Feb. 16, 1932. D. H. ALBRIGHT 1,845,472

BUILDING BLOCK

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Fig 3

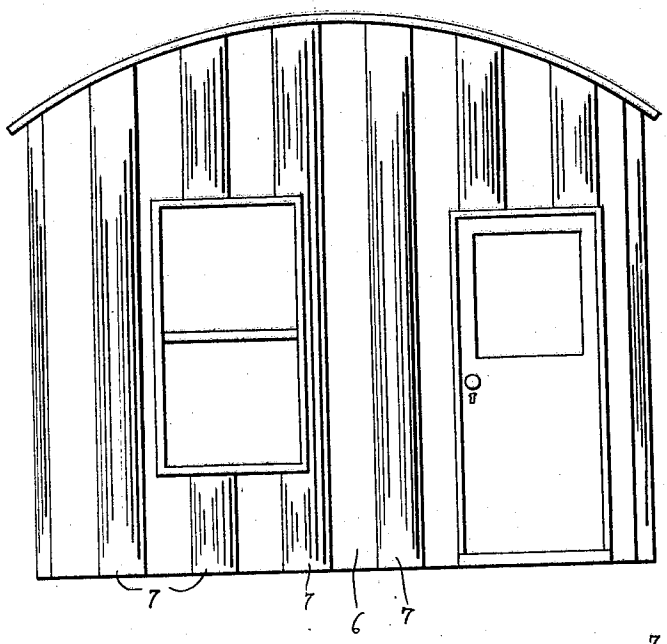
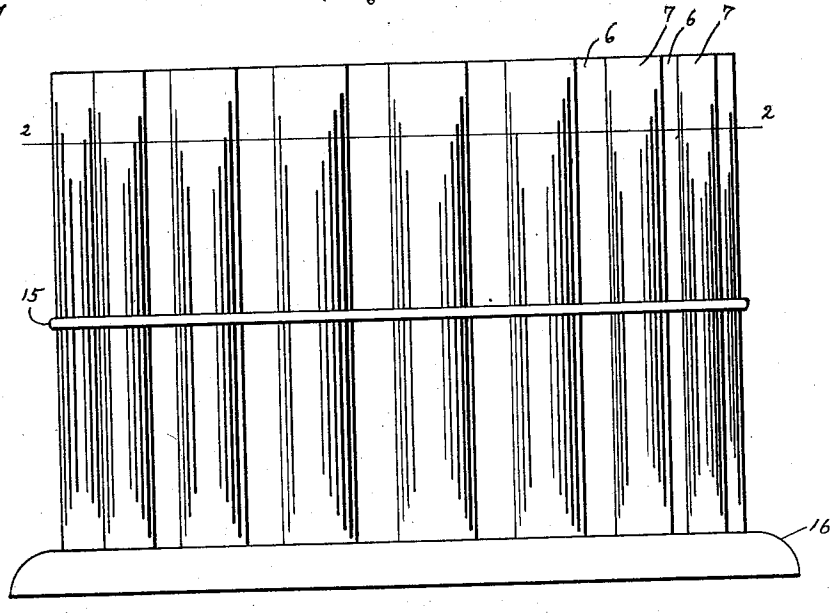


Fig 1



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Fig 2

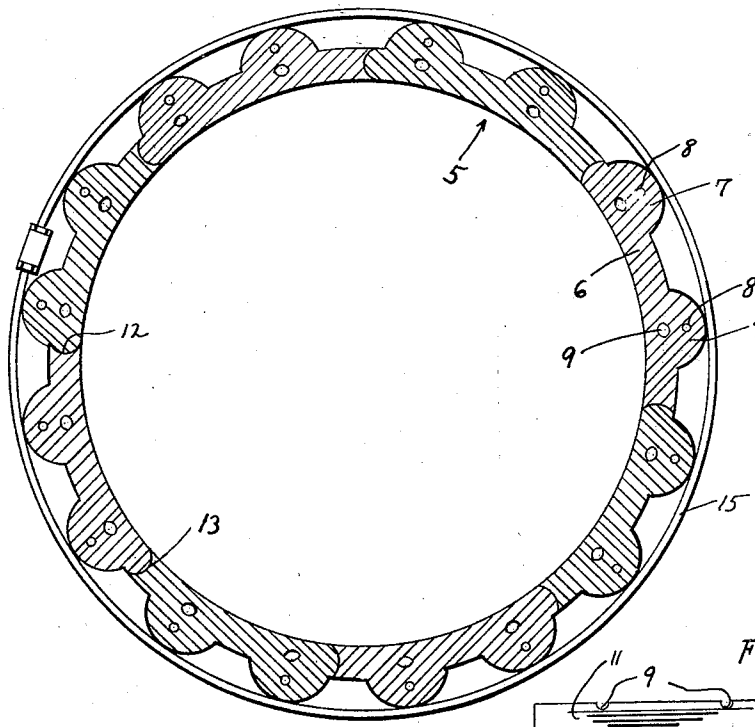


Fig 4

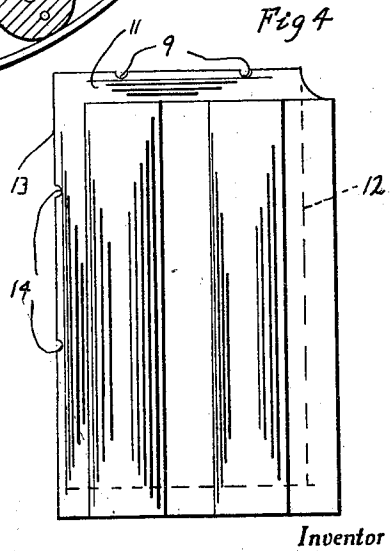
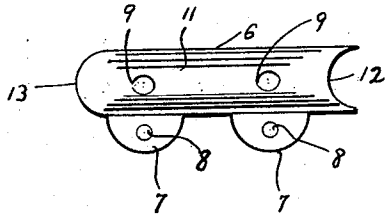


