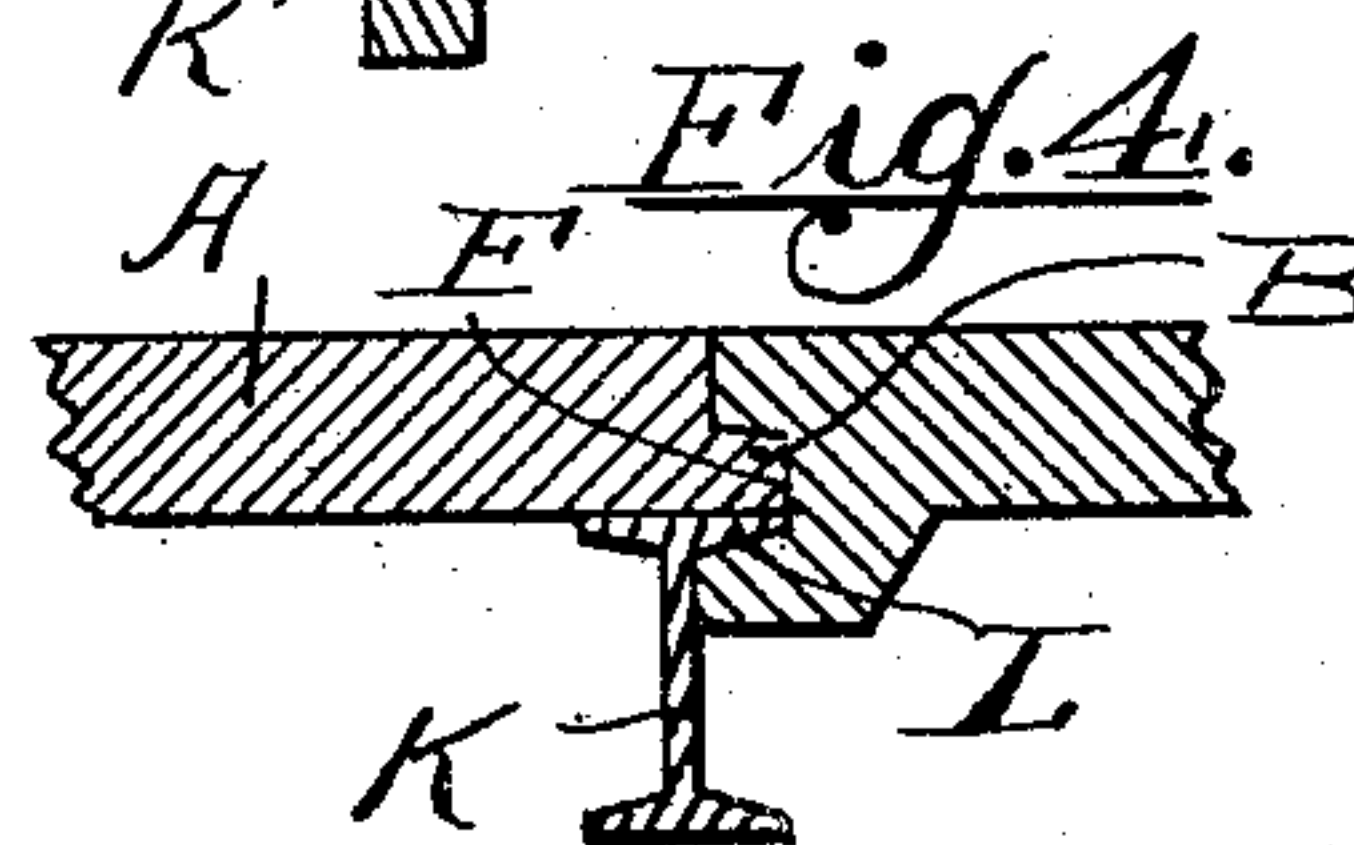
