

No. 834,024.

PATENTED OCT. 23, 1906.

A. G. PIERCE.  
PARTITION BLOCK.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 19, 1905.

FIG. 1.

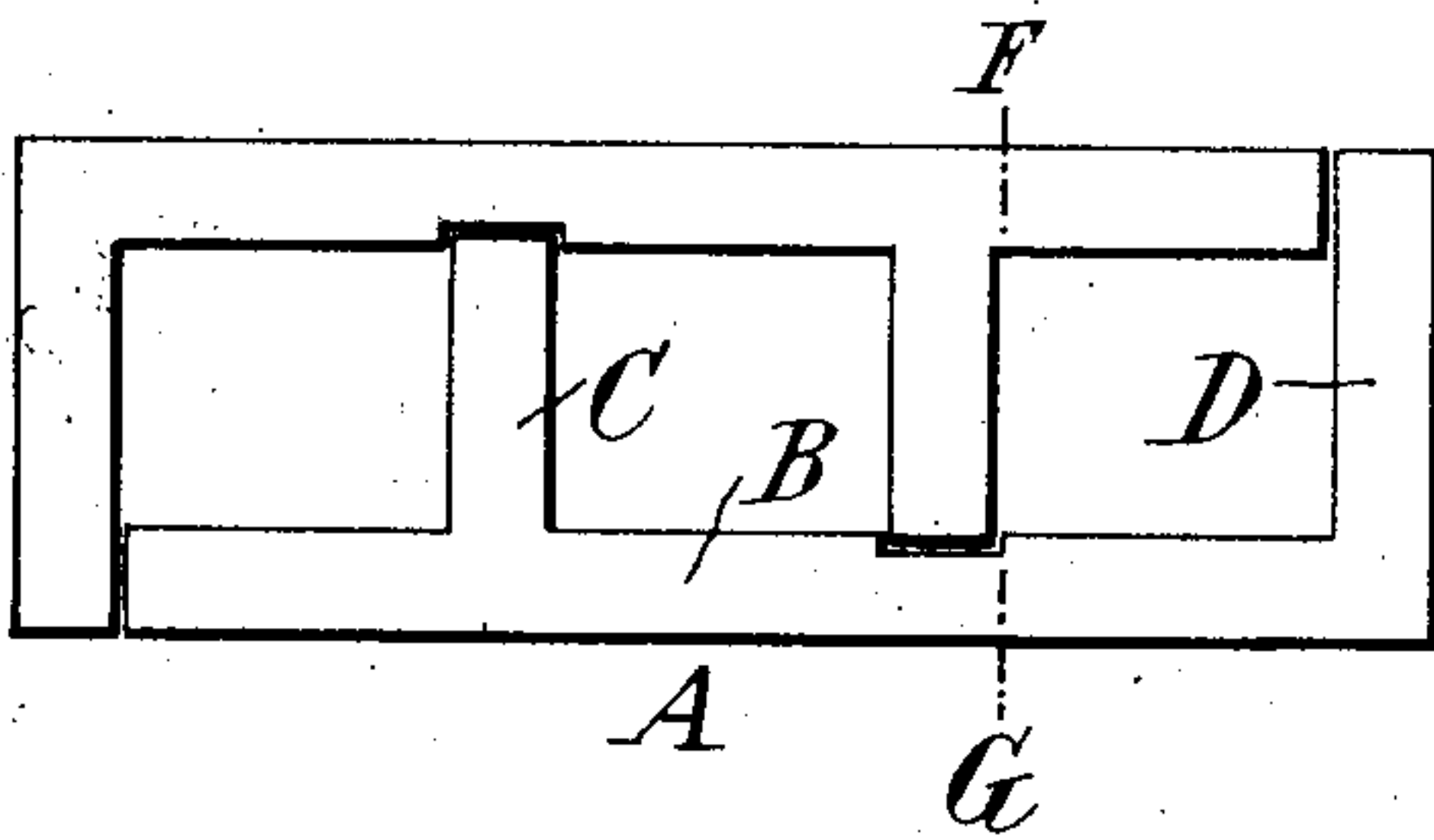


FIG. 3.

