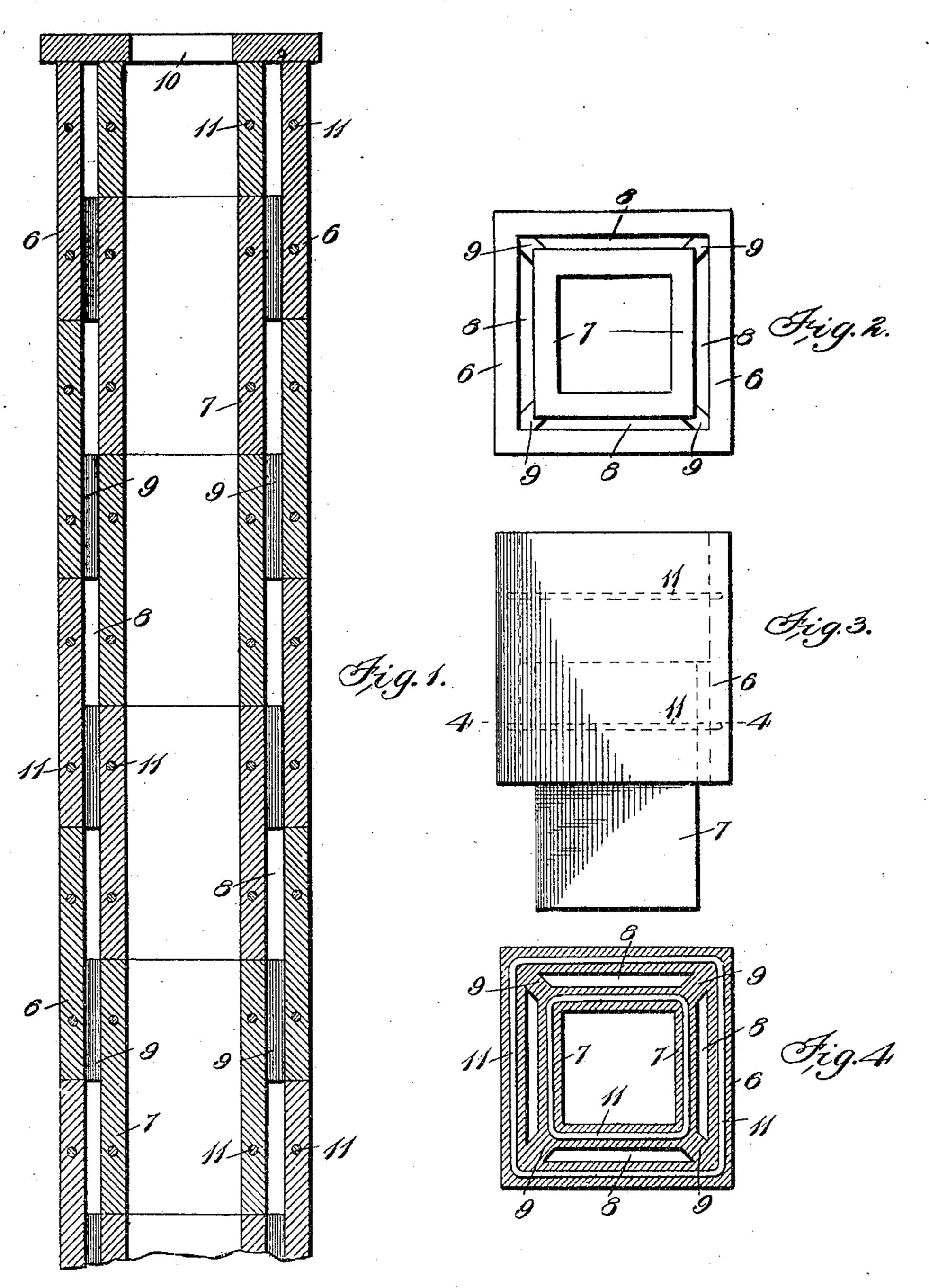
E. C. NEWELL. BUILDING BLOCK FOR CHIMNEYS. APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1906.



Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR C. NEWELL, OF HOOPESTON, ILLINOIS.

BUILDING-BLOCK FOR CHIMNEYS.

No. 849,694.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Edgar C. Newell, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoopeston, in the county of Vermilion and 5 State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks for Chimneys, of which the following is a specification.

This invention embodies a building-block 10 of novel form and a chimney constructed therefrom, and has for its object to make a durable, economical, and fireproof chimney.

By the use of the blocks shown a chimney is produced having double walls with an air-15 space between, with no joints which can wash or fall out, and produce an opening by means of which fire might be communicated to the outside of the chimney.

Another feature of the construction is that 20 the chimney needs no plaster, the blocks being made of cement, which will take a white coat or hard finish without other plaster.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a chimney constructed 25 of the blocks. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a block. Fig. 3 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

The blocks are molded of plastic material, 30 preferably a concrete composed of one part

cement and three parts sand.

Each block consists of an outer hollow wall 6 and an inner hollow wall 7, which forms the flue. These walls are spaced apart, 35 leaving an air-space 8 therebetween, which when the blocks are set up is continued from bottom to top. The inner and outer walls 6 and 7 are joined at the corners by diagonal connections 9, which hold the parts 40 together and in proper position. These connections are of less height than either wall, so that when the blocks are set up openings between the connections are formed, allowing circulation around the chimney between the 45 walls. The walls are reinforced by wires 11,

which are embedded therein when the block is molded. These wires extend horizontally around the walls within the same. Furthermore, the outer and inner walls or parts of the block extend, respectively, above and 50 below each other, so that a recess is produced in the top of one block to receive an inner part of the block above. The joints of the courses are thereby broken. The proportions are such that the blocks fit within each 55 other, the flue or inner walls 7 of these blocks joining the corresponding part of the block below and the outer walls also joining each other. It is to be understood that the parts referred to are all molded as one block, the 60 recesses being produced by suitable cores in the mold.

To construct a chimney, the blocks are set one upon another and cemented together at the joints. The air-space is covered at the 65 top of the chimney by a cap-stone 10, which closes the same. The fit of one block within another adds greatly to the solidity and strength of the chimney, in addition to breaking the joints, as above referred to. A hole 7° for a pipe-thimble can be cut or molded at any place desired.

I claim—

A chimney building-block comprising outer and inner walls spaced apart, the top 75 and bottom of the respective walls being located above and below each other, so as to break joints, and connections between said walls, the connections being of less height than either wall, so that when set up open-80 ings between the connections are formed allowing circulation around the chimney, between the walls.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 85 two subscribing witnesses. EDGAR C. NEWELL.

Witnesses:

L. H. NEWELL, WILLIAM KAVANAUGH.