March 25, 1930. J. NASH 1,751,748

BUILDING BLOCK

Filed May 31, 1928

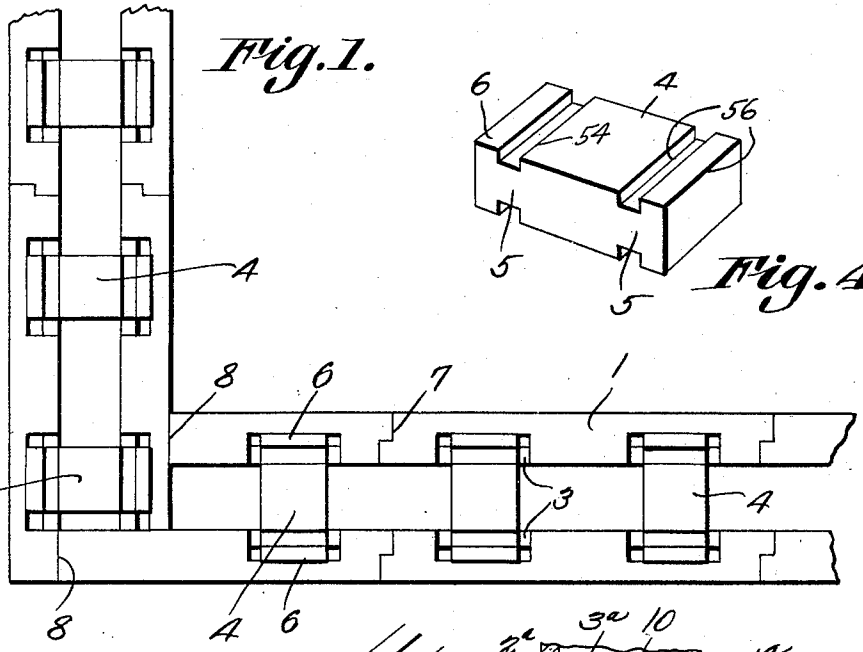


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

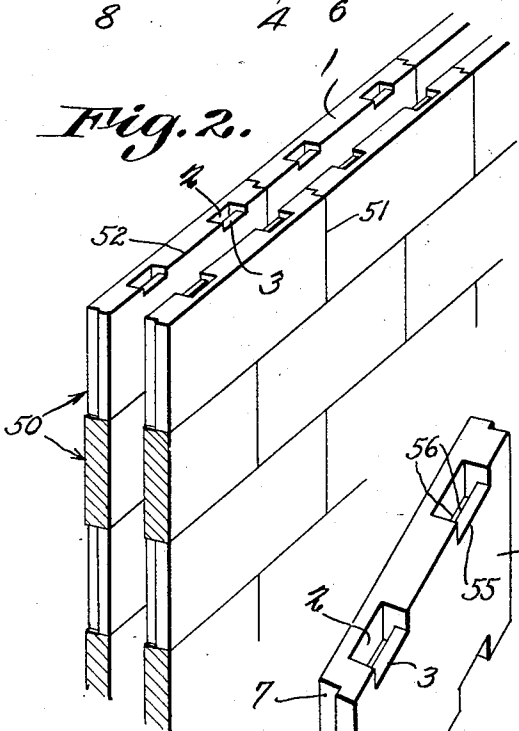


Fig. 2.

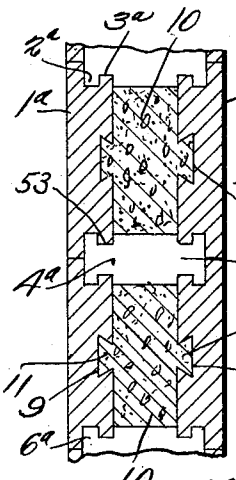


Fig. 5.

