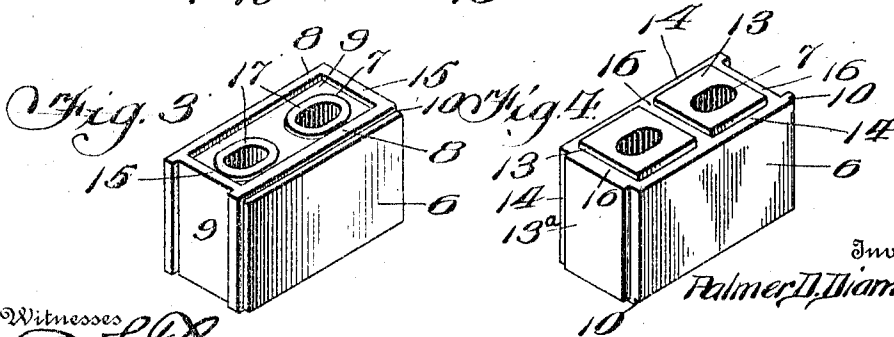
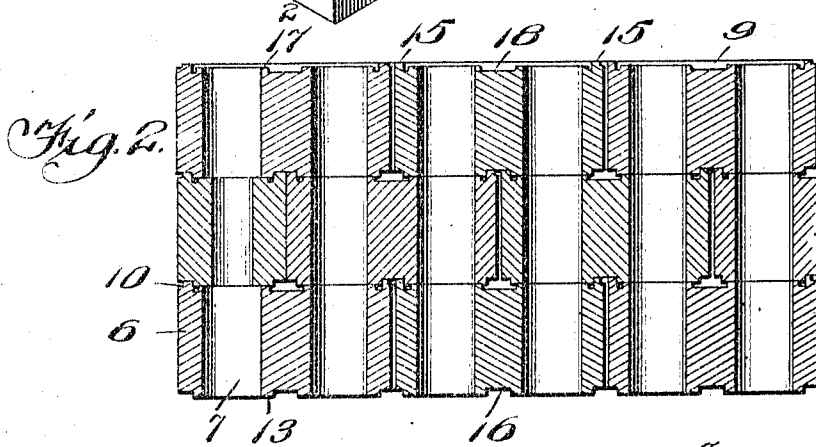
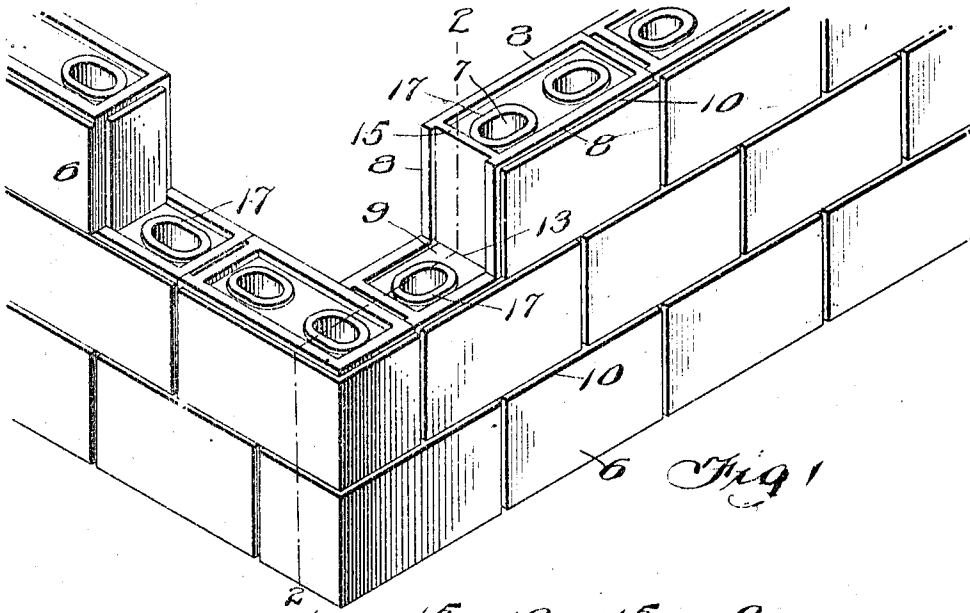


P. D. DIAMOND.
BUILDING BLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 4, 1910.

990,119.

Patented Apr. 18, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUILDING-BLOCK.

990,119.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 18, 1911.

