

July 30, 1940.

J. J. HAUSNER

2,209,730

CONCRETE BLOCK AND BUILDING BRICK

Filed Nov. 7, 1938

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

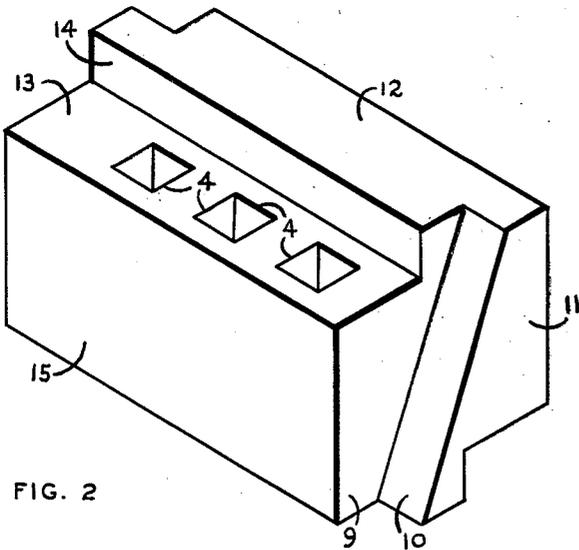
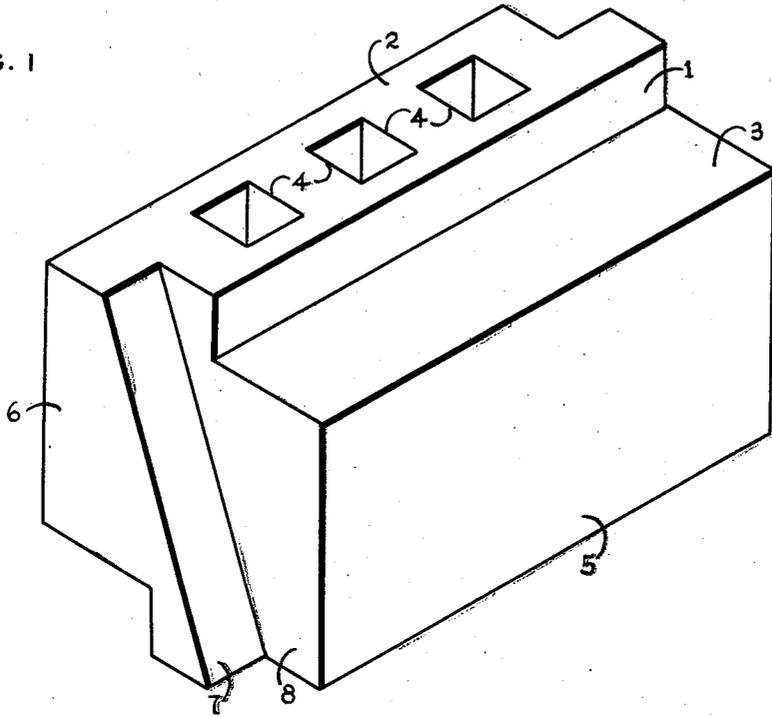


FIG. 2

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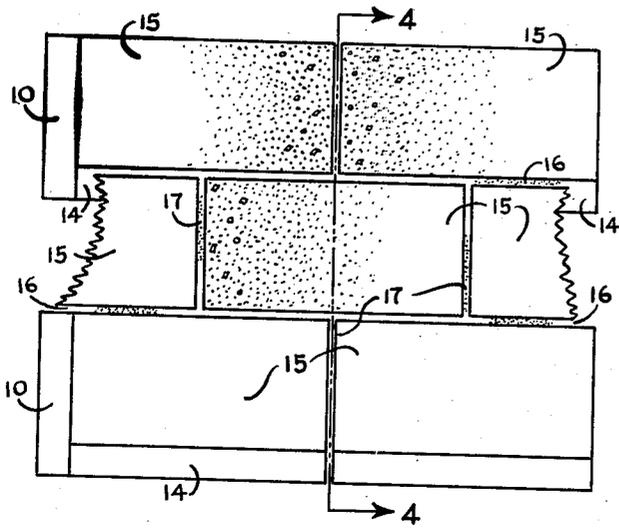


FIG. 3.

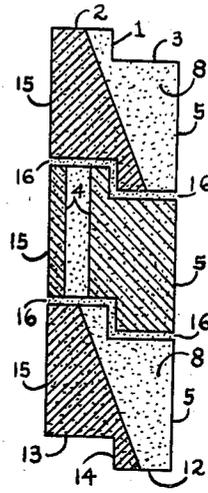


FIG. 4.