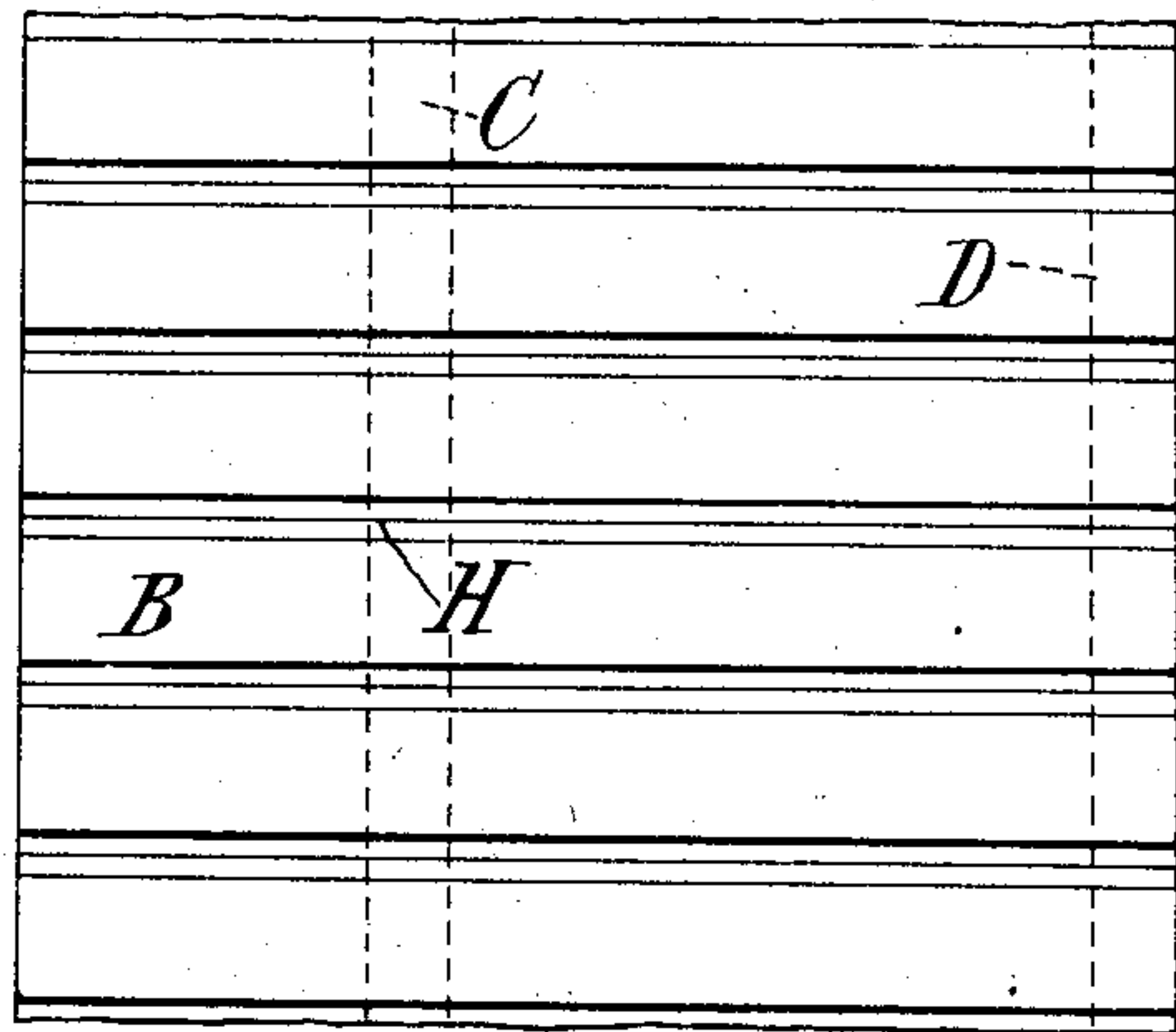


FIG. 2.

