

W. R. DODDS.  
BUILDING BLOCK.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1909.

960,217.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Fig. 1.

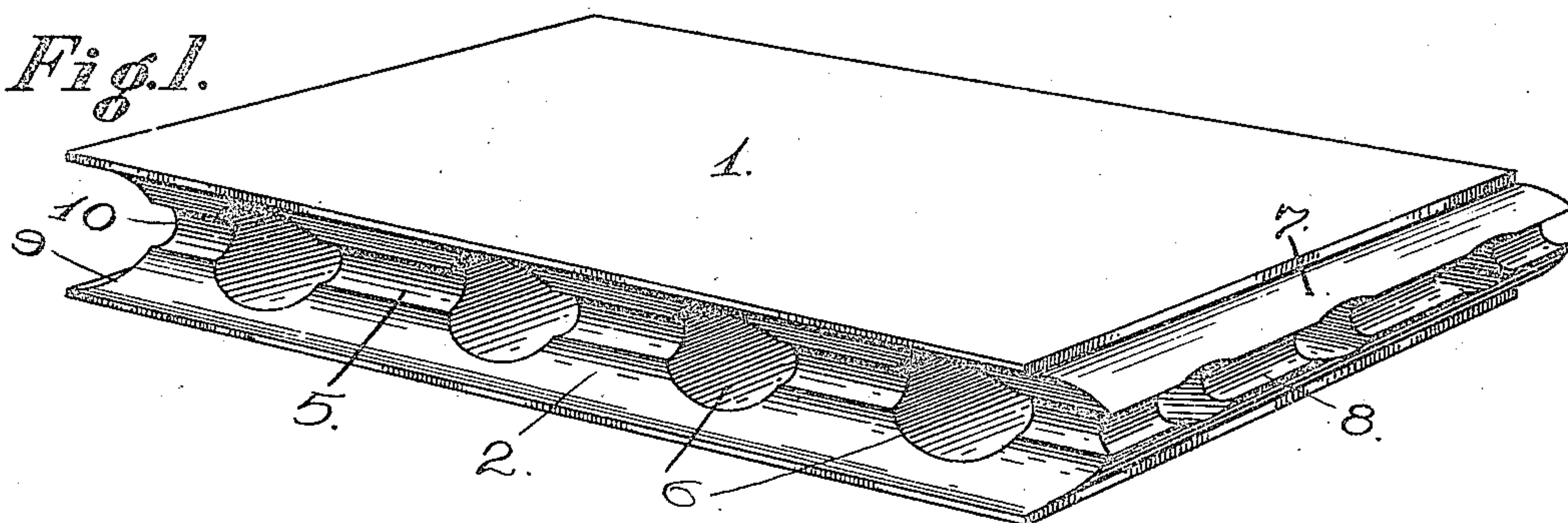


Fig. 2.

