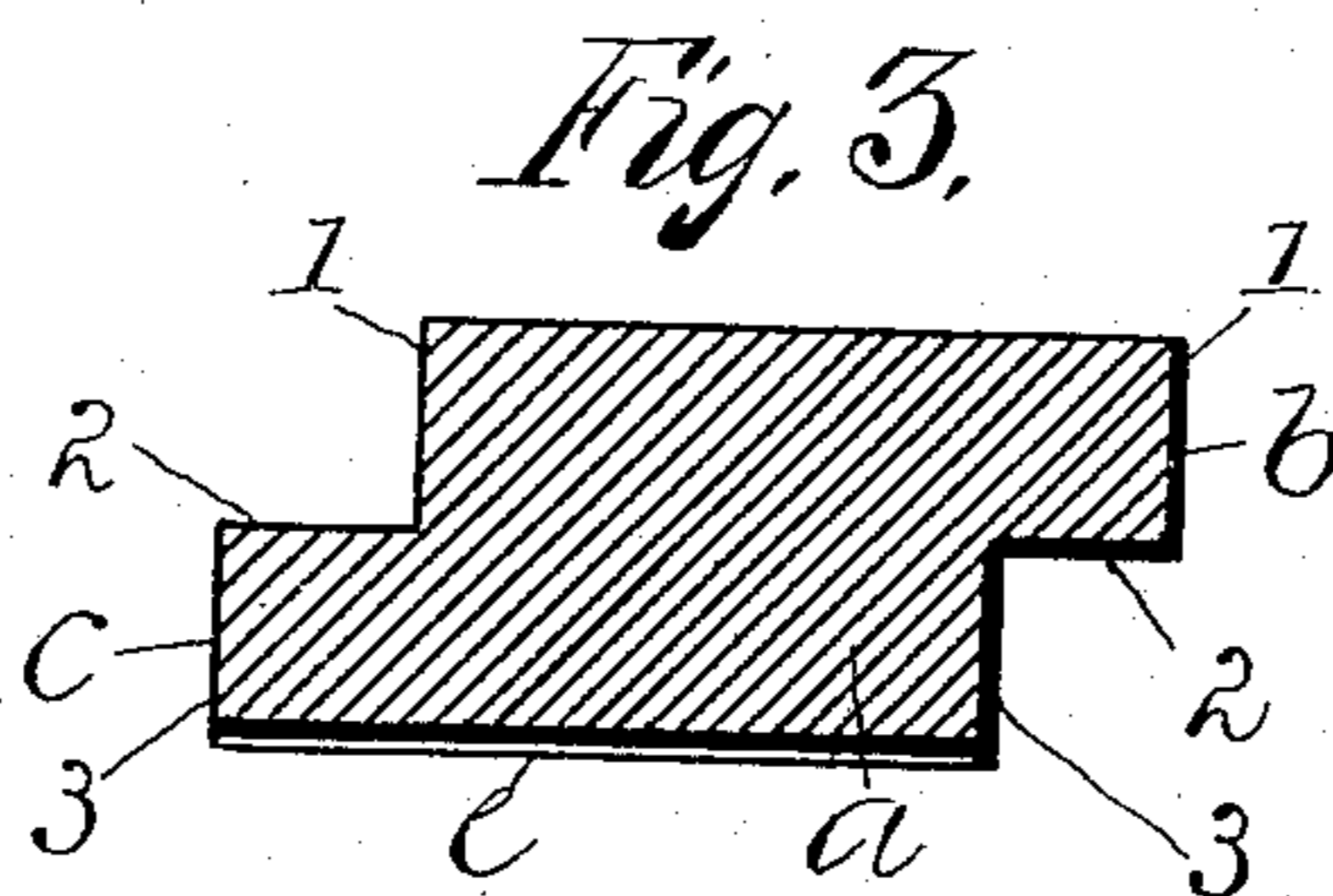
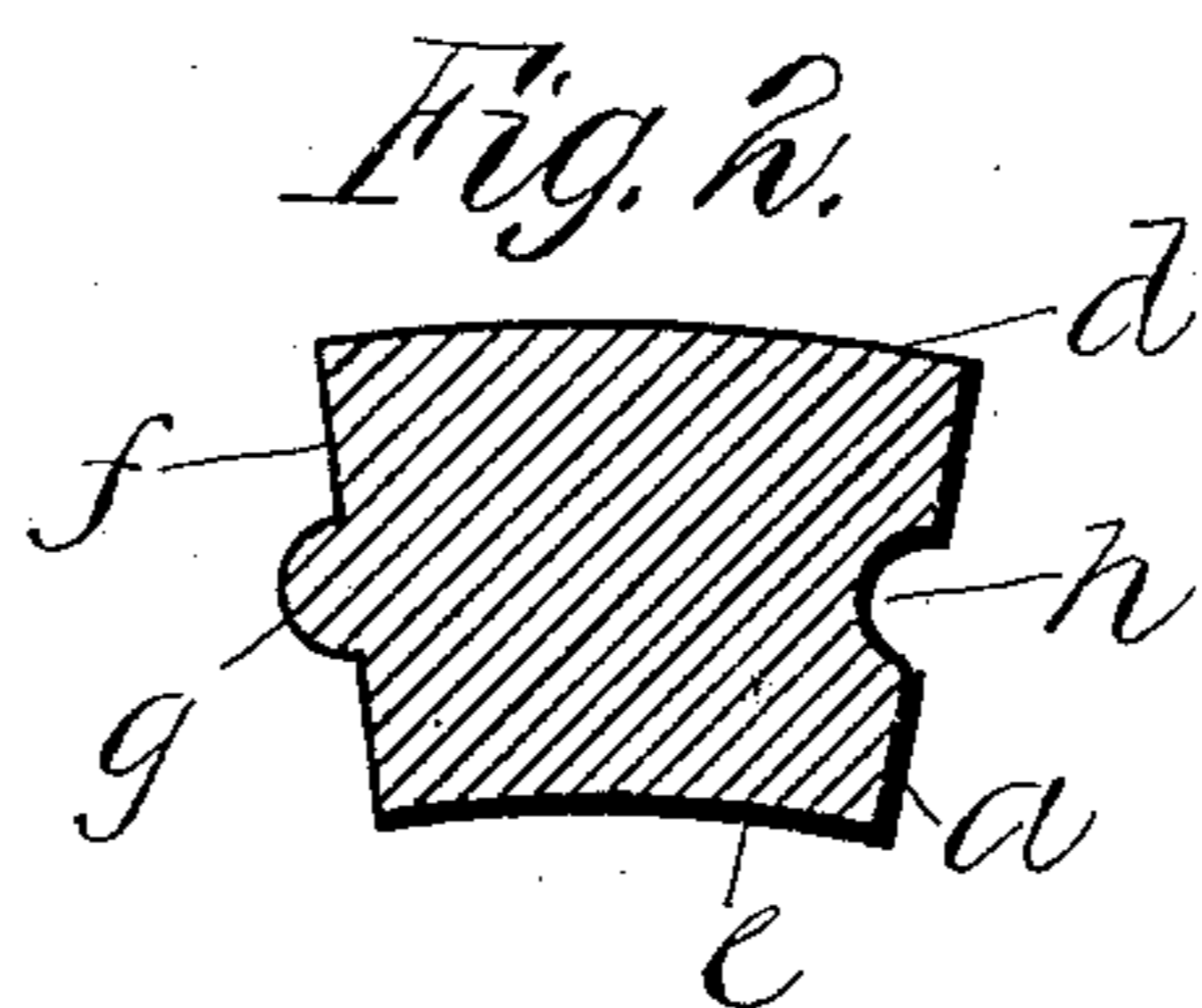