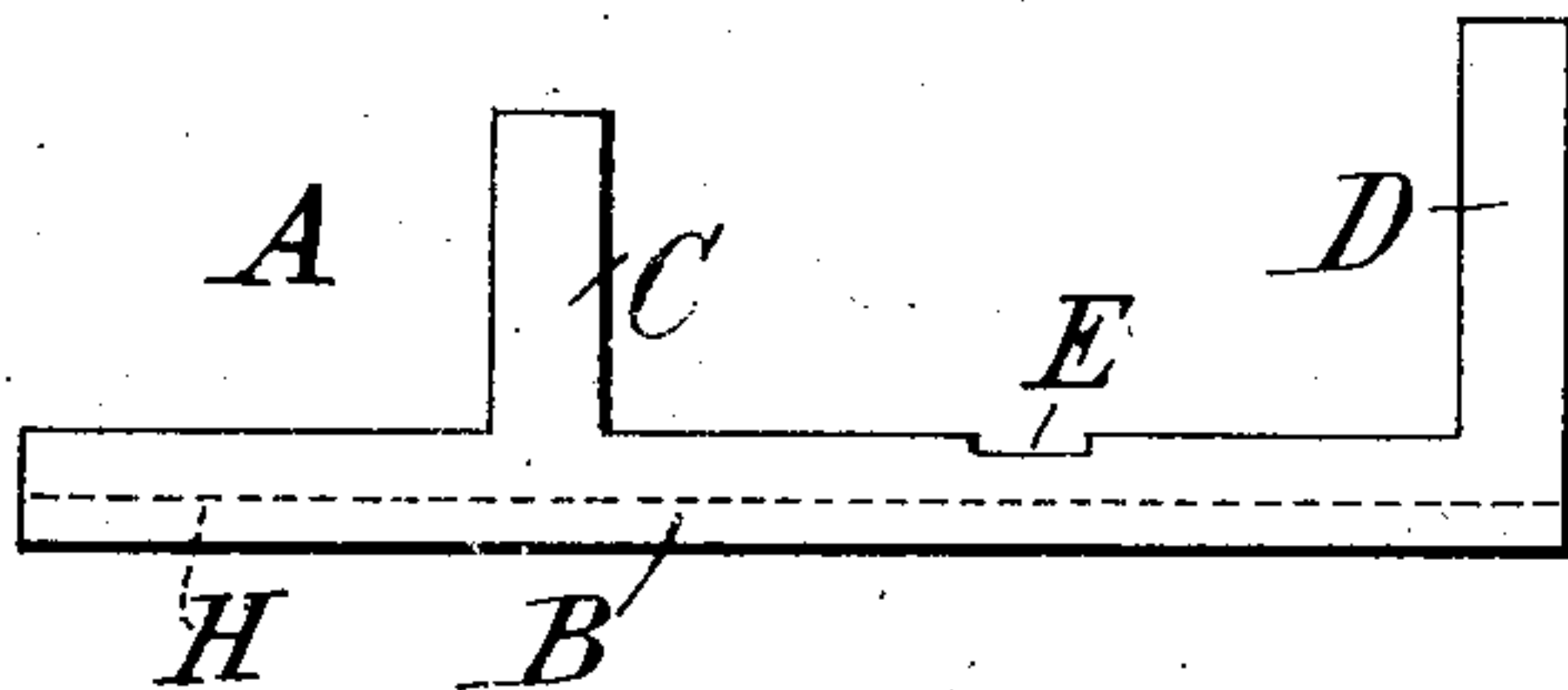


FIG. 4.

