

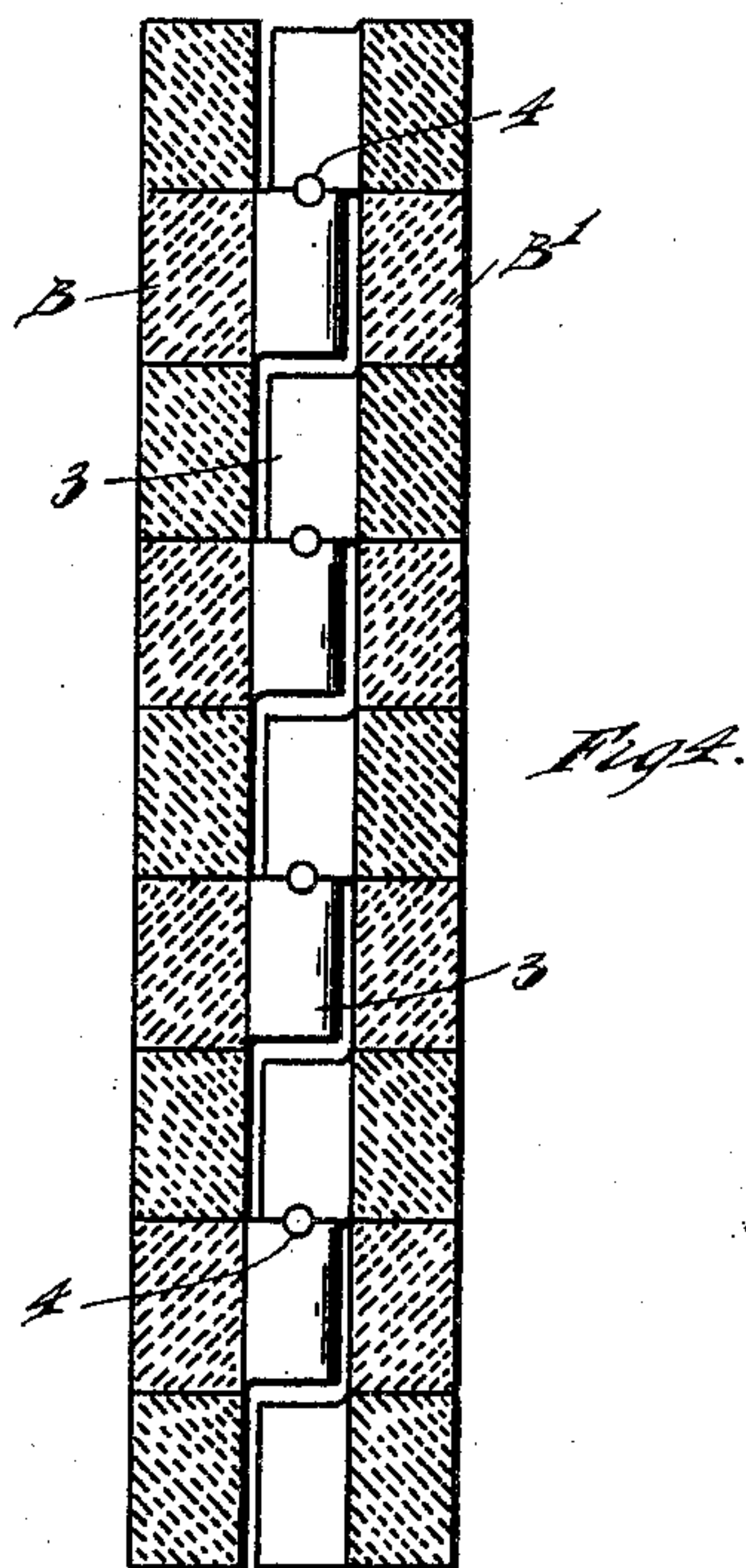
