

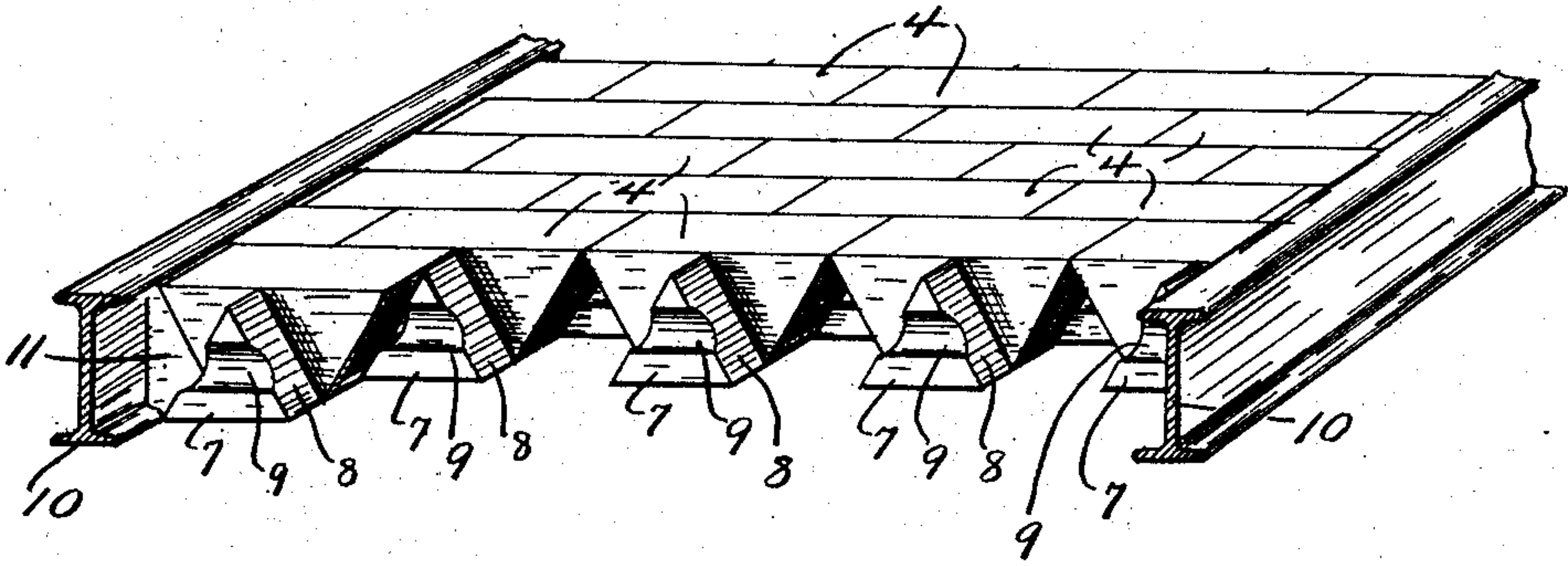
H. HRADILEK.  
BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1909.