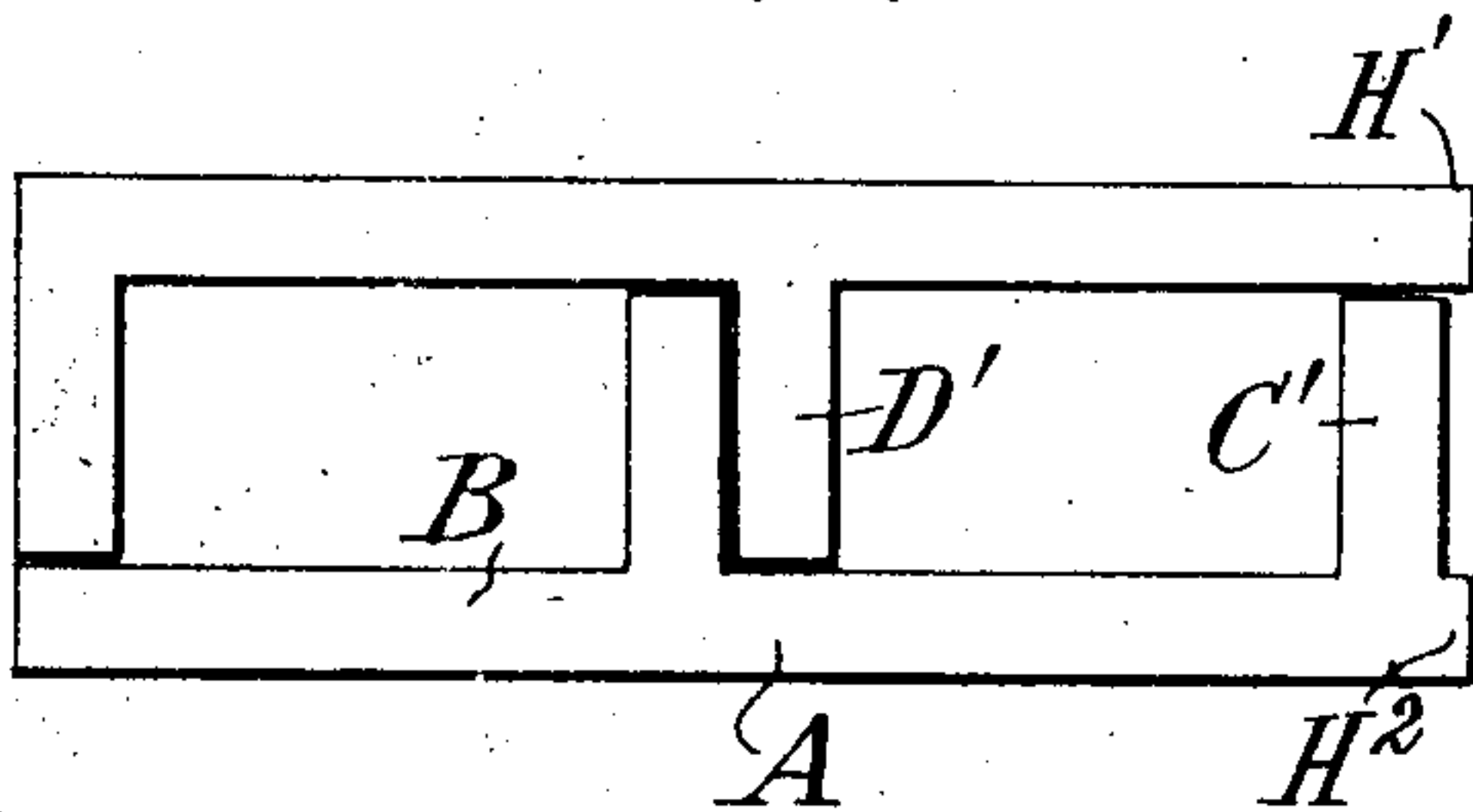


FIG. 5.

