

No. 793,591.

PATENTED JUNE 27, 1905.

F. E. KIDDER.
BUILDING BLOCK AND WALL.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1903.

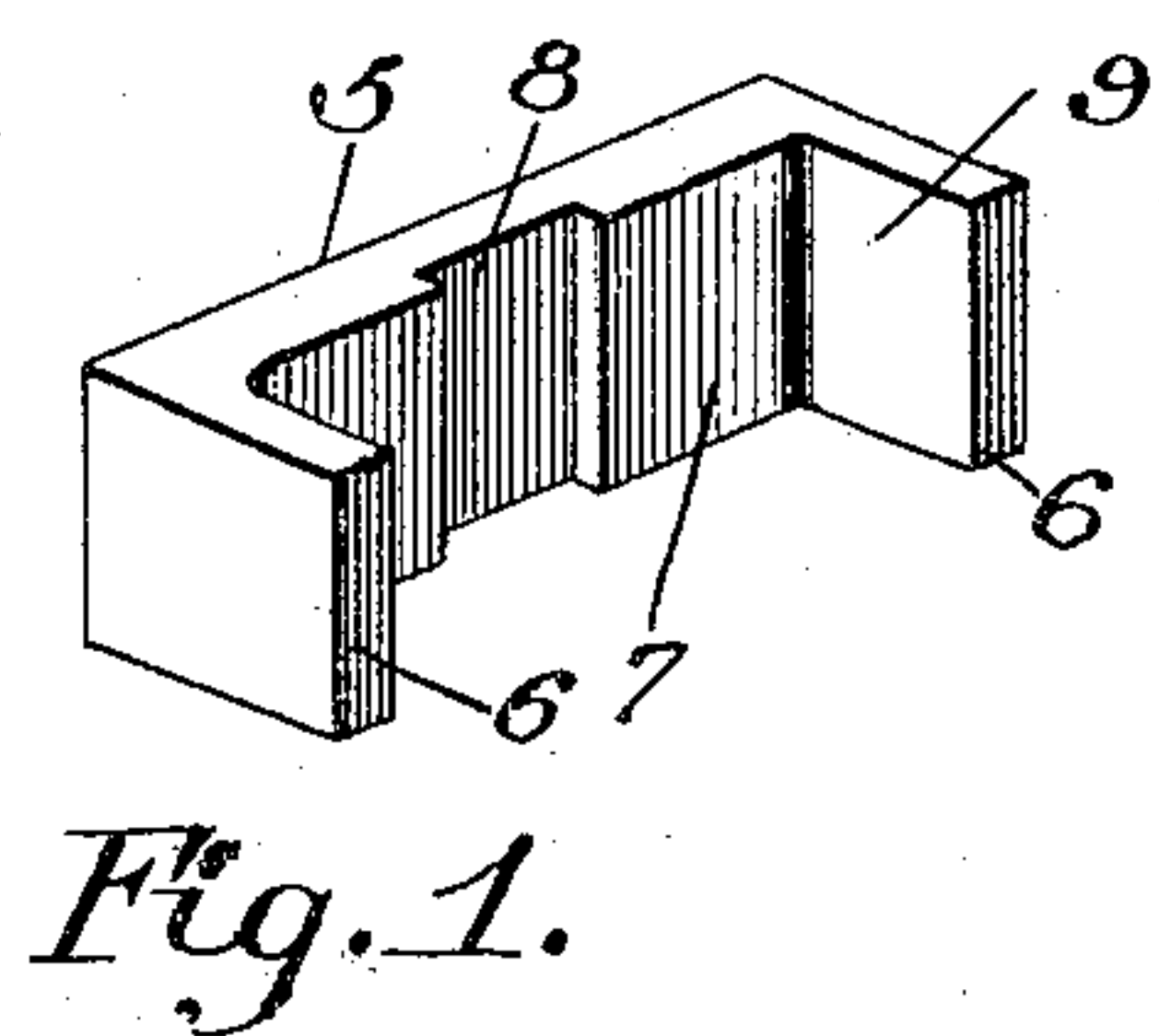


Fig. 1.