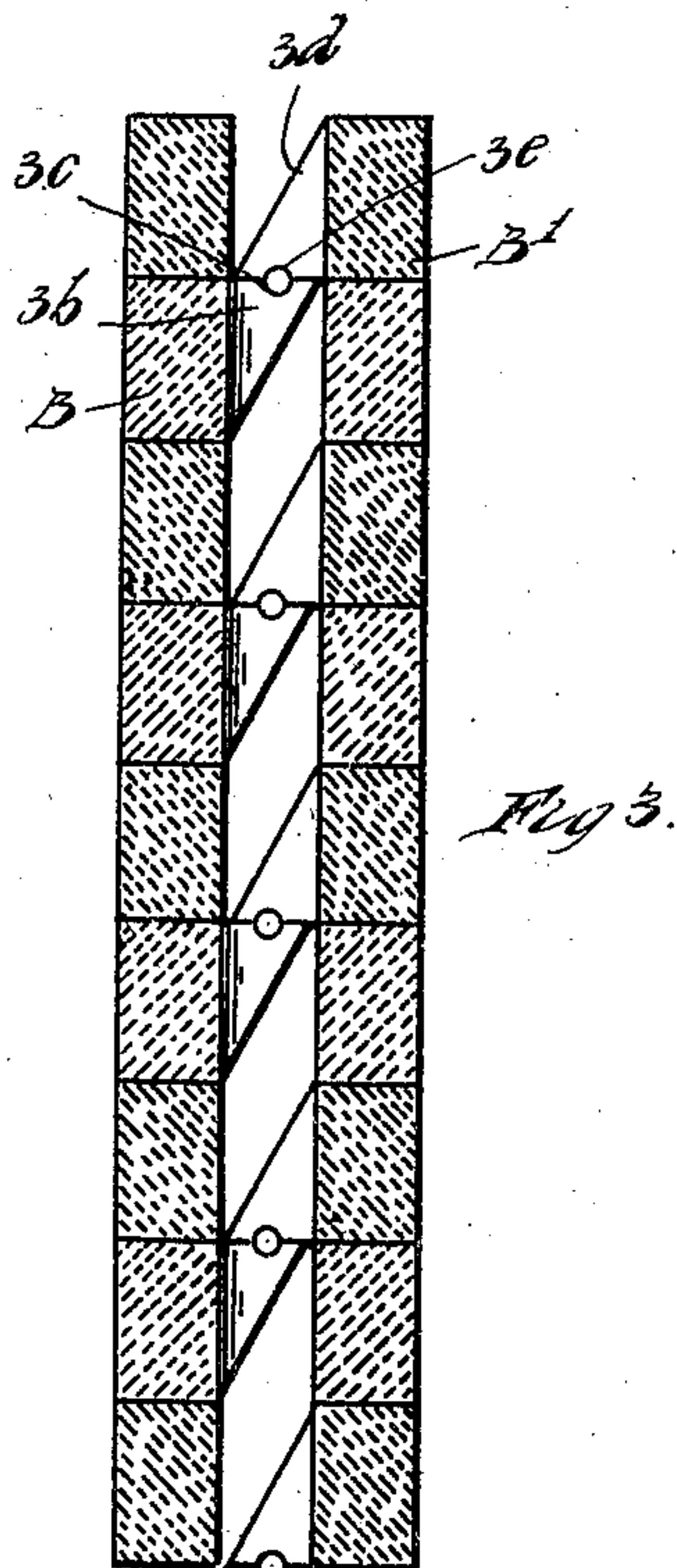
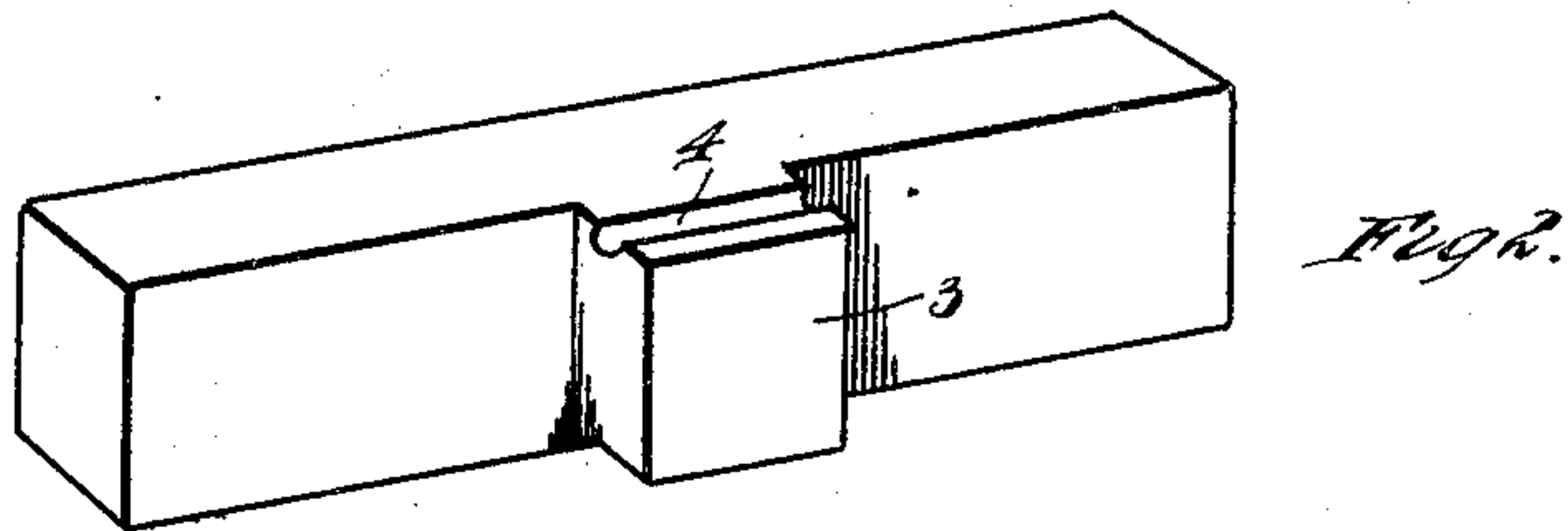
