, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FREDERICK LOEBER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,012, dated August 1, 1899.

Application filed November 19, 1898. Serial No. 696, 937. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Charles A. Summer-Lott, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the fol-

lowing is a specification.

My invention relates to blocks or the like for building purposes; and the object of the invention is to secure by the use of the blocks an extremely ornamental and finished appearance in the building or other structure without detracting from the strength of the walls, and as the blocks or bricks are entirely impervious to moisture the durability of the structure is greatly increased.

The invention is illustrated in the accom-

panying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of two walls built of my improved blocks, showing the corner where they join. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a block or slab designed for a weather-board or wall-facing.

Referring first to Fig. 1, the blocks desig-25 nated by the letter a may be of any desirable size or shape, except as hereinafter specified. These blocks are of glass molded to the desired shape, and in order that they may be placed accurately in line one upon the other 30 I form in molding a rib d upon the upper face of each block, adapted to enter a corresponding recess in the under face of the adjoining brick. Each brick is provided with two holes c, and when the blocks are placed in position 35 in the wall overlapping each other to break joints these holes form a series of continuous passages, through which rods b of metal are passed, thus serving to stiffen and strengthen the wall. As the blocks are put in place, 40 they are further held in position by a coating of liquid glue or cement, which, as the faces of the blocks are perfectly smooth, causes them to adhere very strongly.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2 the block a' is designed as a weather-board or 45 wall-facing. It is provided with a bead b' on its upper edge and a bead i on one end edge, these beads being adapted to enter corresponding grooves in the opposite edges of the adjoining block or slab. To cause the slabs 50 to be perfectly alined, dowel-pins are embedded in the edge, as shown at g, and holes e are provided, through which nails may be driven to secure the slab to the wall, these holes and the heads of the nails being cov-55 ered by the edge of the adjoining slab.

The advantage of a wall built or faced with the improved block will be manifest. An extremely strong wall is provided without the use of mortar, and where a wall is built up 60 as shown in Fig. 1 both the inside and outside present a perfectly-finished face and need no painting or plastering. Further, as the glass is impervious to moisture no painting of the outer face is necessary to keep out 65 the rain and preserve the wall, and as glass is an excellent non-conductor it will keep out

heat and cold much better than any ordinary wall.

What I claim is—

A building-block of glass or the like of rectangular form having a rib extending along one face and end and a groove extending along the opposite face and end, said block having a central opening therethrough and 75 a locking-rod adapted to pass through said opening, the rib and the face of said block terminating on opposite sides of said opening and abutting said rod.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 80

in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. SUMMERLOTT.

Witnesses:

HENRY E. COOPER, F. L. MIDDLETON.