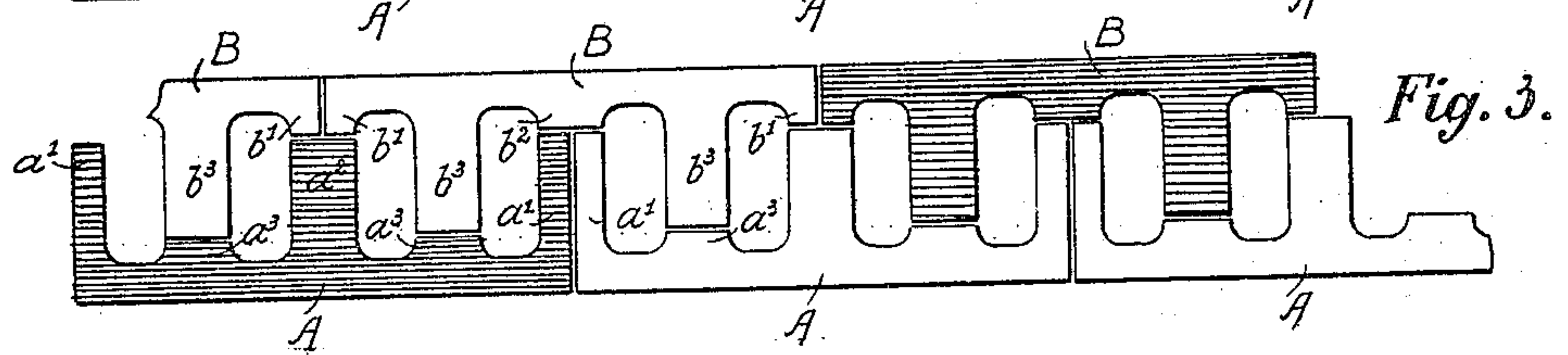
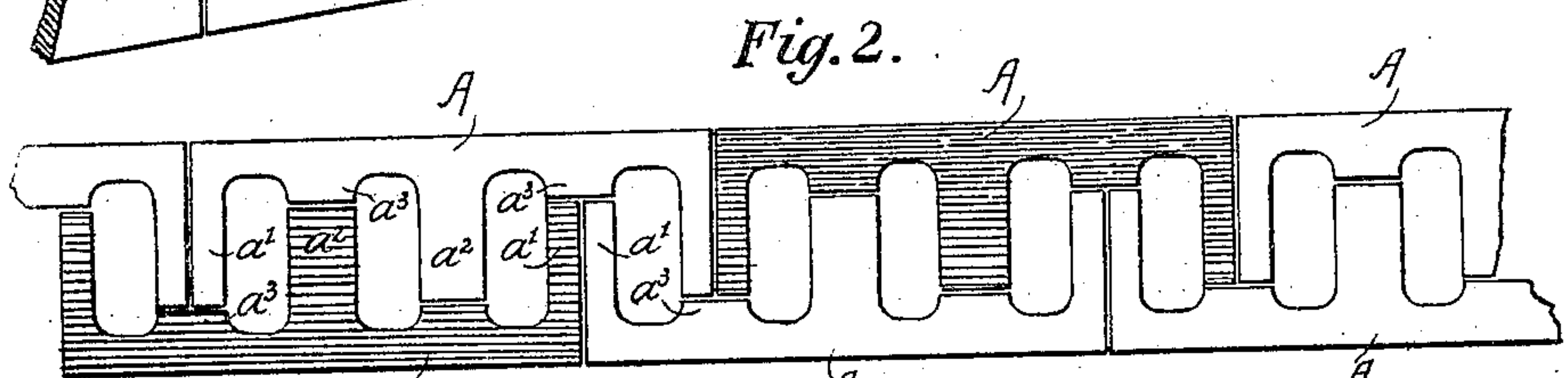