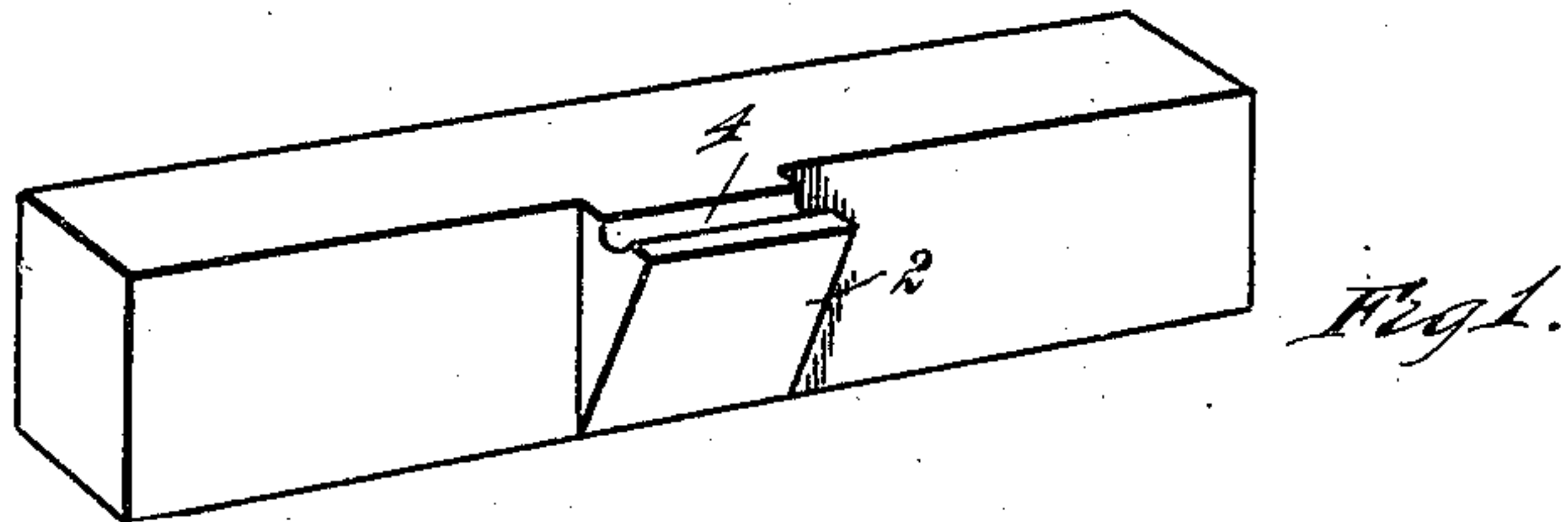
No. 794,510.

