S. KRACKOWIZER & P. SCHULZE.

BUILDING-BLOCKS.

No. 194,250. Patented Aug. 14, 1877.

Fig.1.

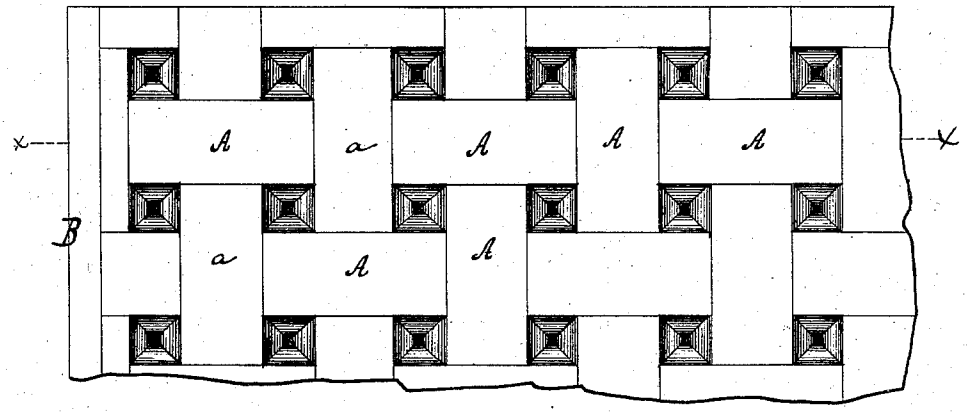


Fig.2.

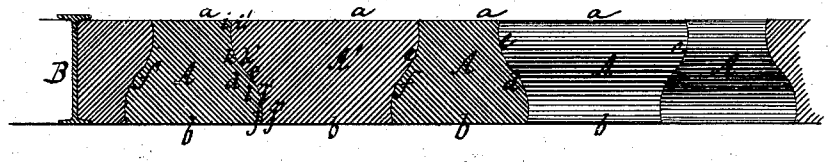


Fig.3

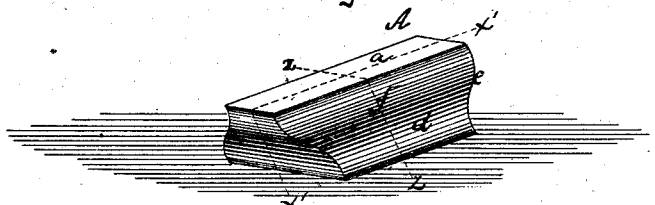
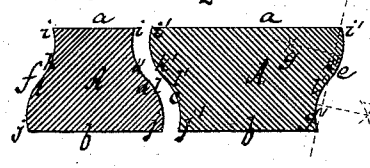


Fig.4. Fig.5.



Witnesses.
Otto Stupland.
Chas. Wahlers.

Inventors
Stephen Krackowizer
Paul Schulze
by
Van Santvoord & Hauff
their attorneys

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN KRACKOWIZER, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY, AND PAUL SCHULZE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUILDING-BLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **194,250**, dated August 14, 1877; application filed June 14, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, STEPHEN KRACKOWIZER, of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and PAUL SCHULZE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Building-Block, which invention is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan or top view of a flat arch constructed of our building-block. Fig. 2 is a transverse section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of our building-block. Figs. 4 and 5 are sections of the same in the plane *x' x'*, Fig. 3, respectively.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in a building-block the top and bottom surfaces of which are flat, while its four sides are ogee-shaped, so that, when two or more blocks are joined together, the upper and lower quarter of each side form supported or supporting surfaces, and the two middle quarters form supporting or supported surfaces, according to the position of each block in relation to the adjoining blocks.

In the drawing, the letter A designates our building-block, the upper surface *a* and the bottom surface *b* of which are flat and rectangular, the bottom surface being square, while the upper surface is an oblong rectangle. The sides *c d e f* of our block are ogee-shaped, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, each side being composed of two segments of circles described from centers *g h*, as shown in Fig. 5.

In building a flat arch from our blocks the square surfaces of all the blocks are turned down and the oblong rectangular surfaces are turned up, and if two blocks, A A', Fig. 2, are placed together, the upper quarter *i* and the lower quarter *j* of the side *d* of block A are supported by the corresponding quarter *i' j'* of the block A', while the middle quarters *k l* of the block A support the corresponding quarters *k' l'* of the block A', or, in other words, the upper and lower quarters of each side form supported or supporting surfaces, and the middle quarters of each side form supporting or supported surfaces.

In building a flat arch between two beams, B B, Figs. 1 and 2, the blocks adjoining the beams have to be formed so that they fill out the spaces left between the beams and the adjacent blocks.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A building-block the top and bottom sides or surfaces of which are flat, while its four sides *c d e f* are ogee-shaped, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 12th day of June, A. D. 1877.

STEPHEN KRACKOWIZER. [L. S.]
PAUL SCHULZE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.