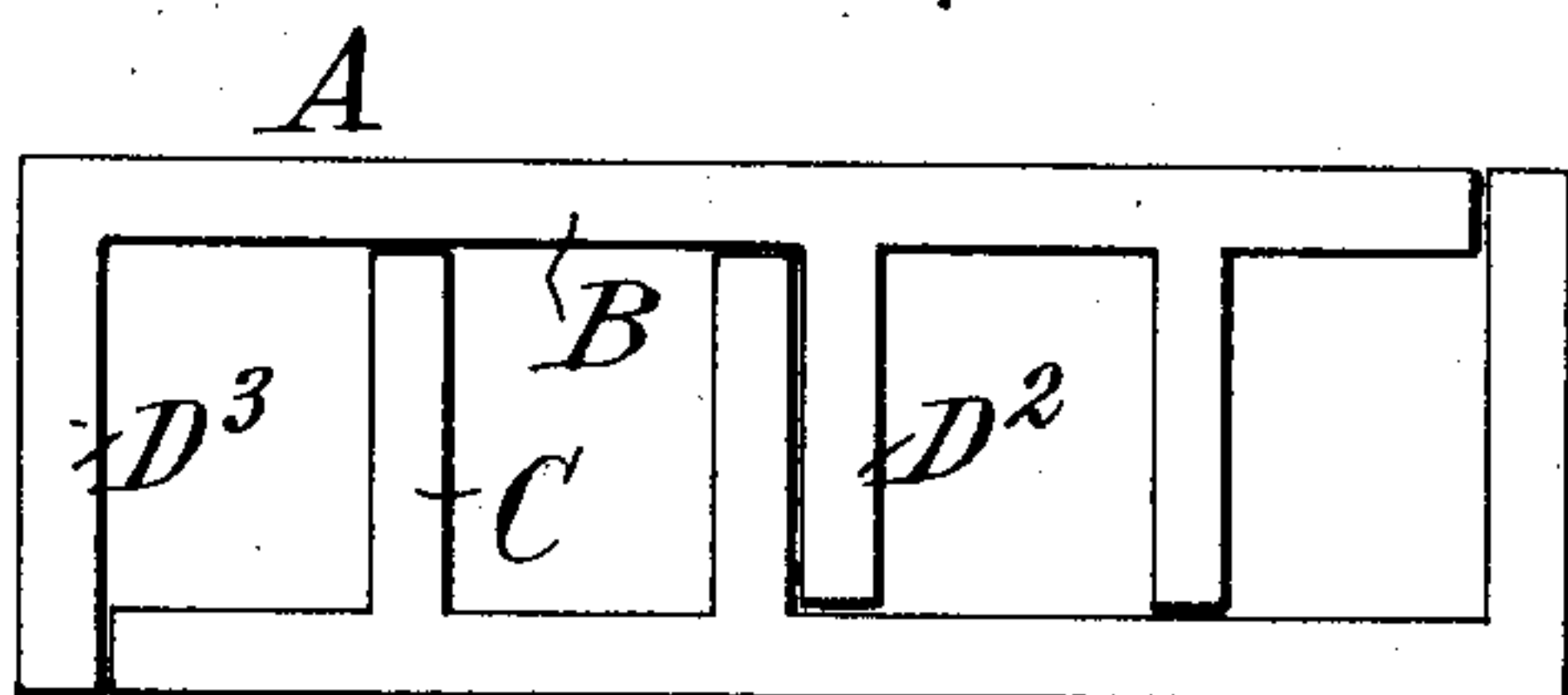