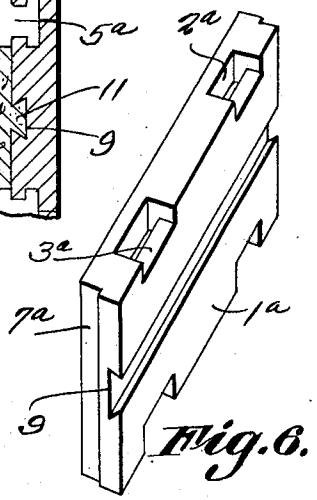


Fig. 6.

Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN NASH, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON

BUILDING BLOCK

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This invention aims to provide a novel means whereby the constituent layers of a wall may be locked together, and, specifically, the invention aims to provide a novel form of wall block, and a novel form of tie block adapted for interlocking engagement with oppositely disposed wall blocks.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in plan, a wall constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the wall;

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing one of the blocks;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the tie block;

Figure 5 is a vertical section showing a wall in which a modified block is used;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the block used in the wall shown in Figure 5.

The numeral 1 marks a wall block provided in its upper and lower edges with seats 2 and with flanges 3 extended across the seats and of less height than the seats. Tie blocks 4 are supplied, each tie block having reduced necks 5 at its ends. The necks 5 are received between the edges of the flanges of superposed blocks in the wall, and each neck has a transverse head 6 which is received in the seats of the said superposed blocks.

It will be seen that by the use of the construction above described, the inner and outer layers of the wall are tied together securely the ends of the blocks 1 may be halved together, as shown at 7, in the side portions of the wall: but to facilitate the building of the corners of the wall, the blocks may be cut off square, as shown at 8, to make a proper abutment wherever necessary. In Figures 5 and 6, parts hereinbefore described have been designated by numerals previously used, with the suffix "a". The modification consists in providing the inner surfaces of the blocks 1^a with longitudinal undercut grooves 9. When a mass of cement or concrete, shown at 10, is placed between the blocks 1^a, the cement or concrete will find an anchorage in the grooves 9, as shown at 11.

The blocks preferably are made of concrete although any other substance may be employed. The blocks generally are laid with mortar between the blocks of each course, and between the blocks of different courses, but in order to simplify the drawings, the showing as to the mortar has been omitted. The general construction is such that a very strong wall results, through the use of a simple and durable combination of parts.

By way of resumé, the invention includes a wall made up of horizontal courses 50, each course 50 comprising blocks 1 disposed end-to-end, as shown at 51, each block 1 being provided in its upper and lower horizontal edges 52 with seats 2 and with flanges 3 extended across the seats 2 and of less height than the seats 2, all of the seats 2 being spaced from the ends 51 of the blocks 1, the seats 2 in the lower edge of the blocks 1 of one course 50 being in registration with the seats 2 in the upper edge of the blocks 1 of the course 50 next below to form openings 53 lying partly in one course 50, and partly in the course 50 next therebelow. The ties 4 have reduced necks 5 defining transverse heads 6 and shoulders 54 located inwardly of the heads 6, the necks 5 being received in the seats 2 of the blocks 1 of adjoining horizontal courses 50, and the shoulder 54 engaging the inner surfaces 55 of the flanges 3 of adjoining courses 50, the seats 2, the flanges 3, the heads 6, and the shoulders 54 being rectangular as indicated at 56 to afford a positive interlock, the ties 4 being of less vertical height than the blocks 1.

What is claimed is:

A wall made up of horizontal courses, each course comprising blocks disposed end to end, each block being provided in its upper and lower horizontal edges with seats, and with flanges extended across the seats and of less height than the seats, all of the seats being spaced from the ends of the blocks, the seats in the lower edge of the blocks of one course being in registration with the seats in the upper edge of the blocks of the course next below to form openings lying partly in one course and partly in the course next therebelow, and ties having reduced necks defining transverse heads and shoulders located inwardly of the heads, the necks being received in the openings, the heads being received in the seats of the blocks of adjoining horizontal courses, and the shoulders engaging the inner surfaces of the flanges of adjoining courses, the seats, the flanges, the heads, and the shoulders being rectangular to afford a positive interlock, the ties being of less vertical height than the blocks.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

JOHN NASH.