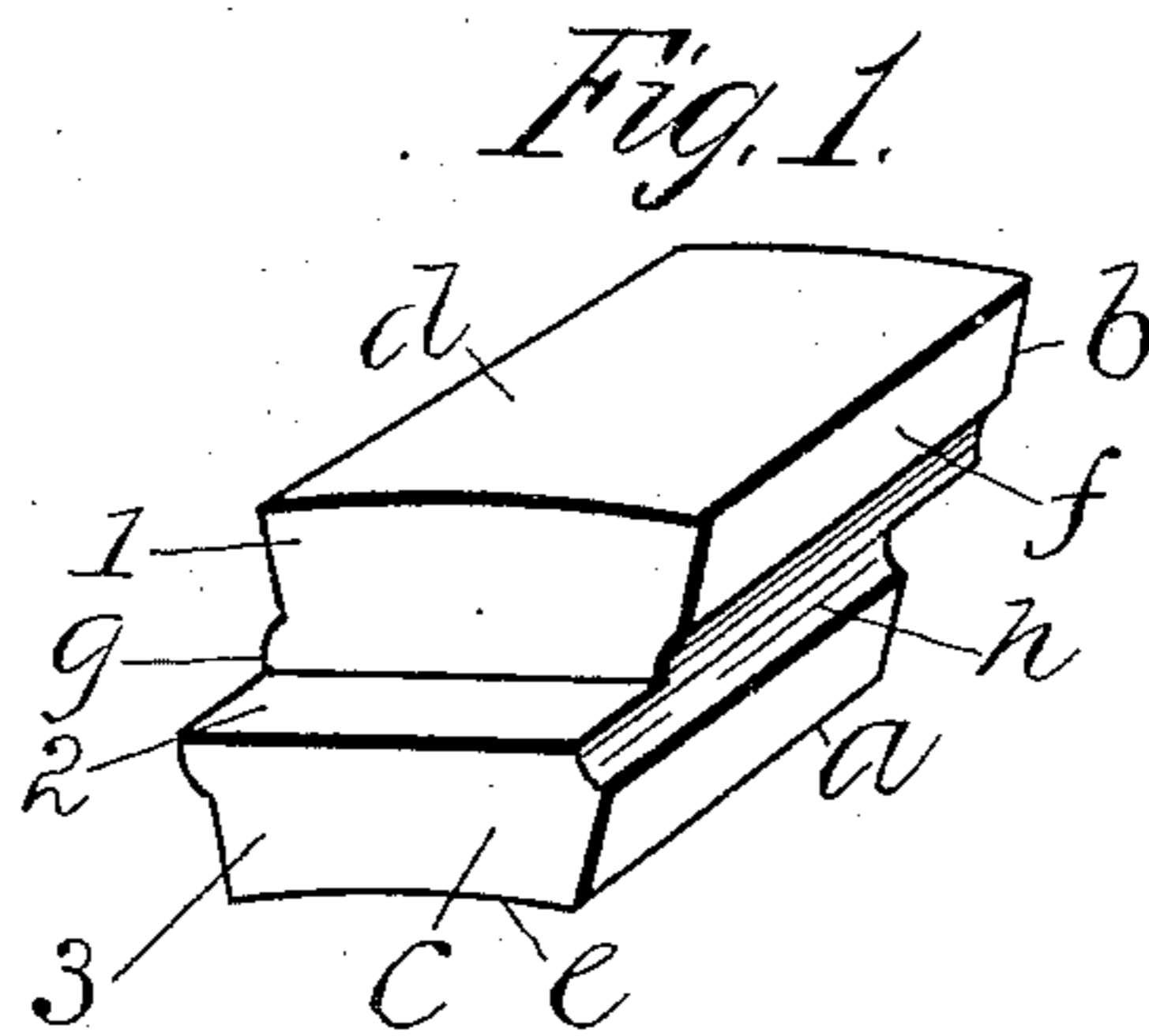