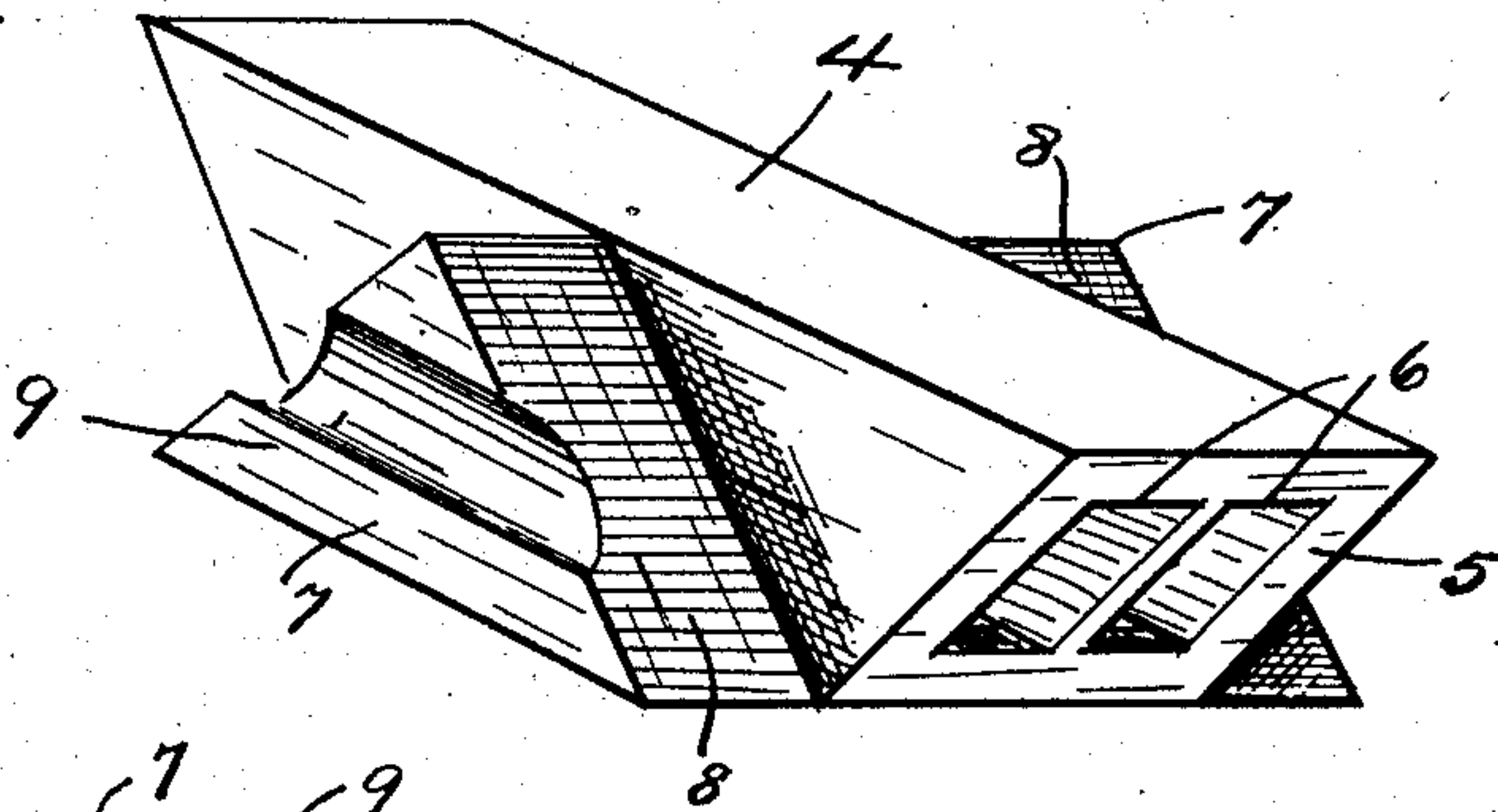
973,785.

Patented Oct. 25, 1910.

