

No. 815,641.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

D. A. SCHOENEMAN.
BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1905.

Fig. 1.

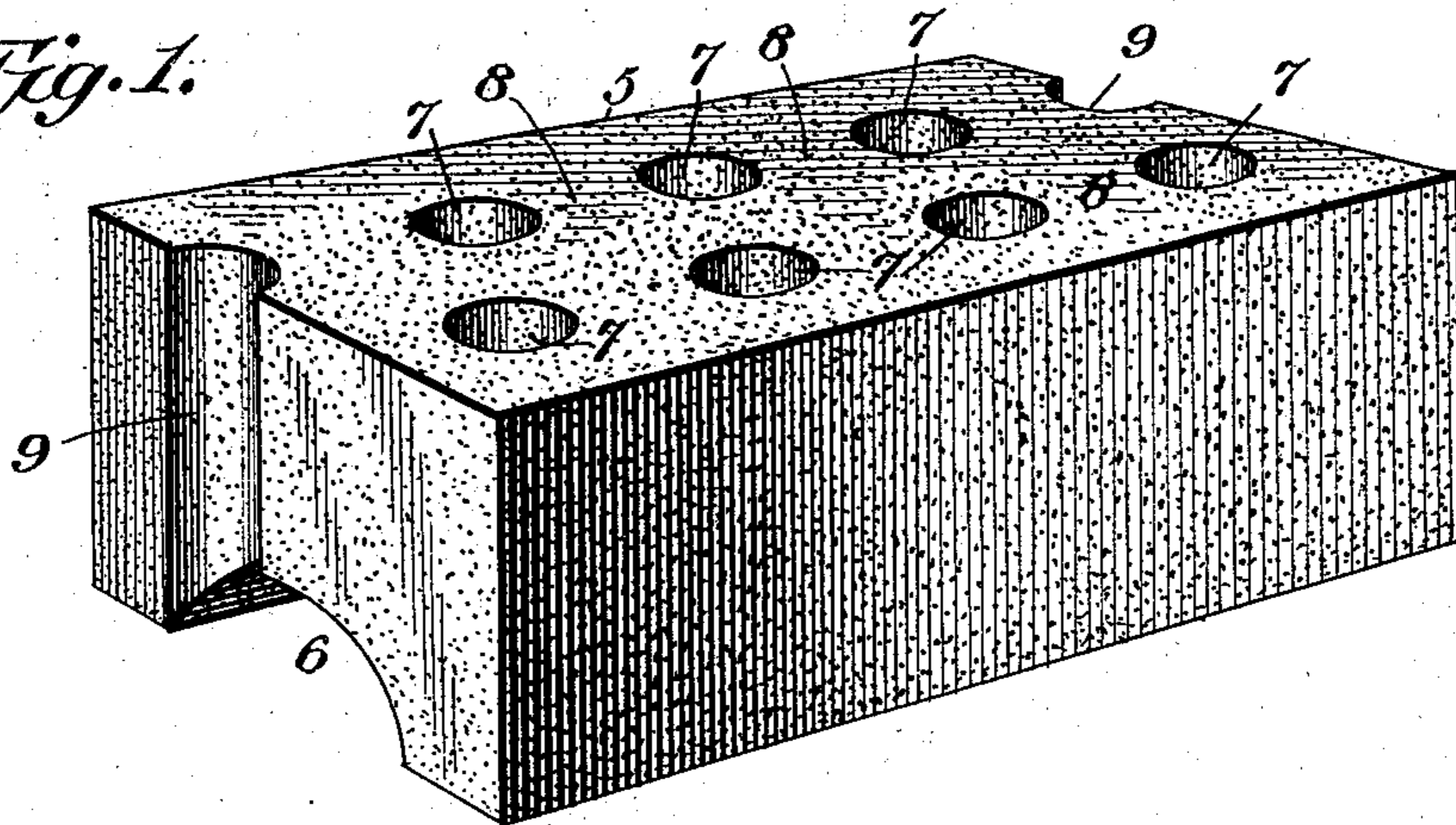


Fig. 2.

