

No. 819,100.

PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

I. A. VICKERMAN.
BUILDING BLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1905.

Fig. 1.

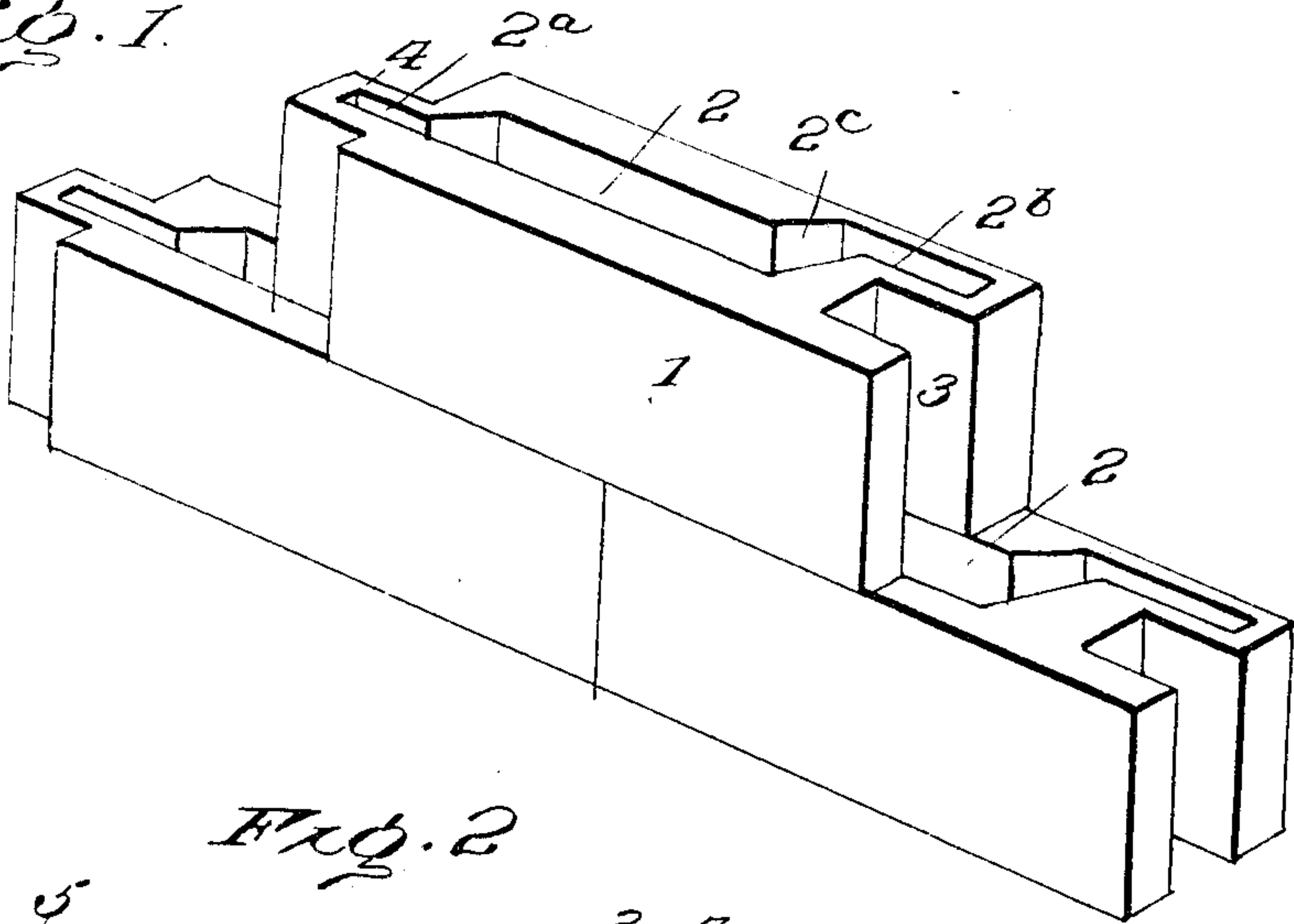


Fig. 2.

