

B. BENAS.
 INTERLOCKING BUILDING BLOCK.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1907. RENEWED MAR. 23, 1909.
 940,227. Patented Nov. 16, 1909.

Fig. 1.

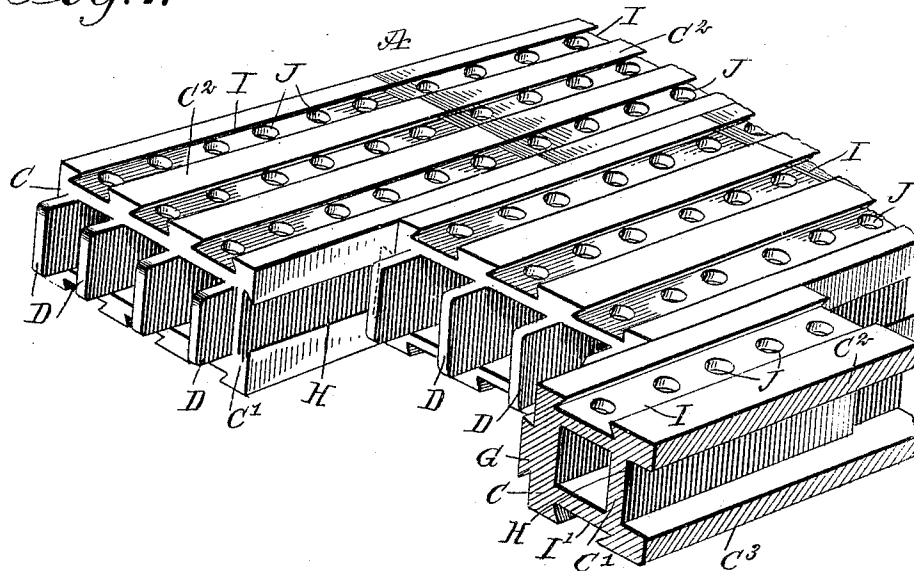
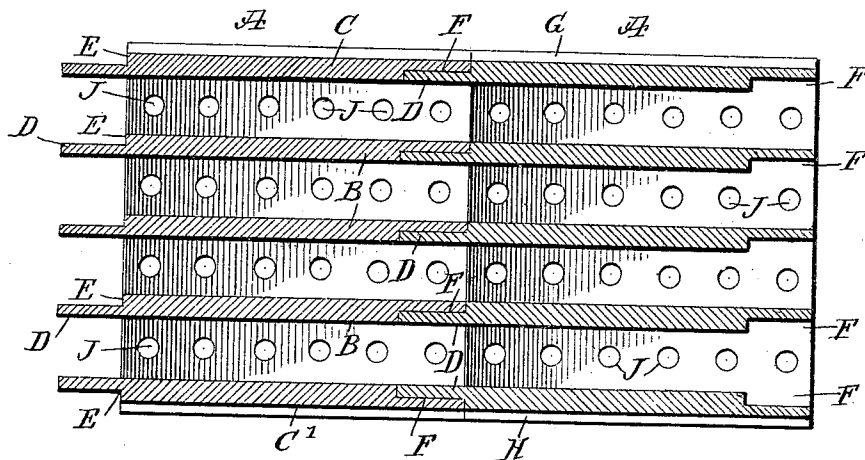


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
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BENJAMIN BENAS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO OTTO CASTILIO, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

INTERLOCKING BUILDING-BLOCK.

940,227.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 16, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN BENAS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Interlocking Building-Block, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved interlocking building block, for forming walls, partitions, floors and like structures, and arranged to interlock endwise and sidewise with adjacent
15 blocks, to form an exceedingly strong and durable structure.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, which will be more fully described herein-
20 after and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views.
25

Figure 1 is a sectional perspective view of the improvement arranged as a floor, and Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of two blocks interlocked with each other in a longitudinal
30 direction.

The building blocks, forming a wall, partition, floor or the like, are alike in construction and are interlocked with each other at the ends and sides, to form a self-sustaining structure, requiring no other
35 means to hold the blocks in place.