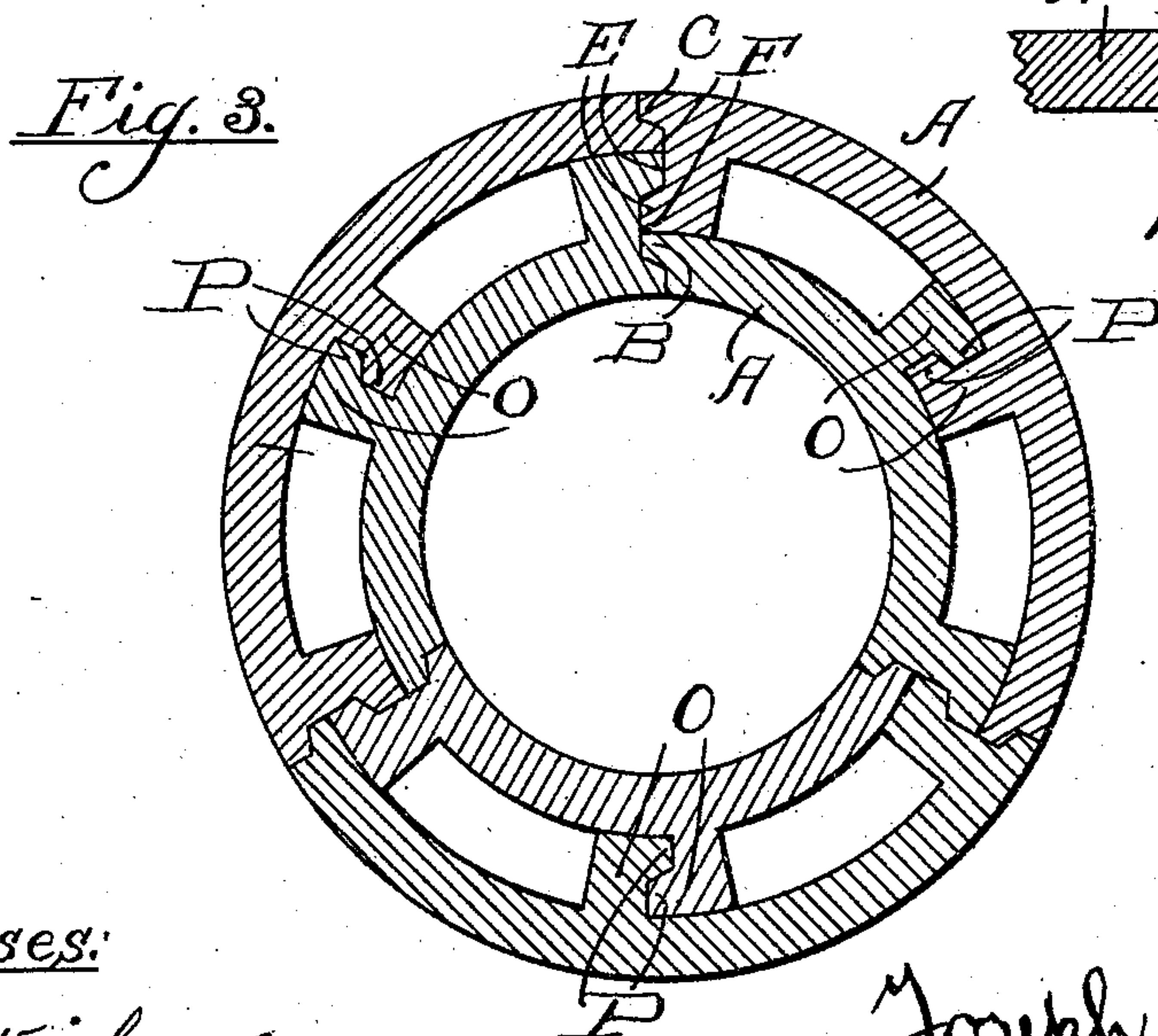
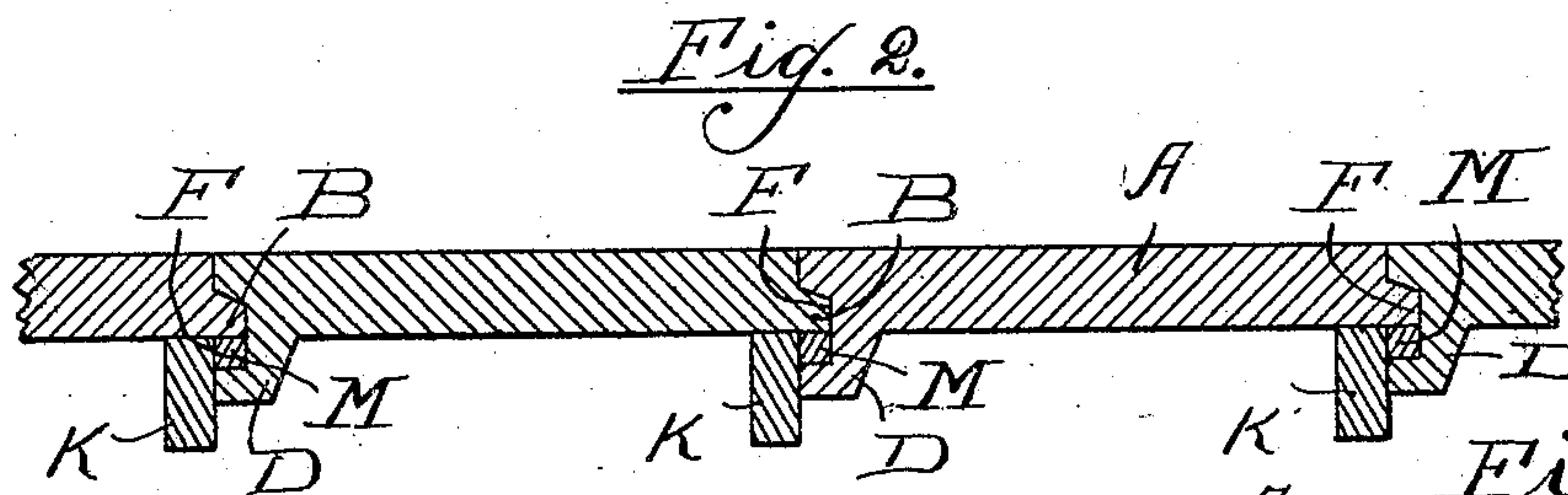
