No. 788,283. PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

J. SCHALL.

BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1904.

Fig. 1.

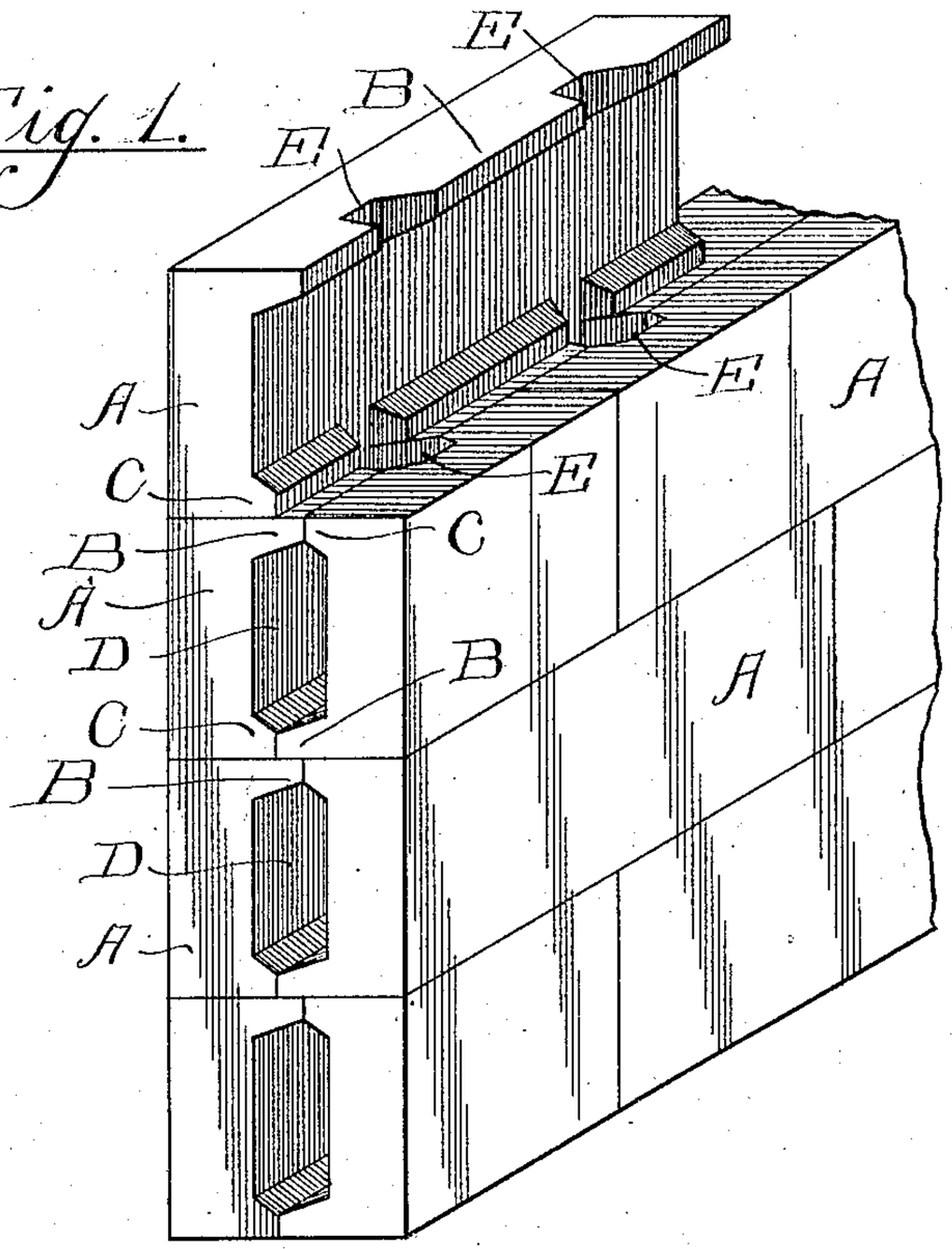


Fig. 2.

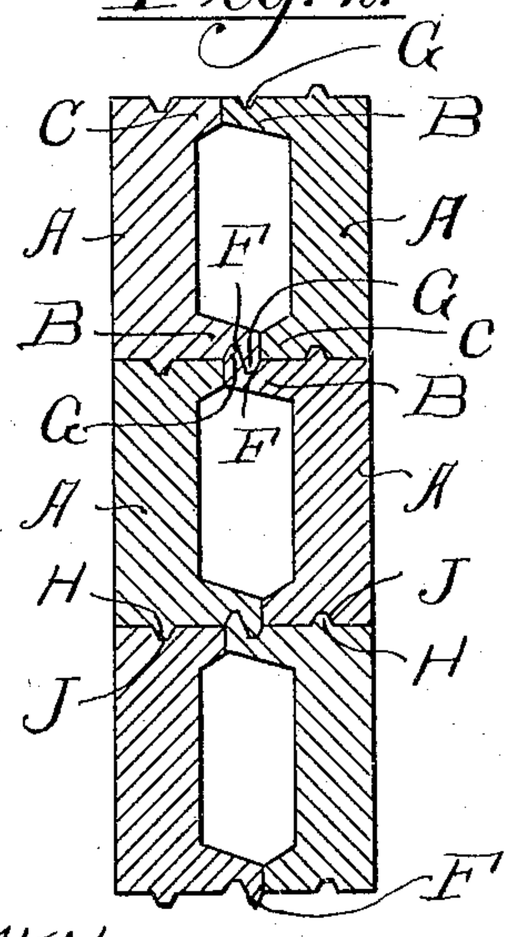


Fig. 3.