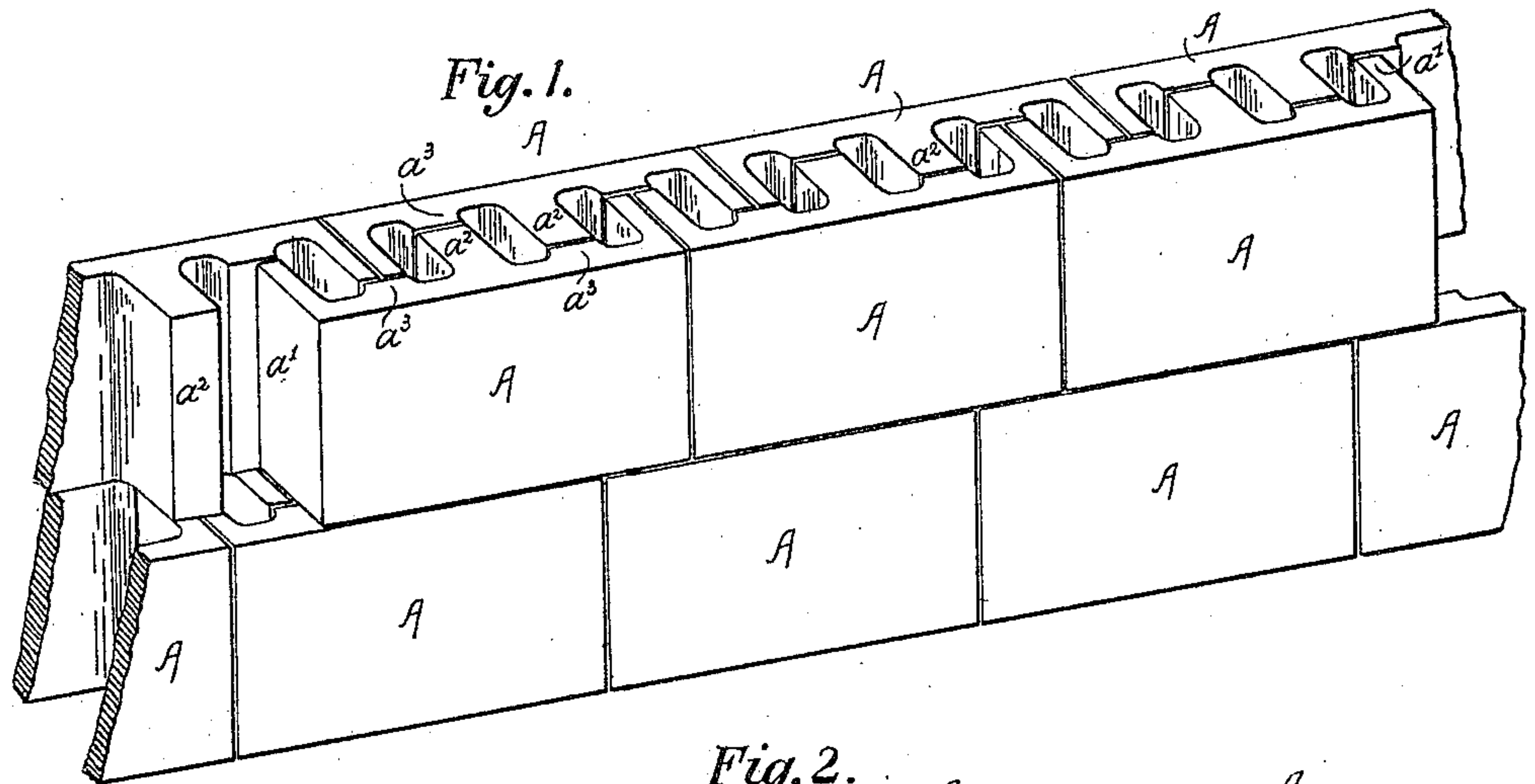


