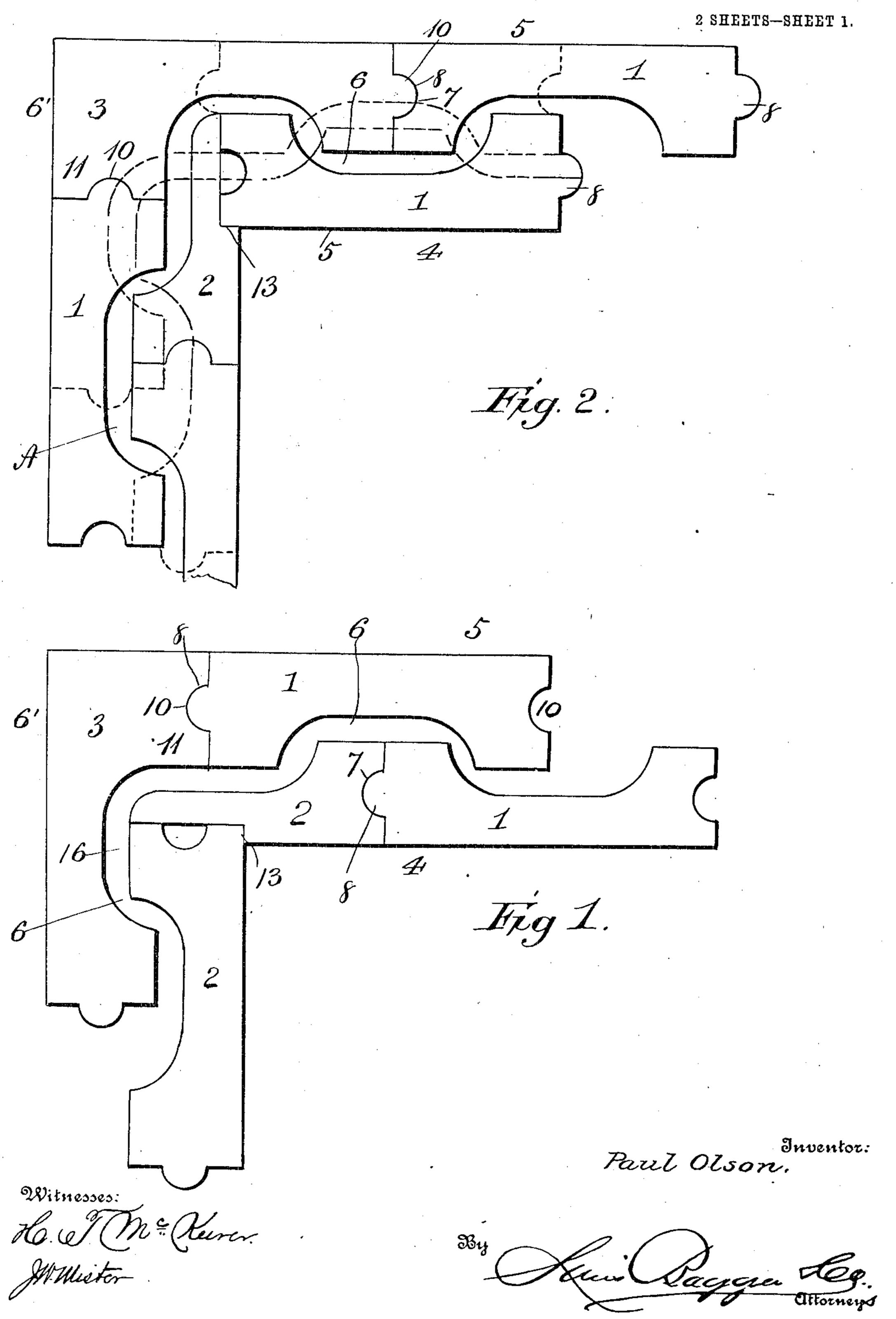
P. OLSON. BUILDING BLOCKS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1906.