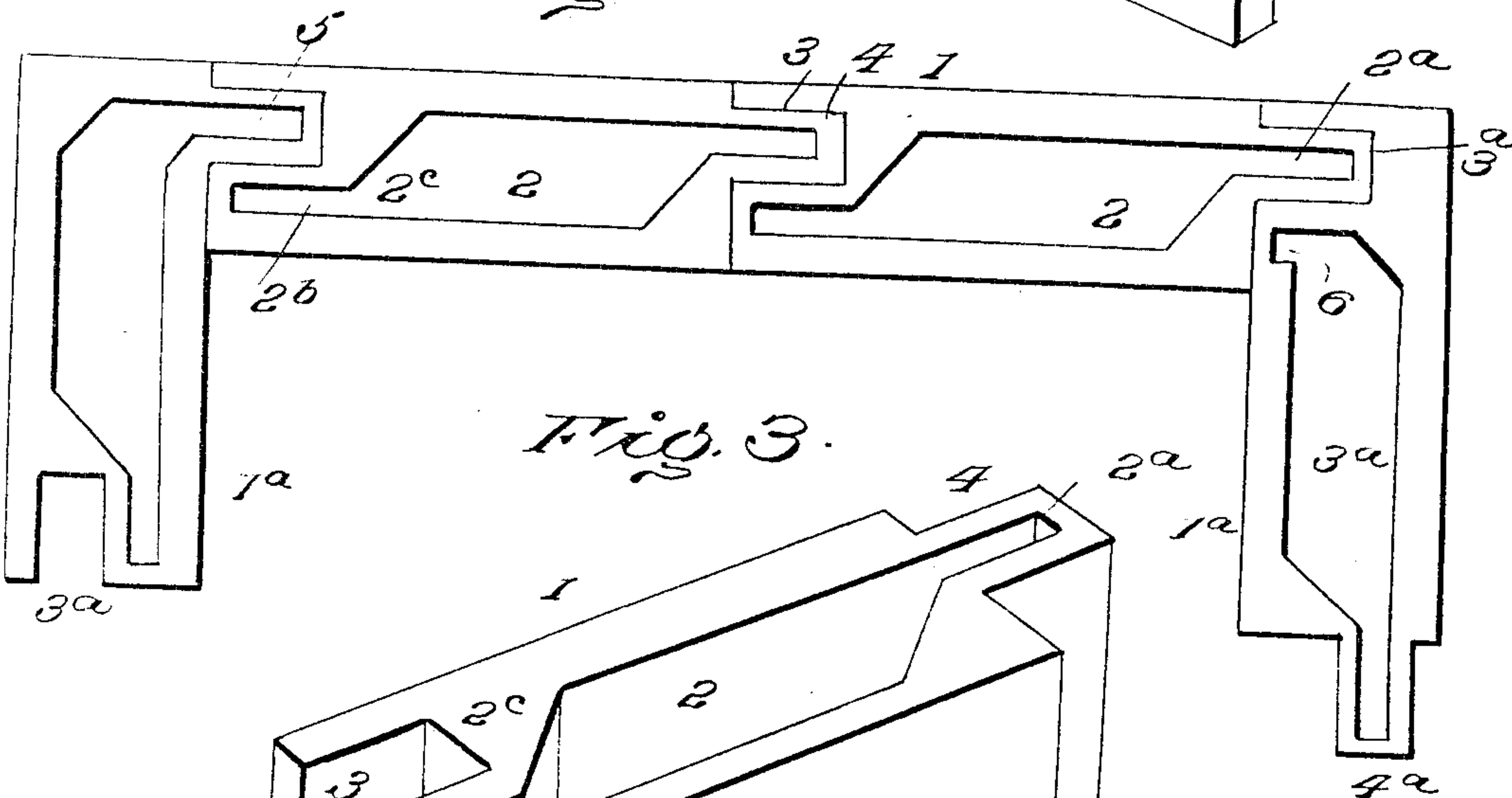
