

(No Model.)

A. INGALLS.
BUILDING BLOCK OR BRICK.

No. 272,883.

Patented Feb. 27, 1883.

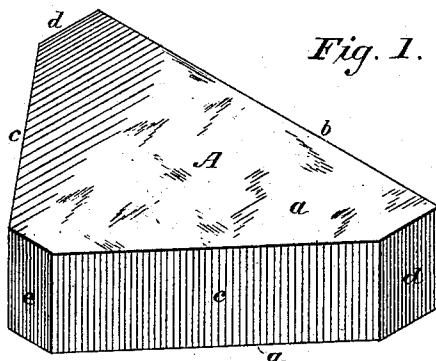


Fig. 1.

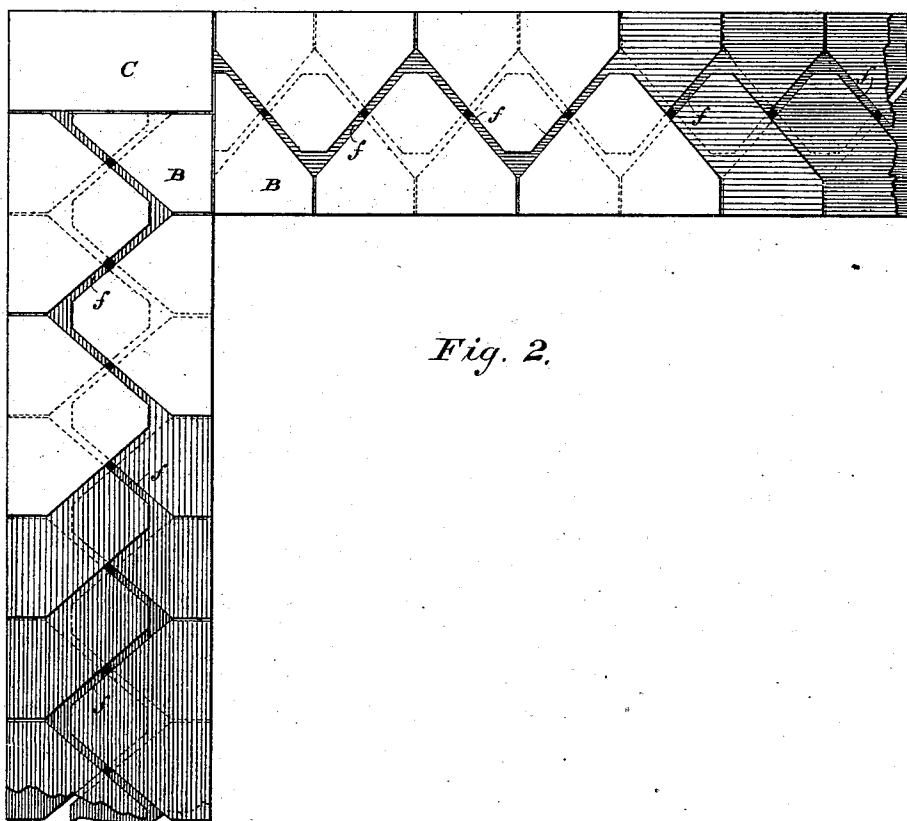


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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ALLEN INGALLS, OF COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK.

BUILDING BLOCK OR BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,883, dated February 27, 1883.

Application filed August 25, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLEN INGALLS, of Cooperstown, Otsego county, State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Building Bricks or Blocks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved brick or block. Fig. 2 represents the manner of laying the same so as to form a wall, the several courses being shown as of different lengths in order to illustrate more clearly the arrangement of the bricks or blocks.

The brick or block (shown at A) may be of suitable length, breadth, and thickness, and can be made of any appropriate material. It is formed with flat top and bottom faces, *a*, a straight outer side, *b*, and two equally-inclined converging sides, *c*, which start from short sides *d*, that stand at right angles to the side *b*, and join a third short side, *e*, which is what may be termed the "inner truncated" end of the brick or block. The short sides are necessary in order to strengthen the block and to permit contact between contiguous bricks or blocks of a course to the extent requisite to enable them to be laid accurately and closely together. The truncated end *e* is for the purpose of obtaining a large air-space between opposite rows of a course. The blocks may be of varying size as required by the dimensions and thickness of the wall which they are to form. They may be of any desired color and their external sides may be impressed with or carry any suitable design.

The manner of laying the blocks is represented in Fig. 2. They are laid in courses, as customary. Each course, however, consists of two rows of the blocks, the tapering ends

of the blocks in each row pointing inward and the projecting tapering ends of one row entering the recesses between the tapering projecting ends of the opposite row, the blocks being so laid that between the two rows of each course there extends a continuous zigzag air-chamber or space, *f*. Thus the wall is traversed by an air-chamber of very considerable area throughout its extent, while at the same time the blocks and course of blocks are bound firmly together, just as though there were no air space or chamber. In turning corners or ending against doors or windows I use half-blocks B, and at the corner, as shown in Fig. 2, I also use rectangular blocks C. The short sides *b* enable me to obtain by mortar or cement adherence between and union of contiguous blocks of the row or course without interfering with the air-chamber, while the inner truncated end, *e*, gives a larger space at intervals and prevents possibility of contact between the blocks of opposite rows.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A building brick or block formed with the outer face, *b*, short sides *d*, which stand at right angles with face *b* inclined, converging sides *c*, and truncated inner end, *e*, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

2. A wall composed of building-bricks of the form hereinbefore specified, laid together in courses in the manner illustrated, so as to form between the two rows of blocks composing each course the zigzag air-chamber *f*.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of August, 1882.

ALLEN INGALLS.

Witnesses:

JAMES G. PARSHALL,
W. D. BODEN.