Nov. 24, 1925. 1,562,728

T. J. J. ALBRECHT

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Filed Dec. 15, 1921

FIG. 1.

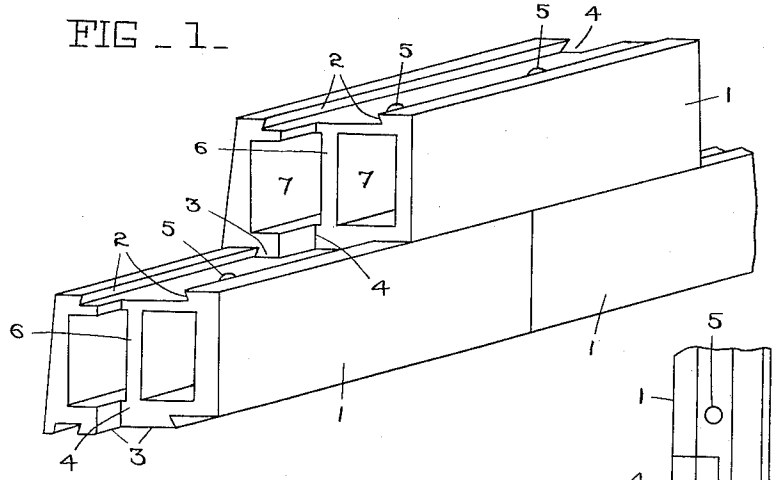
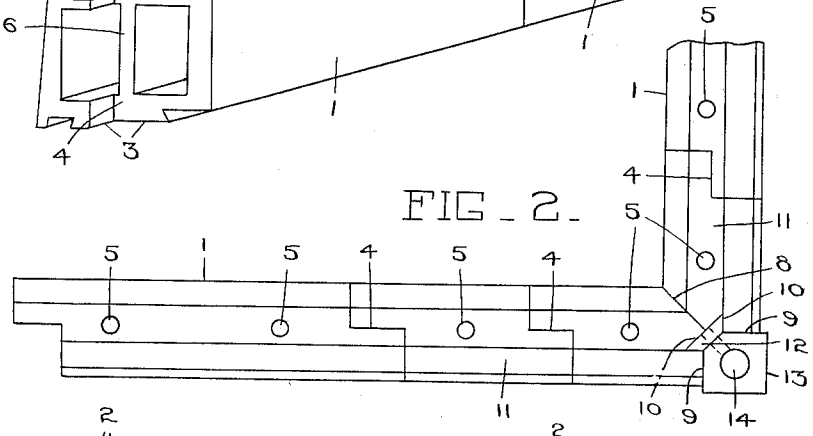
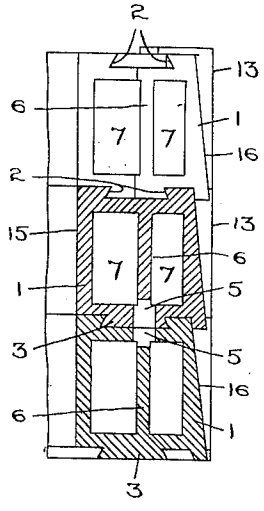


FIG. 2.





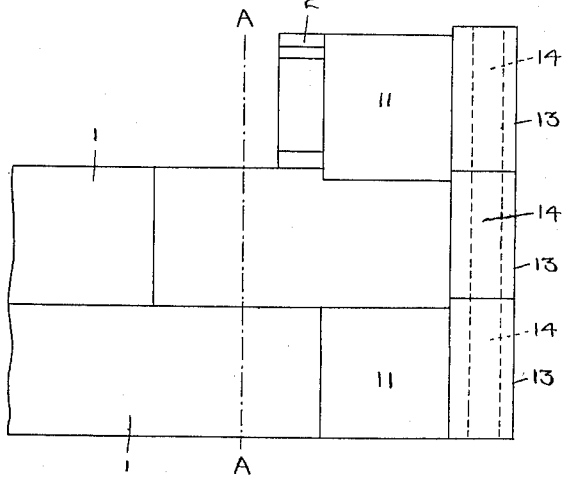


FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.

Inventor
T. J. J. Albrecht,
By Marks & Clark
Attys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE JULIUS JOHN ALBRECHT, OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO STEPHEN SHELTON, OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed December 15, 1921. Serial No. 522,659.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that THEODORE JULIUS JOHN ALBRECHT, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Manukau Road, New Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand, in the Provincial District of Auckland, has invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to constructions erected in terra-cotta, concrete and the like and has for its object the provision of an improved construction, whereby walls of buildings and the like may be erected so as to be damp-proof, fire-proof and earthquake resisting, and at the same time, be rendered ornamental, and everlasting.

