

J. E. RETTIG.
HOLLOW BUILDING BLOCK.
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901,833.

Patented Oct. 20, 1908.

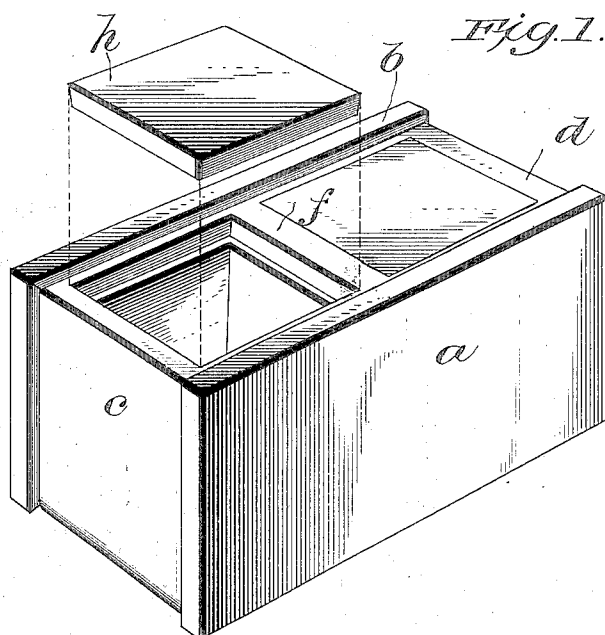


Fig. 2.

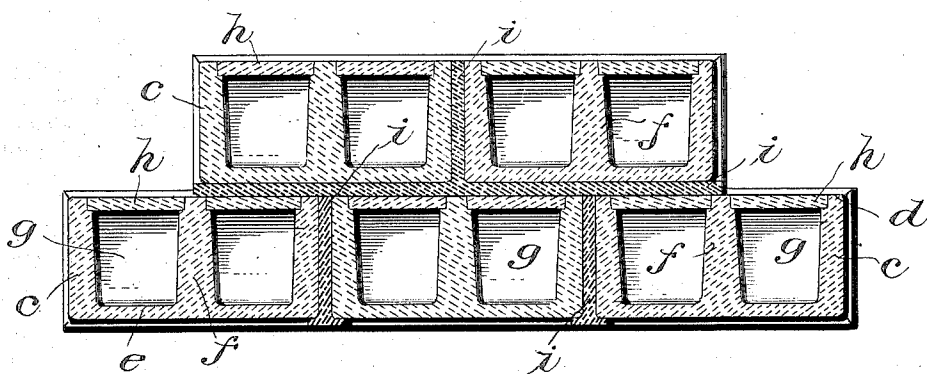
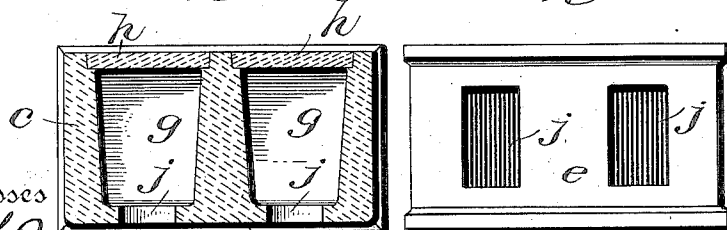


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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HOLLOW BUILDING-BLOCK.

No. 901,833.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS E. RETTIG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reading, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hollow Building-Blocks; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in hollow building blocks, and the object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap and light building block, and one that will be a good non-conductor of moisture, heat and sound.

With this object in view, my invention consists in the construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing—Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of my improved blocks, one of the covering plates being removed. Fig. 2 is a cross section of a part of a wall made of my improved blocks. Fig. 3 is a cross section of a modified form, and Fig. 4 is a bottom view of said modification.

My improved building block is made of sides *a*, *b*; ends *c*, *d*; a bottom *e* and has either one, or more, or no interior partition *f*. The sides *a* and *b* project slightly over the remaining faces of the block thus forming a continuous channel around the block. The sides, ends and bottom of the block form one, or in conjunction with one or more interior partitions two or more spaces or cavities *g*, which preferably taper from above downwardly. Plates *h* are used to close the spaces *g*; said plates fitting either into recesses provided on the upper ends of the sides, ends and partitions; or they may simply lay on the upper face of the block if such plates are made of sheet metal.

These blocks are made of concrete or any desired material, which will harden after being molded. The plates *h* are made preferably of the same material or of sheet metal.

In building a wall a number of these blocks are placed in position to form a horizontal course of the wall; their ends touching each other. The joints on the faces of the wall are then pointed; grouting *i* is afterwards poured into the vertical channels and as these communicate with the horizontal channels, the blocks of one course, which break joint

with the blocks of each adjacent horizontal course, are all thoroughly cemented together. The plates *h* of course are cemented to the blocks previous to grouting, as their object is to prevent the grout from entering into the spaces *g*. A wall built of such blocks will be light in weight, will be strong on account of the superiority of its joints, it can be built cheaply, and it is a good non-conductor of moisture, heat and sound. Furthermore, it is fire proof and can be easily plastered on both faces. It can also be used for the construction of floors and ceilings.

In Figs. 3 and 4 a modified form is shown, in which openings *j* are provided communicating with the spaces *g*. This modification is only useful when blocks of large size are used. In such cases the channel from end to end of a block is so long that there is danger that the grout will not flow completely through the whole length of the channel. To prevent this the holes *j* are made, and when a wall is being laid of these blocks the grout is not only poured into the channels between the blocks but also through the holes *j* so that there will be enough to fill up the bottom channel and after a sufficient amount of grout has been put in, to thoroughly fill the bottom channel, the plates *h* are cemented in place and another layer of blocks laid in the same manner.

I claim:—

1. A hollow building block provided with cavities and with sides projecting beyond the other parts of the block, leaving a channel extending completely around said block, and plates adapted to be cemented into recessed seats in the block, so as to close the cavities and leave said channel uninterrupted.

2. A wall composed of hollow blocks grouted together and laid so as to break joints, each block being provided with cavities, with a mortar channel extending entirely around said block and plates adapted to be cemented to said block, and to close one end of said cavities without interrupting the mortar channel, substantially as described.

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

JULIUS E. RETTIG.

Witnesses:

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