F. BARON.

BUILDING BLOCKS.

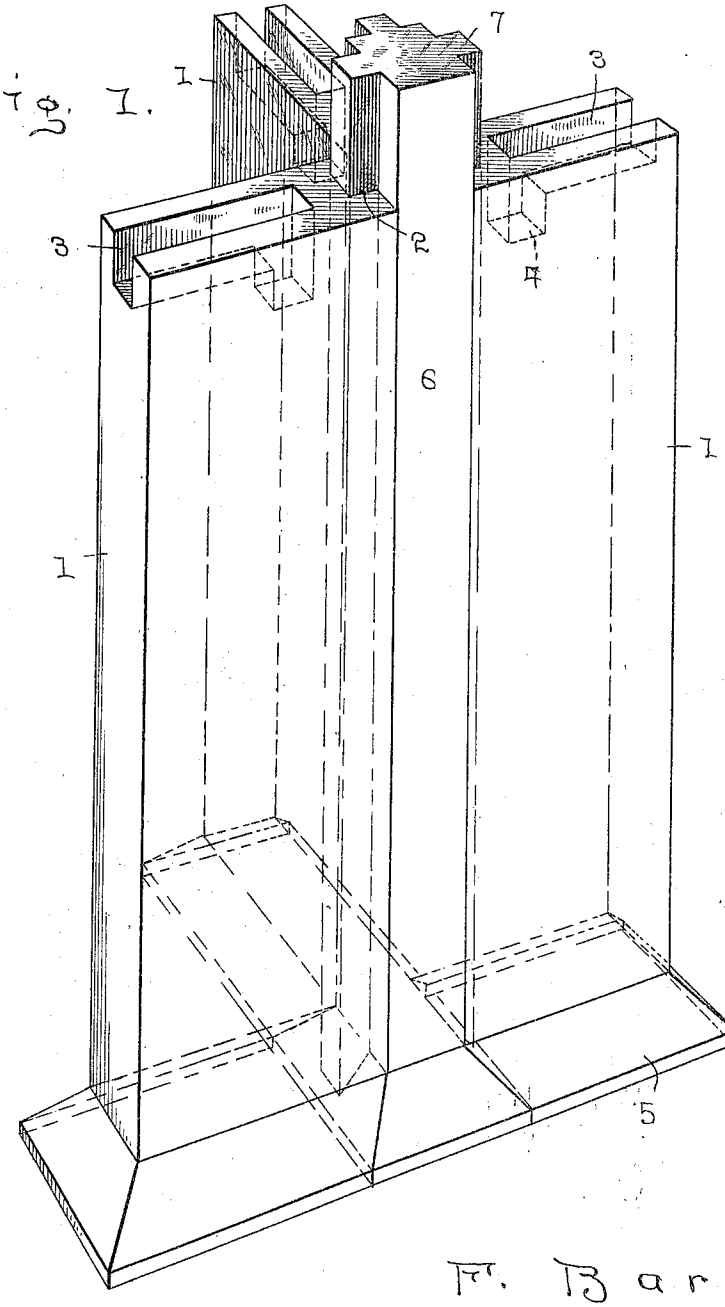
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1913.

1,067,792.

Patented July 22, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

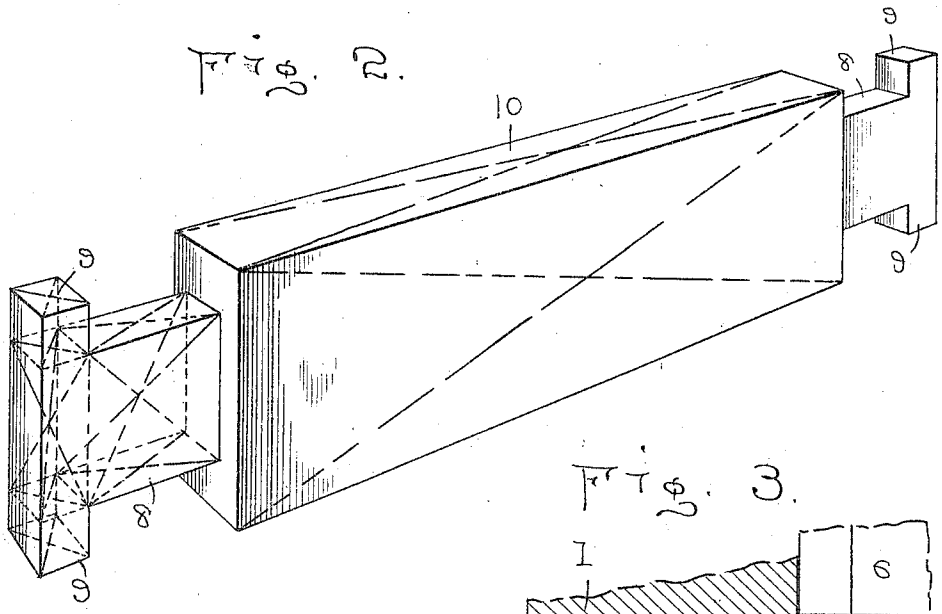


Fig. 3.

