No. 708,499. Patented Sept. 2. 1902.

F. A. SEARIGHT & G. J. STEVENS.

BUILDING BLOCK.

Application filed Feb. 27, 1902.

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

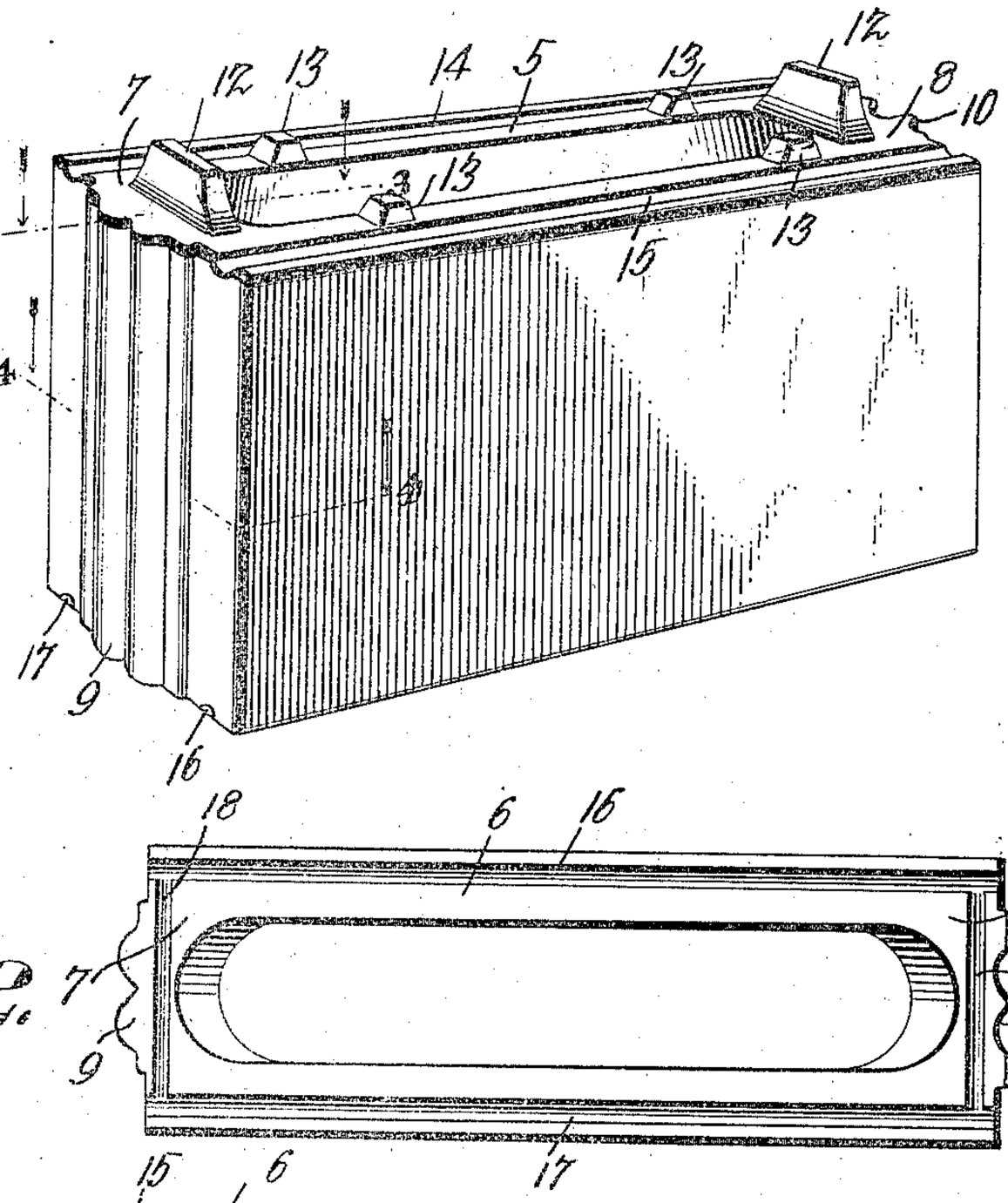


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

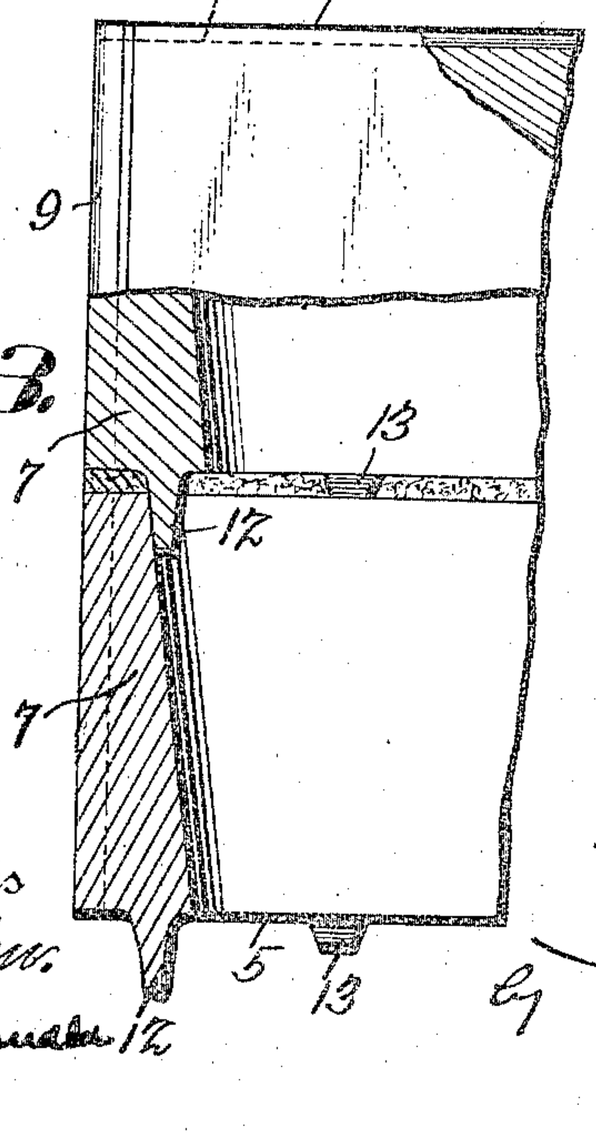
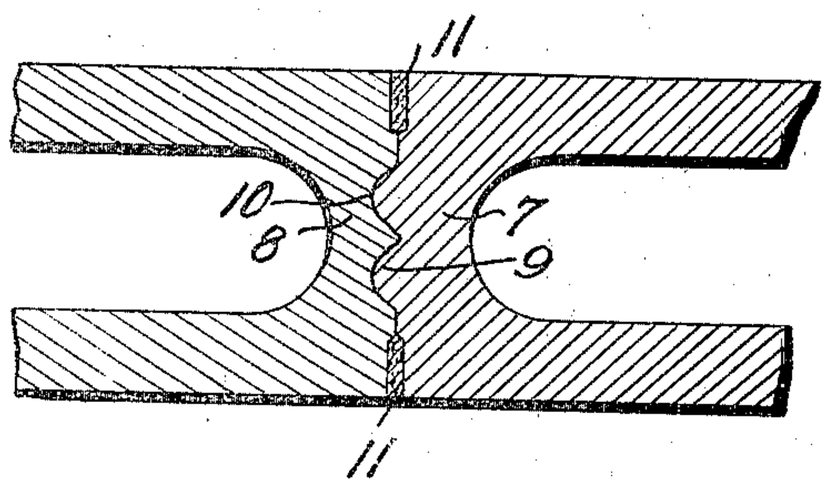


FIG. 4.



Witnesses
F. E. Allen.
Wm. Gilbert Chandlee

F. A. Searight and
G. J. Stevens
Inventors
by Chandlee & Chandlee
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK A. SEARIGHT AND GEORGE J. STEVENS, OF UNION CITY, MICHIGAN.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,499, dated September 2, 1902.

Application filed February 27, 1902. Serial No. 95,905. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK A. SEARIGHT and GEORGE J. STEVENS, citizens of the United States, residing at Union City, in the county of Branch, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks; and we do hereby 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.

This invention relates to building blocks or bricks and particularly to that class formed of plastic material and subsequently baked; and it has for its object to provide an article of this nature which will be light and durable and which will insure against displacement when incorporated in a building.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing that open end of the block which is provided with lugs. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing the opposite end of the block. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1 and including the abutting portions of two blocks. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4 of Fig. 1 and showing the engaging corrugated portions of two blocks.

Referring now to the drawings, the building-block comprises the flat faces or portions 5 and 6 and the connecting sides 7 and 8, on which latter are formed the longitudinal ribs 9 and 10, which are conversely corrugated, so that two blocks may be disposed with the corrugations of a rib 9 meshing with the corrugations of the rib 10 of an adjacent block, the sides or walls 7 and 8 of said blocks at the sides of the ribs lying in spaced relation to receive a filling 11 of mortar. In this manner the blocks are held against displacement in one direction. The block is hollow, as shown, and upon one end of each wall 7 and 8 is formed a finger 12, which is set inwardly, as shown, so that when