W. L. KELLER.

CEMENT BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1908.

934,319. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Fig. 1.

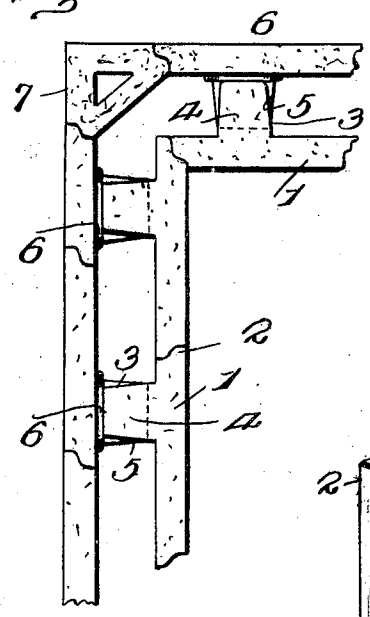


Fig. 2.

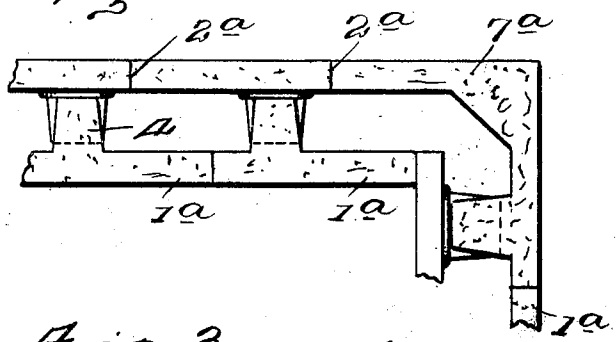


Fig. 3.

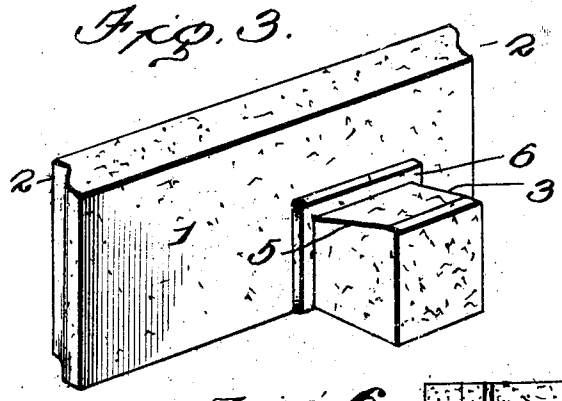


Fig. 5.

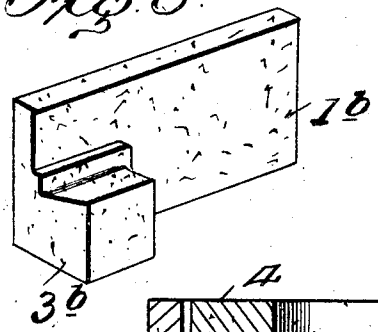


Fig. 6.

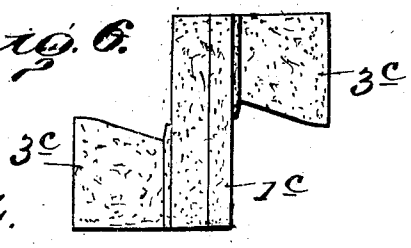
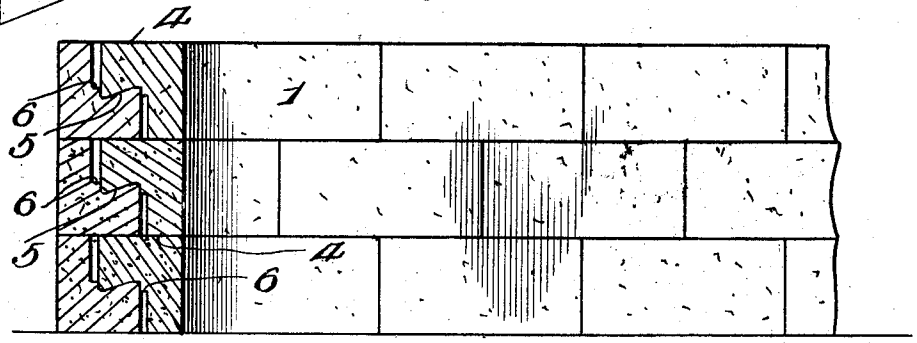


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CEMENT BLOCK.

