Jan. 13, 1931. J. FUSCO ET AL 1,789,099

CONSTRUCTION BLOCK

Filed Aug. 22, 1928

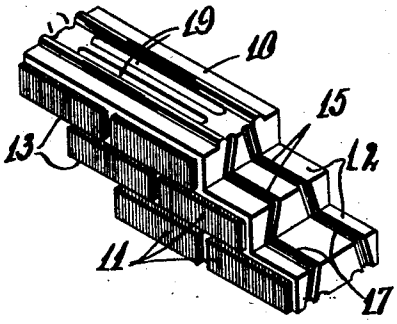



FIG. 1.

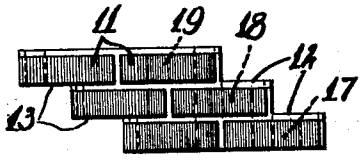



FIG. 2.

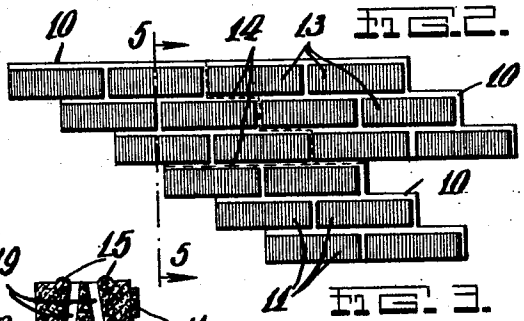



FIG. 3.

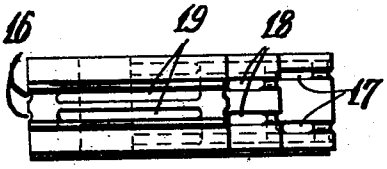



FIG. 4.

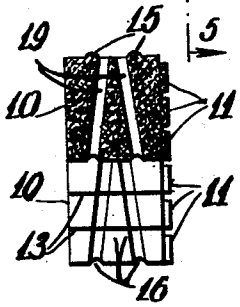



FIG. 5.

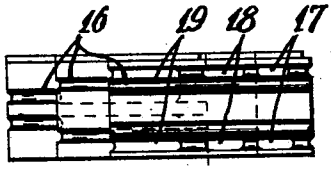



FIG. 6.

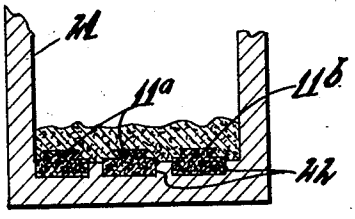



FIG. 9.

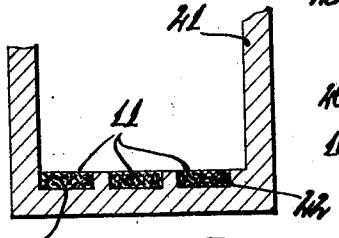



FIG. 8.

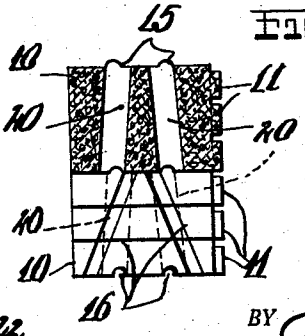



FIG. 7.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## CONSTRUCTION BLOCK

Application filed August 22, 1928. Serial No. 301,178.

This invention relates generally to wall constructions, and has more particular reference to a block for use therein.

The invention has for an object the provision of an article of the class mentioned which is of simple durable construction, desirable and efficient in action, and which can be manufactured and sold at a reasonable cost.

The invention proposes the use of slabs simulating the front sides of bricks or any other suitable design, cast into or secured on the sides of blocks shaped for interengaging each other. Preferably about one-half dozen slabs are secured onto the blocks, and arranged in staggered relations for simulating a portion of a brick wall, suitable spaces being left about each slab thru which the block may be seen for appearing as cement used between the bricks in the forming of the wall. The blocks may be made of sand and cement, or may be cinder blocks made of ashes, sand and cement, or may be made of clay, or terra cotta, or other suitable substances. The slabs may be made of tile, pressed brick, terra cotta, or cement, and should preferably be coloured red or another colour for representing bricks, or the like.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the object and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing, forming a material part of this disclosure:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a block constructed according to this invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view thereof.

Fig. 3 shows three blocks engaging each other in the forming of a wall.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the block shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view, taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the block shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 5, but illustrating a modified form of the invention.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a form for casting the blocks.