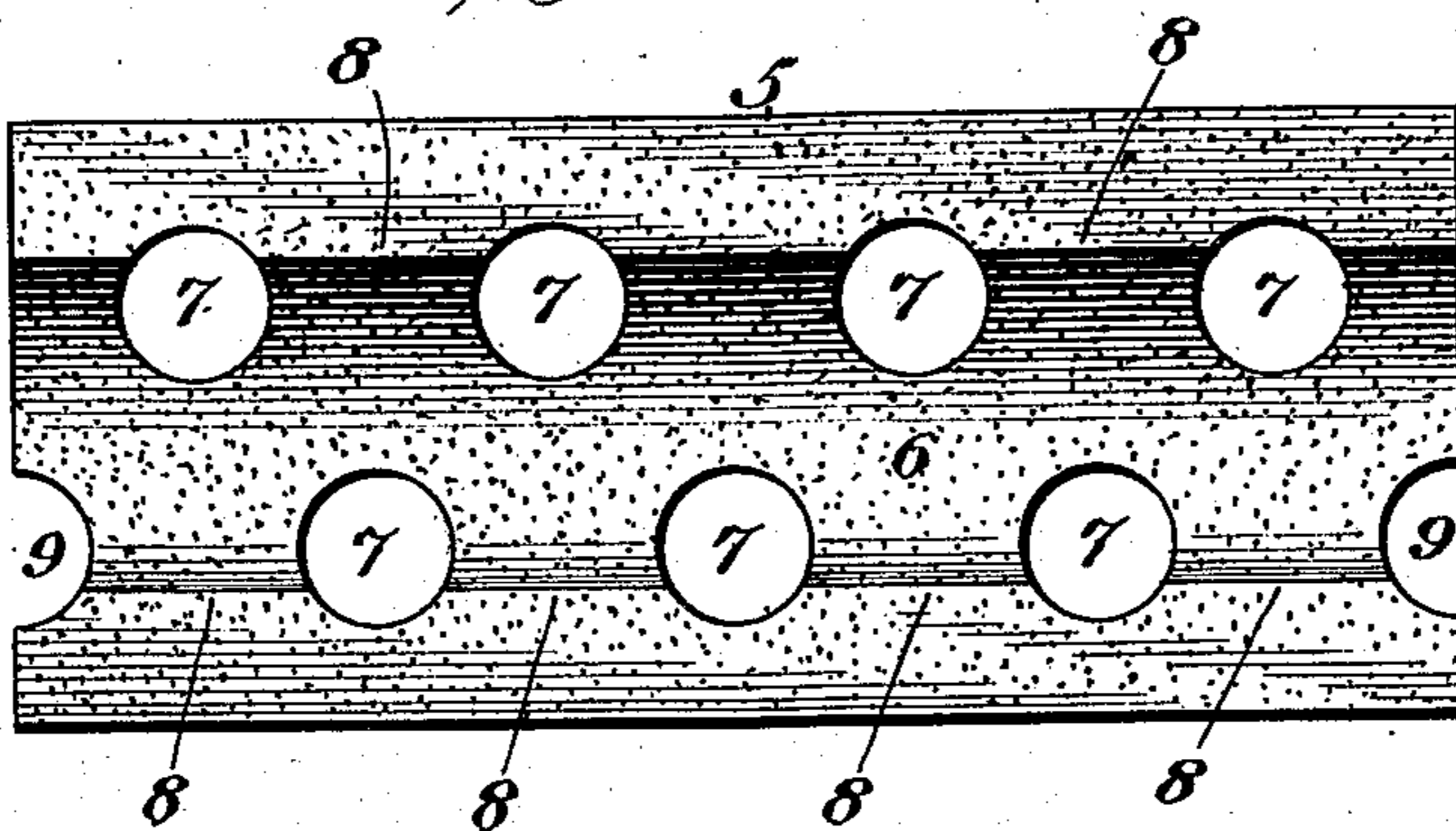


Fig. 3.

