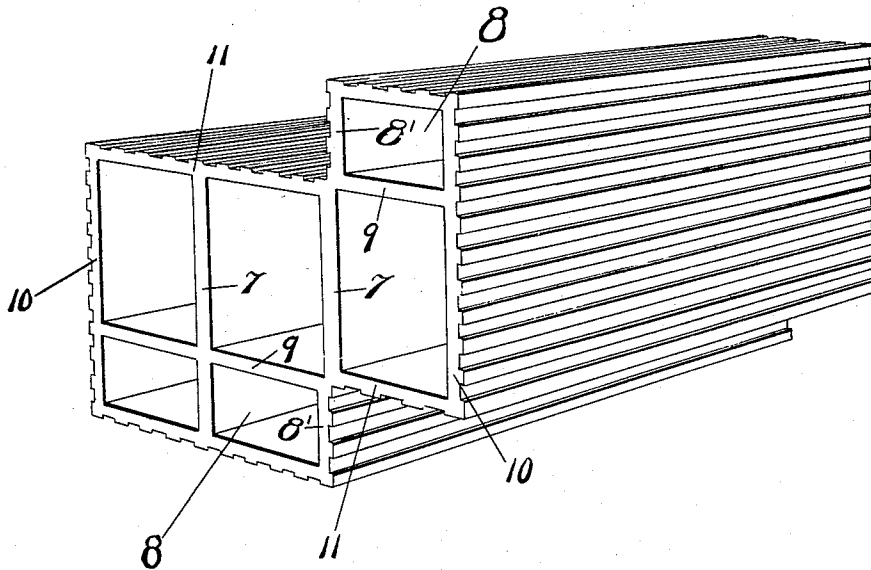


E. J. McGETTIGAN.
BUILDING BLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 16, 1911.

1,023,785.

Patented Apr. 16, 1912.



WITNESSES

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EDWARD J. McGETTIGAN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

1,023,785.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 16, 1912.

Original application filed December 7, 1910, Serial No. 596,038. Divided and this application filed November 16, 1911. Serial No. 660,667.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. McGETTIGAN, citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to building blocks, and particularly to that class thereof known as hollow tile blocks, and this application is a division of my pending application Serial No. 596038.

The present invention embodies a novel form of block or tile having interlocking projections, and so constructed as to break joints between the courses, and it has internal webs so arranged as to stand a large crushing strain, the webs being so arranged that they will be in line with faces of the block, as more fully explained hereinafter.

In the drawings, the figure is a perspective view of the block.

The block comprises a body which is hollow lengthwise or horizontally, the side webs being indicated at 10 and bottom webs at 11, with two intermediate webs 7 standing vertically and extending lengthwise, forming three hollow longitudinal chambers. On the top and bottom are hollow extensions 8, the width of one of which is substantially twice that of the other, the inner vertical faces of the webs 8' of each extension being substantially in line with the middle of one of the intermediate webs 7, so that when the blocks are laid in courses the webs 7 and 8' will be in line, and this is also true with respect to the horizontal

webs 9 between the body and the extensions, the middle of these webs 9 being substantially in line with the surfaces of the webs 11, so that the same effect is produced vertically and horizontally. This is a feature of improvements with respect to strength, since the joint at the webs 8' is brought directly in line with the web 7, instead of being offset therefrom, and the weight is distributed to all parts of the tile. The same advantage results whether the blocks are laid vertically or horizontally, and there is much less tendency to crush the body of the block than there would be if the line of intermediate support were not direct or straight. Inasmuch as one extension is twice the width of the other the blocks may be laid one upon the other, breaking joint in the mortar beds between.

I claim:

A building block comprising a body hollow horizontally and having two intermediate vertical longitudinal webs, and extensions on the top and bottom of the body, the outer vertical faces of the respective extensions being flush with opposite side faces of the body and the inner vertical faces of the extensions being in line with one of the intermediate webs, the width of one extension being substantially twice that of the other extension.

In testimony whereof, I do affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD J. McGETTIGAN.

Witnesses:

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