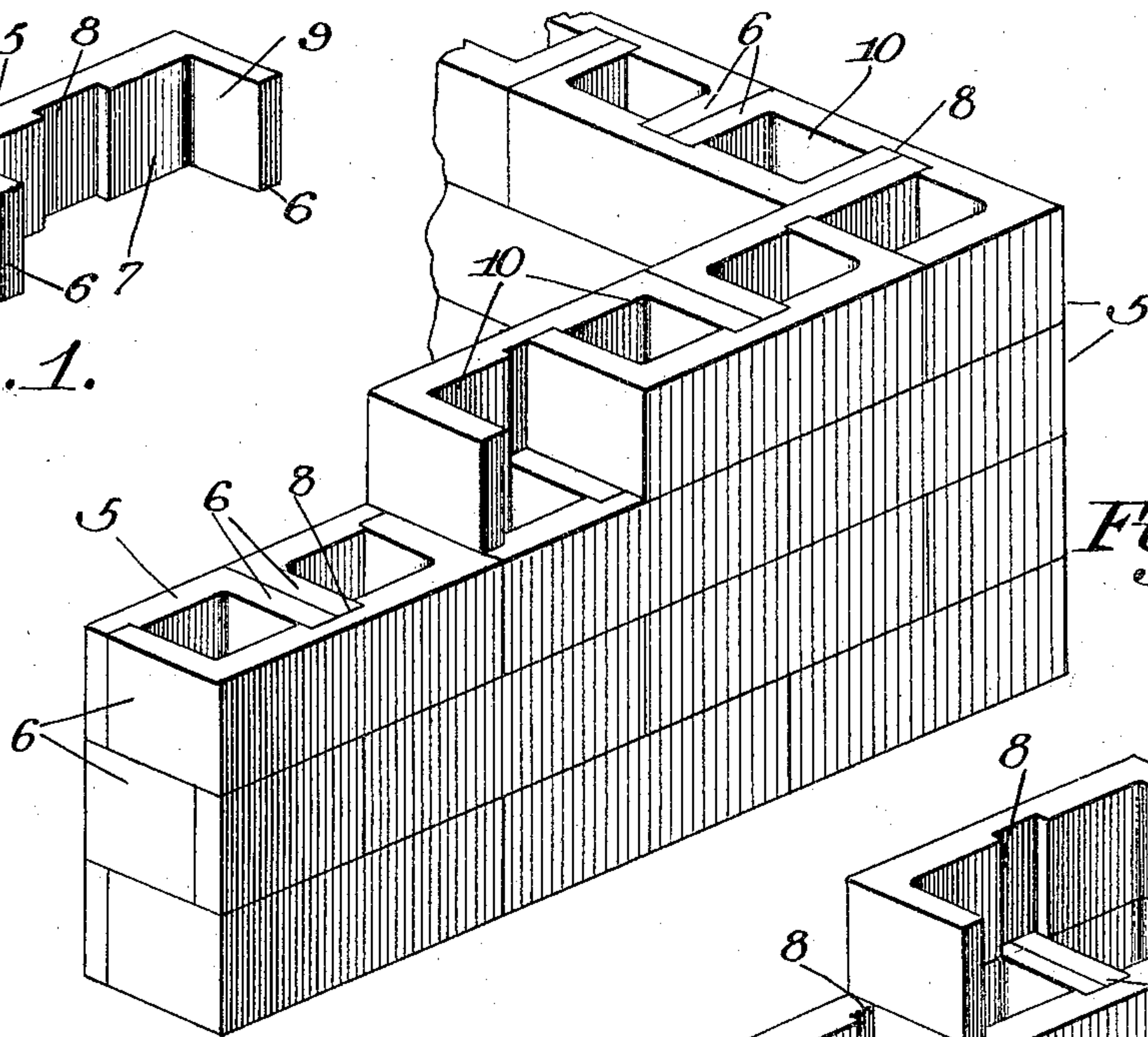


Fig. 2.

