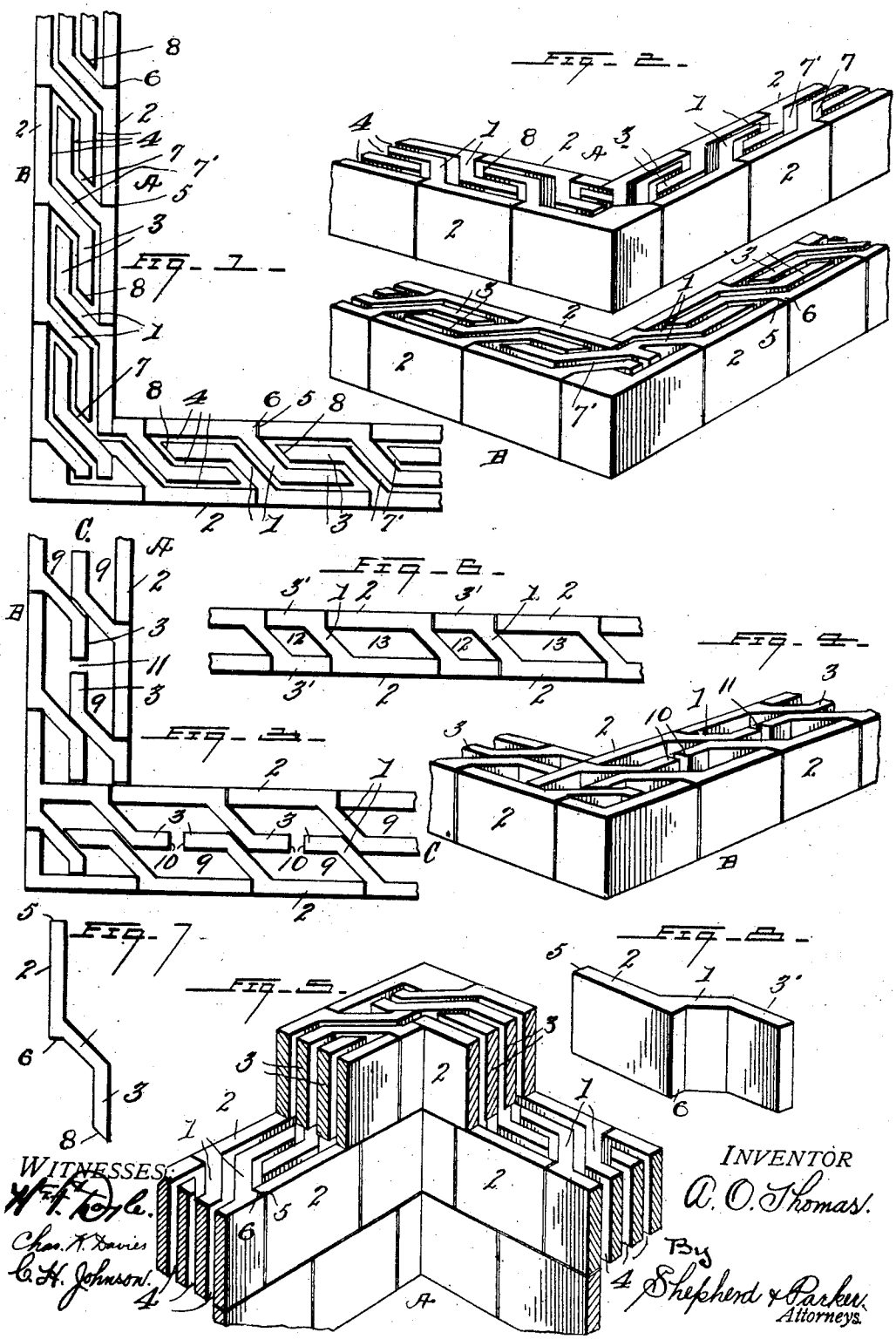
No. 826,388. PATENTED JULY 17, 1906.

A. O. THOMAS.

BUILDING BLOCK AND WALL CONSTRUCTED THEREOF.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1905.



WITNESSES:

W. F. Doyle.

Chas. A. Davies

C. H. Johnson.

INVENTOR

A. O. Thomas.

By Shepherd & Parker,

Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, OF KEARNEY, NEBRASKA.

BUILDING-BLOCK AND WALL CONSTRUCTED THEREOF.

No. 826,388. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 17, 1906.

Application filed September 16, 1905. Serial No. 278,746.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kearney, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks and Walls Constructed Thereof, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in building-blocks and walls constructed thereof.

The object of the invention is the provision of a block, preferably of concrete, to be used for building purposes, which by reason of its configuration may be molded with facility and with a minimum consumption of material.

When assembled in a building-wall, the blocks by reason of their form and shape create vertical and longitudinal passages or air-shafts within the wall for the proper ventilation thereof, and the shafts also serve to insulate the interior of the building against heat or cold or from moisture of the exterior atmosphere.

The blocks consist, essentially, of an integral member comprising a base and two extensions projecting from the ends thereof, the extensions being in parallel planes and the base portion forming an oblique connection between the extensions.