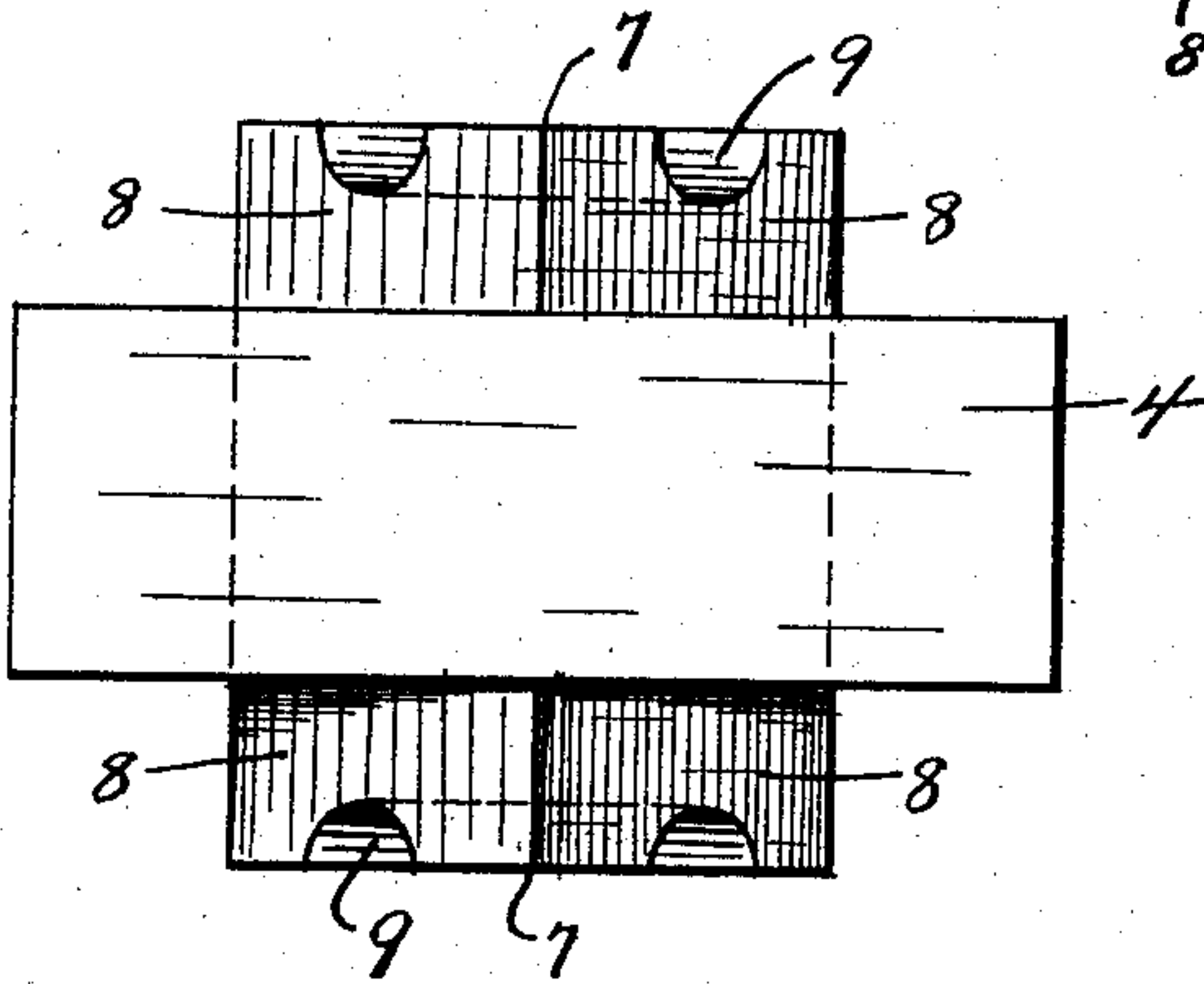
*Fig. 1.*



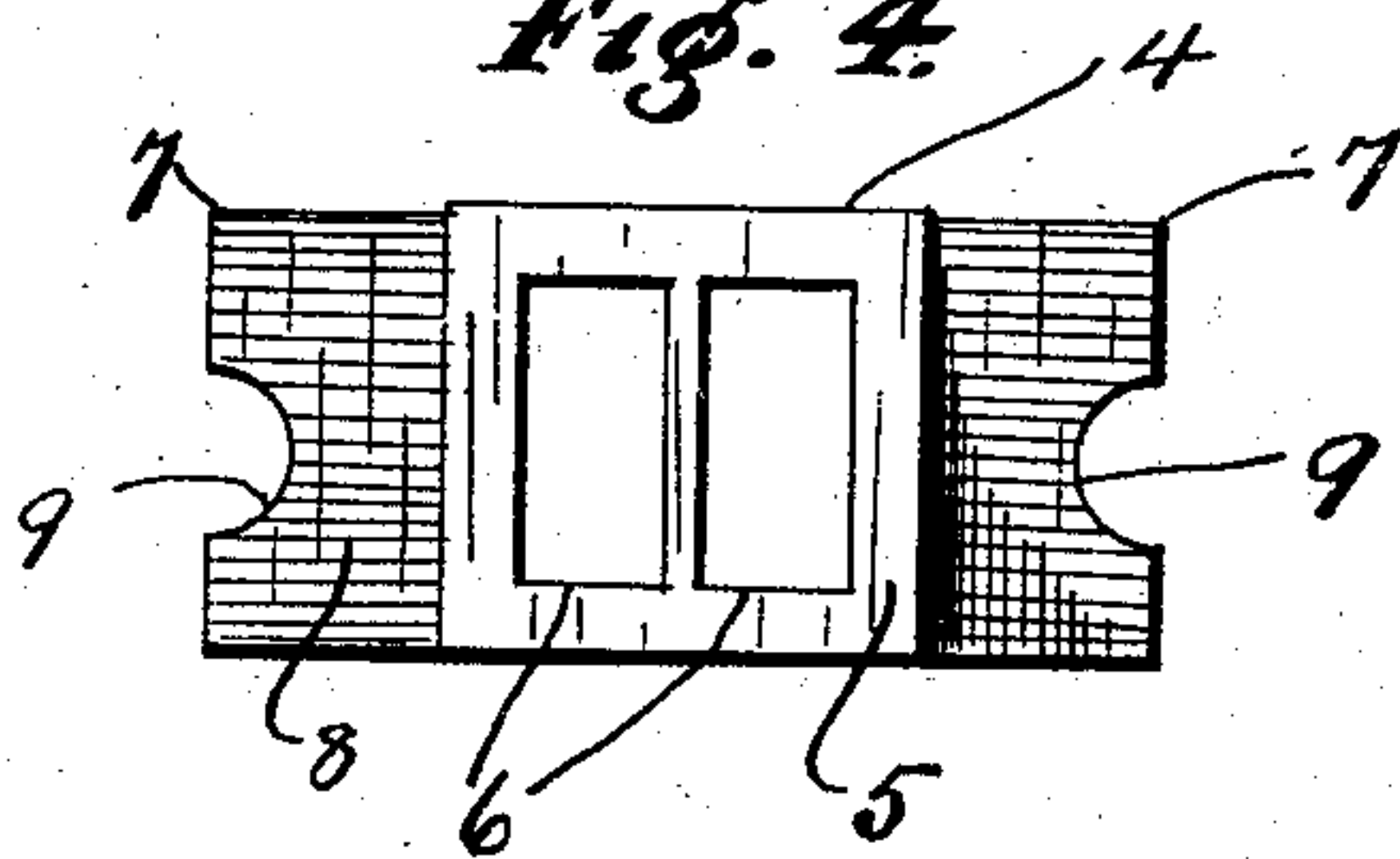
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses:  
H. J. Gettins.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HRADILEK, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## BUILDING-BLOCK.

973,785.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 25, 1910.

Application filed June 26, 1909. Serial No. 504,526.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY HRADILEK, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in building blocks for walls, floors, partitions, tile work and the like.

The object of this invention is to provide a building block which can be cheaply manufactured, which will be able to resist and sustain heavy pressure and which can be readily arranged in a wall, floor or the like.

A further object of my invention is to provide a new and improved form of block of such construction that when two or more are placed together they will interlock and be capable of supporting each other so that a floor can be constructed without employing the under support or scaffolding which is now necessary.

My invention therefore consists in the features of construction and combination of parts as described in the specification, pointed out in the claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a view of a floor constructed of my improved blocks. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a single block. Fig. 3 is a top plan of a single block. Fig. 4 is an end view of the same.

