

E. S. FEE.
BUILDING BLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1911.

1,002,979.

Patented Sept. 12, 1911.

Fig. 1.

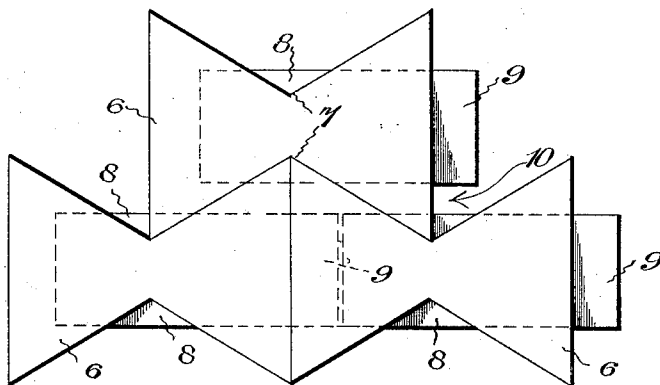
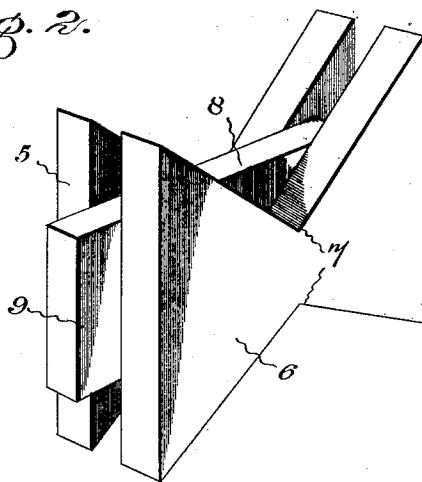


Fig. 2.



Inventor
Edwin S. Fee,

Witnesses
M. R. Wilson
A. R. Dalton.

By *Wm. B. Stinson*

Attorney S.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN S. FEE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

1,002,979.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 12, 1911.

Application filed May 29, 1911. Serial No. 630,230.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN S. FEE, 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.

My present invention relates particularly to building blocks formed of a plastic material, my object being to provide a block which will be inter-locking in every respect, and especially adapted for temporary walls and like structures without a binding material.

With this in view my invention resides in the block to be hereinafter described with respect to the accompanying drawing, in which,

Figure 1 is an elevation showing several of the blocks inter-locked in the position they would be when forming a wall, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the blocks.

Referring now to these figures, my improved block comprises side portions 5 and 6, these side portions being spaced apart and of similar shape and size. These side portions 5 and 6 are provided with reduced central portions 7 and are gradually widened to their ends, so that when placed as shown in Fig. 1, to break-joint, the abutting widened ends of contiguous blocks in each longitudinal row extend into the reduced central portion of the next adjacent blocks above and below, thus locking all of the blocks from longitudinal movement.

Connecting the side portions 5 and 6 is a rectangular central block portion 8 which, as shown, is of a uniform width which is greater than the width of the reduced central portions 7 of the block sides, and less than the width of the widened ends of said block sides. At one end, the rectangular central portion 8 is terminated a short distance within the corresponding ends of the block sides 5 and 6, while the opposite end 9 of the central block portion projects substantially an equal distance beyond the respective ends of said block sides. Thus, as particularly illustrated, the central block portions 8, intermediate their ends inter-lock between the two side portions 5 and 6 of the next adjacent blocks above and below,

at their abutting widened ends, and serve to cooperate with the projecting end portions 9 which extend between the side portions of the next adjacent blocks in each longitudinal row, to lock the blocks against lateral movement.

From this construction, which is both simple and inexpensive, it will be seen that each block in a wall or like structure will positively lock against movement in any direction, with each of the blocks surrounding the same. It will be also seen that the block central portions 8 being of less width than the widened ends of the side portions, will be spaced apart when the blocks are placed to form a wall, in order that dead air spaces as indicated at 10 in Fig. 1 may be formed.

The block I have shown and described is thus particularly adapted for the formation of temporary walls without the use of a binding material, although they may be as readily used in the formation of permanent walls by using the usual binding material between the contacting edges of the side portions 5 and 6.

I claim:—

A building block having two of its opposite edges formed with angular recesses extending from the corners of the block, with webs extending across the apex of the recesses, the depth of said webs being less than the depth of the recesses, and the faces of the webs being offset inwardly from the plane of the faces of the block, and said edges of the block being slotted lengthwise; which slots correspond in width to the width of the webs and extend from the corners of the block inwardly to the plane of the outer edges of the webs; the other two edges of the block having, respectively, a tongue and a recess, the opposite edges of said tongue coinciding with the outer edges of the webs and the inner ends of the slots, and the recess connecting the slots of the corresponding ends of the block.

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

EDWIN S. FEE.

Witnesses:

MYRON G. CLEAR,
H. G. BATCHELOR.