L. SAJÓ.

BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 22, 1910.

991,896.

Patented May 9, 1911.

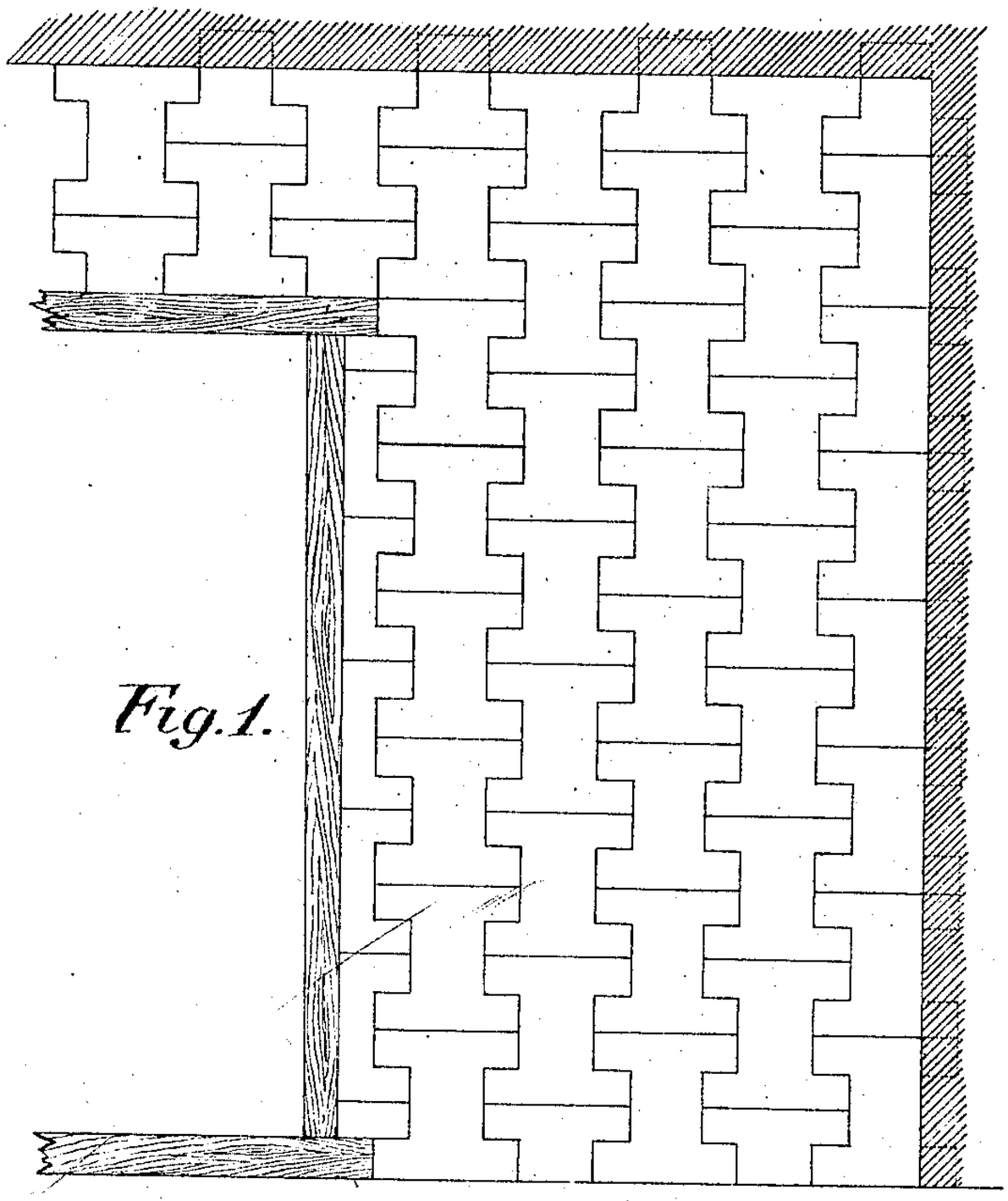


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

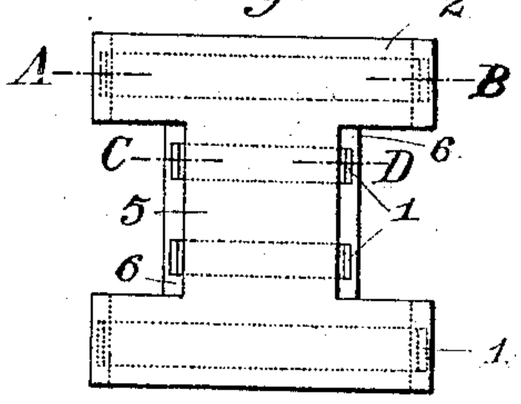


Fig. 3.

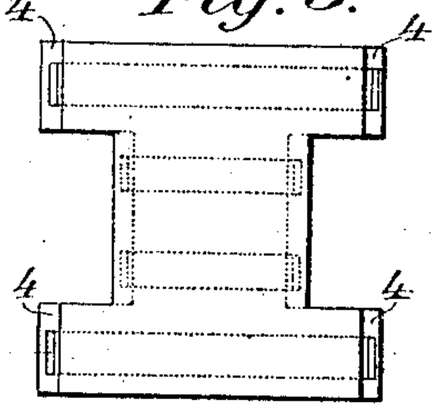


Fig. 4.