PATENTED JULY 11, 1905.

H. KLINE.
ARTIFICIAL STONE BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 18, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

May E. Kott.
H. J. Massey

INVENTOR

Henry Kline

By

Parker & Burton

Attorneys.

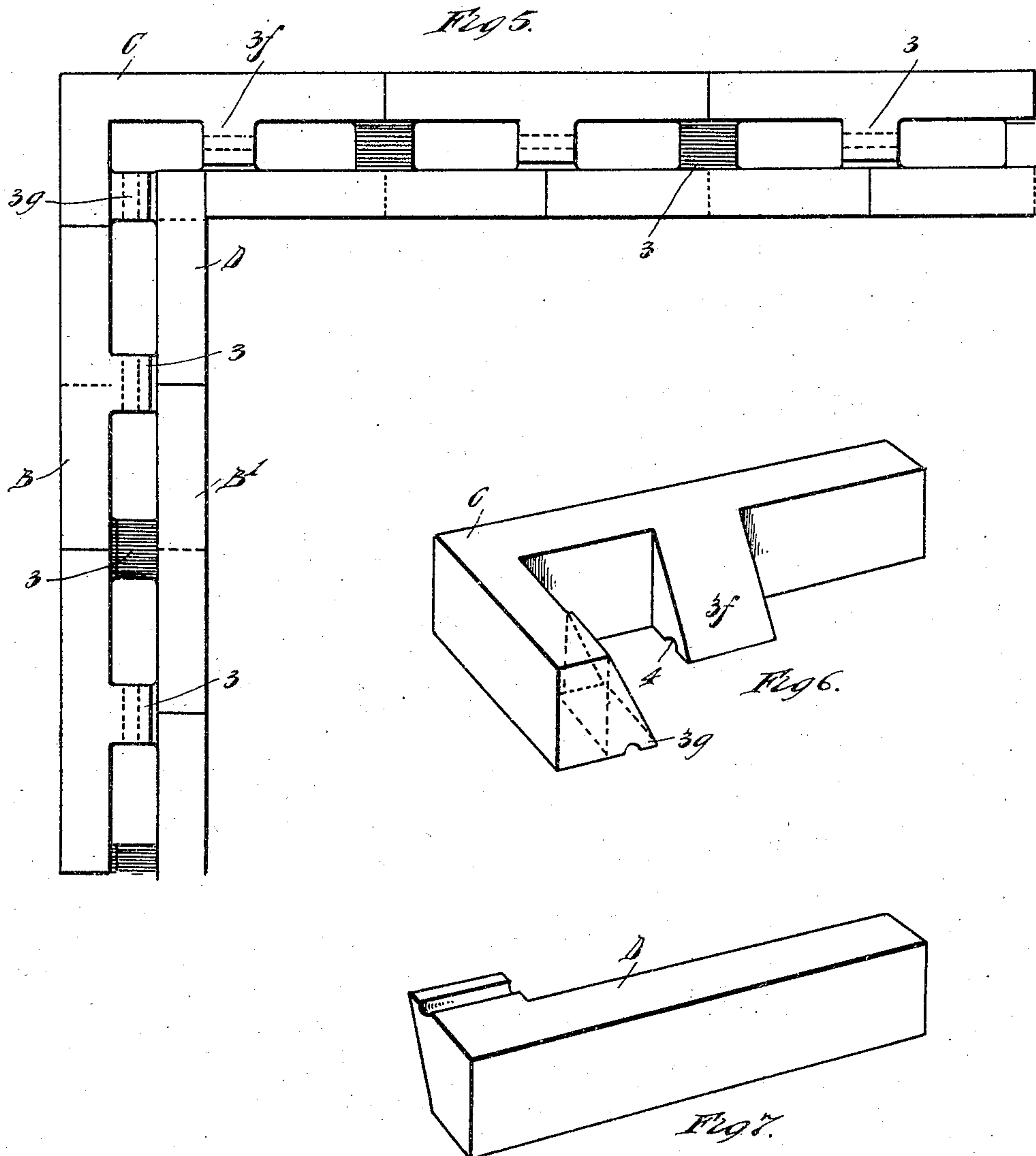
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Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY KLINE, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

ARTIFICIAL-STONE BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 794,510, dated July 11, 1905.

