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W. A. HALLER & J. W. BILLINGSLEY.

CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1905.

Fig. 1,

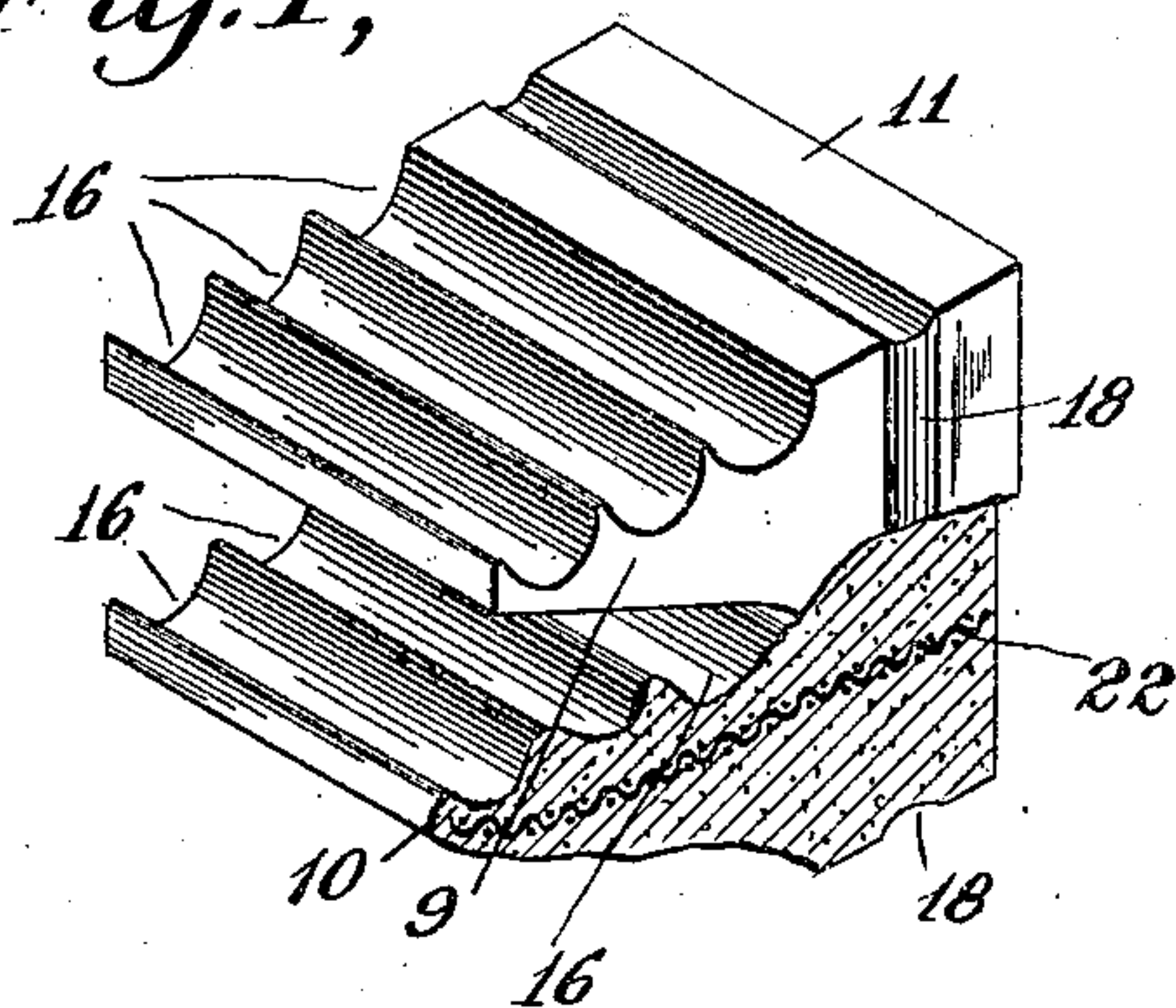


Fig. 2,