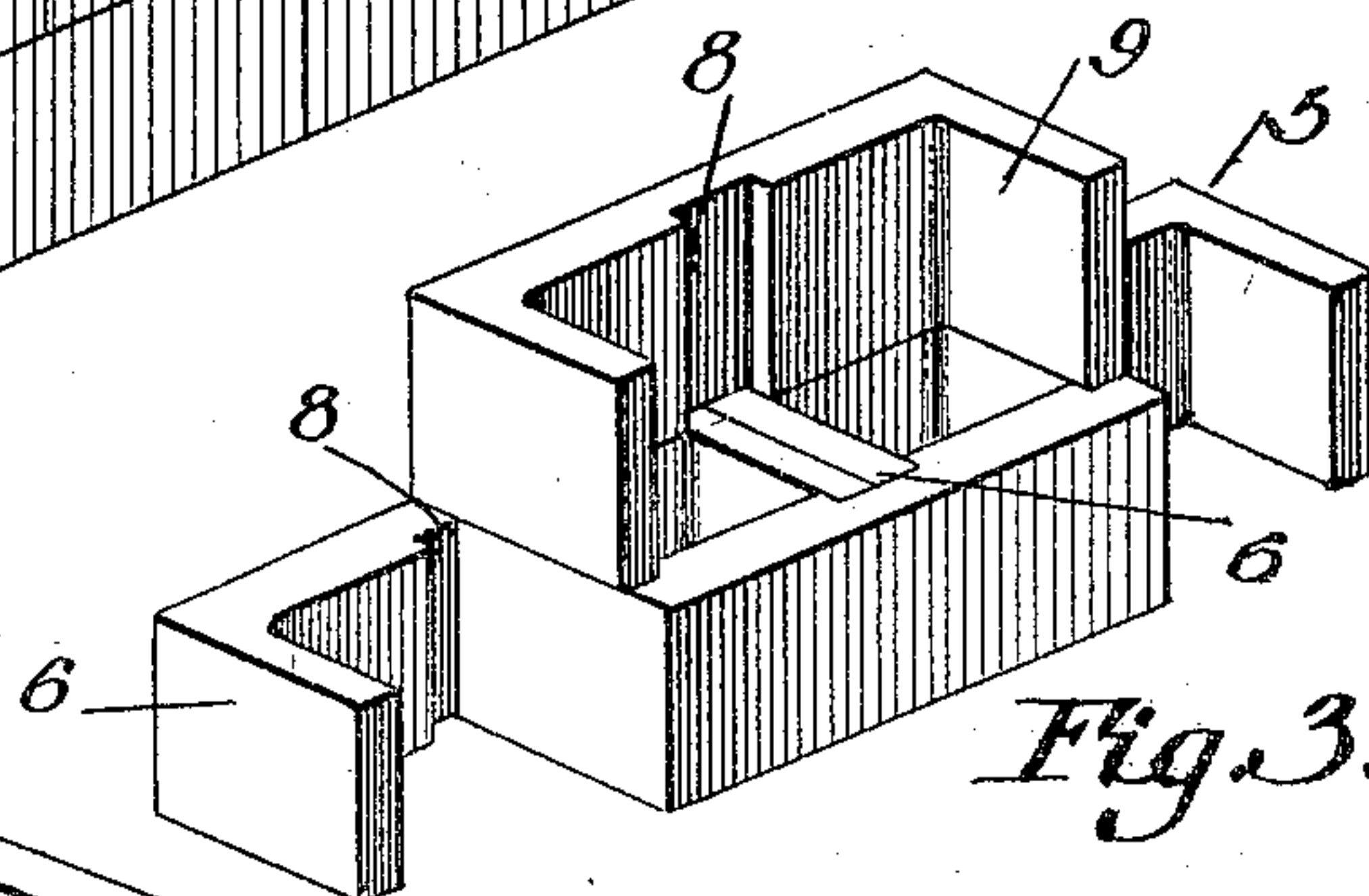


Fig. 3.