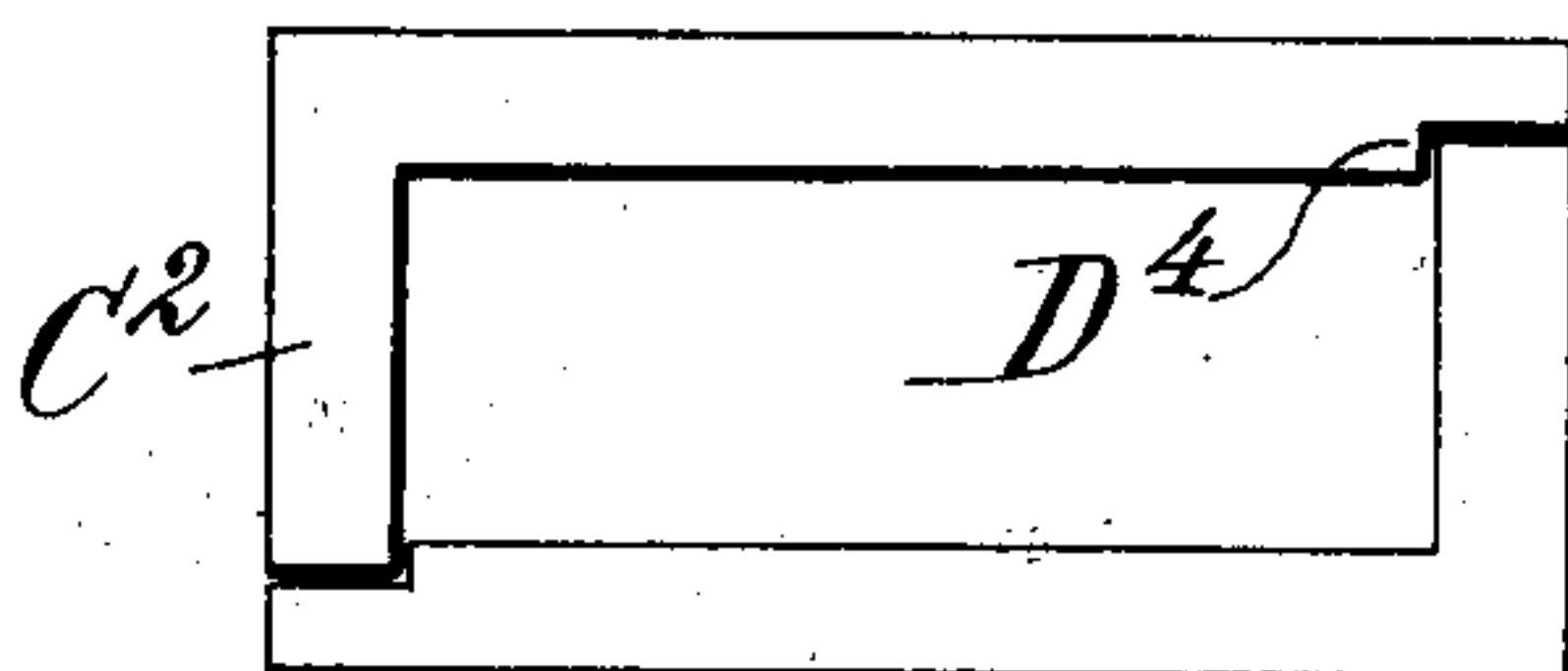