Fig 6



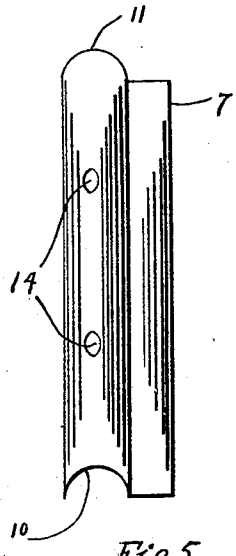


Fig 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BUILDING BLOCK

Application filed October 16, 1930. Serial No. 489,210.

This invention relates generally to buildings and particularly to a building composed of a plurality of blocks of concrete, cement or other moldable material, of novel form and disposition with respect to each other, and provided with reinforcements.

It is an important object of this invention to provide a building composed of blocks of the type indicated, which is quickly and easily and very cheaply assembled and constructed, and the blocks may be easily and cheaply manufactured and transported, one of the important objects of the invention being the provision of a type of building block and the method of assembly thereof into a building, which may be peculiarly adapted to be cheaply transported, so as to insure a low rate or cost for shipping the blocks so as to contribute to the cheapness of the same for building purposes.

These and other features of novelty and advantage, will be readily understood by any one acquainted with the art to which this invention relates upon consulting the following description of the drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a building of the type of a silo showing the method of constructing the same with my improved blocks.

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view approximately on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a different type of building embodying a modification of my invention.

Figure 4 is a side elevational view of one of the blocks employed in the construction of the building disclosed in Figure 3.

Figure 5 is an end edge view taken from the left of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a top view of Figure 4.

Referring in detail to the drawings it will be seen that a cylindrical form of building illustrated in Figure 2 is generally designated by the numeral 5 and is composed of a plurality of curvate blocks 6 each having on the outer side thereof a pair of spaced semicircular, columnar vertical enlargements 7 through which are vertically projected reinforcing members 8. Diametrically aligned with the reinforcement 8 and inwardly from said reinforcement are formed in each block vertical oval passages 9 which may be used to receive vertical reinforcing members (not shown) between superimposed blocks. It will be seen that viewing from the top as in Figure 6, one vertical edge of the block is concave as at 12 and the opposite vertical edge of the block is convexed as at 13 to provide for interfitting engagement with juxtaposed blocks. The close interfitting engagement of the blocks, renders the use of mortar or other substance which would be destroyed by the juices which develop from corn and other bulk storage products and the like unnecessary, it being possible to coat the blocks with acid resisting coating to completely protect the structure against destructive juices or liquids.

It will be observed that there are horizontal oval passages 14, Figures 4 and 5, through the block for receiving cables or like binding elements. In Figures 1 and 2 is illustrated an assembly of curvate blocks held in close engagement by an encircling cable 15. The blocks are mounted on a foundation 16 which may be of any suitable construction. In the modification shown in Figures 3 to 6 the oval passages 9 and 14 are taken advantage of by inserting binding elements (not shown) therein so as not to expose circumposed cables or the like, to mar the appearance of the structure.

By comparison of Figures 2, 4, 5 and 6, it will be noted that the vertical edges 12 and 13 of the blocks are concave and convex, respectively, throughout the thickness of the blocks, which is materially advantageous inasmuch as it avoids abutting shoulders and obviates the necessity of employing sealing means between said edges of side by side blocks; also, that the lower and upper horizontal edges 10 and 11 of the blocks are concave and convex, respectively, throughout the thickness of the blocks for the purpose of interlocking horizontal edges of superimposed blocks with the same advantage as follows from the described interlocking of the vertical edges of side by side blocks.

It will further be noted that side by side blocks may be tied together by means disposed in the horizontal block openings 14,

and that superimposed blocks may be tied together by means disposed in the vertical block openings.

It is thought to be obvious that a building may be ruggedly and cheaply constructed in a fraction of the time usually required for a comparably satisfactory building by the use of my improved blocks assembled in the manner disclosed. In addition the blocks may be made of brick clay, cement, concrete, or dry tamped material, and may be coated or painted a suitable color or in contrasting colors according to the desires and requirements of the builder.

It is now thought to be obvious that I have provided blocks which possess numerous features of novelty and advantage.

It is to be definitely understood that I do not desire to limit the application of this invention to the particular embodiments set forth herein to illustrate the principles thereof, and any changes may be made in material and structure and arrangement of parts consistent with the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed as new is:—

A building block having vertical edges one of which is convex throughout the thickness of the block and the other of which is concave throughout the thickness of the block and also having horizontal edges one of which is concave throughout the thickness of the block and the other of which is convex throughout the thickness of the block, and further having vertical openings for the reception of means to tie together superimposed blocks, and horizontal openings for the reception of means to tie together side by side blocks.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

DANIEL H. ALBRIGHT.