912,428.

C. H. SLOCOMB.  
BLOCK FOR SEWER CONSTRUCTION.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1906.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.



Witnesses:  
J. H. Elliott.  
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Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. SLOCOMB, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

## BLOCK FOR SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

No. 912,428.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Application filed February 27, 1906. Serial No. 303,260.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SLOCOMB, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Block for Sewer Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to blocks usually constructed of concrete and employed in the construction of sewers, and the object of my invention is to provide an improved block that shall enable the construction work to be rapidly done; and a further object of the invention is to provide a block for use in sewer construction that shall prevent leakage of fluid through the sewer walls; and a further object of the invention is to provide a block in the use of which a sewer of extreme strength and stability shall be produced. A form of block in the use of which these objects may be attained is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a block embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in cross-section through the block. Fig. 3 is a view in longitudinal section through the block.

Prior to my invention it has been a common practice, in the construction of sewers of considerable size, to form the walls of several layers of brick of common size, the joints, of course, being broken in a manner common to mason work employing bricks in the construction.

The time consumed in constructing a certain length of sewer is limited owing to the amount of work in handling the many pieces of brick, and also the care that must be exercised in properly laying the bricks.

In carrying out my invention I provide a block of a thickness equal to the thickness of the wall of the sewer to be constructed therefrom. It will be obvious that if such a block is constructed with straight sides and ends that liquid would be liable to leak through the joints. In order to obviate this difficulty I provide the ends of the block *a* with a top projection *b* and a bottom projection *c*. This provides three mortar surfaces 1, 2 and

3 each located at an angle to another and thus effectually preventing the leakage of liquid at these points. The upper surface of the block is of convex form, as shown at *d*, and the under surface is of concave form, as shown at *e*.

The sides of the block are tapered as at *f* to enable the block to be adapted to the circular form of the sewer. For purposes of facility in construction the sides of the block are made straight as shown, but in order to prevent leakage between the blocks at this point a rib or projection *g* is provided on one side of the block and a recess *h* corresponding thereto on the opposite side of the block.

It is obvious that the joint between the straight sides of the block may be interrupted in various ways, and I therefore do not limit myself to the rib and groove herein shown.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A block for sewer construction having sloping side walls and top and bottom faces curved laterally of the block and with a projecting top at one end and a projecting bottom at the opposite end, each of said projections extending the full width of the block and with interlocking means on the sides.

2. A block for sewer construction having sloping side walls and with a projecting top at one end and a projecting bottom at the opposite end, each of said projections extending the full width of the block and interengaging means located on the sides extending the full length of the block.

3. A block for sewer construction having sloping side walls and top and bottom faces and with a projecting top at one end and a projecting bottom at the opposite end the ledges of which are located practically in the same plane, and a groove and rib oppositely arranged extending along the sides of the block centrally of said ledges.

CHARLES H. SLOCOMB.

Witnesses:

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