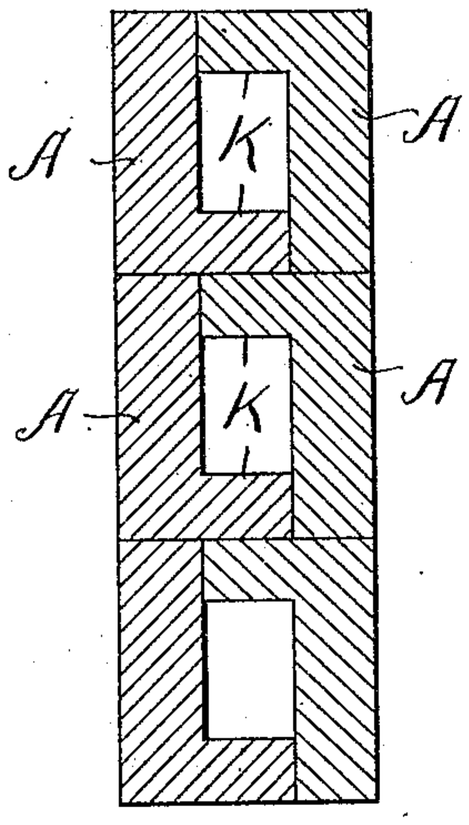
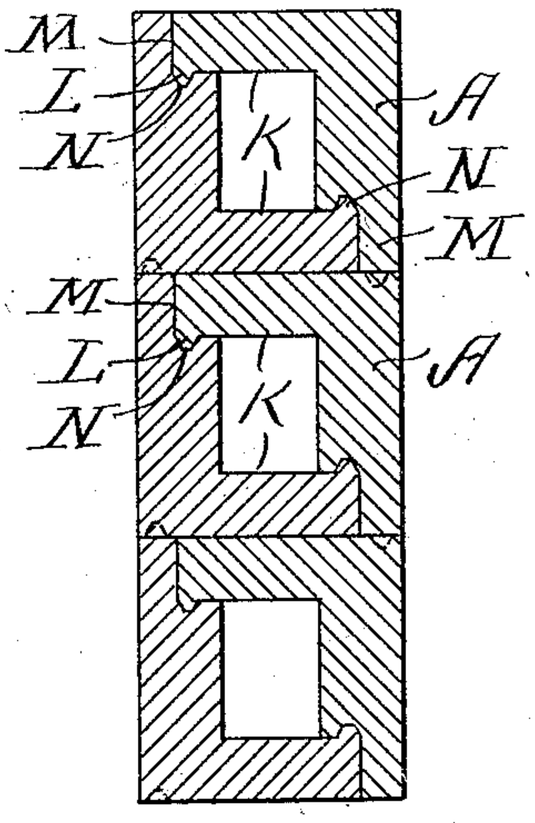


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SCHALL, OF EVERGREEN PARK, ILLINOIS.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,283, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed May 11, 1904. Serial No. 207,390.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SCHALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evergreen Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks; and I 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.

My invention relates to a novel construction in a building-block, the object being to provide a block which is capable of being easily manufactured, will provide a hollow wall, and which when set up to build a wall will form a continuous cross-bond or will interlock; and it consists in the features of construction hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wall composed of building-blocks constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a wall composed of building-blocks coinciding in general with the blocks shown in Fig. 1, but having grooves and projections adapted to interlock. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar sections of walls showing slightly-modified forms of blocks.

My said invention consists in providing a building-block A, preferably made of concrete or cement and of oblong form, which is provided on one face with flanges B and C, said flanges B being of greater depth than said flanges C. Said blocks A are so laid that said flanges B and C extend horizontally and so that the short flange of a block A in one face of the walls abuts against the long flange of the block A forming the opposite face of the wall, and vice versa, the free spaces between the flanges forming horizontal flues D. Said blocks are laid in horizontal courses which break joint with each other, and all blocks forming one face of the wall are laid so that the deeper flanges B thereof are uppermost and those forming the other face are laid so that the shorter flanges C are uppermost and their deeper flanges B will project beyond the flanges C of the blocks of the next lower course and rest partly upon the flanges B of the blocks of the next lower course disposed on the opposite side of the wall, thus forming a cross-bond which insures great strength to the wall.

The horizontal flues are preferable to vertical flues in the event of fire, as will be obvious; but if for any reason it is desired that the horizontal flues communicate with each other recesses E may be provided in said flanges B and C at predetermined points, so that the same will register between courses and form vertical openings.