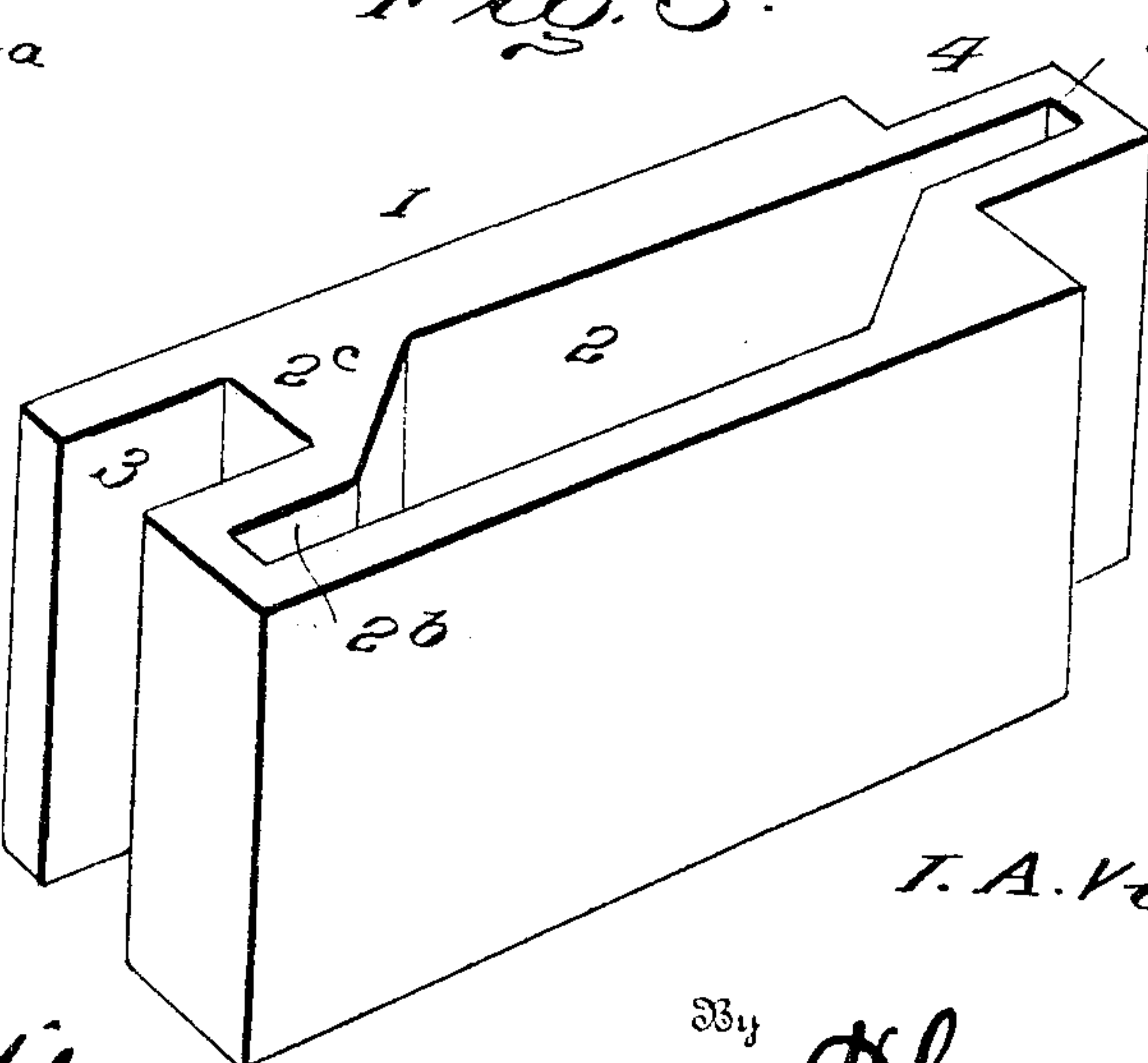