934,319. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Application filed October 6, 1908. Serial No. 456,386.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. KELLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kearney, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cement Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in cement or concrete blocks for building purposes, and the invention has for its object a simple construction of block which may be easily formed and which in the completed wall will produce a series of air chambers and passages extending both horizontally and vertically and communicating with each other throughout the entire extent of the wall between the inner and outer portions thereof and which will furthermore produce a series of vertically extending piers at intervals within the air space between the inner and outer portions of the wall, so as to strengthen the wall and render it durable.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions and arrangements of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof, and to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a series of cement blocks constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating a slight modification; Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the blocks shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view through a wall constructed of my improved blocks; Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a modified form of block; and, Fig. 6 is an end view of a block embodying another modification.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawing by the same reference characters.

My improved concrete blocks 1, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, are formed with rabbeted end edges 2 designed to form an interlocking joint between the end portions of adjoining blocks, the said blocks being also formed with lugs 3, the edge faces of said lugs being level or plane, as indicated at 4, and the opposite faces being inclined, as indicated at 5. The inclined or beveled faces 5 terminate in ribs 6 that are formed on the lugs 3 where the lugs are joined to the body portion of the block.

In building a wall of blocks constructed in accordance with my invention, the blocks are arranged in spaced tiers with their lugs 3 so arranged in superposed relation to one another that their beveled or inclined edges will interlock, as clearly illustrated in the drawings. It is to be particularly noted that the ends of the lugs 3 abut against the longitudinally or horizontally extending shoulders formed by the ribs 6 and that the lugs are thereby spaced at their outer ends from the adjoining face of the opposite block, thereby producing horizontally extending air passages which continue throughout the extent of the wall, in addition to the vertically extending air passages between the several sets of superposed lugs. It is also to be noted that the lugs 3 in the completed wall produce vertical piers which add to the durability and strength of the structure.

It is obvious that my invention is not limited to constructing the blocks with rabbeted ends as illustrated in Fig. 1. If desired, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the blocks may be smooth or plain at their ends, or adjoining ends of blocks abutting as shown. Fig. 1 also illustrates one form of corner block that may be applied, designated 7, and Fig. 2 illustrates another form of corner block, designated 7^a, the corner block 7 being provided with an air chamber and the corner block 7^a being devoid of such chamber. Obviously the lugs may be at either end of a block, as illustrated in Fig. 5 wherein 1^b designates a block with a lug 3^b flush with one end thereof. If desired, in some cases, I may employ blocks such as that illustrated in Fig. 6 wherein 1^c designates a block provided on opposite faces with lugs 3^c. As an instance wherein such a block may be used, it may be stated that where a building is to be built several stories high, I may use blocks such as 1^c with as many tiers at the first floor as there are stories, and omit one tier at each floor, as the building increases in height.

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

1. A building block comprising a solid body portion, a lug of rectangular formation projected laterally from said body portion

thereof adjacent one end, an inwardly beveled upper face formed on said lug, said lug being of a height substantially one-half the height of said body portion, and a rib positioned on the inner face of said body portion adjacent said lug and formed on said body portion for engagement with the rib of a block of like structure.

2. A building block comprising a body portion, a lug laterally extended adjacent the longitudinal edge thereof and terminated centrally of the longitudinal edges of said body portion, a rib positioned on the side of said body portion around said lug and an inwardly beveled upper face formed on said lug for interlocking engagement with a corresponding lug carried by an adjacent block.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM L. KELLER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
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