In order to carry out the erection of a wall according to the invention, the former is built up of pre-moulded hollow blocks containing dove tailed recesses in their upper surfaces and formed with dove tailed tongues projecting from their underneath surfaces, the tongues of the blocks of each course engaging in the recesses of the blocks comprising the course, immediately beneath in such a manner that said horizontal courses are made to interlock with each other.

The blocks of each horizontal course, are made to break joint with blocks of the courses immediately above and below it, and are formed with holes through their upper and lower surfaces, whereby air is permitted to pass vertically throughout the wall.

The blocks are formed with a vertical rebate in each end, the rebate in one end, being however at the opposite side of the block to the rebate in the other end.

By these means the blocks of each course can be fitted into each other, instead of merely butting against each other and thus provide for a strong joint being made, and at the same time are enabled to be formed all from the same mould.

Both sides of the blocks can be vertical and formed to provide a wall with flush surfaces, or the outer sides or surfaces of the blocks can be sloped and made to overlap, to give weather boarding effect to the wall.

Each block preferably contains a vertical longitudinal wall, which divides the interior of the block into compartments which are made to communicate with each other.

The ends of blocks used at the corners of buildings have bevelled portions adjoining their inner surfaces and right angle portions adjoining their outer surfaces with vertical half dove tailed recesses located between said bevelled and right angle portions. Half blocks, when the latter are necessary to complete courses have ends similarly formed.

The half dove tailed recesses, when the end blocks of adjoining walls are in position provide a vertical dove tailed recess at the junction of the walls in which vertical dove tailed tongues projecting from corner blocks placed between the right angle portions of said end blocks are fitted.

The invention will be more particularly described with reference to the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of portion of a wall constructed according to the invention and

Figure 2 is a plan view showing a junction of walls.

Figure 3 is an elevation of the parts shown in Figure 2 and

Figure 4 is a vertical section taken through the line A—A, Figure 3.

Each block 1 is made hollow and has a dove tailed recess 2 in its upper surface and a dove tailed tongue 3 projecting from its underneath surface, the tongues 3 of the blocks of a course being slid endways into the recesses 2 of the blocks of the course beneath, thereby locking the courses together.

The blocks 1 are also each formed with a vertical rebate 4 in each end, the rebate in one end of a block being however at the opposite side of the latter to the rebate 4 in the other end of the block.

This enables the blocks 1 to fit into each other instead of merely butting the one against the other and enables a strong joint to be made, as greater surfaces are obtained for grouting the blocks of the courses together than if the joints were simply straight across the wall.

The blocks 1 of each course are made to break joint with the blocks 1 of the courses immediately above and below and provision is made for permitting the passage of air vertically throughout the wall, as well as horizontally through the latter, by forming holes 5 through the upper and lower surfaces of the blocks, the holes in the different

courses being made to register, so that communication between the air spaces of the courses is obtained.

Preferably each block 1 contains a vertical longitudinal partition 6 which divides the block into compartments 7, communication between which is established by extending the holes 5 into the partitions 6, as shown in Figure 4.

The ends of blocks used at the corners of buildings or at the junctions of walls are formed with bevelled portions 8 extending outwards from their inner surfaces and with right angle portions 9 extending inwards from their outer surfaces, while between the bevelled portions 8 and right angle portions 9, vertical half dove tailed recesses 10 are provided.

Half blocks 11 when required to complete courses are formed with ends, similar to that just described.

When the end blocks of adjoining walls are placed in position, the vertical half dove tailed recesses 10 provide a complete vertical dove tailed recess into which are slipped vertically, the vertical dove tailed tongues 12 projecting from the inner corners of flat sided vertical blocks 13 which are fitted between the right angle portions 9 of the end blocks of the adjoining walls.

The blocks 13 are grouted together and each contains a vertical hole 14, whereby a continuous vertical passage is formed in the blocks 13, throughout the height of the wall, and may be utilized as a down pipe for the conveying away of water and the like.

The sides of the blocks can be made vertical and so as to give flush surfaces to the wall, as shown at 15 Figure 4, or they may be sloped and made to overlap on their outer surfaces, in order that the external surface of the erected wall, will have the appearance of weather boarding as at 16 Figure 4.

What I do claim and desire to obtain by Letters Patent of the United States of America, is:—

A block for use in building walls and like structures including a substantially rectangular hollow body also rectangular in cross section, a vertical longitudinal partition positioned parallel to and medially of the side walls of the body and extending throughout the length thereof and integral with the upper portion of the body so as to divide the same into parallel compartments and the upper and lower portions of the body and the adjacent portions of the partition being provided with openings which are situated in alignment which the partitions which are adapted to register with openings in the adjacent blocks so as to place the compartments of each block in communication with each other and in communication with the compartments of the adjacent blocks.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

THEODORE JULIUS JOHN ALBRECHT.