FIG. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PARTITION-BLOCK.

No. 834,024.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 23, 1906.

Application filed June 19, 1905. Serial No. 265,985.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADIN G. PIERCE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Partition-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to provide a block for partitions or the like, which can be very cheaply made of concrete of great strength and thinness and having certain other advantages referred to in detail hereinafter.

The accompanying drawings illustrate embodiments of the invention.

Figure 1 illustrates a plan of a complete block; Fig. 2, a plan of one of the halves of the block; Fig. 3, an outside face view; Figs. 4, 5, and 6 plans of other embodiments.

A characteristic feature is the making of the block of two halves preferably identical, each half having a portion or plate forming one of the faces of the complete block and having projections extending from the face portion, so that when the two halves are brought together these projections separate the face portions, so as to form a hollow block, and also determine the relative positions of the two halves laterally, so that they may be conveniently held in proper relative positions when they are being cemented together to form the complete block.

Referring to the drawings, Figs. 1 and 2 show a simple form of block. Each half of the block is designated as a whole by the letter A, and comprises a face portion B, a lateral projection C for separating the two halves, and a lateral projection D, adapted to overlap the end of the opposite half, so as to locate the halves relatively to each other—that is, to determine their relative transverse position. In making the completed block the two identical halves A are brought together in the manner shown in Fig. 1 and cemented at the contacting points. The identical halves may be very simply molded of concrete or similar material. They are then allowed to harden sufficiently to preserve their shape and placed in juxtaposition and cemented with the greatest ease and rapidity. The half-blocks A may also be provided with grooves E, which serve to engage the ends of the separating projections C, thus determining the relative lateral positions of the blocks and which provide also lines of easy breakage, so that where a shorter block is desired it may readily be broken

along the line F G, Fig. 1. The blocks will ordinarily stand with their ribs C running up and down the wall, and they may be made in considerable lengths with grooves H at brief intervals, (say two inches.) These grooves serve a double purpose of providing keys for the plastering and of permitting the blocks to be broken off of any desired length. Instead of providing the locating projections at the ends of the halves they may be provided at other points, as indicated in Fig. 4, where the projections D' serve this purpose and serve also as separating projections, additional separating projections C' being provided at the ends, if desired. The locating projections may also be arranged to overlap at opposite sides, so as to prevent lateral movement in either direction. Such projections are illustrated at D<sup>2</sup> and D<sup>3</sup>, Fig. 5. When the two halves shown in this figure are placed in proper relative positions, there is no lateral movement possible in either direction.

For shorter blocks the construction of Fig. 6 may be employed, the projection C<sup>2</sup> serving for spacing and the shoulder D<sup>4</sup> serving in connection with the projection C<sup>2</sup> of the opposing half for locating the blocks laterally. It will be seen that with the blocks constructed on the principle described the two halves can be very quickly placed one upon the other in proper position and will remain in proper position until the cement sets. By making the two halves identical a considerable economy is obtained. As the blocks can be made of cement of great strength, their walls can be made extremely light. A prime advantage is the cheapness of the method of construction of such blocks. The ends of the blocks may be hollowed or curved for the reception of plaster or cement in erecting the blocks into a wall. For example, projections H' H<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 4, may be provided at the ends between which is a hollow space. The several parts of each half all extend in the same general direction—that is, the parts B, C, and D are all vertical when laid up in a wall, or all horizontal. This feature of construction is designed to facilitate the molding of the halves by expressing them in continuous lines from a die and subsequently cutting off desired lengths.

Though I have described with great particularity of detail certain specific embodiments of the invention, yet it is not to be understood therefrom that the invention is lim-



ited to the specific embodiments disclosed. Various modifications thereof in detail and in the arrangement and combination of the parts may be made by those skilled in the art  
 5 without departure from the invention.

What I claim is—

1. A block for partitions and the like made of two halves, each half having a face portion, a separating projection for separating the  
 10 face portions, and a locating projection for determining its transverse position relatively to the other half, whereby the two halves cemented together form a hollow block, each block having a recess E on its inner face op-  
 15 posite the separating projection of the other block, whereby to engage the end of such separating projection and to form a line of easy breakage.

2. An article of manufacture comprising a  
 20 complete hollow block for partitions and the like made of two halves A, each half having a face-plate B, a separating projection C with plain side faces extending between said face-plates so as to separate them, and a locating  
 25 projection D overlapping the other half for determining its transverse position relatively to the other half, and each half having a recess E on its inner face opposite the separating projection of the other block, whereby to

engage the end of such separating projection 30  
 and to form a line of easy breakage, said face-plate, projections and recess all extending in the same general direction.

3. An article of manufacture comprising a  
 complete hollow block for partitions and the 35  
 like made of two halves A, each half having a face-plate B, a separating projection C with plain side faces extending between said face-plates so as to separate them, and a locating  
 projection D overlapping the other half for 40  
 determining its transverse position relatively to the other half, and each half having a recess E on its inner face opposite the separating projection of the other block, whereby to  
 engage the end of such separating projection 45  
 and to form a line of easy breakage, said face-plate, projections and recess all extending in the same direction, the locating projection D being at an edge of the face-plate so as to  
 close the ends of the block. 50

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADIN G. PIERCE.

Witnesses:

DOMINGO A. USINA,  
 FRED WHITE.