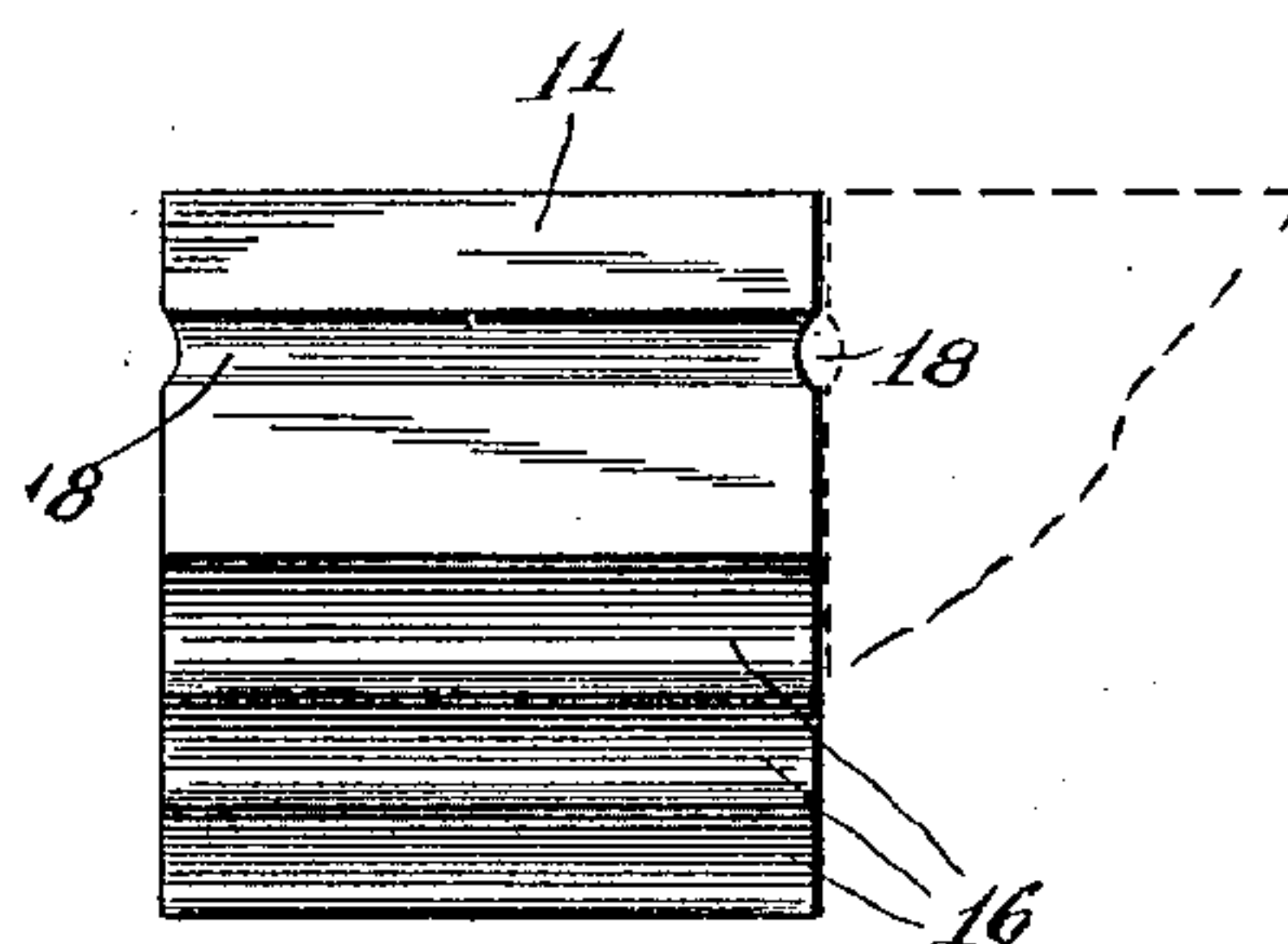


Fig. 3,

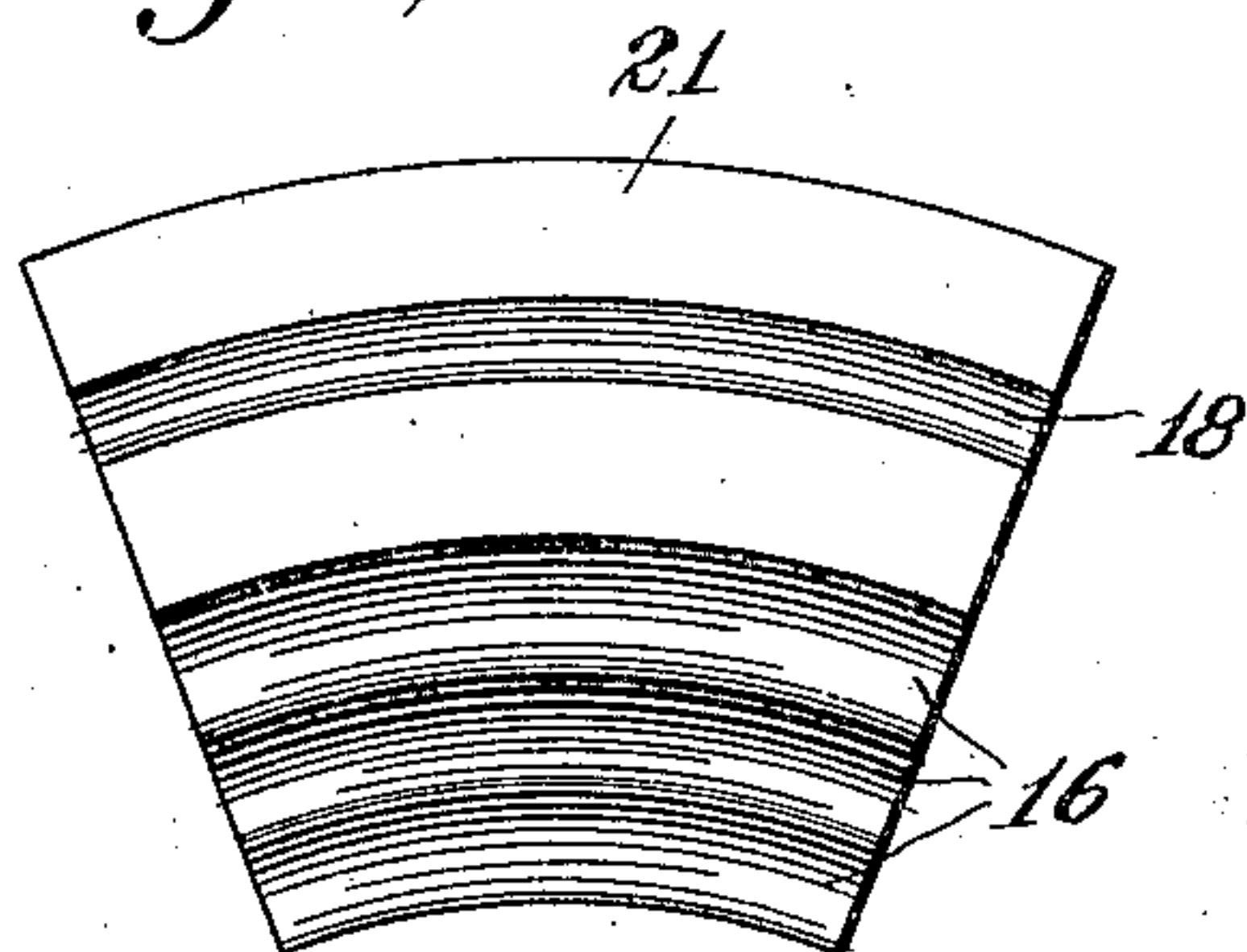


