Sept. 15, 1925. 1,554,144

W. J. VILLARD

BRICK

Filed Dec. 12, 1924

Fig. 1.

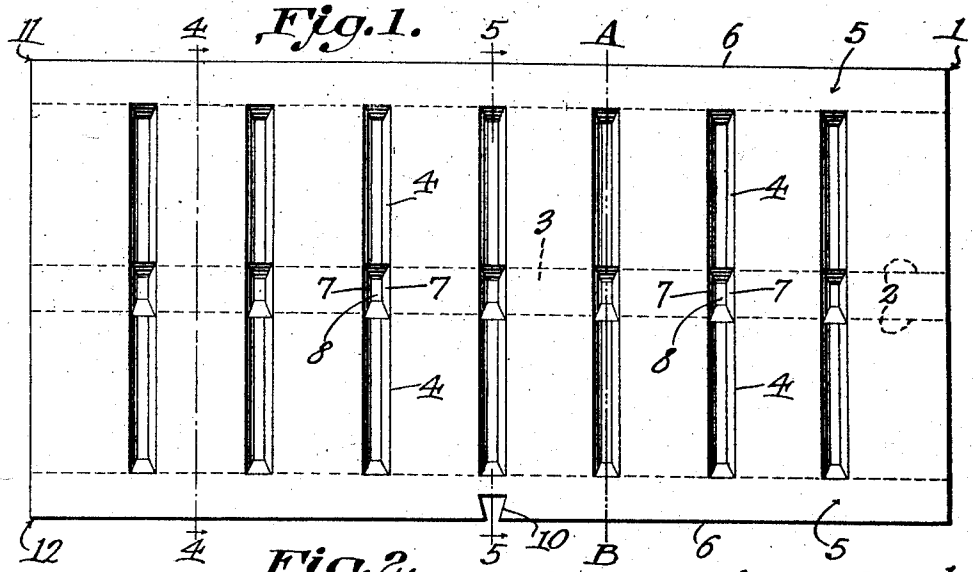
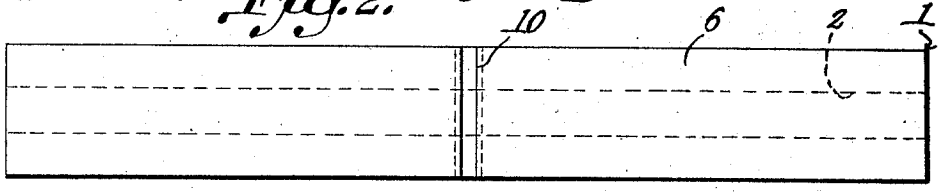


Fig. 2.



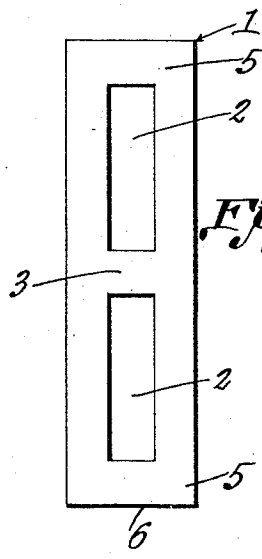


Fig. 3.

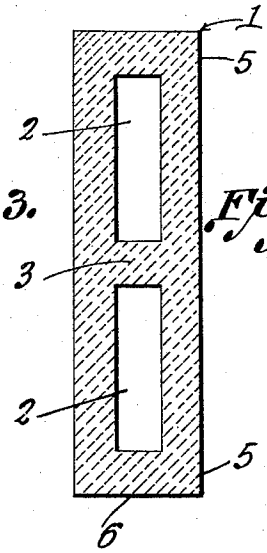


Fig. 4.

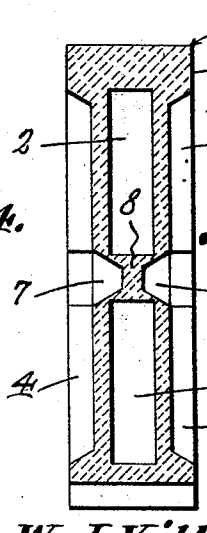


Fig. 5.

Inventor

W. J. Villard

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

Patented Sept. 15, 1925. 1,554,144

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER JAMES VILLARD, OF CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS.

BRICK.

Application filed December 12, 1924. Serial No. 755,527.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER J. VILLARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Champaign, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Brick, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application is a brick or block, so constructed that the effect of a facing course and a backing-up course may be secured by the laying of a single course of bricks or blocks constructed in accordance with the invention. Another object of the invention is to so construct the brick or block that the same may be cut off at any desired length or size, novel means being provided whereby air passages may be formed in a wall built out of the bricks or blocks hereinafter described. A further object of the invention is so to construct the brick or block that the mortar between superposed bricks or blocks will be interengaged with them in such a way as to prevent the wall from shearing horizontally.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in top plan, an article constructed in accordance with the invention; Figure 2 is an elevation wherein the brick or block is viewed edgewise; Figure 3 is an end elevation; Figure 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4 of Figure 1; Figure 5 is a cross section on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

In carrying out the invention, there is provided a building block 1, of rectangular form, having longitudinal passages 2 disposed side by side and separated by a partition 3. The block 1 is provided on opposite sides with transverse grooves 4 disposed about at right angles to the partition 3, the grooves 4 terminating, as shown at 5, in spaced relation to the longitudinal edges 6 of the block 1. The grooves 4 include deepened portions 7 located intermediate the ends of the grooves and extended into the partition 3, from opposite sides thereof, thereby to diminish the thickness of those portions 8 of the partition across which the grooves 4 extend.

If desired, each block 1 may be provided in its outer surface with a superficial groove 10, adapted to receive fake pointing. The dimension of the brick or block, from the point 11 in Figure 1 to the point 12 in Figure 1 is about twice that of an ordinary brick, and, therefore, the facing course and the backing-up course, in substance, are laid up at once, by a single course of the bricks or blocks shown in Figure 1. If a thicker wall is desired, the dimension between the points 11 and 12 is increased, and the other dimensions are increased accordingly. When the bricks or blocks are laid, with mortar between them, the mortar being received in the grooves 4—7 of superposed bricks or blocks, will hold the same against relative horizontal movement, a shearing of the wall being avoided. Owing to the presence of these grooves 4, and because these grooves are deepened, as shown at 7, the brick may be broken readily, transversely, to any desired size, along a transverse line represented, for instance, by the line A—B in Figure 1.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

A building block of rectangular form, having longitudinal passages disposed side by side and separated by a partition, the block being provided on opposite sides with transverse grooves disposed about at right angles to the partition, the grooves terminating in spaced relation to the longitudinal edges of the block, and including deepened portions located intermediate the ends of the grooves and extended into the partition from opposite sides thereof, thereby to diminish the thickness of those portions of the partition across which the grooves extend.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

WALTER JAMES VILLARD.