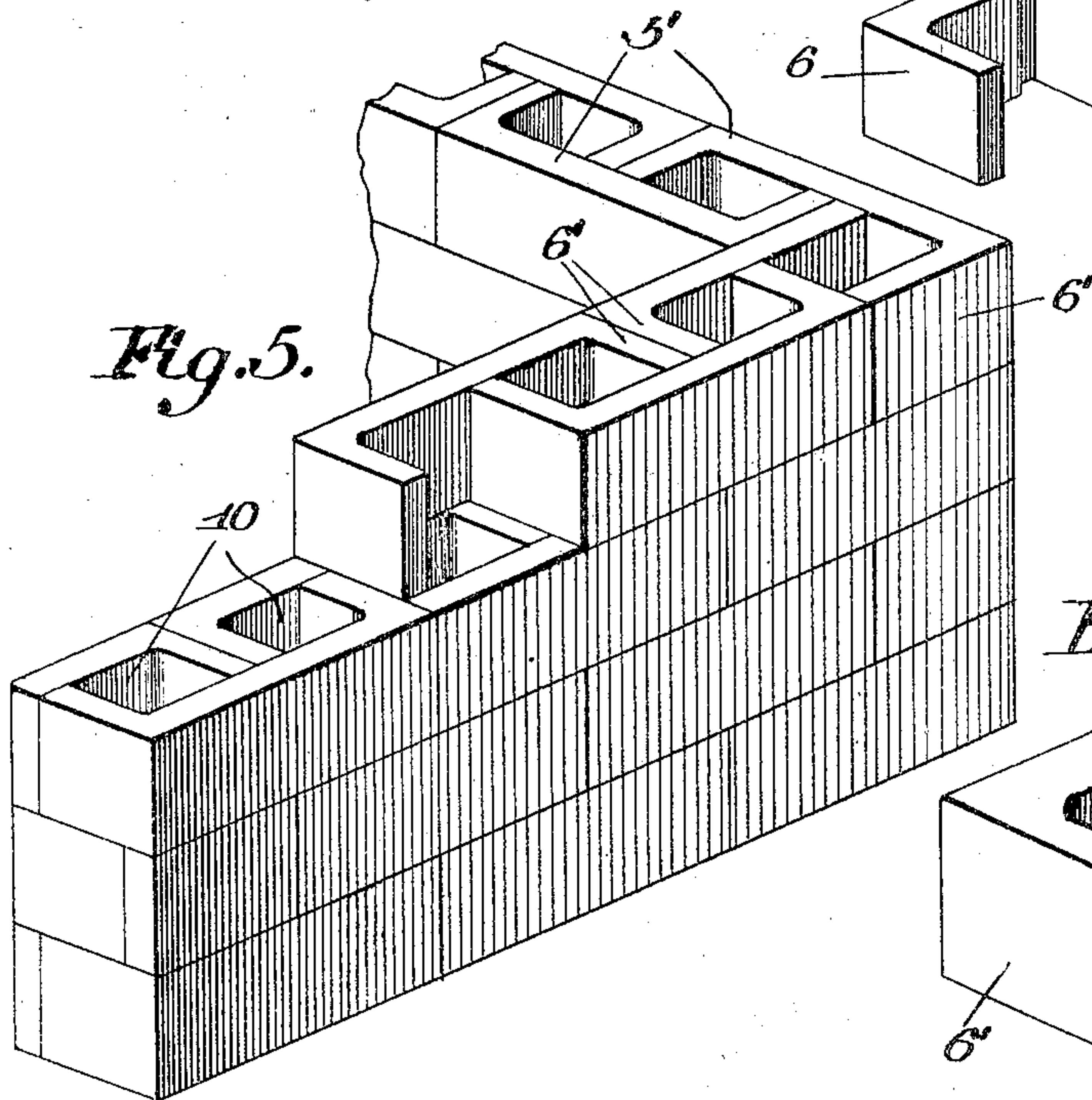


Fig. 4.