Fig. 4,

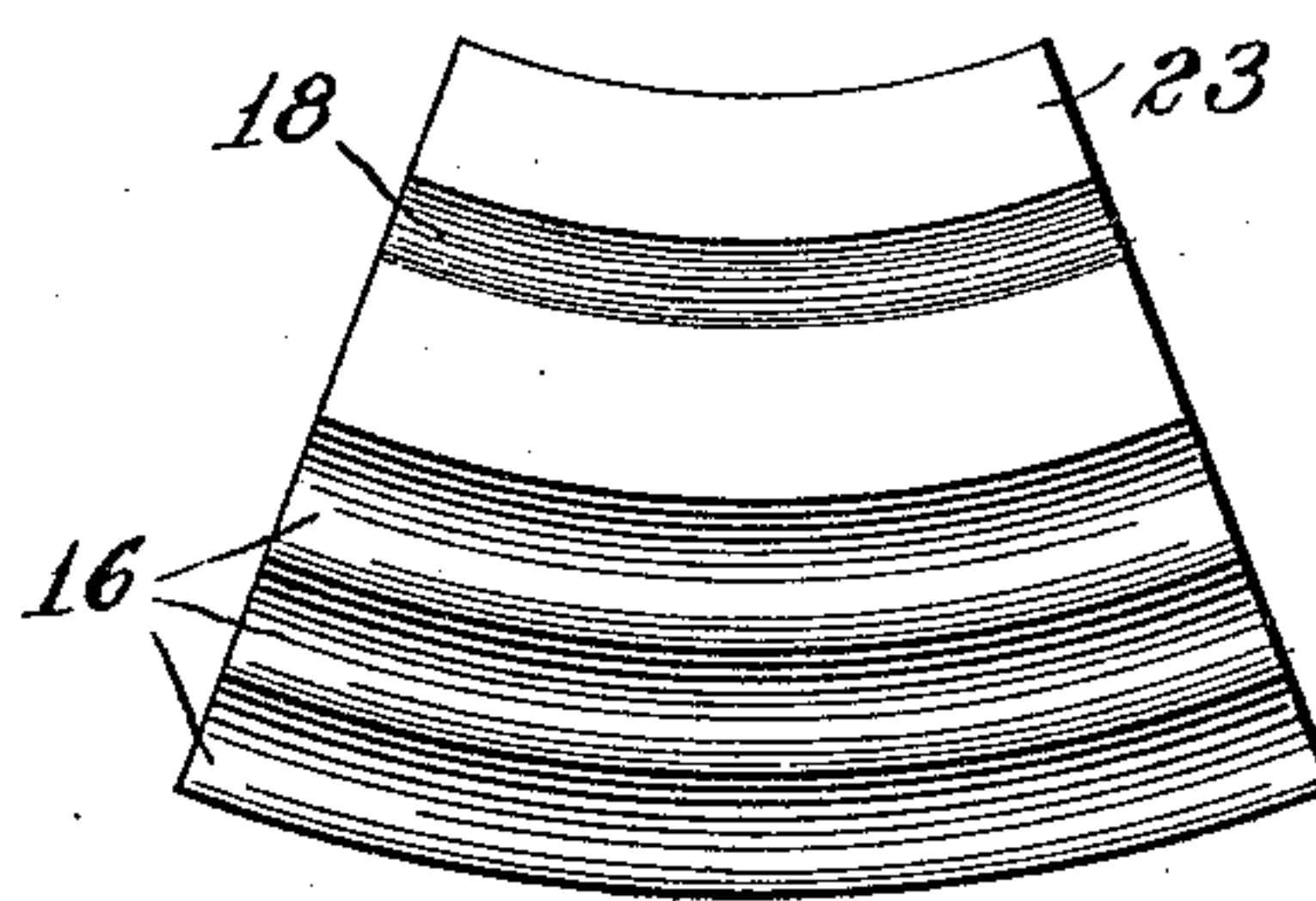


Fig. 5,