Fig. 3.



Inventor

I. A. Vickerman

Witnesses

Wm. H. Johnson

By

W. A. Lacey, Attorneys

BUILDING-BLOCK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 1, 1906

Application filed May 22, 1905. Serial No. 261,646.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC A. VICKERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Preston, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention embodies an improved construction of building-walls of that type consisting of blocks designed to effectively resist the penetration of frost, moisture, or the like and formed with air-spaces interposed between the outer and inner faces of the blocks, so that frost or moisture must take a tortuous path in order to reach the interior of the wall.

The block embodying the invention is designed particularly to secure a simplified construction which may be manufactured by simple machines and which at the same time possesses a maximum degree of strength because of the peculiar arrangement and form of air passage or space provided therein.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a portion of a building-wall in which blocks embodying the invention are employed. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the wall, bringing out clearly the arrangement of the corner-blocks. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the blocks comprising this invention.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Specifically describing the invention, the block 1 is preferably of somewhat rectangular form, as usual, and is provided with a longitudinally-vertical air passage or space 2. Each block 1 is formed at one end with an inwardly-extending recess or cavity 3, and at the opposite end, and preferably in longitudinal alinement with the above-mentioned cavity 3, is formed an extension 4. An end portion of the longitudinal passage 2 is contracted, as shown at 2^a, and extends nearly the entire length of the extension 4. The

opposite end of the passage or space 2 is likewise contracted, as shown at 2^b, extending longitudinally of said portion of the block between the recess or cavity 3 and the inner side of the block. The passage or space 2 curves, as shown at 2^c, merging into the contracted portion 2^b before described. The formation of the passage or space 2 is such as to give a maximum amount of air-space in the body of the block and also at the ends consistent with the formation of a substantial article not liable to breakage in handling. Adjacent blocks 1 are spaced together with the extensions 4 at one end of the block received in the recess or cavity 3 at the adjacent end of the next adjacent block, and the portion 2^a of the space 2 of one block will overlap the portion 2^b of the space 2 of the adjacent block, and it will therefore be seen that a wall constructed with the blocks aforesaid is provided with an air passage or passages so located that it is impossible for frost or moisture to pass from the outer face of the wall to the inner side thereof without taking a tortuous path in order to avoid the air-spaces, and this is not likely to happen for obvious reasons.

The corner-blocks 1^a are of a construction similar to that before described, with the exception that said blocks are formed with a recess 3^a or an extension 4^a at one side thereof instead of at the end, as described with reference to the blocks used between the corners or ends of the wall. The air passage or space 2 of the corner-blocks 1^a is extended at an angle, approximately a right angle, so as to extend longitudinally of the extension 4^a, this being shown at 5, or this air passage or space is extended at an angle, as shown at 6, so as to overlap that portion 2^a of the passage or space 2 of the adjacent block 1.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A building-wall constructed of building-blocks, each block comprising a body formed with a longitudinal continuous vertical passage extending from one end of the block to the other, an extension projected from one end of the block longitudinally thereof, the passage aforesaid extending into and terminating in said extension, the opposite end of the block having a recess formed therein in

longitudinal alinement with the extension aforesaid, the passage in the block curving to one side of the recess above mentioned and overlapping the same, the extensions at one end of the blocks being adapted to enter the recesses at the other ends of the blocks, when the several blocks are assembled in the wall structure, whereby frost or the like is caused

to take a tortuous passage in penetrating the bodies of the blocks.

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

ISAAC A. VICKERMAN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

LOGAN G. BASSETT,
ARCHIE V. ASHTON.