April 28, 1925.

1,535,514

P. D. WARNER

WALL CONSTRUCTION

Filed April 17, 1922

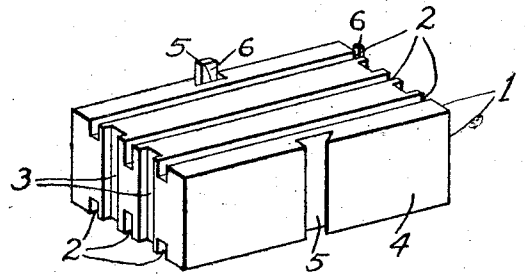



Fig 2

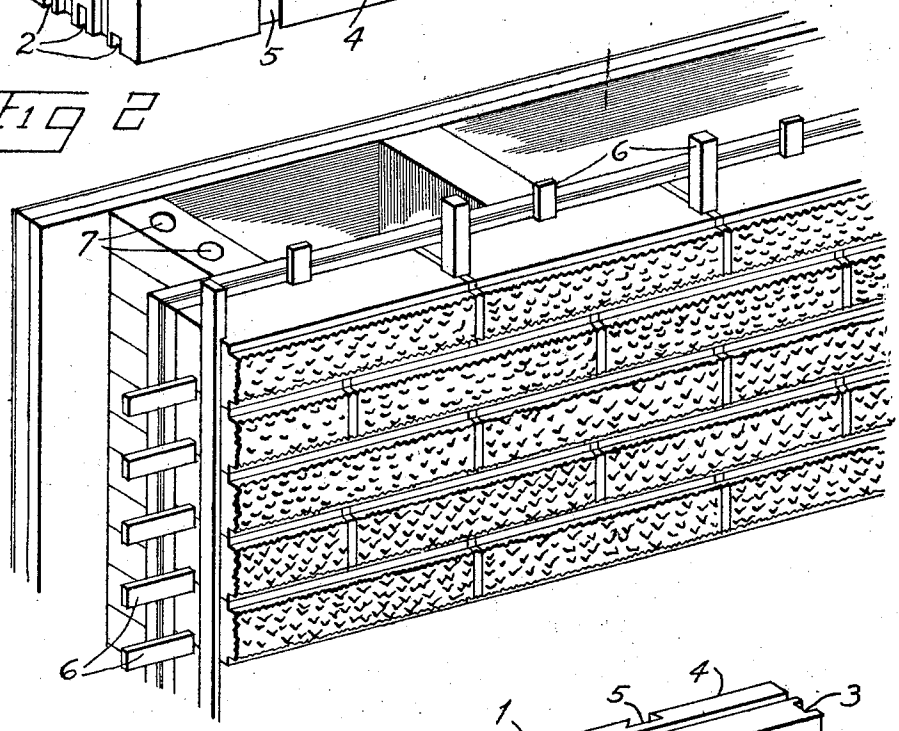



Fig 1

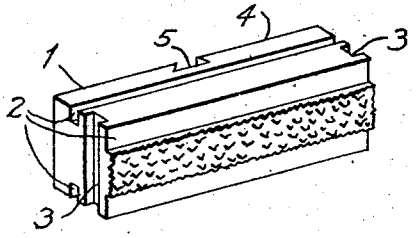



Fig 3

WITNESS:
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Patented Apr. 28, 1925. 1,535,514

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL D. WARNER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## WALL CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed April 17, 1922. Serial No. 554,209.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PAUL D. WARNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in wall construction and more particularly to wall construction comprising, as one of its elements, a particular type of brick that can be used whole as face brick, or that can be split into halves and the several halves used as face brick, the exposed surface of the brick along its line of cleavage being ornamental or dressy and adapted for use as a face brick as well as a brick for interior use in construction.

The wall construction is so designed that it facilitates the building art and its use assures a very substantial structure that is, at the same time, ornamental and not expensive to produce. More specifically the invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter fully described, pointed out in the appended claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this application and in which—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary view of a wall embodying my improved construction.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a brick employed.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view through the brick shown in Fig. 2.

Like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The essential feature of my wall construction is the brick 1 which is substantially oblong in shape, two opposite faces of the brick being formed with three oppositely disposed grooves 2 which extend longitudinally of said faces, the grooves of one of said faces being diametrically opposite those of the opposite face. The three grooves 2 of either of said faces comprise a central groove which is equidistant from the two remaining grooves of that face and when it is desired to split a brick into halves and to use said halves as face brick, with the newly formed faces exposed as shown in Fig. 1, the line of cleavage is one that passes through the two central grooves 2. Between the said central grooves the ends of each brick are formed with a pair of parallel grooves 3. Each lateral face 4 of the brick is formed with a transverse centrally disposed wedge shaped groove 5.

The bricks are laid flat upon each other and end to end as are the ordinary brick, the grooves 2 being filled with mortar and the grooves 3 and 5 serving to receive the rods 6. Certain of the brick, used for interior work and not for face brick, are formed with perforations 7 through which gas or water pipes, or the like may pass.

What is claimed is:—

A wall construction comprising in combination a plurality of blocks laid one upon the other, each of the blocks being provided with a plurality of longitudinally disposed spaced grooves formed in its upper and lower surfaces, the end walls of each block having vertical grooves disposed between the grooves formed in the upper and lower surfaces of the block, a transverse groove being formed in one of the side walls of the block, the grooves of one block adapted to register with the grooves of the adjacent block so that tie rods when positioned in the registering grooves will be offset one from the other.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL D. WARNER.

Witnesses:
PETER H. CUMMINGS, Jr.,
C. L. OSGOOD.