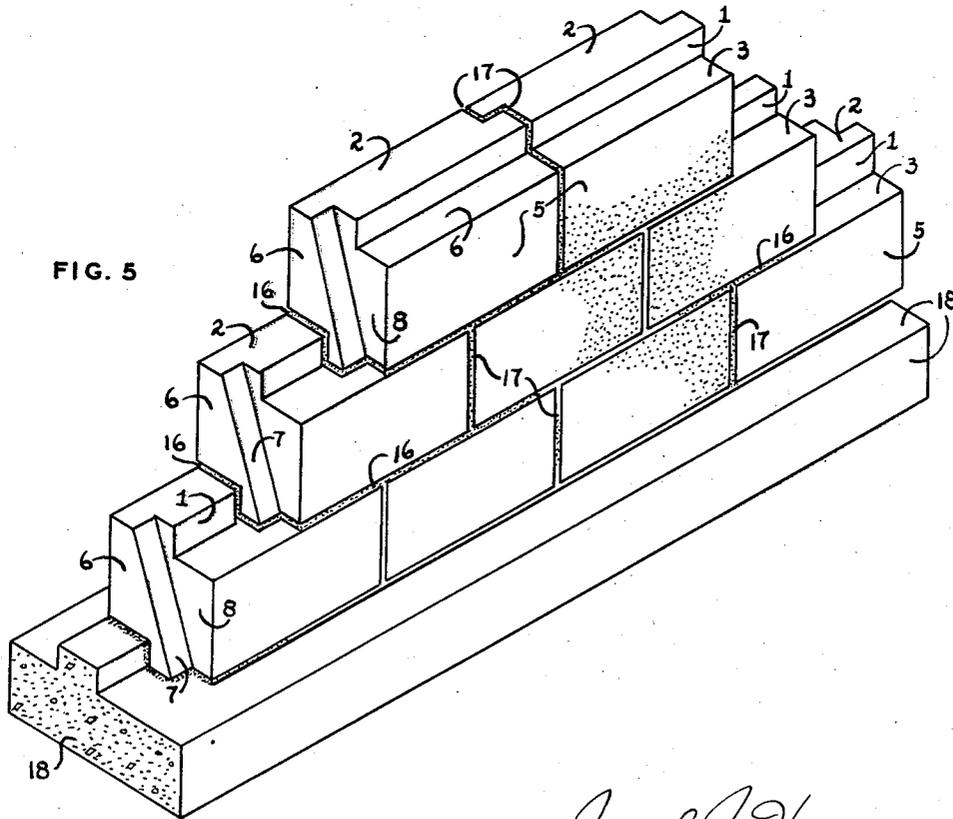


FIG. 5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## CONCRETE BLOCK AND BUILDING BRICK

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Application November 7, 1938, Serial No. 239,309

### 1 Claim. (Cl. 72—38)

This invention relates to a block, brick and to a wall for use in building construction.

The general object of the invention is to provide an improved building block and/or brick from which a wall may be constructed that prevents seepage of water through its mortar joints while still retaining its strength, durability and flexible qualities.

Another object is to provide a building wall comprising a plurality of blocks and/or bricks so arranged that the parts are interlocking in a novel manner.

Further objects and the advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a isometric view of a block showing the face, (front), left side and top of my novel invention.

Fig. 2 is a isometric view of the same block showing the bottom, back and right side of my novel invention.

Fig. 3 is a typical rear elevation of a block or brick wall embodying the features of my invention.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a isometric front elevation of a portion of a building wall with a block or brick embodying the features of my invention.

Referring to the drawings by reference characters, Figs. 1, 2 and 4, reveal a part or series of holes, 4, whether or not they be of any geometrical design, through the block or brick and the same, 4, omitted in Fig. 5 although it will be understood that the same, 4, may be dismissed with entirely, as may be desired, without departing from the spirit of my invention. The general purposes of these holes are to lighten and/or provide an air space for the prevention of condensation of water on the rear surface, 15, Fig. 2, of the unit. In Fig. 5, 18 is a conventional footing for a construction wall.

Fig. 1 shows the unit in its normal position in a construction wall, i. e., top of unit, 2 and 3, and face (front) 5. The top surface of the unit, 2 and 3, Fig. 1, is divided into two or more unequal widths each in different horizontal planes connected by vertical or inclined planes, 1, so that the vertical or inclined planes are between the front, 5, Fig. 1, and the rear, 15, Fig. 2.

The surface of the bottom of the unit, Fig. 2, is divided into two or more unequal widths, 12 and 13, being equal to the same number on the

top surface, Fig. 1, each in different horizontal planes similar to 2 and 3, Fig. 1, connected by vertical or inclined planes, 14.

This arrangement justifies area 2, Fig. 1, being equal in width to that of area 12, Fig. 2, and area 3, Fig. 1, being equal in width to that of area 13, Fig. 2, so that areas 1, 2 and 3 in Fig. 1 when in contact, by mortar, with areas 14, 12 and 13 in Fig. 2, of another unit, forms an irregular, broken horizontal mortar joint, 16, Figs. 3, 4 and 5, which repels the passage of water through said joint, from face, 5, to rear, 15, while still retaining its outward appearance, Figs. 3 and 5, as would commonly result from use of any ordinary prism, square or rectangular. Thus it may be seen that the rear section of the unit must be in a higher horizontal plane than that of the front section of the same unit, Figs. 3, 4 and 5.

Fig. 1 also details the left extremity of the unit which shows that areas 6 and 8 are in separate vertical planes connected by a plane or planes, 7, projecting from surface, 8, inclined from the face, 5, toward the rear, 15.

Fig. 2 details the right extremity of the unit which shows that the end surface is divided into two or more areas, 9 and 11, which are in separate vertical planes, connected by a diagonal surface, 10, projecting from surface 9. This arrangement permits the right extremity of a unit to interlock with the left extremity of a similar unit giving the cross section of the joint, 17, Fig. 3, the same area as that of any section taken through the solid unit, Fig. 4. When areas 9, 10 and 11 in Fig. 2 are in contact, by mortar, with areas 6, 7 and 8 in Fig. 1, an irregular, broken vertical joint, 17, is produced which repels the passage of water through said joints, 17, Figs. 3 and 5.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A building block of the class described having top and bottom surfaces, said surfaces each presenting faces arranged in stepped relation, said top faces being parallel to said bottom faces and complementary thereto so that the lower faces of a superposed block engages the upper faces of the underlying block, each block having complementary longitudinal extensions at each end, each extension having a forwardly and downwardly inclined surface at right angles to the end of the extension and so arranged that when two blocks are laid in end to end relationship the vertical joint between the blocks is interrupted by said inclined surfaces.

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