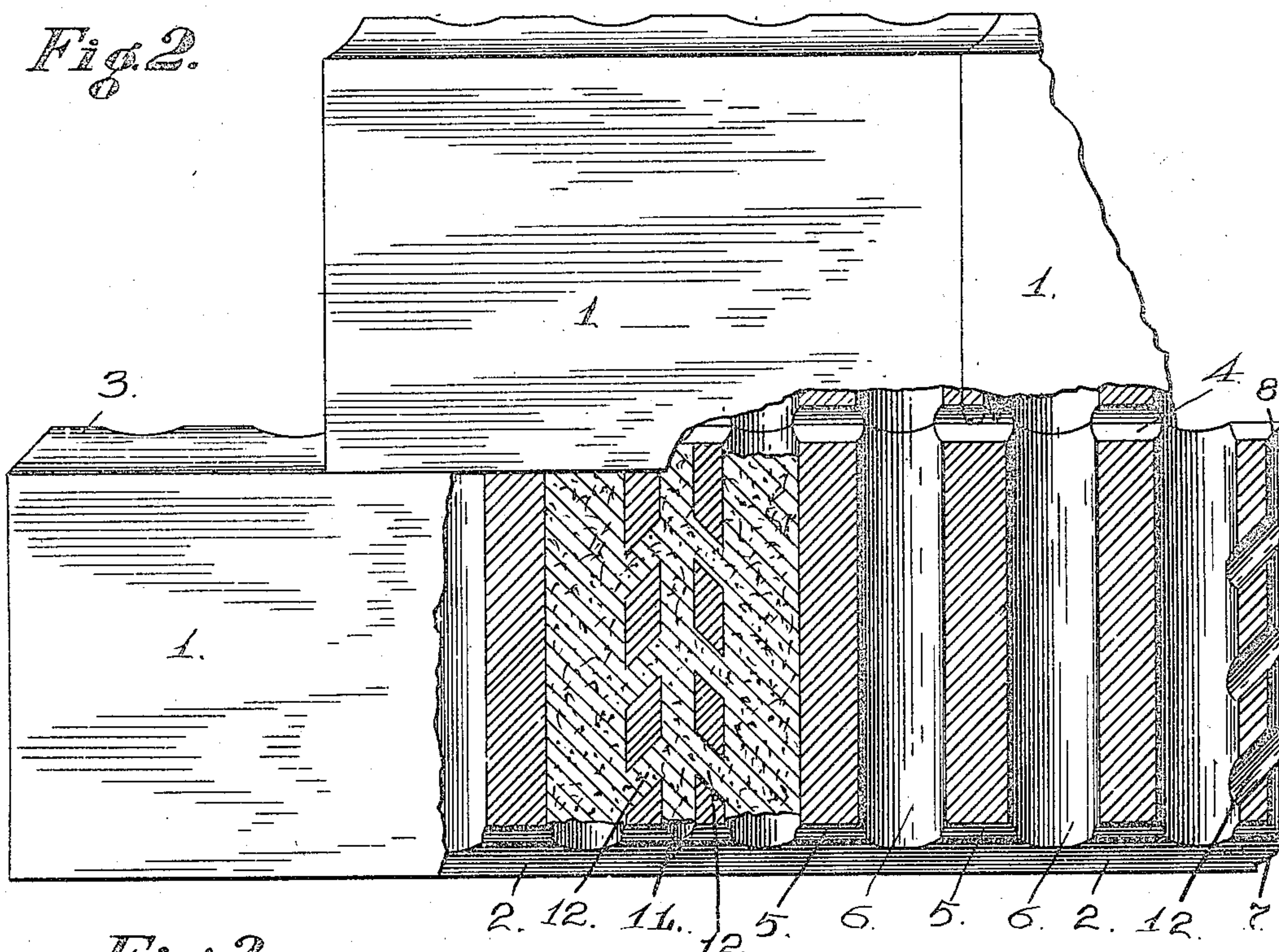
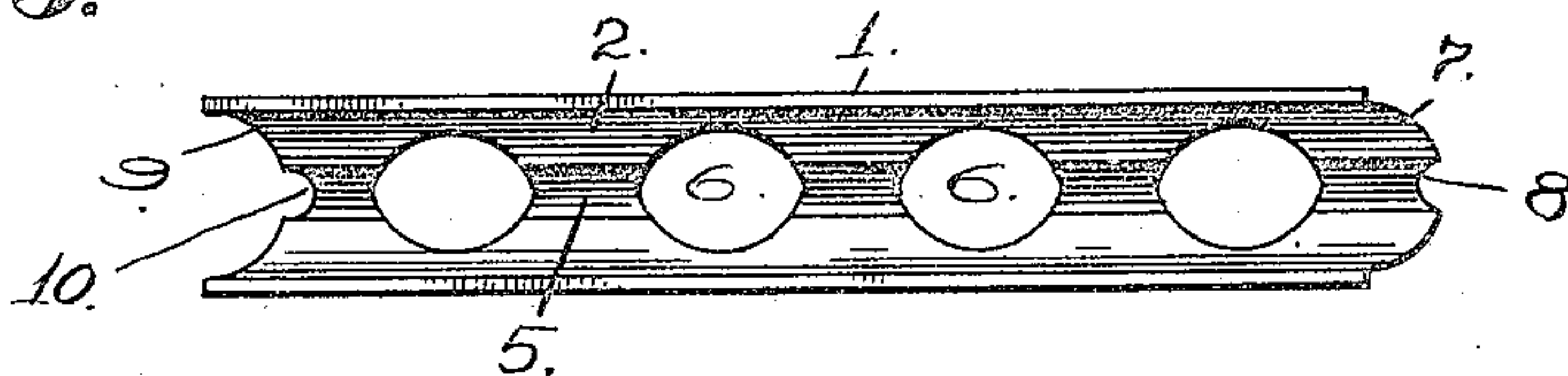