No. 843,417.

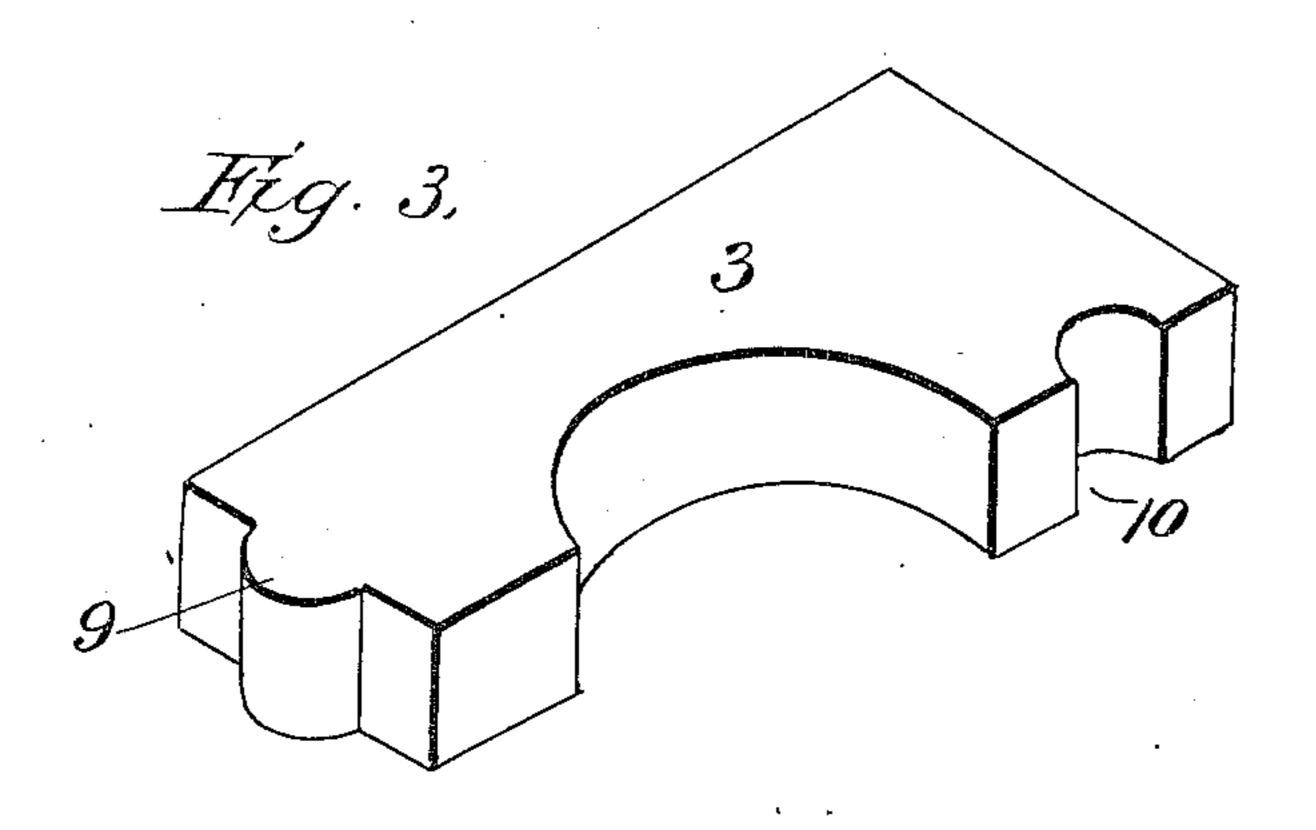
PATENTED FEB. 5, 1907.

