No. 769,120. PATENTED AUG. 30, 1904.

E. TISCH.

BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL.

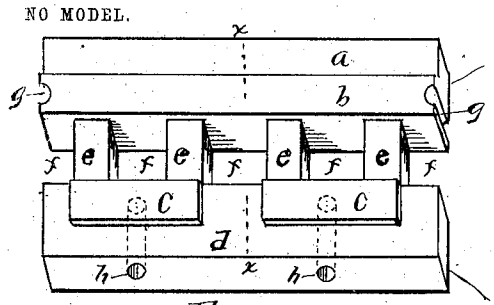


Fig. 1.

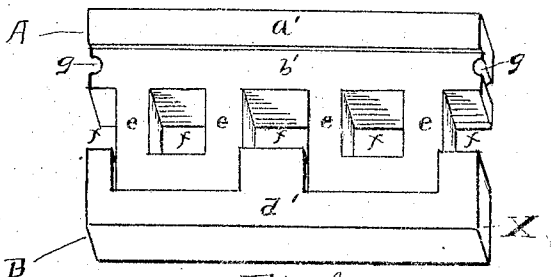


Fig. 2.

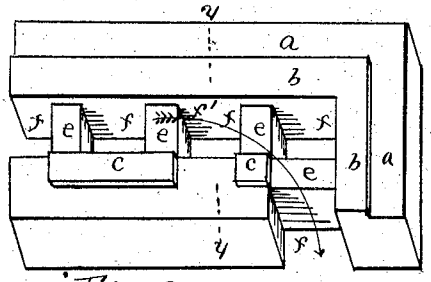


Fig. 3.

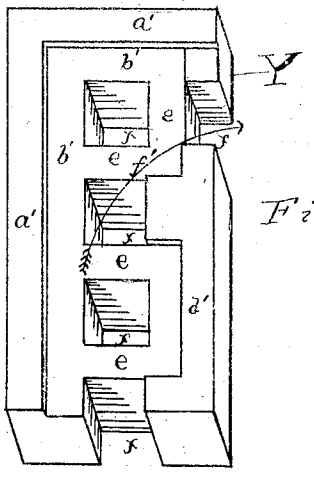


Fig. 4

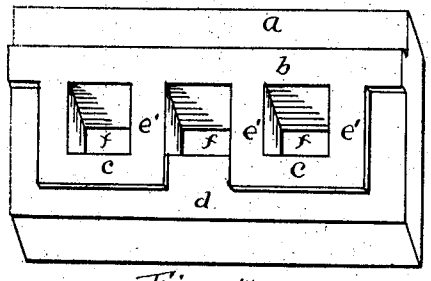


Fig. 5

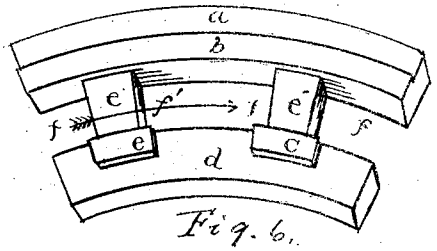


Fig. 6.

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No. 769,120. Patented August 30, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL TISCH, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

BUILDING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 769,120, dated August 30, 1904.

Application filed November 10, 1903. Serial No. 180,623. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL TISCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in concrete blocks for building purposes; and its objects are, first, to provide a ready, convenient, and absolutely reliable interlocking system in building-blocks; second, to provide a perfect system of air circulation through the blocks, and, third, to provide a means whereby cleats or stanchions to which lath or other objects may be attached.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are perspectives of any straight wall-blocks, showing, respectively, the top and the bottom construction. Figs. 3 and 4 are like views of blocks for corner construction. Fig. 5 is a like view showing the block constructed with only vertical air-flues. Fig. 6 indicates how circular construction can be attained.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

As hereinbefore suggested, Fig. 1 is a perspective of the block, showing the construction of the upper surface; and Fig. 2 is the same, showing the construction of the lower surface of the same or another similar block.

A and B represent two longitudinal bodies connected by cross-bars *e*.

a shows a depressed bearing, and *b* represents an elevated rib extending the whole length of the block, the rib *b* rising about two inches above the bearing *a*, and the rib *b* extends across the end of block, as shown in Fig. 3, and *c c* represent detached ribs or stops, back of which are the bearings *d*.

e e represent cross-bars integral with and connecting the portions or sides *a b* and *c d* and forming vertical air-flues *f f* between them. In general construction I prefer that these cross-bars be depressed below the tops of the ribs *b c* and upon the same plane with the bearings *a d*, as by this means an air-flue is formed for the free passage of air longitudinally over or between the blocks, as indicated by the arrows *f'*. In constructing a wall the side of the block shown in Fig. 2 is placed upon the block shown in Fig. 1, the end X resting at the line *x x*, so that the rib *a'* will rest upon the bearing *a*, the bearing *b'* will rest upon the rib *b*, the bearing *c'* will rest upon the ribs *c*, and the ribs *d'* will rest upon the bearing *d*, the lateral projections on the rib *d'* lying between the ends of the ribs *c*, thus forming perfect interlocking joints that will absolutely prevent the blocks from moving either longitudinally or laterally.

The interlocking of the portions *a b* and *a' b'* serves a triple purpose: first, holding the blocks to position, as hereinbefore stated, and, second, they form a dam that will prevent water that may drip upon the bearing *a* from passing into the flues *f*, as it would be necessary for it to flow up over the rib *b* (which is designed to be about two inches high) before it could reach the flues, and, again, it prevents the wind from blowing through between the surfaces of the blocks, and to prevent the wind from blowing through between the ends of the blocks I form notches *g*, which are designed to be filled with plastic concrete, which when it hardens forms an air-tight joint.

In forming a corner the block shown in Fig. 3 is turned over upon the end of Fig. 3, with the edge Y resting upon the line *y y*, forming well-protected joints and air-circulating system or flues, substantially as hereinbefore described.

The apertures *h h* are designed to receive a wooden core, into which spikes may be driven through strips of studding for the support of lath or other appliances or for the reception of a bolt for the same purpose.

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

1. In building-blocks, two longitudinal bodies connected by integral bars forming vertical air-spaces between the bodies, a rib projecting upward from the upper surface of the bodies each side of the air-spaces, one of said ribs, divided longitudinally, and a rib projecting downward from the lower surface of each

body at the outer edges thereof and fitted to interlock with the ribs on the upper surface of the next lower tier of blocks, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In building-blocks, two longitudinal bodies connected by integral bars to form vertical air-spaces between the bodies, ribs projecting upward from the edges of one surface of the bodies each side of the air-spaces and one of said ribs divided longitudinally, ribs projecting downward from the outer edges of the bodies and fitted to interlock with the ribs projecting from the adjoining surface of the next lower blocks one of said bodies provided with lateral apertures in the side, and with vertical creases at the ends, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Signed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, October 31, 1903.

EMIL TISCH.

In presence of—
C. V. CILLEY,
ITHIEL J. CILLEY.