Application filed January 4, 1910. Serial No. 536,327.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PALMER D. DIAMOND, 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 Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention herein disclosed is a modification of or improvement on the building block shown and claimed in my pending application No. 510085, filed July 28, 1909.

The invention relates to building blocks, and particularly to blocks molded out of concrete or cementitious materials, and has for its object to provide blocks of a novel and improved form and construction, which will facilitate building the same in a wall and will provide an improved locking engagement between the blocks at the joints.

The blocks are constructed with recesses which receive projections on other blocks to lock the parts together against either lateral or longitudinal displacement and to give a surface which will confine the mortar to the joints, and will enable the blocks to be accurately set in line and level, so that any ordinarily intelligent laborer can lay the blocks, and the services of skilled artisans will not be required. The blocks are hollow and have the advantages incident to hollow blocks.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of part of a wall constructed of the blocks; Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the blocks; and Fig. 4 is a similar view of the same block, inverted.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates a block molded with vertical recesses, or hollows, 7 therein. At the front and rear edges of this block on the top (or bottom) and one end thereof, it is provided with ribs or ridges 8 projecting in planes parallel to the face and back of the block, and extending along two sides of the same, that is, the top or bottom and one end. These ridges produce therebetween a central space or recess 9, extending around two faces of the block. The block is further provided with a rabbet 10 extending around two sides of the edge of the face thereof and forming a space for tuck pointing. As shown in Fig. 4, said block is provided on its bottom (or top) with a ridge or projecting

portion 13, and on its other end with a ridge or rib 13^a which ridges are of proper size and shape to fit in the recess 9 of the adjacent blocks, and so interlocked therewith, to prevent lateral displacement.

The recesses 9 in the block will be made somewhat deeper than the ribs 13 13^a, so that space will be afforded for the mortar in the horizontal and vertical joints and the ribs 8 at the front and back of the block will fit in close contact with the adjacent blocks at the depressions 14 extending along the edge of the block, and produced by the ridges 13 13^a. No mortar will be placed between the surfaces 8 and 14, but all the mortar will be confined in the recesses 9, thereby preventing the mortar being pressed out at the joints and thus defacing the surface of the blocks. With an ordinary block having a flat surface, when the mortar is spread, it often runs out over the face of the blocks, and defaces the same.

At each end of the longitudinal or horizontal depressions 9 is a cross rib or piece 15 the top of which is flush with the ridges 8, and the ridge 13 on the opposite side of the block has cross depressions 16, which, when the blocks are built into a wall, receive or fit over the cross ribs 15 at the meeting ends of adjacent blocks, and so lock the blocks together against longitudinal movement or separation. Also, a rim 17 is formed around each hollow 7, on the side of the block having the recess 9, and the ribs 13 rest on these rims so that when liquid mortar or cement is placed in the recess it will not run down into the hollows.

The interlocking projections and recesses of the respective blocks enable them to be built in a line. Each course must necessarily be in line with the adjacent course, since the projections and recesses match closely, and it is impossible to set the blocks out of line with each other. This enables unskilled labor to be used in setting the blocks, and the interlocking projections increase the strength of the wall as compared to plain blocks. The ridges on the respective blocks also protect the finished edges of the blocks in handling.

Obviously the faces of the blocks may be ornamented or designed, as desired. As will be apprehended, when the blocks are laid in the wall, they are set so that the projections of one block will engage with the

recesses on the other. The rabbet at 10 may be filled with cement for tuck pointing, if desired. The hollows 7 match in the respective blocks to form continuous vertical air spaces in the wall.

What I claim as new is:—

A building block having vertical hollows 7, and longitudinal ridges 8 extending along the side and one end thereof, cross ribs 15 extending between said ridges at the ends of the block, with recesses 9 between said ridges in said side and end of the block, raised rims 17 around the edge of said hollows on the side of the block having the recess 9, and ridges 13 13^a extending along the opposite

side and end of the block, and adapted to fit in the corresponding recess of an adjacent block, said ridge 13 having cross recesses 16 to receive the cross ribs 15, the ridge 13 being of less height than the depth of the recess 9, to form a space for mortar between adjacent blocks, and the rims 17 being of proper height to fit against the ridge 13 of an adjacent block.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 25 in presence of two witnesses.

PALMER D. DIAMOND.

Witnesses:

NELLIE FELTSKOG,
WALTER F. HOBEN.