Each building block consists of a hollow body A made of cement or other suitable material and open at the ends, the hollow body
40 being provided with one or a plurality of longitudinal partitions B, forming passages extending from one end of the body to the other, thus reinforcing the hollow body A without unduly increasing the weight
45 thereof.

The side walls C, C' of the hollow body A and the partitions B are extended beyond one end of the hollow body A, and the partitions B are extended beyond one end of the hollow body A, to form interlocking tongues D, reduced in thickness, to form with the said sides C, C' and the partitions B, shoulders E approximately flush with the corresponding end of the hollow body A, as
55 plainly shown in the drawings. The side

walls C, C' and the partitions B at the other end of the hollow body A are formed with rabbets or recesses F, beginning at this end of the hollow body A and extending inward in the passages a distance corresponding approximately to the length of the tongues D. Now by the arrangement described the blocks can be interlocked at their adjacent ends by engaging the tongues D of one block with the seats F of the next adjacent block, thus interlocking the block in a longitudinal direction. It will be noticed that the passages in the hollow partitions of the blocks interlocked in a longitudinal direction, are in register with each other, thus forming
60 continuous passages in the structure.

The side C of each hollow block A is provided exteriorly at or near its middle and throughout the length of the side C with a dovetail tongue G, and the other side C' of each hollow body A is provided at or near its middle and throughout the length of the side C' with a dovetail groove H, for the reception of a dovetail tongue G of the next adjacent block. By the arrangement described, the blocks can be interlocked with each other at the sides, the interlocked blocks of one longitudinal row of blocks being interlocked at both sides with the blocks forming adjacent longitudinal rows of inter-
85 locked blocks, the blocks in the adjacent longitudinal rows of blocks preferably breaking joints, as indicated in Fig. 1.

The top C² and the bottom C³ of each hollow body A are provided with longitudinally extending dovetail grooves I, I' and the bottom of each groove I, I' is provided with apertures J, which with the grooves I, I' form retaining means for plaster or the like. From the foregoing it will be seen that the blocks can be readily interlocked with each other at the ends and at the sides, to form a self-sustaining structure requiring no other fastening means for holding the blocks in place.
100

As the blocks are alike in construction, they can be cheaply manufactured and readily assembled to form the desired structure.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
105 Patent:

1. A wall, floor, ceiling or like structure comprising building blocks alike in construction and interlocked endwise and side-
110 wise, the faces of the interlocked blocks hav-

ing dovetail grooves, the bottoms of the dovetailed grooves being provided with openings for the retention of plaster and the like.

5 2. A building block having a hollow body provided with longitudinal openings, a dovetail groove at one side and a dovetail tongue at the other side, one end of the block having lengthwise projecting tongues and the other end having on its inner face rabbets for the reception of the end tongues of another block, the top and bottom of the block being provided with a plurality of longitudinal grooves having openings in their bottoms.

10 3. A building block having a hollow body provided with spaced longitudinal vertical partitions forming passages from one end of the block to the other end, the partitions and side walls projecting beyond one end of the body forming tongues, the other end of each partition and side wall being provided with a rabbet for the reception of the corresponding projecting end tongues of another block, the rabbet being of a depth equal to the thickness of the tongues.

15 4. A building block having a hollow body provided with spaced longitudinal vertical partitions forming passages from one end of the block to the other end, the side walls and partitions terminating at one end of the hollow body in tongue projecting be-

yond said end, the other end of each side wall and partition being provided with a rabbet for the reception of the corresponding projecting end tongue of another block, one side of the hollow body having a longitudinally extending dovetail tongue and the other side having a corresponding dovetail groove.

40 5. A building block having a hollow body provided with spaced longitudinal vertical partitions forming passages from one end of the block to the other end, the side walls and partitions terminating at one end of the hollow body in projecting tongues, the other end of each side wall and partition being provided with a rabbet for the reception of the corresponding projecting end tongue of another block, one side of the hollow body having a longitudinally extending dovetail tongue and the other side having a corresponding dovetail groove, the upper and lower faces of the hollow body being provided with dovetail grooves having openings in the bottoms for the retention of plaster and the like.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BENJAMIN BENAS.

Witnesses:

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