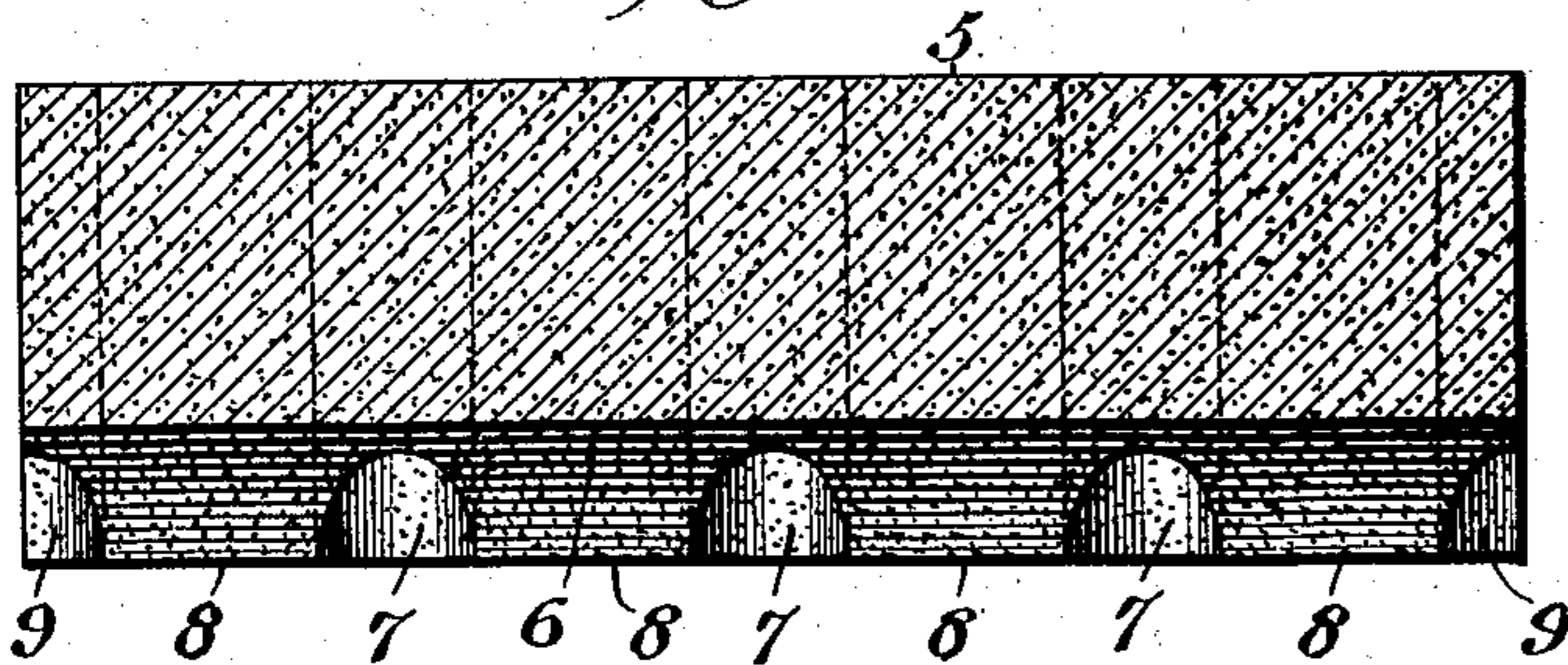
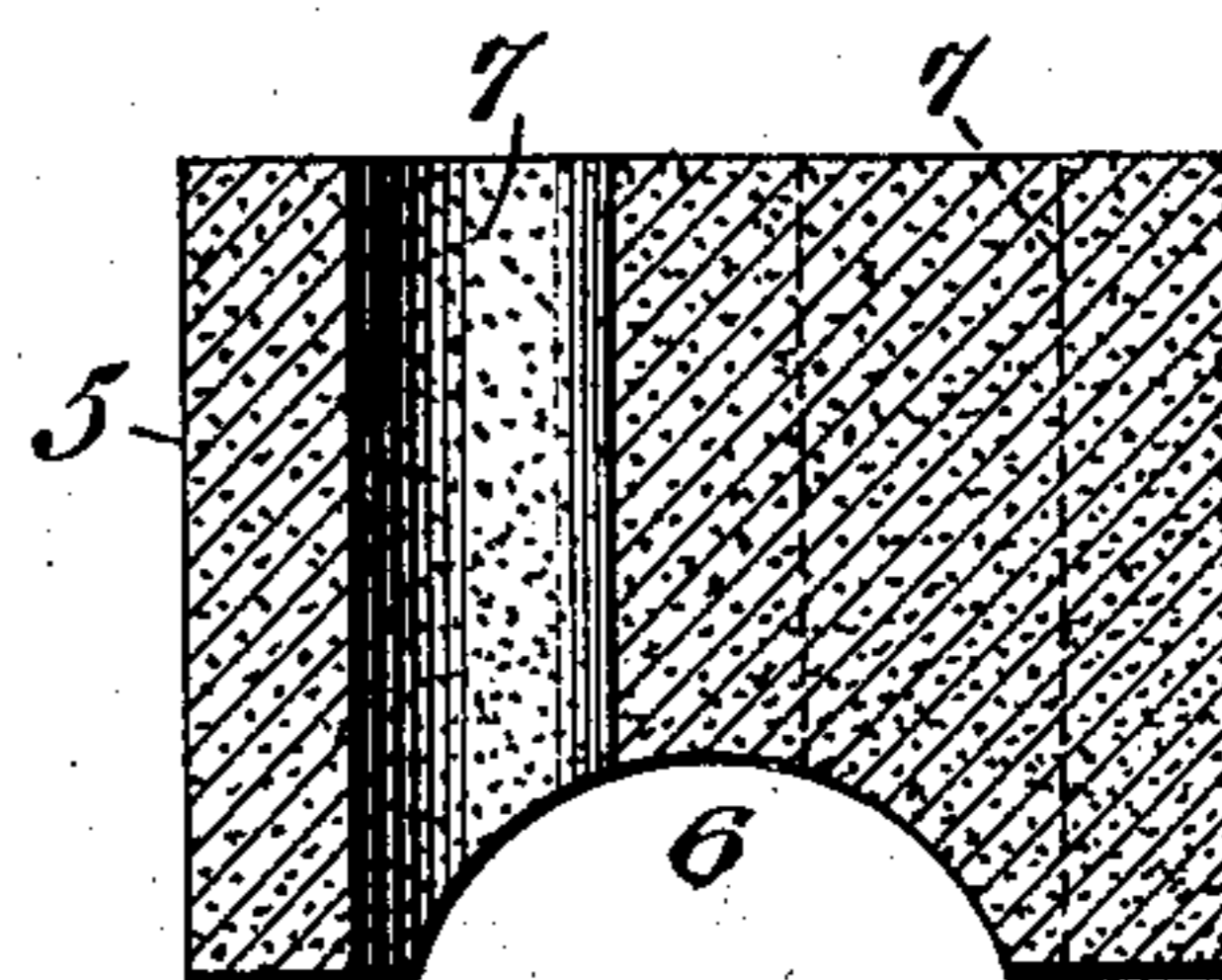


