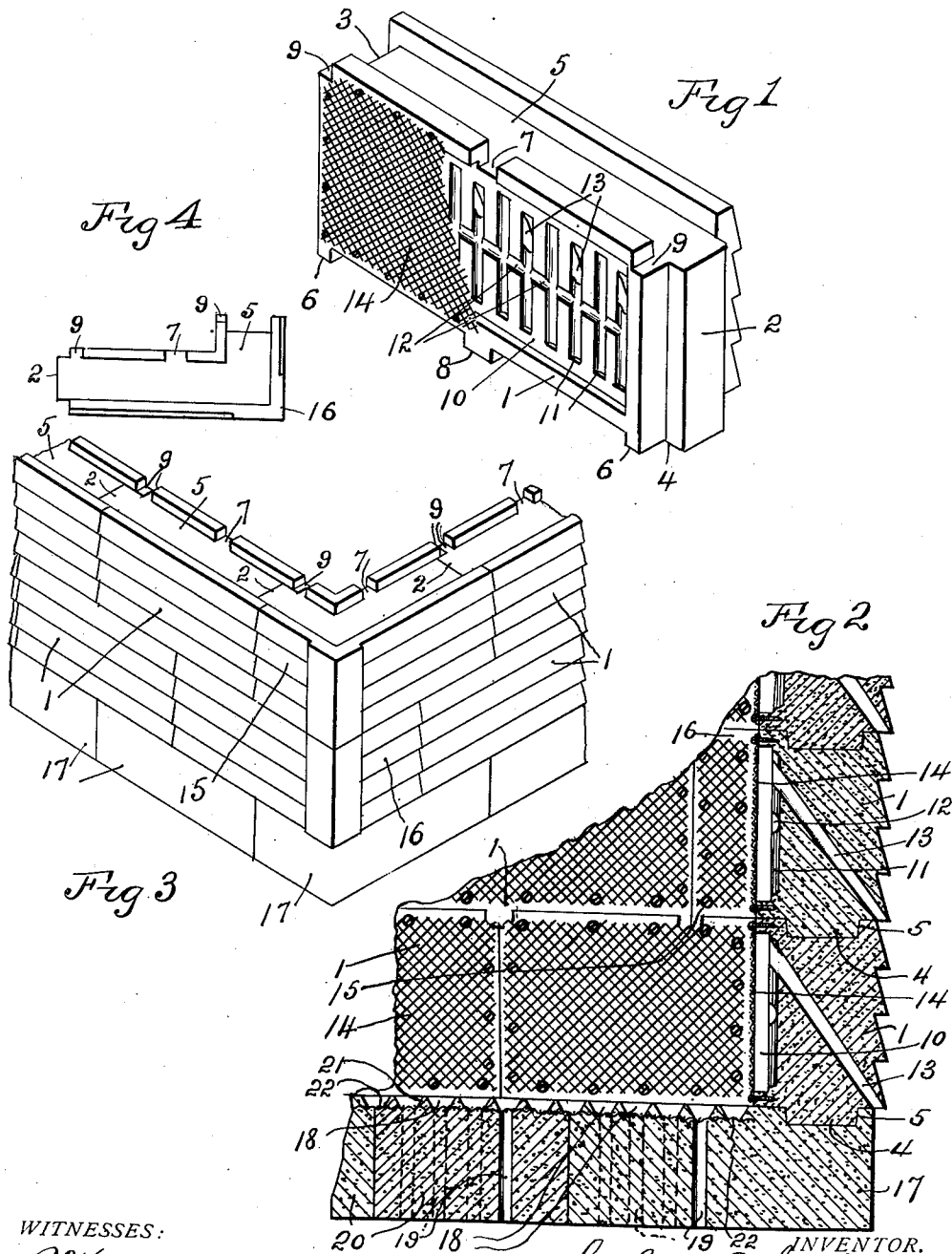


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 CONCRETE FLOOR AND WALL.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1912.

1,063,658.

Patented June 3, 1913.



WITNESSES:

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CONCRETE FLOOR AND WALL.

1,063,658.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 3, 1913.

Application filed August 12, 1912. Serial No. 714,506.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, COLON A. CLEHOUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Haven, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Concrete Floors and Walls, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in concrete floors and walls.

The object of my invention is to provide a ventilated floor and wall, through which fresh air may be introduced from the exterior to the interior of the building, but which will exclude moisture, insects and vermin.

My invention is particularly adapted to be employed in the construction of buildings designed for storing grain.

My invention provides further, a concrete wall composed of blocks, having novel means for interlocking with each other so as to prevent relative lateral or endwise movement.

My invention provides further, a novel ventilated concrete block which has one or more ventilating openings extending from the inner side downwardly to the outer side of the block.

