D. C. HAEGER.

BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1913.

1,093,127. Patented Apr. 14, 1914.

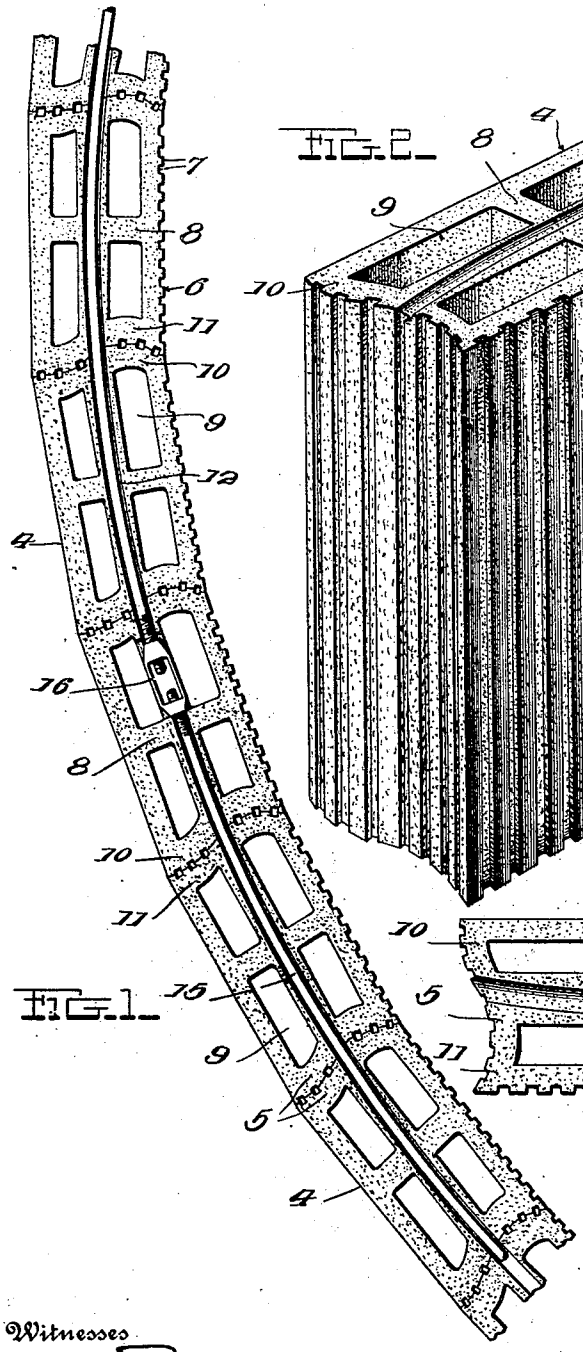


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

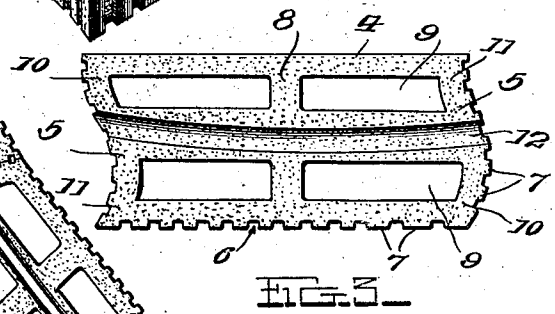


FIG. 3

Witnesses

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DAVID C. HAEGER, OF ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

1,093,127. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 14, 1914.

Application filed April 9, 1913. Serial No. 759,858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID C. HAEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elgin, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to building blocks, and more particularly to that class of building blocks adapted to form a circular wall, as is used in silo construction and similar buildings.

The object of this invention is to provide a block of the character described which shall fill all of the requirements necessary for such construction and which shall be convenient to place in position in the built up wall.

With this and other objects in view my invention consists in the peculiar construction of a building block as will be hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

Referring to the drawings wherein similar reference numerals indicate similar parts wherever used, Figure 1 is a horizontal section through a wall composed of the blocks; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the block itself; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the block.

Each of the blocks comprises a front face 4 preferably smooth but which may receive any suitable ornamentation. The two side walls 5—5 and the rear face 6 are provided with dovetailed ribs 7 adapted to retain the mortar when the block is in position in the wall. The block is provided with intersecting webs 8 which define intermediate chambers 9 preferably open throughout the entire length of the block, so as to permit the free passage of air through the block. Adjacent the front and rear faces of the block the side walls 5 are curved in substantially the form of an S, the side wall first curving outwardly and then inwardly, the oppositely disposed side wall being curved parallel to the same.

In the preferred construction shown the side walls 5 are constructed to form a bulged-out portion 10 adjacent each face of the block. Adjacent the bulged-out portion upon each side wall is an inwardly curved portion 11, the curve of said inwardly curved portion corresponding with and parallel to the oppositely bulged-out portion of the opposite side wall. Due to the curving of the side walls of the blocks the air passages 9 will be formed with peculiar outlines, the said passages being straight upon their inner edges at the intersection of the webs 8 and curved at their outer edges formed by the end walls 5. This construction allows of larger air spaces within the blocks. Upon each of the side walls 5 and upon the wider central web at the center thereof is formed a groove 12. This groove is adapted to receive a tie rod hereinafter described. The outer surface of the block when in the position shown in Fig. 1 is wider than the inner or groove surface, which construction gives the block a slight wedge shape in order that it will better conform to the curvature of the wall in which it is particularly adapted to be placed.

When it is desired to form a circular wall the blocks are placed so that the bulged out portions 10 of one block fit into the inwardly curved portions 11 of another block, as shown in Fig. 1. The taper of the block from face to face causes the front faces of each block to be disposed at an angle. The taper of the block is so regulated as to make each angle a certain part of the circumference of a circle. Thus the blocks will adapt themselves to the circular wall. After one layer of the blocks is in position a metal tie rod 15 is placed in the recess 12 and tightly fastened therein by means of a turn buckle 16 of the usual type. The next layer is then placed in position and the operation repeated.

I am aware that considerable variation is possible in the details of construction herein shown and described, without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I do not intend to limit myself thereto, except as pointed out in the following claim in which it is my intention to claim all the novelty inherent in the structure shown and described as broadly as the state of the art will permit.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A relatively flat hollow building block having substantially square inner and outer faces adapted to stand on edge in circular wall construction and having reversely curved vertically disposed connecting surfaces adapted to interlock with the corresponding surfaces of adjacent blocks, the outer surface of the block being wider than the inner surface, intersecting interior walls connecting the inside and outside walls and

also the two side walls, curved grooves in the top and bottom surfaces of one intersecting wall in which reinforcing or tie rods are adapted to be embedded and the connecting and inner faces of said block being provided with grooves to retain mortar when positioned in the wall.

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

DAVID C. HAEGER.

Witnesses:
MARY JANE HEALD,
JAS. G. SPILLARD.