No. 822,594.

PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

J. A. FERGUSON.  
WALL.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1905.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ALBERT FERGUSON, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

## WALL.

No. 822,594.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed February 8, 1905. Serial No. 244,783.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN ALBERT FERGUSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Walls, (Case E,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to walls composed of blocks of the same character or one course in each tier of the same character and the opposite course in the same tier of a different character. The blocks may be molded from any plastic material, including concrete, cement, or any composition of materials.

The objects of the present invention are to provide a strong and durable wall which can be readily constructed, one which has the appearance when completed of finished or designed stone, and one which is rendered impervious to heat, cold, and moisture by the provision of suitable air-ducts in the wall.

In the preferred construction the blocks are laid in tiers or courses, each tier composed of two rows of blocks having their projections disposed toward each other. The blocks are laid to break joints and to form bonds.

The present invention in the preferred construction and modified forms thereof is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which corresponding parts throughout the different figures are represented by the same reference-letters, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section of a wall built of blocks of the same character. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of one tier of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of one tier of a wall, the tier formed of two courses, the blocks in one course being the same as those illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the blocks in the other course being of a modified form, though embracing the same principle.

The primary principle involved in this invention is readily embodied in different forms, not only as illustrated, but in other modifications, as hereinbefore stated. The preferred construction will be composed of the blocks illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. It will be observed that the blocks, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, form one row of some of the modified forms of construction, especially those illustrated in Fig. 3.

Referring more particularly to the primary blocks shown, especially in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, in which the wall is constructed of these primary blocks in all tiers and

rows, I designate the main portion of the blocks by the letter A. The said blocks have angularly-disposed terminal flanges  $a'$  and an intermediate projection  $a^2$  of equal length to the terminal flanges. Between the end flanges and the intermediate projections are juts or protuberances  $a^3$ . The blocks are laid in a juxtaposition manner, forming two rows, with the projections disposed toward each other, constituting a tier of the wall. The blocks in each tier are arranged to break joints with the preceding tier, as illustrated in Fig. 1. It will be observed that the terminal flanges of two abutting blocks in each row engage a jut or protuberance of the block in the opposite row of the same tier. The central or intermediate projections of the blocks also engage juts or protuberances of the blocks in the opposite row, the construction being in the preferred form such that the projection  $a^2$  is substantially double the thickness of the terminal flanges, as shown in the drawings.

In giving a more detailed description of the modified forms I refer, first, to Fig. 3, in which the primary block A is used for one row of each tier and a modified form of block (represented by B) is used in the opposite row of the same tier. It will be observed that while the blocks B are somewhat different in character the same principle is embraced. The essential difference is that the terminal flanges are shorter than the terminals  $a'$ , as seen at  $b'$ . The central or intermediate projections are reduced to juts or protuberances  $b^2$ . The juts or protuberances  $a^3$  on the block A are (in the modified form represented by B) long projections  $b^3$ .

In laying up a wall of the blocks A and B it will be manifest that the projections  $b^3$  of the blocks B engage the juts or protuberances  $a^3$  of the blocks A. The terminal flanges  $a'$  of the blocks A engage the central juts or protuberances  $b^2$  of the block B, and the terminal juts or protuberances  $b'$  of the blocks B engage the central or intermediate projections  $a^2$  of the blocks A. In this manner of laying up a wall composed of these blocks of different character an effective bonding is also obtained and in some instances may prove just as practical as the wall hereinbefore described and referred to as the preferred construction.

It is deemed important that the projections be so disposed that the spaces shall be transversely elongated, as I have found that



by this arrangement the projections are better bonded to each other and into the wall and the lateral bonding is more effective.

Having thus described the nature and objects of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A wall made up of blocks each having lateral terminal projections, and three or more lateral intermediate projections, all  
10 equally spaced apart and made alternately long and short, and laid in rows with the long and short projections opposing each other and in superimposed courses with the long  
15 projections of the upper course overlapping the opposed short and long projections of the course next below.

2. A wall made up of blocks each having lateral terminal projections, and three or  
20 more lateral intermediate projections, all equally spaced apart and made alternately long and short, said intermediate projections being of an uneven number, the terminal projections having the same length as the cen-  
25 tral projections, and laid in rows with the

long and short projections opposing each other and in superimposed courses with the long projections of the upper course overlapping the opposed short and long projections of the course next below.

3. A wall made up of blocks each having lateral terminal projections, and three or more lateral intermediate projections, all  
equally spaced apart and made alternately  
35 long and short, said intermediate projections being of an uneven number, the terminal projections having the same length but half the thickness as the central projections, and laid in  
rows with the long and short projections op-  
posing each other and in superimposed courses  
40 with the long projections of the upper course overlapping the opposed short and long pro-  
jections of the course next below.

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

JOHN ALBERT FERGUSON.

Witnesses:

EVELYN S. CALVERT,  
ORA M. LASSWELL.