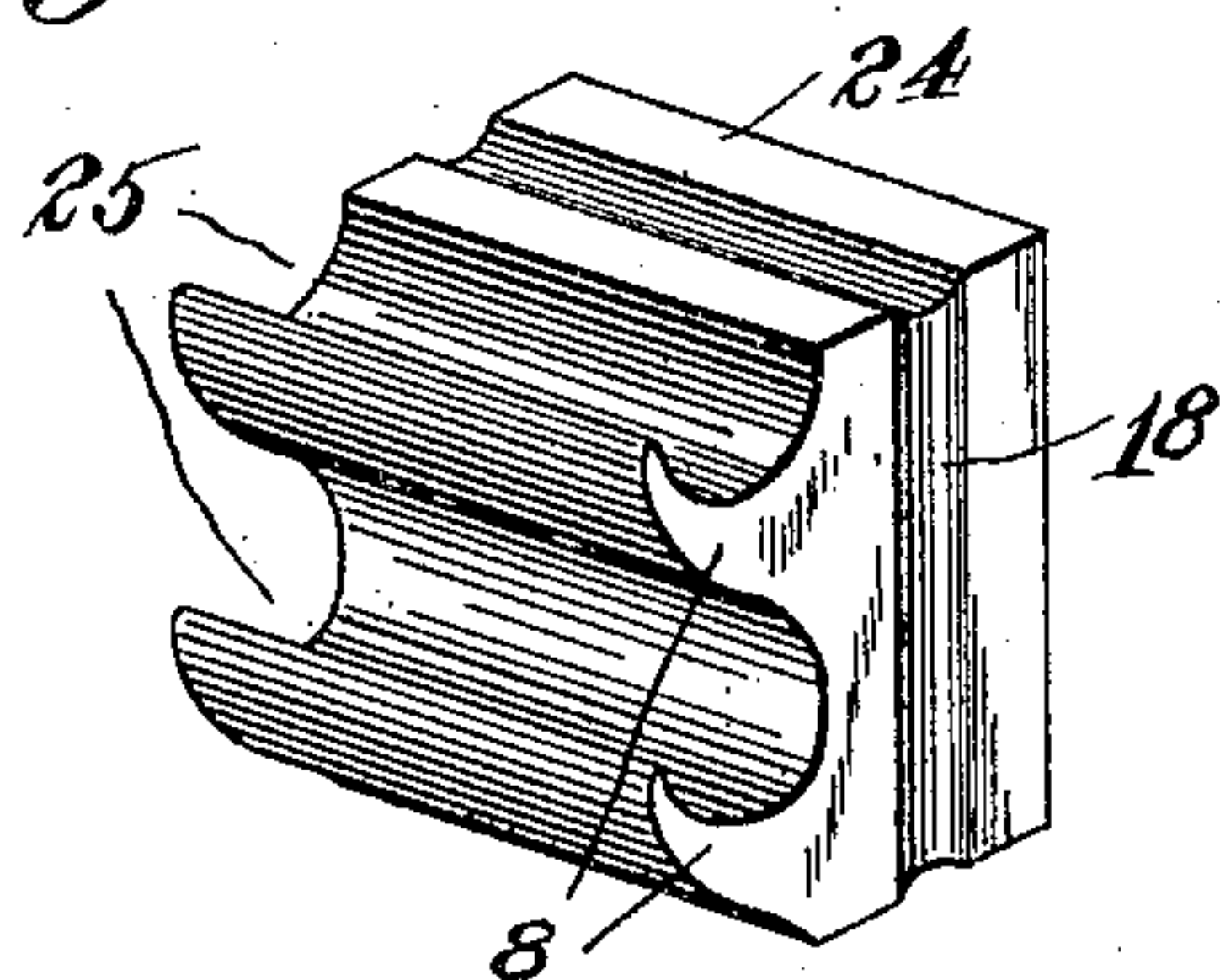
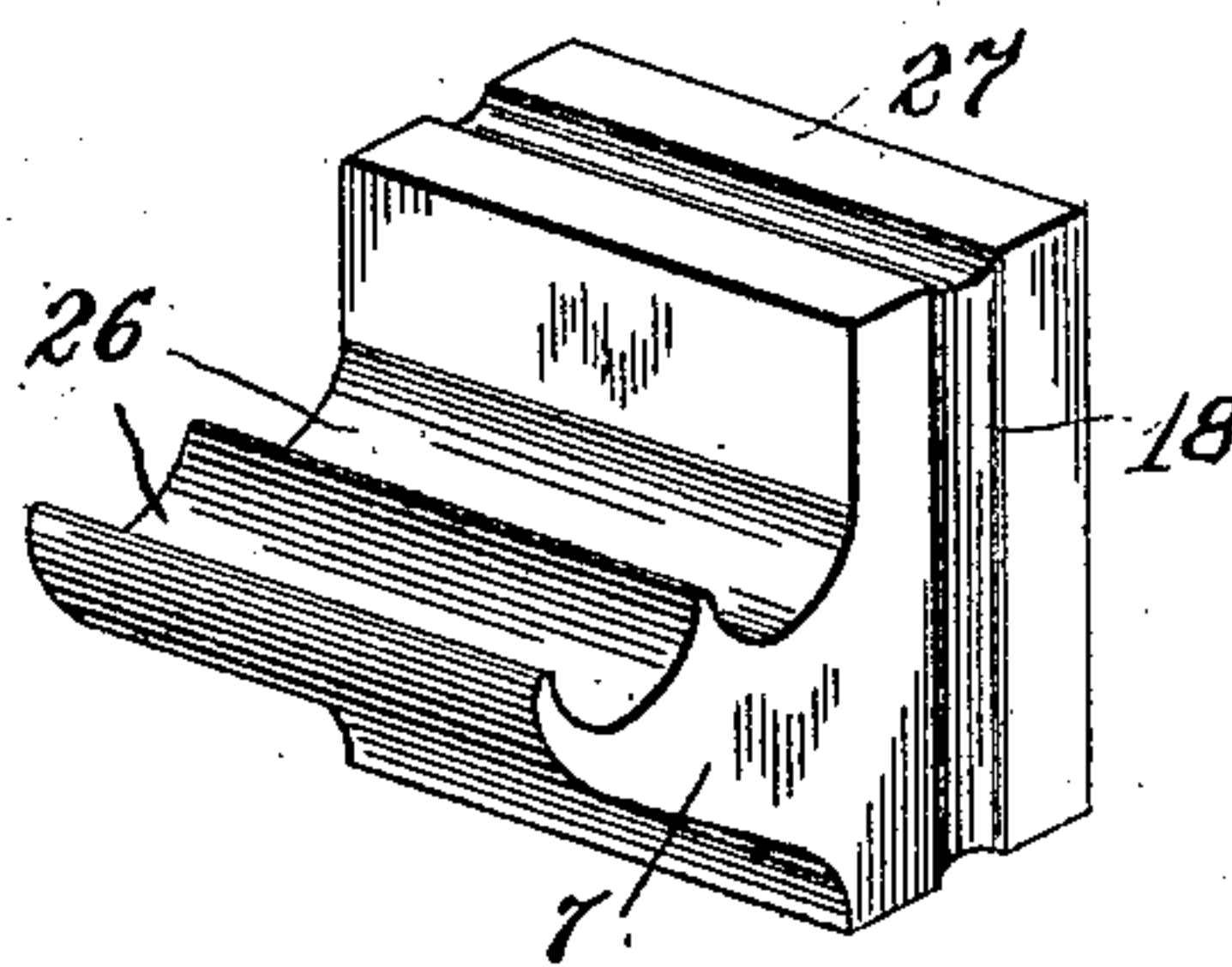