Other novel features of my invention are hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention in its preferred form Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the wall blocks, a portion of the screen being broken away. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a portion of a building composed of concrete blocks embodying my improvement. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a building, formed of concrete blocks embodying my improvement. In this view is to be seen the upper side of one of the corner blocks. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the other corner blocks, the corner blocks being right and left.

Similar reference characters designate similar parts in the different views.

I will first describe the blocks employed for the side and end walls, one of which is shown in perspective in Fig. 1:—The blocks 1, which are designed for the side and end walls, are provided each at one end with a vertical tongue 2, and at the other end with a vertical groove 3, whereby the ends of adjacent blocks may be interlocked, the tongue 2 of one fitting into the groove 3 of the

other. Each block 1 has on its lower edge a longitudinal tongue 4, and in its upper edge a longitudinal groove 5, by which a tongue and groove connection is provided between the upper and lower edge of each block, with the lower and upper edges of the blocks directly above and below it, as shown in Fig. 3 the blocks are arranged to break joints, and to prevent endwise relative movement between the blocks, each block is provided with a downwardly extending projection 6 at each end of the block, said projections being adapted to fit in a lateral offset or notch 7, with which the upper edge and inner side of each wall block is provided, as shown in Fig. 1, said notch 7 being wide enough to receive the adjacent projections 6 of the two blocks immediately above. Each block is also preferably provided on its lower edge at the inner side of the tongue 4, with a downwardly extending projection 8, adapted to enter two notches 9 in the adjacent ends of the two blocks directly beneath, each wall block having two such notches 9, disposed at each end and inner side of the upper edge of the block, as shown in Fig. 1. The inner side of each block 1 has a flat depressed portion 10, which is provided with a plurality of vertical grooves 11, connected with each other by horizontal grooves 12. Ventilating openings 13, communicate respectively at their upper ends with the grooves 11, and extend downwardly to the outside of the block, as is shown in Fig. 2. Each block has secured to its inner side a screen 14, which covers the depressed portion 10, and prevents admission into the building through the openings 13, of insects or other vermin. By reason of the ventilating openings 13, extending inwardly and upwardly through the wall, rain water is prevented from entering therethrough.

The right and left corner blocks 15 and 16, are constructed in the same manner as the side and end wall blocks 1, excepting that in plan they are each in the form of a right angle, one arm of the right angle being one-half the length of the other arm, the other arm being of the length of one of the blocks 1, whereby the corner blocks, as well as the side and end blocks may be laid so as to break joints, as shown in Fig. 3. The corner blocks, 15 and 16, differ from each other only in the relative positions of their long and short arms, the short arms of the

blocks 15 being provided with the end
tongues 2, while in the blocks 16, the said
tongues are on the long arms. The corner
blocks and blocks 1, are mounted upon floor
5 blocks 17, which are provided with grooves
to receive the tongues 4, which are provided
on the lower edges of the wall blocks, as
shown in Fig. 2. Each block 17, upon its
upper side and at the inner side of the walls,
10 is provided with parallel grooves 18, with
which respectively communicate the upper
ends of ventilating openings 19, which extend
downwardly to the underside of said
block, and permit air to pass from below the
15 floor to the upper side thereof.

The inside floor blocks, one of which is
shown in Fig. 2 and which is designated by
20, is made in the same form as the outside
floor blocks 17, excepting that the grooves
for receiving the tongues 4 are omitted.

Suitable sills or supports may be provided
for the floor blocks, said sills or supports,
which are not shown, being arranged to permit
access of air from the outside of the
25 building to the undersides of the floor blocks.

Embedded in the floor blocks, 17 and 20,
near the upper sides thereof and below the
tops of the ribs 21, which separate the
grooves 18, are screens 22, which cover the
30 ventilating openings 19. The ribs 21 serve
to prevent wear of the screens 22.

The outer sides of the wall blocks may be

of any desired pattern. In the drawings I
have shown the outer sides of the blocks
formed to resemble weather-boarding. The 35
ornamentation of the outer sides of the
blocks may, however, be of any desired design.

The blocks may be laid without mortar or
cement between them, and a building constructed
from them will be thoroughly ventilated and
well adapted for the storage of grain and other materials. 40

I do not limit my invention to the structure
shown and described, as many modifications,
within the scope of the appended claim, may
be made without departing from the spirit of my invention. 45

Having thus described my invention, what
I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:— 50

A concrete building block having grooves
in its inner side and ventilating openings extending
downwardly from said grooves to the outer side
of the block and a screen 55
covering said openings.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification in presence of two
subscribing witnesses.

COLON A. CLEHOUS.

Witnesses:

P. J. MULCAHY,
C. R. ATELL.