Fig. 9 is a similar view of the same form with different slabs thereof.

The reference numeral 10 indicates generally a block having secured on its front face brick slabs 11 arranged in staggered relation and spaced from each other for permitting a view of the block so as to appear as cement between the bricks. One end of the block 10 is formed with steps 12, and the other end with complementary steps 13. These steps are arranged so that the blocks may engage each other as shown in Fig. 3. The dotted lines 14 in this figure indicate the lines of joining of the blocks in the forming of a wall.

The steps 12 and the top sides of the blocks are formed with ridges 15, while the steps 13 and the bottom sides of the blocks are formed with complementary recesses 16 for receiving the ridges of adjacent blocks in the forming of a wall.

The block 10 is formed with pairs of openings 17, 18 and 19 extending from the top to the bottom and inclined outwards from the top to the bottom, as clearly seen in Fig. 5. During the construction of the wall these openings are filled with cement for holding the various blocks together.

In the modified form of the device shown in Fig. 7, the openings 20 within the blocks are inclined from the top outwards as they proceed to the bottom, and are of such width that the bottoms of these openings in one of the blocks overlap with the tops of the same openings in blocks beneath the said block. This is clearly seen in Fig. 7, where the openings 20 are shown in full lines in the top block, overlap with the openings 20 shown in dotted lines in the bottom block. It is pointed out that when cement is poured into these openings, and hardens as one integral mass it will hold the blocks in place. This arrangement eliminates the necessity of placing cement between the lines of joining of the blocks, that is lines 14 in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 8 a fragmentary portion of a form 21 has been disclosed for use in casting the blocks, and this form has recesses

22 for receiving the slabs 11 and holding same in position during the casting operation.

In Fig. 9 the same form 21 has been shown, but slabs 11ª are disposed with the recesses 22. The slabs 11ª have rear dovetailed tongues for firmly gripping the block after same has been cast and allowed to harden.

While we have shown and described the preferred embodiment of our invention, it is to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to the precise construction herein disclosed and the right is reserved to the use of this construction in building chimneys, columns, fire places, etc. and to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:—

1. A building block of the class described comprising a base portion and superposed portions integral with said base portion and progressively offset with respect thereto, the base portion and each superimposed portion having slots therein diverging downwardly, the top openings of said slots in each of said portions being spaced apart the same distance as the bottom openings of the slots in the next succeeding portion thereabove to form a continuous downwardly diverging longitudinal inclined passage through the block, the slots in each of the portions extending longitudinally beyond the ends of the portions above and below, the top and bottom faces of each of said portions having longitudinal grooves running throughout the length thereof and in alignment with said slots, and ridges on the upper face of the top portion, said ridges being spaced apart a distance equal to the distance between the grooves on the bottom face of the base portion.

2. A building block of the class described comprising a base portion and superposed portions integral with said base portion and progressively offset with respect thereto, the base portion and each superimposed portion having slots therein diverging downwardly, the top openings of said slots in each of said portions being spaced apart the same distance as the bottom openings of the slots in the next succeeding portion thereabove to form a continuous downwardly diverging longitudinal inclined passage through the block, the slots in each of the portions extending longitudinally beyond the ends of the portions above and below, the top and bottom faces of each of said portions having longitudinal grooves running throughout the length thereof and in alignment with said slots, the end faces of each of said portions having grooves also in alignment with said slots, and ridges on the upper face of the top portion, said ridges being spaced apart a distance equal to the distance between the grooves on the bottom face of the base portion.

3. A wall construction comprising a plurality of superposed layers of building blocks of the class described, each layer comprising a series of said blocks, said blocks each comprising a base portion and superposed portions integral with said base portion and progressively offset with respect thereto, the base portion and superimposed portions of each block having slots therein diverging downwardly, the top openings of said slots in each of the portions in said blocks being spaced apart the same distance as the bottom openings of the slots in the next succeeding portion thereabove to form a continuous downwardly diverging longitudinal inclined passage through the block, the slots in each of the portions of each block extending longitudinally beyond the ends of the portions above and below, the top and bottom faces of each of the portions of each block having longitudinal grooves running throughout the length thereof and in alignment with said slots, the end faces of each of the portions of each block having grooves also in alignment with said slots, and ridges on the upper face of each block, said ridges being spaced apart a distance equal to the distance between the grooves on the bottom face of the base portion of each block and extending therein.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures,

JOHN FUSCO.
JOHN LASCARI.
FRANK MARRONE.