It will be noted that the blocks A on opposite sides of the wall are identical in shape and can therefore be made in the same mold. This is very advantageous in reducing cost of manufacture, and, furthermore, it prevents any mistake on the part of the mason. In order to insure greater strength to the wall, the said blocks A may be further provided with interlocking means, consisting, preferably, of projections F at the extreme ends of said flanges B, extending outwardly therefrom and with recesses G inwardly of said projections F, and which are adapted to receive the said projections F of the flanges B of blocks A of the next adjacent course, thereby obviously interlocking the blocks disposed on opposite sides of the wall and interlocking the courses against relative horizontal displacement. Projections H may also be provided on the flanges B inwardly of the recesses G, and corresponding recesses J may be provided in the flanges C to receive said projections H, all of the said recesses and projections being preferably continuous throughout the length of the block. It will be noted that by relatively arranging said projections and recesses as herein described and shown all of the blocks may be made in the same mold, it being only necessary to provide special forms for the lowermost course and for caps, sills, and corners of the wall. Illustration of such special forms is avoided as adding nothing to the invention and being, therefore, superfluous.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a modified form of construction in which the blocks A are each provided with only one flange K, which abuts against the body of the oppositely-disposed block.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a further modifica-

tion in which each block A is provided with a flange K on one edge, the latter having a projection L at its free end, and on the opposite edge with a recess M, in the bottom of which is a groove N, said recess and groove being adapted to receive the free end and projection, respectively, of the opposite block, thereby interlocking said blocks with each other. The said constructions shown in Figs. 3 and 4 are particularly adapted for thinner walls.

My said construction is exceedingly simple and provides great strength in the wall, besides rendering the manufacture and masonwork very easy.

I claim as my invention—

1. A wall composed of building-blocks disposed on opposite sides thereof, each of said building-blocks being provided on two edges with a long and a short flange respectively and being relatively so laid that the short flange of each abuts against the long flange of the other.

2. A wall composed of building-blocks disposed on opposite sides thereof, each of said building-blocks being provided on two edges with a long and a short flange respectively and being relatively so laid that the short flange of each abuts against the long flange of the other, said blocks being laid in horizontal courses so that the free ends of the long flanges of the blocks of each course overlap and rest upon the free ends of the long flanges of blocks disposed on the opposite side of the wall in the next lower course.

3. A wall composed of blocks each provided on one edge with a horizontally-disposed flange, said blocks being relatively so disposed on opposite sides of the wall that the flange of each block abuts against a part of the opposite block, said blocks being laid in horizontal courses relatively so disposed that the free ends of the flanges of blocks of one course overlap and rest upon the free ends of the flanges of blocks in the next lower course disposed on the opposite side of the wall, thereby forming a cross-bond between each two courses.

4. A wall composed of blocks each provided on one edge with a horizontally-disposed flange, said blocks being relatively so disposed on opposite sides of the wall that the flange of each block abuts against a part of the opposite block, said blocks being laid in horizontal courses relatively so disposed that the free ends of the flanges of blocks of one course overlap and rest upon the free ends of the flanges of blocks in the next lower course disposed on the opposite side of the wall, thereby forming a cross-bond between each two courses, the free spaces between the flanges of oppositely-disposed blocks of each course forming horizontal flues.

5. A wall composed of blocks each provided on one edge with a flange, said blocks being relatively so disposed on opposite sides of the wall that the flange of each block abuts against a part of the opposite block, said blocks being laid in horizontal courses relatively so disposed that the free ends of the flanges of blocks of one course overlap and rest upon the free ends of the flanges of blocks in the next lower course disposed on the opposite side of the wall, thereby forming a cross-bond between each two courses, the free spaces between the flanges of oppositely-disposed blocks of each course forming horizontal flues, said flues being connected by vertical passages in said flanges.

6. A wall composed of blocks each provided with a recess, a flange on one edge of said block, and a projection on each block adapted to enter said recess of an adjacent block, said blocks being disposed on opposite sides of the wall so that the flange of each bears at its free end against a part of the opposite block, said flanges of blocks of one course overlapping and resting upon the flanges of oppositely-disposed blocks of the next adjacent course, said projections and recesses forming interlocking means.

7. A wall composed of building-blocks each provided with a recess, a flange on one side of said blocks, and a projection on said flange, said blocks being disposed in horizontal courses on opposite sides of the wall and the flange of each being adapted to abut against a part of the opposite block, the projections on said flanges of blocks disposed on one side of the wall being adapted to enter recesses in blocks disposed on the opposite side of the wall, and said flanges being horizontally disposed and each overlapping and resting partly upon the flanges of oppositely-disposed blocks of the next lower course.

8. A wall composed of blocks each provided on two edges with flanges of different lengths, said blocks being laid in courses and disposed on opposite sides of the wall so that the longer flange of each abuts against the shorter flange of the other, each of said longer flanges being provided at its free end with a projection and having a recess inwardly of said projection, said courses being so disposed that the longer flanges of said blocks of each course overlap the longer flanges of oppositely-disposed blocks of the next adjacent course, and said projections on the flanges of one course enter the recesses in the flanges of the next adjacent course, thereby interlocking the oppositely-disposed blocks with each other.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH SCHALL.

Witnesses:
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