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. DODDS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO DODDS' INTER-  
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## BUILDING-BLOCK.

960,217.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed February 23, 1909. Serial No. 479,542.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. DODDS, a citizen of Great Britain, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an improved artificial building block for use in building generally, although more particularly adapted for the construction of partition walls of a building; the object of the invention being the production of a block which will interlock with adjacent blocks and permit of being bonded to such blocks by means of a plastic material—such as hard plaster—inserted within end bores of the block through openings communicating therewith from the side edges of the block.

To comprehend the invention reference should be had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved block. Fig. 2 is a broken view disclosing a series of the blocks interlocked and bonded together. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the block.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 is used to designate the body of the block or the block proper, which block is formed on its lower or bottom edge with a longitudinally extended groove or channel 2, and on its upper or top edge with a projecting longitudinally extended tongue 3. This tongue is designed to fit into the lower groove or channel 2 of an adjacent block, Fig. 2 of the drawings, and said tongue is channeled on its edge to form a longitudinally extended groove 4; which, registering with the reduced depressed central portion 5 of the lower groove or channel 2 of an adjacent block, when two blocks are interlocked, forms a space for the reception of plastic material in the laying of the blocks.

Through each block is extended a series of bores 6, which run from top to bottom edges of the block, the inner bores of the series of bores 6 being employed to lighten the weight of the block and to deaden the sound when the blocks are united to form a partition wall for a building. The extreme end bores of the series of bores 6 are utilized as bond bores, as hereinafter explained.

One end of the block is formed with an extended projecting tongue 7, which, similar

to the tongue 3, is provided with a central groove or channel 8. The opposite end of the block has formed therein a groove or channel 9, extended from the upper edge to the bottom edge of the block, which groove or channel, similar to the groove or channel 2, is provided with a reduced central depressed portion 10. With the end groove or channel 9 of one block registers and interlocks the projecting end tongue 7 of an adjacent block, the ends of the said blocks when interlocked having formed therebetween by the groove 8 of one block and the central depressed portion 10 of the opposing block, a vertical opening 11, into which is run hard plaster.

In each end of the block is formed a series of inclined openings or passages 12, which openings or passages communicate with the extreme end bores of the series of bores 6 formed through the block, so that, the hard plaster introduced into the end openings 11 formed by adjacent blocks, will enter through the openings or passages 12 into the extreme end bores of the series of bores 6 within the body of the block, and the plaster so introduced unite with the plaster introduced into the block through the said end bores. The plaster thus introduced when the same becomes set or hardened will form a perfect bond of union between the ends of adjacent blocks, and the blocks will thus be firmly united.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is—

1. A block comprising a body portion having on its lower edge a longitudinally extended groove 2, on its upper edge a longitudinally extending tongue 3, a projecting tongue 7 on one end of said block, the opposite end of said block having a groove 9 therein, a series of bores 6 extending through said block and a series of inclined passages 12 communicating with the extreme end bores 6 and adapted to receive plastic material.

2. A block comprising a body portion having on its lower edge a longitudinally extended groove 2, having the channel 5, and on its upper edge a longitudinally extended tongue 3, the latter being channeled on its edge to form a longitudinally extended groove 4, a projecting tongue 7 on one end of said block provided with a central

groove 8, the opposite end of said block having a groove 9 therein, provided with a central depressed portion 10, a series of bores 6 extending through said block and a series of inclined passages 12 communicating with the extreme end bores 6 and adapted to receive plaster.

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

WILLIAM R. DODDS.

Witnesses:

N. A. ACKER,

D. B. RICHARDS.