By referring to the drawings it will be seen that my block comprises a main body portion 4 which is rectangular in cross section and at each end is provided with a beveled face 5, the bevel of which is inwardly and downwardly and the angle of which is approximately 75 degrees. The body portion 4 is hollowed or chambered having one or more openings 6 extending longitudinally from end to end thereof. On each of the sides of the body portion is formed an offset or projection 7. These offsets or projections 7 at their base are equal in length to the bottom of the body portion and the sides 8 thereof are inclined upwardly and inwardly so that, as shown in the drawings, they meet at a point at the center line of the body portion and the proportions of the block are

such that the angle of the sides of the projections is the same as the angle of the beveled faces at each end of the body portion. Each of the said projections or offsets have a width approximately equal to half the width of the body portion. An air passageway or groove 9 is formed in the face of each of the said projections.

The method of assembling or constructing a floor with my improved block will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 1. It will be seen that when two of the blocks are laid end to end a triangular space or opening will be left between the adjacent faces of the body portions and the said opening will be of suitable size to receive the offsets on two other blocks, one of which is arranged at each side of the first blocks and spanning the joint thereof and therefore the offsets on the last-mentioned blocks will support the ends of the two first-mentioned blocks.

When starting to lay a floor the offset on the first row of blocks may be removed or may be allowed to project over the partition walls and when laying the first row a support will be needed thereunder but thereafter as each block is placed in position it will be sustained by the offsets on the blocks already placed and will need no other support. At the joists I provide a special form of block 11, one side of which is of a suitable shape to fit the joist and conform to the depth of the flange thereon and the other side is beveled to correspond to the angle on the end of the body portion of the blocks abutting thereon. It will therefore be seen that with my improved blocks it is possible to construct a floor without having to go to the expense of first laying a temporary sustaining structure, therefor, thereby securing a considerable saving and it will be also seen that when the blocks have been placed in position the blocks are interlocked and will be self sustaining without being cemented together. I am therefore able to produce a very strong and permanent construction which will stand severe strains. Also owing to the construction of my block a floor, wall or other construction can be assembled very quickly and by comparatively unskilled labor as the position of each block is determined and fixed by the preceding blocks or row of blocks.

What I claim is,—

1. A building block comprising a rec-



5 tangular body portion having the end faces thereof inclined inwardly and downwardly and a centrally arranged projection formed on each of the side faces thereof, each projection being triangular-shaped in longitudinal section and having the end faces thereof inclined upwardly and inwardly.

10 2. A building block comprising a rectangular body portion having the end faces thereof inclined inwardly and downwardly and a centrally arranged projection formed on each of the side faces thereof, each projection being triangular-shaped in vertical longitudinal section and having the end faces thereof inclined upwardly and inwardly at the same angle as the end faces of the body portion.

20 3. A building block comprising a rectangular body portion having the end faces thereof inclined inwardly and downwardly and a centrally arranged projection formed on each of the side faces thereof, said projections being triangular-shaped in vertical longitudinal section and having the end faces thereof inclined upwardly and inwardly and the side face thereof parallel with the side face of the body portion.

30 4. A building block comprising a main body portion having the end faces thereof inclined inwardly and downwardly, a projection formed at each side of said body portion, the base of each projection lying in the same plane as the base of the body portion and the end faces of said projections having

a slope corresponding to the angle on the inclined end faces of the body portion but in the opposite direction. 35

5. A building block comprising a main body portion having an air passageway extending longitudinally therethrough and having the end faces thereof inclined inwardly and downwardly, a projection formed at each side of said body portion, the base of each projection lying in the same plane as the base of the body portion and the end faces of said projections having a slope corresponding to the angle on the inclined ends of the body portion but in the opposite direction. 40 45

6. A building block comprising a main body portion rectangular in cross section and having the end faces inclined inwardly and downwardly, a projection formed on each of the side faces thereof, the base of each projection lying in the same plane as the base of the body portion and the end faces of said projections being inclined upwardly and inwardly at the same angle as the end faces of the body portion and the side faces of said projections being parallel with the side faces of the body portion. 50 55 60

In testimony whereof, I sign the foregoing specification, in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY HRADILEK.

Witnesses:

VICTOR C. LYNCH,  
N. L. McDONNELL.