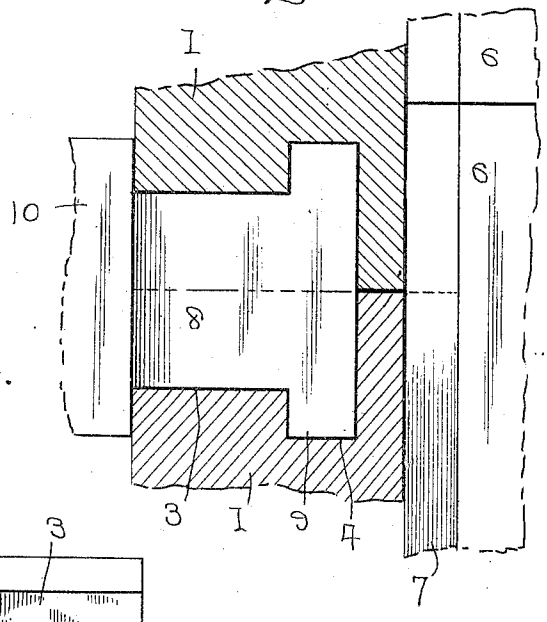
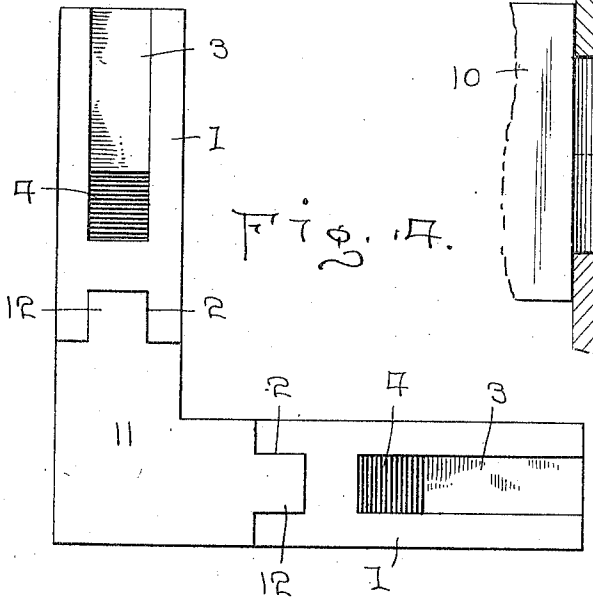


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK BARON, OF SCHUYLER, NEBRASKA.

BUILDING-BLOCKS.

1,067,792. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 22, 1913.

Application filed January 2, 1913. Serial No. 739,643.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK BARON, now a subject of Hungary, but having already declared my intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, residing at Schuyler, in the county of Colfax and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to building construction and more particularly to the construction of plastic building blocks to be employed as the foundation for a building.

The object of my invention is to provide a sectional pillar or column having suitable means to receive and reliably support a novel form of cross-beam.

Another object of my invention is to provide a sectional column, and means for joining a plurality of said columns to form a corner for a building or a partition between two buildings.

A further object is to provide a sectional column which may be extended to any desired height by the employment of a plurality of sections and suitable reinforcing means between each section.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section of a vertical column, showing the arrangement of the sections to provide a foundation for the front wall of the building and the foundation for a partition therein. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the horizontal connecting beams employed in connection with the sectional columns, shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view through two of the sectional columns, showing in side elevation, the connecting means therebetween, and, Fig. 4 is a modification of the arrangement of sectional columns, showing said columns arranged to provide a corner for a building.

Referring to the drawings wherein similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, 1 indicates a section of a column provided along one of its edges with a longitudinal recess 2, and provided at the opposite ends thereof with seats 3 having the inner extremities enlarged, as shown at 4.

In Fig. 1, I have shown a triangular arrangement of the sections to form a support for the front of a building, and also a support for a partition within the building. In this figure, I have shown the arrangement of sections only one section high, supported on a suitable base 5, but as will be hereinafter set forth, as many sections as desired may be employed by forming a column of any desired height. The sections are positioned upon the base 5 in the arrangement shown in Fig. 1, with their corners touching, in order that a suitable space be left to receive the key-block 6, having the longitudinal keys 7 adapted for engagement within the longitudinal recess 2 of section 1. As clearly shown in Fig. 1, the key-block 6 is also formed in sections, but of a greater length than the section 1, in order that a portion of said key-block will project above the upper edge of the section 1 when the parts are set up. In this way, the block 6 forms a rigid connection between the lowermost section 1 and the next section placed thereover. The sections 1 of a column are adapted to be placed end to end, as shown in Fig. 3, with the seats 3 therein registering to receive the reduced end 8 and tongue 9 of the cross beam 10. By this construction and arrangement of parts, it will be seen that the sections 1, in the triangular arrangement, shown in Fig. 1, will be reliably held against displacement by the key block 6, and that each of sections 1 will be locked with the next succeeding section by means of the ends 8 of the cross beams 10, it being clearly understood that the beam 10 is adapted to connect a pair of spaced sections 1 of a pair of columns.

In Fig. 4 there is shown a slightly modified arrangement of the sections of a pair of columns to form a corner for a building. In said figure, two columns or sections 1 are employed and arranged at right angles to each other and spaced, a suitable key-block being disposed therebetween provided with keys 12 similar to the keys 7 of the block 6.

What I claim is:

1. A structure consisting of vertically extending, parallel and sectional columns having the adjacent longitudinal edges thereof recessed, seats formed in the ends of the sections, a sectional key block seated in the recesses of the longitudinal edges of said

sections, and locking means positioned within said seats and between the adjacent ends of said sections.

2. A structure consisting of vertically spaced columns formed in sections having the longitudinal edges thereof recessed, key blocks disposed between certain of the columns within the recesses therein, seats formed in the ends of said sections, and horizontal beams having reduced ends positioned in said seats for locking the adjacent ends of the sections of the vertical columns.

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

FRANK BARON.

Witnesses:
F. W. SHONKA,
R. O. BROWNELL.