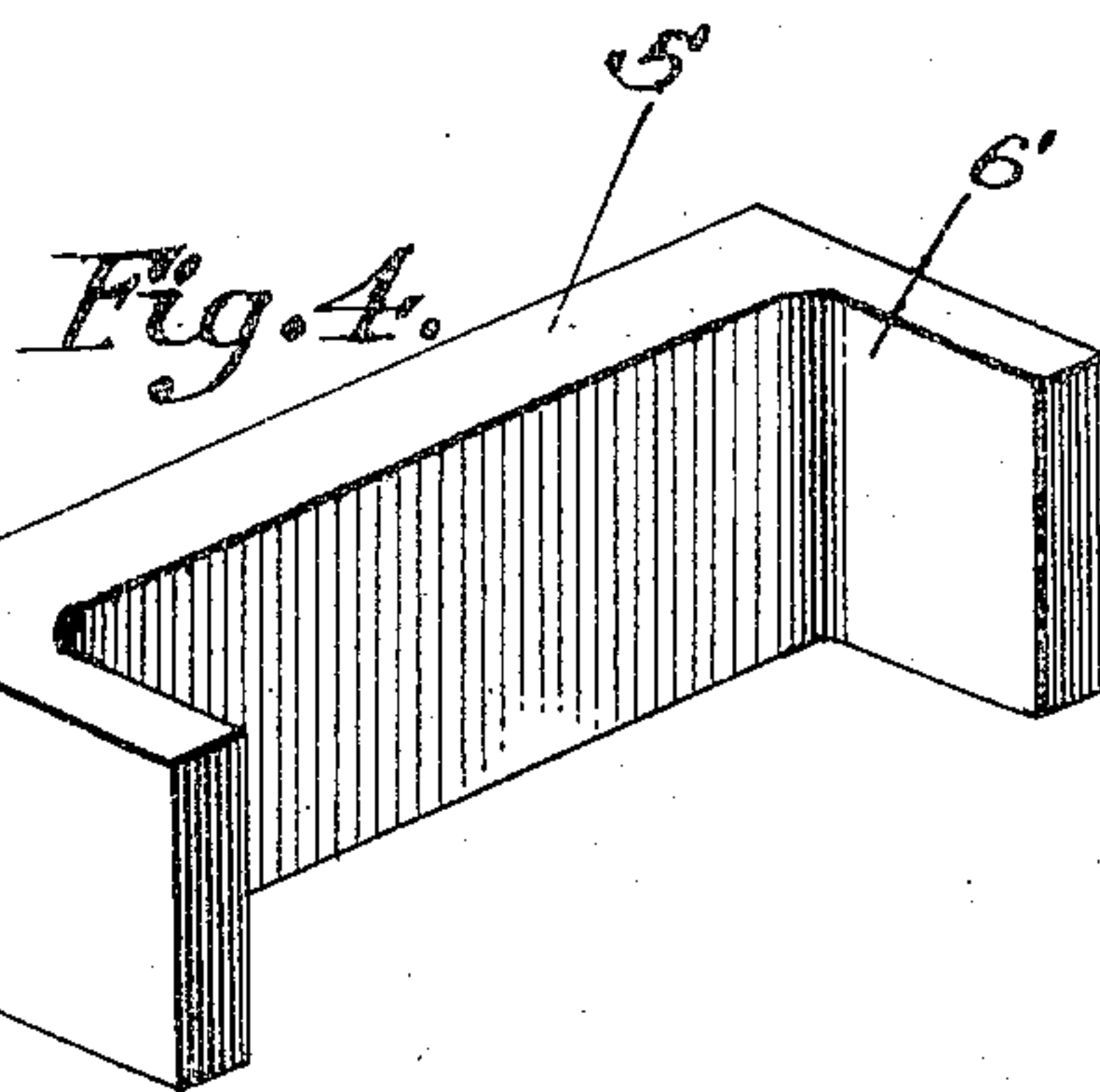


Fig. 5.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUILDING-BLOCK AND WALL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 793,591, dated June 27, 1905.