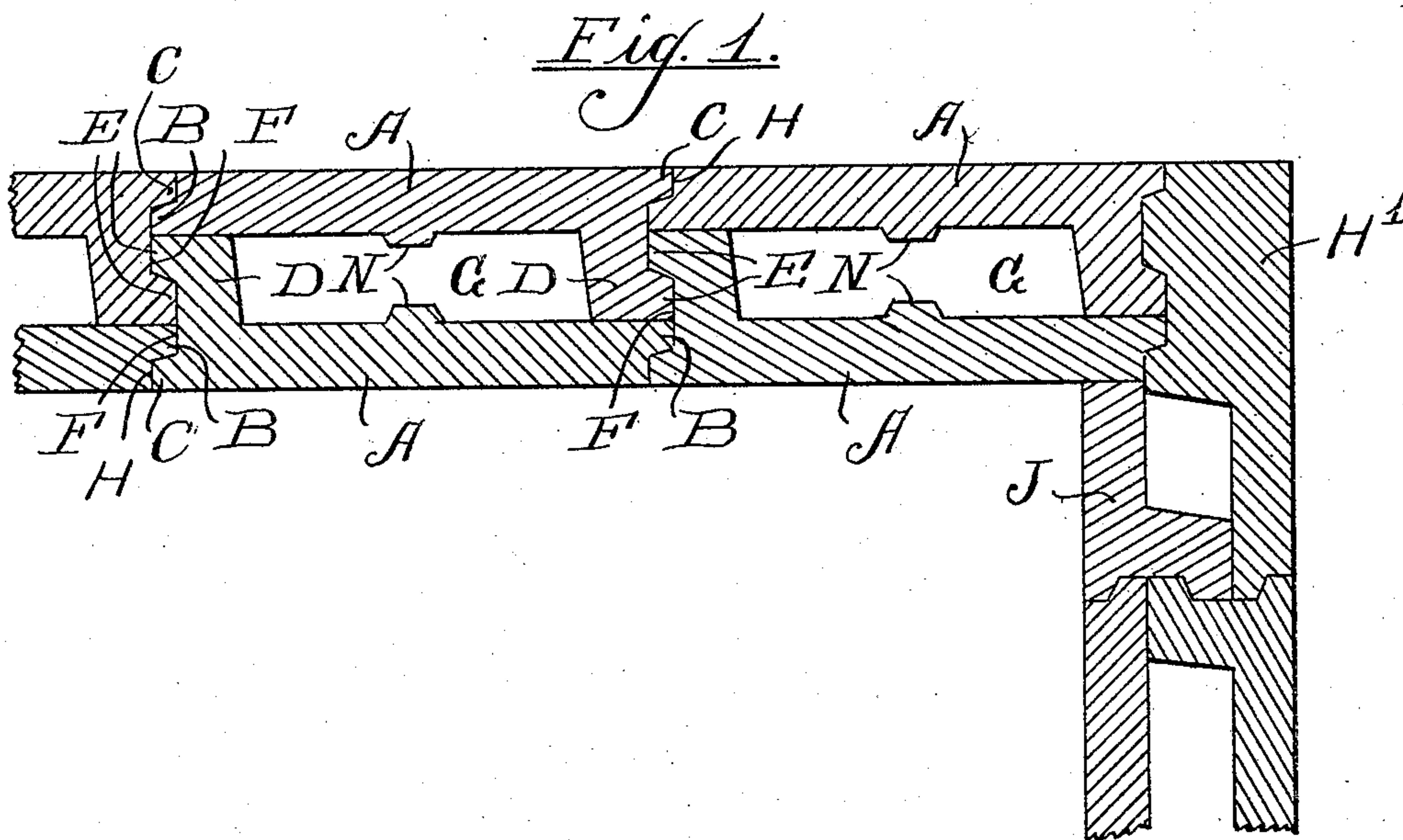


