

No. 814,973.

PATENTED MAR. 13, 1906

J. LOVETT.

BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1905.

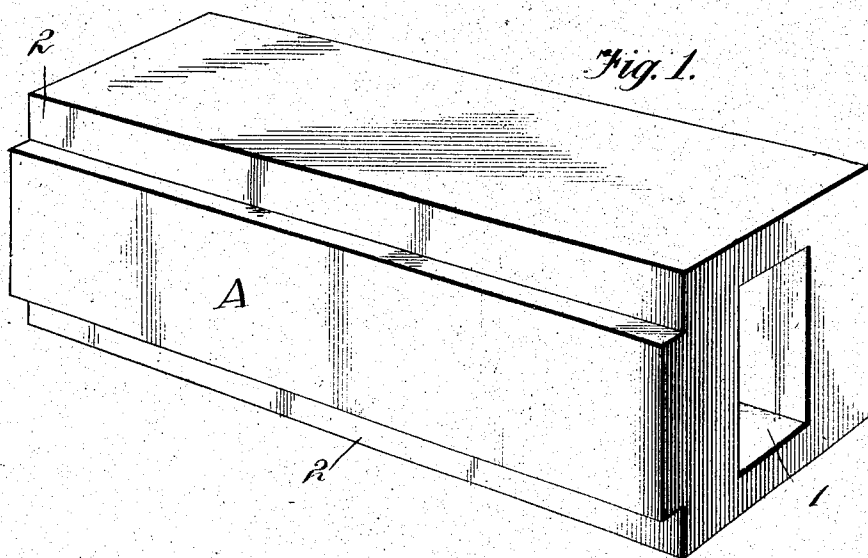


Fig. 2.

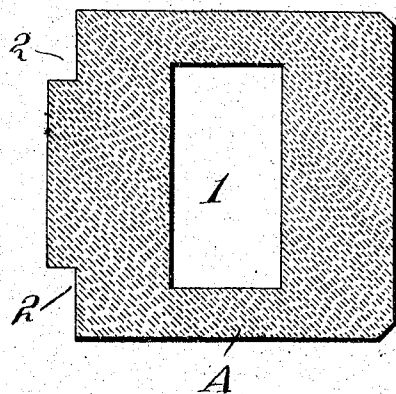
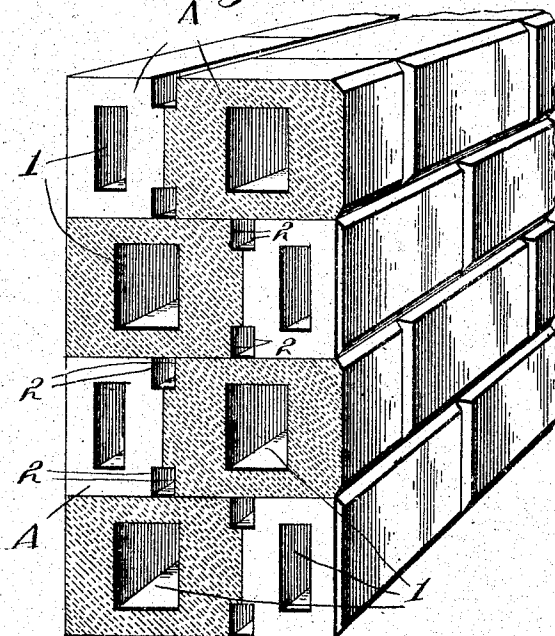


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Milton L. Lenoir.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LOVETT, OF MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

No. 814,976.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 13, 1906.

Application filed January 20, 1905. Serial No. 241,958.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LOVETT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Martinsburg, in the county of Berkeley and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in building-blocks.

10 The object is to provide a substantial form of block which may be easily cast and which has a dead-air space extending vertically therethrough for the exclusion of frost, cold, and dampness; and my invention consists in a block of suitable dimensions molded in a single piece from plastic material and having a dead-air space through the center extending throughout the length of the block and the greater portion of its height with recesses at the upper and lower inside corners extending throughout the length of the block and so arranged and of such depth, preferably, that they intersect in connection with the main air-space any horizontal plane 25 passing through the block, whereby perfect insulation is afforded against the passage of dampness or frost through the walls formed of blocks of this character.

30 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved block. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section, and Fig. 3 is a view showing a section of wall built of my improved blocks.

35 A represents the block, which may be cast in any suitable dimensions, say, thirty inches long by ten inches deep, which is a desirable size, with a width suited to the thickness of the wall to be built, and as the walls built of these blocks are usually two blocks in thickness for ordinary walls I prefer to make the blocks in two thicknesses, so that in different layers joints may be broken, as shown in Fig. 3, in alternate layers or at intervals in order to tie the walls. In the center of the block 45 a dead-air space 1 is cast. This dead-air space extends throughout the length of the block and from a point near the top nearly to the bottom thereof. At the inner upper and lower corners recesses 2 2 are formed for air-

spaces, and these extend to a depth more or less beyond the upper and lower ends of the main dead-air space 1, overlapping the other, as it were, whereby to intersect any horizontal plane passing through the block and to thereby effectually preclude the passage of dampness or frost through the wall formed by these blocks.

In building a wall of these blocks the two layers are made to break joints vertically, and, as previously stated, they may be tied horizontally by reversing the position of the outside and inside block, alternating wide and narrow blocks in adjacent layers or at intervals, as the case may be.

It may be desirable in some buildings and for some purposes to coat the inside surface with tar or pitch, and this can be done in a wall of this construction. Also it will be seen that a wall constructed of blocks of this form is substantial, frost and moisture proof, as well as fireproof, and a house or building thus constructed is necessarily cool and dry in summer and warm in winter.

Of course the blocks may be cast in any ornamental configuration on the outside to suit the requirements.

Slight changes might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the various parts described without departure from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the precise construction herein set forth; but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A wall composed of hollow blocks having recessed inner corners extending throughout the length of the blocks, said blocks so placed in the wall that the corner-recesses come together, these recesses at the corners overlapping the main orifices in the center of the blocks, whereby to completely insulate and prevent dampness from passing there-through.

2. A wall composed of hollow building-blocks each block having an upper and lower recessed corner, the recesses extending through the length of the block, whereby an

intervening projection is formed, said projections placed against each other in the wall, whereby channels are formed between the upper and lower ends of adjacent blocks corresponding to the width of two of the corner-recesses.

In testimony whereof I have signed this

specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN LOVETT.

Witnesses:

VERNON E. HODGES,
WATTS T. ESTABROOK.