Application filed April 18, 1904. Serial No. 203,606.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY KLINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, county of Jackson, State of Michigan, have
 5 invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Artificial-Stone Building-Blocks; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as
 10 it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to artificial-stone building-blocks.

15 It has for its object a form of building-block adapted for the construction of a wall of the character commonly known as a "hollow" wall, in which, however, the blocks constituting the inside and the outside courses of
 20 the wall are bonded at intervals by parts that are made integral with the blocks and reach across the hollow and are bonded together.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a block embodying this invention. Fig. 2
 25 is a slightly-modified form. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation across a wall built from the blocks shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation across a wall built from a block shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a wall
 30 as it would appear with blocks of either Fig. 1 or Fig. 2. Fig. 6 shows a corner-block. Fig. 7 shows the end block of an inner wall. This is used in connection with the block of Fig. 6.

The body of the block is a rectangular prismoid and is provided along one side with
 35 a projection 2, which may extend as a triangular projection, as shown in Fig. 1, or as a rectangular projection, as shown at 3 in Fig. 2. The width of the projection at right angles to the axis of the main body of the block
 40 is of a length nearly equal to the hollow that it is desired to construct between the walls, and at least one surface—the upper surface of a triangular block and one of the surfaces,
 45 either upper or lower, in a rectangular block—is provided with a groove or notch 4, that registers with the corresponding groove in the block that is used to build or construct the inner part of the wall—as, for example,
 50 in Fig. 3, where the wall is shown as built of

rectangular blocks with triangular projections. The upper surface of the triangular projection 3^b from the block B is provided with a groove 3^c, that registers with the
 55 groove 3^e on the lower surface of the triangular projection 3^d from the block B', and bonding material is used to fill the hollow where the grooves register.

In the form of wall shown in Fig. 3 the two components which comprise the outer and in-
 60 ner parts are bonded together by cross-struts tied together by the bonding material.

In the form shown in Fig. 2 and the wall built from it (which is shown in Fig. 4) the bonding projection of each piece passes only
 65 partially across the space intervening between it and the corresponding block of which the opposite face of the wall is made, and each bonding projection is slightly less in vertical
 70 extension than the body of the block from which it projects. When the blocks of Fig. 2 are assembled in wall form, there is between the bonding projection of each block and the
 75 adjacent face of the opposite block a vertical space, and there is also between the bottom of the projection of one block and the top of the projection from a block in the opposite wall a slight space on the one side, this space be-
 80 ing found between those faces of the projections which are not furnished with the bonding-groove, and those faces which are furnished with the bonding-groove meet.

In neither form of block when assembled in wall form is there a straight horizontal con-
 85 nection from one face of the wall to the other.

Corner-blocks, like the block C in Fig. 5, are made L-shaped, with a bonding-block 3^f at the middle of the long branch of the L-shaped block and a bonding-block 3^g at the end of the
 90 short section. A block D, (shown in Fig. 7,) with a bonding-block at the end, is used in the inner wall in connection with the corner-block.

What I claim is—

1. A rectangular building-block, having a
 95 main body part of rectangular prismoidal shape, and a wedge-shaped projection extending from the side thereof and in a direction transverse to the longitudinal axis thereof, the surface forming the base of said wedge-shaped
 100

projection being provided with a groove parallel to the longitudinal axis of the block, substantially as described.

2. In a wall, the combination of a building-
5 block of rectangular prismoidal shape, having a wedge-shaped projection extending from the side thereof, the longitudinal inclination of said wedge-shaped member being transverse to the longitudinal axis of said block, the sur-
10 face forming the base of said wedge-shaped projection being provided with a groove par-

allel to the longitudinal axis of said block, with a similar block having a similar projection, the two projections engaging, with one lying above the other, substantially as de- 15 scribed.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY KLINE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES F. BURTON,
MAY E. KOTT.