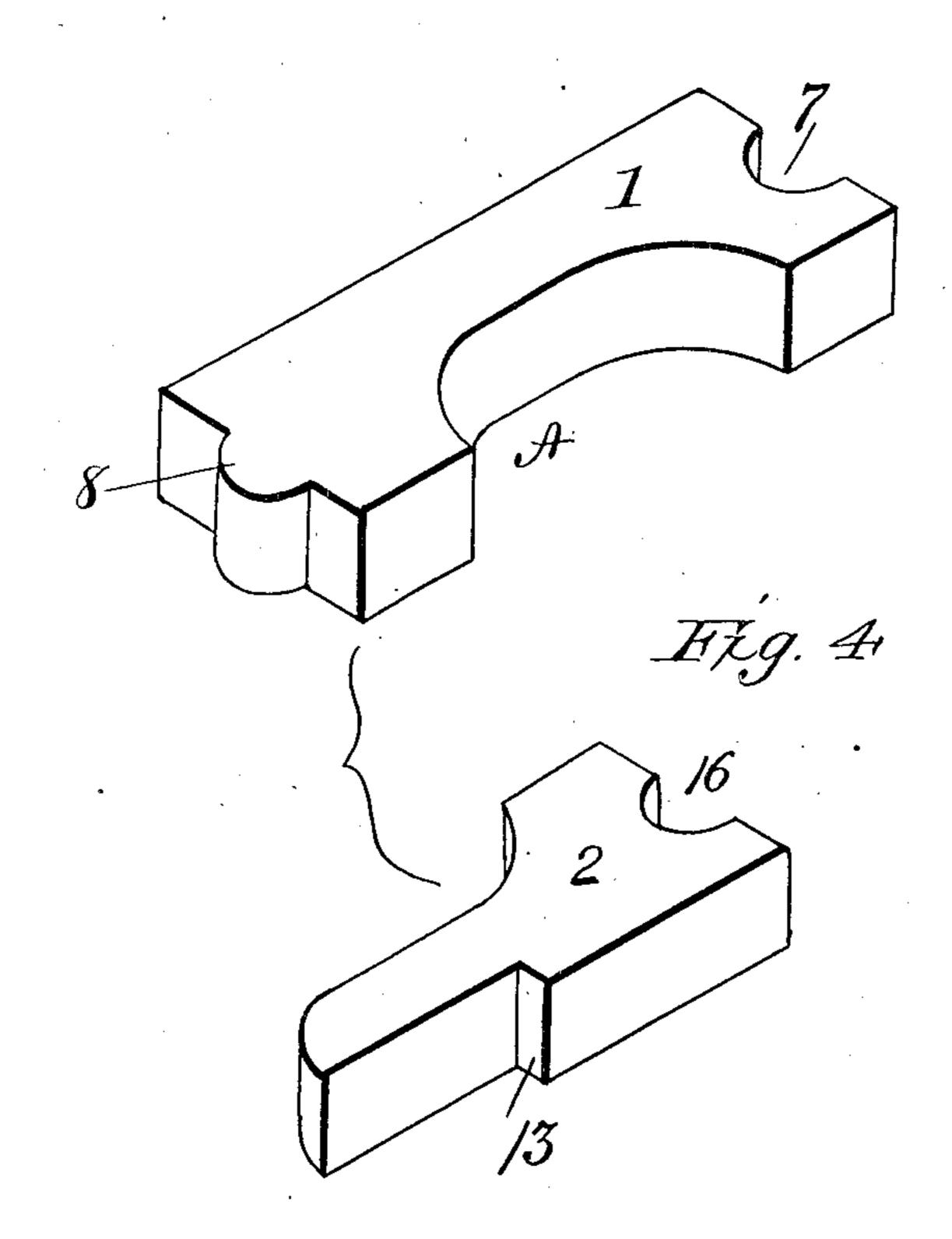
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.





Inventor:

Paul Olson,

Witnesses: He. D. C. Cerrer.

By Rin Bagger Co, Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL OLSON, OF STOUGHTON, WISCONSIN.

BUILDING-BLOCKS.

No. 843,417.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 5, 1907.