Application filed June 23, 1903. Serial No. 162,805.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. KIDDER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building - Blocks and Walls; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements to artificial-stone building-blocks and walls constructed from the same.

The object of the invention is to provide a strong, durable, and inexpensive block having the appearance of cut or sawed stone and which when laid side by side in superposed courses will form a strong substantial wall having vertically-disposed flues or air-spaces of substantially uniform width.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a building-block constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a fragmentary portion of a wall built of the blocks shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a portion of the completed wall. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of another form of block, and Fig. 5 is a similar view of a portion of a wall built from the blocks shown in Fig. 4.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The building-blocks may be molded or otherwise

formed from concrete, terra-cotta, or other suitable material, and each consists of an elongated body portion 5, provided with terminal projections 6, extending laterally from the inner vertical face 7 of the block, as shown. The projections 6 are preferably of equal thickness and of a height equal to the height of the block, so as to form a continuous bearing-face at the top and bottom of the block, and thereby prevent any tendency of the blocks to wobble when placed one upon the other.

The inner vertical face of the block 5 is provided with an intermediate transversely-disposed groove or recess 8, the sides of which are arranged parallel to the inner walls 9 of the projections 6, as shown. The groove or recess 8 is preferably of a width equal to the combined width of the projections 6, said recess being adapted when the block is laid into a wall to receive the adjacent projections of the abutting blocks on the opposite side of the wall.

In constructing a wall from the blocks shown in Fig. 1 said blocks are preferably laid side by side and arranged in superposed courses, with the terminal projections 6 of one block disposed within the groove or recess 8 of the opposite block, so that the blocks of the several courses will break joint and form a plurality of vertically-disposed flues or air-spaces of substantially uniform width. The wall is preferably constructed two blocks thick, with the terminal projections turned inwardly, so as to present a smooth exterior finish on each side of said wall. The thickness of the wall, however, may be regulated as desired by making the projections shorter or longer. Attention is called to the fact that in building the wall the blocks are laid edge downward, with the terminal projections of adjacent blocks on one side of the wall in engagement with the side walls of the groove or recess of the block on the opposite side of the wall, thereby effectually preventing independent longitudinal and transverse displacement of the blocks comprising the several courses. By arranging the blocks in this manner a strong, durable, and well-bonded wall is obtained which will effectually withstand all lat-

eral as well as longitudinal strains to which it may be subjected.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the body portion 5' of the block is provided with terminal lateral projections 6', similar to those shown in Fig. 1, while the space on the inner face of the block between said projections is entirely free from protuberances or other obstructions. The blocks shown in Fig. 4 are also preferably laid in superposed courses, with the projections of adjacent blocks on one side of the wall facing or engaging the intermediate portions of the unobstructed vertical face of the block on the opposite side of the wall, as clearly shown in Fig. 5.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A building-block comprising a body portion provided with terminal projections, the inner walls of which are unobstructed and extend laterally at right angles to the inner unobstructed vertical face of the block, there being a transverse groove or recess formed in the inner vertical face of the block intermediate said projections, the sides of the groove being disposed parallel with the inner walls of the lateral projections.

2. A building-block comprising a body por-

tion provided with terminal projections of the same height as the block and having their inner walls extended laterally at right angles to the inner vertical face of said block, there being a transverse groove or recess formed in the central portion of the inner vertical face of the block of a width equal to the combined width of the lateral projections, the sides of the groove being disposed parallel with the straight inner walls of said projections.

3. A building-block comprising a body portion provided with terminal projections, the inner walls of which extend laterally at right angles to the inner vertical face of the block, said projections being of the same length and of a height equal to that of the block, there being a transverse groove or recess formed in the central portion of the inner vertical face of the block of a width equal to the combined width of the lateral projections, the sides of said grooves being disposed parallel with the inner walls of said projections.

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

FRANK E. KIDDER.

Witnesses:

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