the open end of one block is disposed against the open end of another block these fingers will engage within the open end of the second block, and by lying in close contact with the inner faces of the walls 7 and 8 and with their side edges against the inner faces of the walls 5 and 6 will hold the blocks against lateral displacement. To provide an interspace between two blocks to receive mortar, the walls 5 and 6 of the block have at the same end of the block with the fingers 12 lugs 13 adjacent to the inner faces of the walls, and which lugs rest upon the opposite end of the next block, as shown in Fig. 3. In the end faces of the walls 5 and 6 and outwardly of the lugs are formed longitudinal grooves or channels 14 and 15, respectively. In the ends of the walls 5, 6, 7, and 8 opposite to the fingers 12, which is the top of the block, are formed channels 16, 17, 18, and 19, respectively, and which channels intersect. The channels in the adjacent ends of two blocks receive a part of the mortar that is placed between the blocks, and the blocks are thus keyed together and the mortar is prevented from falling out.

It will be seen that with the use of blocks formed in accordance with the present invention a wall may be built that will withstand strains in any direction without displacing the blocks, while the wall will be cellular in structure, and will hence be lighter than when made solid.

In practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and any suitable materials and proportions may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A building-block having spacing-lugs on one face and grooves on the same face exterior to the lugs, the opposite face of the block having also grooves corresponding in position to the first-named grooves to register with the first-named grooves of an adjacent block.

2. A building-block having ribs on opposite faces provided with mutually-converse corrugations the bottoms of which terminate in planes spaced from the said faces of the block

and said walls having fingers for engagement within an adjacent block, the remaining walls of the block having spacing-lugs adjacent to the inner faces thereof and having grooves spaced outwardly from the lugs, the opposite face of the block having also grooves corresponding in location to the first-named grooves.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK A. SEARIGHT.
GEORGE J. STEVENS.

Witnesses:
D. D. BUELL.
CHAS. H. LOWELL.