I have illustrated two forms of the physical embodiment of the blocks, and the drawings show three of the different styles of walls which may be erected from the assembled blocks.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a corner portion of a building-wall constructed of blocks involving the novel features of this invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the construction illustrated in Fig. 1, one course of blocks shown lifted above another for clearer illustration. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of a wall composed of blocks similar to those of Fig. 1, but arranged to form two series of vertical passages or air-shafts in the wall, there being provided the inner and outer faces of the wall and an intermediate partition or section. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the construction shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an inner perspective view of the construction embodied in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a top plan of a portion of an interior wall or partition used in building construction, illustrating a mode of assembling the blocks. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of one of the blocks, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of one of the blocks illustrated in Fig. 6.

The block consists, essentially, of three integral members, the base 1 and the extensions 2 and 3. As illustrated in the drawings, the blocks and the different portions thereof may be varied in dimensions to conform to the construction of wall desired.

Referring particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, wherein the blocks are assembled to form a wall with three series of vertical air spaces or shafts, as 4 4 4, the inner and outer blocks, the portions 2 of which form the interior and exterior faces of the wall, as A and B, respectively, are laid in reversed positions, thus bringing the right-angled corners 5 and 6 of members 2 into contact to form a clear-cut and sightly locking-joint. Because of this reversed position of the inner and outer blocks in the wall the extensions 3 of the blocks laterally project beyond or overlap each other; but the dimensions of the blocks are so determined as to have the extensions stop short of contacting with the base portion of the adjoining block, thus creating a series of air-spaces 7, which communicate with the series of spaces or shafts 4 and spaces 7′ between the bases 1.

The end of the extension 3 is cut off at an angle, as at 8, to conform to the line of the oblique base 1. This construction forms a uniform and continuous series of vertical passages or shafts through the wall from bottom to top and a second series of shafts forming an oblique communication between the adjacent vertical shafts or passages. Thus a sinuous air-space is provided extending through out the length of the wall from bottom to top and forms an insulation against heat or cold or moisture from the exterior of the building.

In some instances it is desirable to construct the wall in the manner illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. This construction embodies an inner and outer section, forming the interior and exterior faces of the wall, and the members or extensions 3 of the blocks as assembled form an interrupted intermediate section C. As in the first example, the blocks are located in reversed position with relation to each other; but the members 3 are located in the same parallel plane, forming air spaces or shafts 9 at each side of the section C. Preferably the ends of the members 3 do not

contact, but are cut off square, as at 10, forming the space or shaft 11, which provides communication between the air-spaces 9.

For the formation of interior walls or partitions in buildings the blocks are assembled as shown in Fig. 6. Here the extension 3′ is approximately one-half the length of the extension 2, and the members 2 and 3′ are arranged alternately on each side of the partition, and the conformation of the blocks forms alternately a short air-passage 12 and a longer passage 13, the bases 1 of the adjoining blocks forming the end walls of the passages, and the extensions 2 2 and 3′ 3′ alternately bounding the spaces at the sides.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, it becomes obvious that I have produced a building-block and wall constructed therefrom which fulfil the conditions set forth as the purposes and objects of the invention. The air spaces or shafts between the faces of the walls insulate the interior of the building from atmospheric conditions on the exterior of the building. The shape of the block and the manner in which it is made gives opportunity for producing attractive effects, and the blocks require simple and inexpensive machinery to manufacture them.

While I have illustrated and described several of the physical embodiments of the invention, it will be understood that changes and alterations or modifications may be made at will, provided they fall within the scope of my claims.

Having thus fully described my said invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A wall composed of a plurality of blocks having two parallel portions connected by a diagonal portion, one of said parallel portions of each of said blocks lying upon the face of the wall and the other of said parallel portions lying inside the faces of the wall and terminating short of each other.

2. A building-wall formed of a plurality of blocks, each of said blocks comprising a pair of parallel members connected by a diagonal member, one of said parallel members having right-angled ends and the other of said parallel members having a diagonal end substantially parallel with the diagonal connecting member, the last-named parallel members being of such length as to terminate short of the adjacent block.

3. A building-block comprising a pair of parallel side members connected by a diagonally-disposed member, one of said members extending in one direction from one end of said diagonally-disposed member and the other of said side members extending in the opposite direction from the other end of said diagonally-disposed members, the inside surfaces of said side members being in an uninterrupted plane throughout their linear extent and the surface of said diagonally-disposed member being in an uninterrupted plane throughout their lineal extent and forming obtuse angles with the inside surfaces of said side members.

4. A wall constructed of layers of blocks arranged in horizontal planes, each block consisting of an obliquely-disposed base portion, and parallel extensions projecting therefrom in opposite directions, the extensions of the block alternately forming a face of the wall and an intermediate section thereof, said extensions being so proportioned that they abut one another at their adjacent ends throughout the lineal extent of the wall but are in relatively spaced relation in the intermediate section thereof.

5. A building-block, comprising a pair of parallel side members connected by a diagonally-disposed member, one of said members extending in one direction from one end of said diagonally-disposed member and the other of said side members extending in the opposite direction from the other end of said diagonally-disposed member, the longitudinal plane of said diagonally-disposed member following the same direction throughout its length and forming obtuse angles with the longitudinal plane of said side members.

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

AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS.

Witnesses:
W. W. BARNEY,
V. C. CHASE.