Fig. 4.



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DAVID A. SCHOENEMAN, OF GEORGE, IOWA.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

No. 815,641.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed July 20, 1905. Serial No. 270,557.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID A. SCHOENEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at George, in the county of Lyon and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Building-Block, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in building-blocks or artificial stone, and more particularly blocks formed of composite material, such as concrete.

The principal object is to provide novel blocks which can be readily manufactured and are comparatively light in weight and economical in the amount of material employed and which when built into the wall will form therein channels and passage-ways for the circulation or confinement of air.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the block. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view.

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

The block illustrated consists of an oblong rectangular body 5, of concrete or other suitable material, having in its under side a central longitudinal passage-way or channel 6, that is curved in cross-section, as illustrated in Fig. 4. Extending through the block are transversely-disposed passage-ways or circular openings 7, disposed in staggered relation, thus forming a plurality of rows, said rows communicating with the opposite side portions of the channel 6. The openings are of less diameter than the webs 8 of the body between them. Furthermore, it will be observed that one of the rows is composed of completely-surrounded openings, while the other has half-openings 9, constituting recesses in the end of the block. It will be apparent that blocks of this character can be readily manufactured. By having the double set of openings the blocks are of course comparatively light, and yet they are very strong, for by disposing the openings in staggered relation and having them of less diameter than the webs between them transverse bracing portions are provided which extend directly across the width of the block, and said bracing portions are, moreover, of considerable thickness, obviating to a very material

degree the danger of the block becoming cracked. Another advantage to be noted in having a double line of openings in a block having a longitudinal channel is that said openings extend through the thicker portions of the block, and thereby eliminate considerably more material than if they were in the center. Furthermore, the thinnest longitudinal central portion caused by the longitudinal channel is not weakened by transverse openings. Furthermore, when the blocks are built into a wall such wall will have spaced longitudinal air-channels or passage-ways, all of which will be in communication through the spaced rows of transverse openings. If, therefore, the channels so formed are tapped at different points, air can circulate freely through the walls and keep the same in properly dry condition, or if it is desired to confine the air the tapped openings can be closed whenever desired.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein-described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a building-block, a body having an intermediate longitudinal channel terminating short of the sides thereof, leaving thicker portions on its opposite sides, and a plurality of rows of transverse passage-ways extending through the thicker portions of the body on opposite sides of the longitudinal channel.

2. In a building-block, a body having an intermediate longitudinal central channel terminating short of the sides thereof, leaving thicker portions on its opposite sides and a plurality of rows of transverse openings extending through the thicker portions of the body on opposite sides of the longitudinal channel, said openings being disposed in staggered relation and communicating with the opposite side portions of the channel, and said openings furthermore being of less diameter than the web portions of the body that are formed between them.

3. A building-block, comprising a body having a longitudinal channel in one side extend-

ing from end to end thereof, but of less width than the body, leaving thicker portions on its opposite sides, said body also having transverse channels in its ends and in the thicker portions, which channels are provided with open sides, being arranged to cooperate with similar channels in adjoining blocks.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID A. SCHOENEMAN.

Witnesses:

C. D. AYKENS,
G. R. DE BOER.