Application filed April 6, 1906. Serial No. 310,363.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Paul Olson, a citizen of the United States, residing at Staughton, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the fall against a coordination.

the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in what may be styled "building-blocks." Its object is to promote air-circulation or ventilation within the wall built of the blocks, to increase the bonding action between the blocks, to render the joints water and air tight and firm and strong, also to secure effective bonding or bracing action between the outer and inner block-courses of the wall to neutralize or compensate for any deficiency which might result from the presence of the air-circulating or ventilating air-spaces provided in the wall.

To these ends said invention consists of certain structural features of the blocks substantially as hereinafter fully disclosed and

specifically pointed out by the claim.

the preferred embediment of my invention, Figure 1 is a broken plan view showing a fragmentary course of the blocks, as in forming or erecting the walls of a building. Fig. 2 is a like view showing a fractional superposed course of the blocks with the like lower course indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view, and Fig. 4 is a like view of blocks employed in erecting a wall according to my invention.

In carrying out the invention I employ blocks (designated as 1 2 3) for the erection of the wall, and in doing this the blocks are laid from the base or ground up in two courses 40 4 5, parallel to each other and having an intervening space 6 therebetween of about one inch in cross-sectional area extending continuously along and within the plane of both the side and end walls from top to bottom.

the side and end walls from top to bottom.

The corner-walls 6' are each composed of blocks 3 as to its outer course, while its inner course is produced of blocks 2, and the intervening or lateral walls proper are constituted of blocks 1 both as to their outer and inner courses, said blocks all being arranged to "break" joints or having their joints alternating. The blocks 1 of both courses are practically rectangular at their ends with the intermediate portion of each block of the two courses produced with a vertical longitudinal

recess A in its inner surface adapted to form the tertuous air-space 6 above noted, and each has in one end a vertical recess 7, and at its other end a vertical tongue or extension 8, engaging corresponding extensions or tongues 60 9 and recesses 10 of the blocks 3, respectively, of the outer course 5. The blocks 3 are each approximately right-angled in general outline with its end portion 11 having the relatively greater area and provided with the 65 recess 10, facing in a direction at right angles to that of its general length and the direction in which the other end of said block faces, and which end has the extension or tongue 9.

The blocks 2, two of which are arranged at 70 diagonally opposite corners of the walls within the inner courses 4 thereof, have the larger end portion of one of each such two interlocking with the narrower or elongated end portion of the other, a shoulder 13 of the 75 latter abutting the inner lateral edge of the former, thus mutually bracing each other. The narrower or elongated portion of each said two interlocking blocks extends from the end walls into the lateral or side walls and 80 has also a shoulder 14 engaging each of the adjoining blocks 1:

It will be noted that the larger ends of the end blocks 2 are equipped with recesses 15 16, respectively, which provide additional 85 air-passages for farther ventilation, especially the end walls; also, that the diagonally opposite end blocks 1 of the inner courses of the side or lateral walls are likewise provided with recesses 19 20, respectively, for the like 90

purpose as aforesaid.

The superposed courses 17 18, both the inner and outer, of the side and end walls are laid practically in like manner as the aforesaid courses, the same, however, breaking or 95 alternating joints with the latter, as shown.

Series of building-blocks, forming the two opposed courses, both for the lateral and end walls, and having three different structural neo outlines, each block of one series having one right-lined lateral surface, its ends of corresponding formation and provided with a projection or extension and a recess, respectively, and its opposite lateral surface having a longitudinal recess; each block of the second series being of approximately right-angled formation, one arm of the angle having a recess facing at right angles to the extension or projection of the other arm of the angle; 110

and each block of the third series having one end approximately rectangular and provided with a recess receiving a projection pon the adjoining block of one of the other aforesaid block series, said third-series block also having an elongated narrow opposite-end extension laterally abatting one end of a block of another of the aforesaid block series and also a shoulder facing at right angles to said lat-

erally-abutting surface and itself abutting ic one side of said end-abutted block.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL OLSON.

Witnesses:

R. B. McComb, H. H. Hoover.