No. 788,430.

PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

J. SCHALL.  
INTERLOCKING BUILDING BLOCK.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1904.



Witnesses:

C. F. Wilson  
F. Schlotfeld

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SCHALL, OF EVERGREEN PARK, ILLINOIS.

## INTERLOCKING BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,430, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed October 31, 1904. Serial No. 230,826.

*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 Interlocking 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 an interlocking building-block, the object being to provide a block which is adapted to form a hollow wall in a building or chimney, the blocks being disposed on opposite sides of the wall or to interlock with the uprights or framing of a building and with each other to form a single wall; and it consists in the features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a horizontal section of a hollow wall constructed of building-blocks made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of a single wall of a frame building constructed of blocks made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of a chimney constructed of blocks made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary horizontal section showing my blocks interlocked with the steel framing of a building.

The object of my invention is to provide a block which may be very easily manufactured from plastic cement or concrete or other similar material and which is well adapted for various purposes, as for light single walls for frame buildings and for double hollow walls of a heavier type.

To these ends my said block consists of a flat plate A, which is provided at both ends with projections B and C, which are relatively so disposed that one face of each is flush with an opposite face of the plate A. The said plate A is further provided on one side at the same end carrying the projection C with a flange D, which is provided at its free end with a projection E, which is parallel

with and oppositely disposed relatively to the projection C, so as to form a recess F between said projections which is equal in width to the combined width of the projections B and E.

When laid in courses to form a hollow wall, the blocks are so laid that the flanges D thereof are relatively so disposed that each abuts at its free end against the inner face of the other end of the other block and against the projection B of the latter, a quadrangular space G being thus formed between each pair of said blocks. The projections B and E of each pair of said blocks enter and fit the recesses F of the adjacent blocks in the same course, while the projections C enter and fit the recesses H adjacent the projections B of the adjacent blocks, all of the blocks of each course being thus firmly interlocked with each other at their ends.

Special blocks H' and J for corners and other purposes may be provided, if desired.

When said blocks are used for siding of frame buildings, the risers or uprights K of the latter are provided with flanges L, which may be integral therewith, as shown in Fig. 4, or may be formed by securing strips M thereto, as shown in Fig. 2. The blocks are then laid so that said flanges D extend inwardly and the recesses F thereof receive the said flanges L of said risers or uprights K and also the projections B of adjacent blocks, and are thus interlocked with each other and with the framing.

It is generally desirable that adjacent courses in a wall should break joint with each other, and to this end I preferably provide projections N on the inner face of each plate A about midway between the ends of same, which serve equally to guide the mason in setting the blocks of the next course and as supports for the free ends of the flanges D.

My said block is also adapted for the building of smoke-stacks or columns, as shown in Fig. 3, it being only necessary to vary the shape of the block in accordance with the shape of the stack or column. If the latter is cylindrical, as illustrated, then the blocks are made in the shape of a segment of a cylinder, but separate molds are required for



casting the inner and outer blocks. The latter conform in construction to the blocks hereinbefore described except for the shape, and in order to further reinforce the same they are preferably provided between their ends with flanges O, having projections P at their free ends, which are adapted to interlock in a well-known manner.

My said block is very advantageous by reason of its extreme simplicity and adaptability to various purposes. The absence of openings through the block renders its manufacture very easy, because no cores are required in the mold, while the amount of material required is relatively small.

I claim as my invention—

1. An interlocking building-block provided at its ends with projections, said projections being disposed flush with opposite faces of said block, a flange at one end of said block oppositely disposed relatively to the projection at said end, and a projection at the free end of said flange parallel with the projection at said end.

2. An interlocking building-block, comprising a plate provided at one end with a flange, a projection at the free end of said flange, a projection at the said end of the plate dis-

posed parallel with and opposite the projection of said flange, and a projection at the other end of said plate oppositely disposed relatively to the projection at the flanged end thereof.

3. An L-shaped interlocking building-block provided with a recess in its flange midway between the ends thereof and provided at its other end with a projection so disposed as to leave a cut-away portion at the outer face of said block.

4. An interlocking building-block comprising a plate provided at one end with a projection which is flush with one face thereof, a flange on the corresponding side of said plate at its other end, a projection at the free end of said flange, and a projection on the flanged end of said plate which is flush with the other face thereof, there being a recess between the two last-named projections adapted to receive the first-named projection of the next adjacent block in the course.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH SCHALL.

Witnesses:

RUDOLPH WM. LOTZ,  
F. SCHLOTFELD.