Fig. 6,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONCRETE BUILDING-BLOCK.

No. 810,748.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WINFIELD A. HALLER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, and JAMES W. BILLINGSLEY, of Tivoli, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented new and useful Improvements in Concrete Building-Blocks, set forth in the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of the same.

This invention relates to building-blocks, and relates especially to blocks formed of concrete or similar material and provided with integral projecting supporting-shelves.

In the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference-numeral refers to similar parts in the several figures, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing an embodiment of this invention. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a top view of a modification, showing a block of curved contour. Fig. 4 is a similar view of an outwardly-curved block. Figs. 5 and 6 are perspective views showing blocks having other arrangements of supporting-shelves.

These blocks may be made of concrete or other similar material, preferably with Portland or similar cement as a binder, although in some cases asphaltic or bituminous material may be used as a binder, and, indeed, if desired, the blocks may be formed of glazed or unglazed clay. These blocks may be conveniently formed in molds, as is usual in this art, the faces of the mold being shaped to give the desired contour of the finished article. As indicated in Fig. 1, the blocks may be formed with the body 11 of substantially rectangular contour and of sufficient width to give the desired strength when built into a wall. These blocks are preferably formed with one or more suitable alining grooves 18, which may, if desired, extend completely around the edge of the block-body, the alining groove on adjacent blocks coöperating, as is indicated in Fig. 2, so as to form an alining hole, through which a ransom-rod may be inserted and into which cement may be run to firmly tie the whole structure together.

Shelves of any desired contour may be

formed on the block and preferably integral therewith. As is shown in Fig. 1, each shelf 9 projects outward in this instance from the same lateral face of the block-body, and each shelf is provided with an upturned retaining outer edge 10, this edge and the rest of the shelf being reinforced when desired by the use of a metallic reinforcing-grid or other form, such as 22, which is formed integral with the block when it is produced. If desired, also, the body of the block may be suitably reinforced by the use of suitable grids, rods, or wires embedded in the concrete or other material of which it is made. Each shelf may, if desired, be provided with intermediate upturned ridges to form a series of parallel pockets or supporting-grooves 16, which may be given any desired shape for the reception of cables, pipes, or the like.

In Fig. 3 a block is indicated in which the body 21 is curved and is formed with an alining groove 18 and in which the supporting-shelves are formed on the concave face of the block, being provided in this instance with the pockets or supporting-grooves 16.

In Fig. 4 a block is shown having a curved body 23 and the shelves provided in this instance with the pockets 16 on the convex face, it being of course understood that any desired curved contour may be given to these blocks.

In Fig. 5 the body 24 of the block is given a substantially flat rectangular contour, is provided with the alining groove 18, and carries a plurality of projecting supporting-shelves 8, these shelves having the pockets 25. In Fig. 6 a similar flat block is indicated in which a single supporting-shelf 7 is shown as integral with the body 27 of the block, this shelf being formed to provide two parallel pockets 26.

It is of course understood that those familiar with this art may make many changes in the form, proportion, contour, size, and numbers of parts of this device, parts of the same may be used without employing the whole, and parts may be employed in connection with other devices without departing from the spirit of this invention or losing the advantages of the same. We do not,

therefore, desire to be limited to the details of the disclosure which has been made in this case; but

What we claim as new, and what we desire to secure by Letters Patent, is set forth in the appended claims:

1. The building-block having a body provided with an alining groove extending around the same and provided with a plurality of supporting-shelves projecting from one face of said block, said shelves having an upturned outer edge and being reinforced by a metallic reinforce embedded in said block, each of said shelves being provided with ribs to form a plurality of supporting-grooves in its upper face.

2. The building-block formed of reinforced concrete comprising a body formed

with an alining groove and with supporting-shelves having pockets formed integral with said block and extending outward from one face of the same.

3. The building-block formed of reinforced concrete comprising a body provided with supporting-shelves having pockets formed integral with said body and extending outward from the face of the same.

4. The building-block comprising a body, provided with supporting-shelves having pockets formed integral with said body and extending outward from the face of the same.

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