March 31, 1953 C. S. DE MINT 2,633,014

BUILDING BLOCK

Filed May 5, 1950

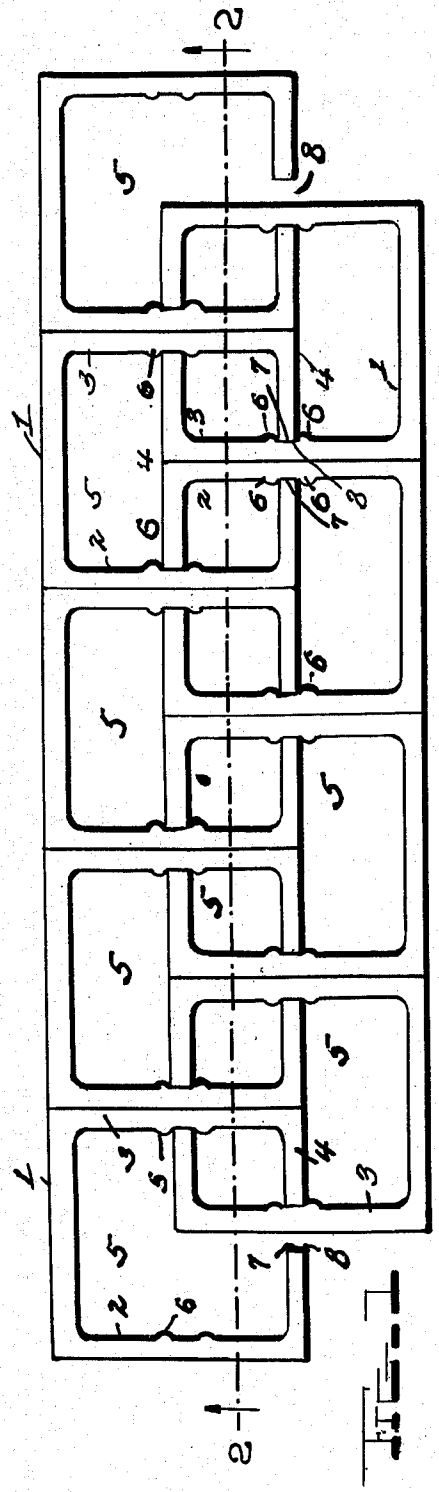


FIG. 1

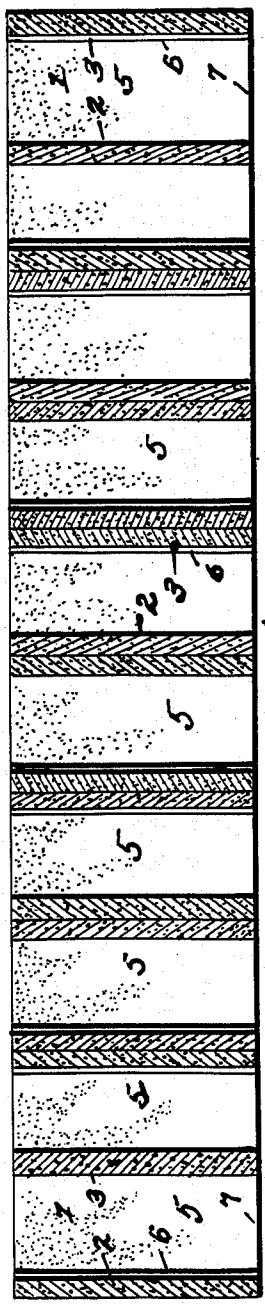


FIG. 2

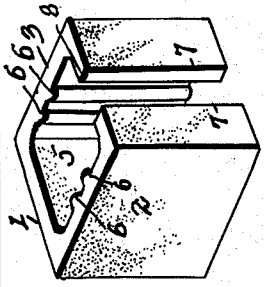


FIG. 3

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BUILDING BLOCK

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1 Claim. (Cl. 72—39)

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This invention is directed to an improved building block, constructed for interfitting cooperation and interlocking interfit in wall assemblage and braced when associated for rigid final bracing when connected.

The primary object of the present invention is the formation of a building block of hollow formation for the reception of an intermediate filling when desired, of relative thin walls to avoid undue weight and the exposed surfaces capable of any desired ornamentation on the exposed surfaces.

A further object of the invention is the formation of a block having a sliding interfit with similar blocks, with the relative blocks formed one with the other with interlocking means to lock the associated blocks in a fixed cooperative relation when associated to insure positive and accurate interfit to insure locking relation when together to provide easy interfitting and prevent casual separation.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view showing interfitting rows of blocks of the improved form associated in horizontal or superimposed rows in associated wall formation.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal row-like section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, and

Figure 3 is an isometric view of a single block constructed in accordance with the present invention.

The improved block, as shown more particularly in Figure 3, is of hollow form and consists of a front wall 1, side walls 2 and 3, and a rear wall 4, each of right-angled bearing one to the other and of similar surface dimensions and relatively thin for purposes to be later referred to.

The walls of the block define a relatively large hollow 5, for the reception of a filling of any appropriate character and the side walls 2 and 3 are formed with integral ribs or projections 6 spaced apart to more or less snugly receive the end edges 7 or the respective parts of the rear wall, resulting from the formation in the wall 4 with an opening 8 extending from the top to the bottom of the rear wall 4 and of a width twice the thickness of the respective side walls.

The blocks are assembled in column formation and slide in formation from top to bottom, the divisions 8 of the main block receiving the wall ends 7 and the ends of the front double walls of the rear block fitting snugly in the ribs 6. In this position the divided side walls of the rear block, being formed with the ribs 6, receive the ends 7 of the front block and thus the entire assemblage

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of the block is locked against relative movement.

The central hollow of the block after assemblage may be reinforced by concrete, steel, or other appropriate material, and thus a complete unitary structure is provided when in assembled form, with desired weight or if desired or not necessary, such may be omitted, particularly as the blocks are locked against movement in all directions.

The improved block requires no mortar, no nails, pipes or wire conduits, may be molded, cast, or extruded, constructed open, insulated or filled, can be constructed of plastic, glass, cement or like material; may be constructed inside of ceramics, wood or metal and of any color or finish requiring no painting, requires no upkeep, may be used in any size or shape as thin walls or more permanent forms for walls, piers, or abutments, and requires a minimum of time to construct and apply as compared within the ordinary construction.

The block, as previously stated, is integrally constructed as a unit and the walls are thin. Thus the weight of each of the blocks is materially less than that of similar blocks for the purpose, being therefore more easily handled in building application and in transportation.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A hollow building block open at the top and bottom and having front, rear and side walls defining the outline of a rectangular parallelepiped, the rear wall being formed with a split of a width equal to the sum of the thickness of the two side walls and extending from the top to the botom of the block, and the side walls, on their interior faces, being formed with pairs of spaced ribs defining vertical guides whose width corresponds to the thickness of the rear wall.

CLYDE S. DE MINT.

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