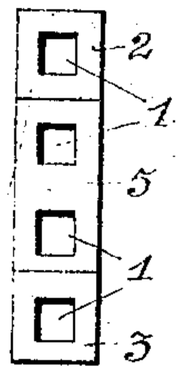


Fig. 5.

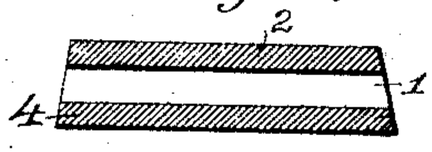


Fig. 7.

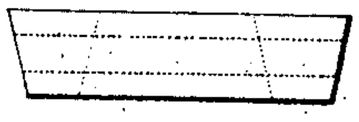
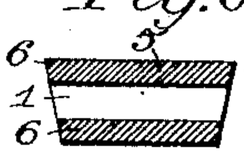


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO SAJÓ, OF BUDAPEST, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EUGENE SAJÓ, OF BUDAPEST, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

991,896. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed January 22, 1910. Serial No. 539,587.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO SAJÓ, citizen of the Kingdom of Hungary, and resident of Budapest, in the county of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun, Austria-Hungary, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Building-Block for Use in the Construction of Partition-Walls and Roofs, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to building blocks.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide building blocks of uniform size, which can be arranged to produce partition walls or roof-coverings of varying dimensions.

Another object of the invention is to provide building blocks, whereby a strong, durable, efficient and inexpensive partition wall may be produced.

A further object of the invention is to provide building blocks which will form partition walls of great strength and stability, and which will prove to a great extent impervious to heat and sound.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the combination, arrangement and construction of parts hereinafter fully described, pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that many changes may be made in the size and proportion of the several parts and minor details of construction without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

One of the many possible embodiments of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a partition wall constructed of the building block forming the subject matter of the present application for Letters Patent; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of one of the blocks; Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the same; Fig. 4 a side elevation thereof; Fig. 5 is a section taken on line A—B and Fig. 6 is a section taken on line C—D of Fig. 2; and Fig. 7 is a plan view of the improved building block.

In the drawings, a substantially I-shaped building block is shown, which comprises a base 3, a web 5 and a head 2. Through the entire width of the base and head and through the width of the web extend channels 1, 1; more particularly through the base and head one channel, while through the web lead two channels. These channels are parallel to each other and are arranged equi-distantly so that, when a wall is formed, continuous passages will be produced in the masonry.

The side surfaces 6, 6 of the web 5 are inclined relative to the faces of the block, and so are also the side surfaces 4, 4 of the base and head, or in other words those sides of the base and head, the edges of which are parallel to the sides 6 of the web. The sides 4, 4 of the base and head are, however, inclined in a direction opposite to that of the inclination of the sides 6 of the web.

It should be noted that the combined height of the base and head of the building block corresponds to the height of the web, that is to say the recesses in the blocks are of such dimensions that each of the same is adapted to receive the base of one block and the head of another block, so that each horizontal row of blocks will support the next row below it.

In building the wall, the building blocks are engaged with each other in the manner shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, whereby the inclined faces of one block will be engaged with those of the adjoining blocks to produce a wedging effect, which will allow a wall to be built without the employment of mortar or other cementing agent.

If the above described blocks are of a comparatively small thickness, and the channels 1, 1 omitted, the blocks can be used for the purpose of covering roofs, in which arrangement they will produce a lighter roof construction for the reason that there are no overlapping portions or projecting bonds as in the usual roofing tile construction, heretofore in use.

What I claim is:

1. A building block for partition walls, comprising a base, a head and a connecting web arranged to form a substantially I-shaped structure having channels leading throughout the width of said base and head and through the width of said web, the side surfaces of said web being inclined relative to the face of the block, and the sides of said base and said head the edges of which are parallel to the side surfaces of said web

being also inclined relative to the face of the block in a direction opposite to the inclination of the side surfaces of said web.

2. A building block for partition walls, comprising a base, a head and a connecting web arranged to form a substantially I-shaped structure, the side surfaces of said web being inclined relative to the face of the block, and the sides of said base and said head the edges of which are parallel to the side surfaces of said web being also inclined relative to the face of the block in a direction opposite to the inclination of the side surfaces of said web.

3. A building block for partition walls, comprising a base, a head and a connecting web arranged to form a substantially I-shaped structure, the combined height of said base and head being equal to the height of said web, the side surfaces of said web being inclined relative to the face of the block, and the sides of said base and said head the edges of which are parallel to the side surfaces of said web being also inclined relative to the face of the block in a direction opposite to the inclination of the side surfaces of said web.

4. A building block for partition walls, comprising a base, a head and a connecting web arranged to form a substantially I-shaped structure having channels leading throughout the width of said base and head and through the width of said web, the combined height of said base and head being equal to the height of said web, the side surfaces of said web being inclined relative to the face of the block, and the sides of said base and said head the edges of which are parallel to the side surfaces of said web being also inclined relative to the face of the block in a direction opposite to the inclination of the side surfaces of said web.

Signed at Budapest, in the county of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun, Hungary this 24th day of December A. D. 1909.

LEO SAJÓ.

Witnesses:
LÁRRÉS TÖRÖK,
HUGH KEMCARY.