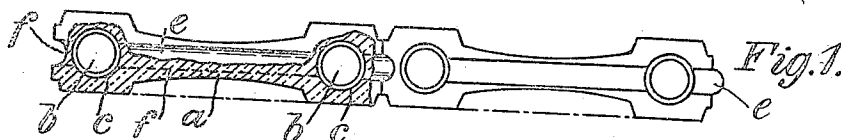
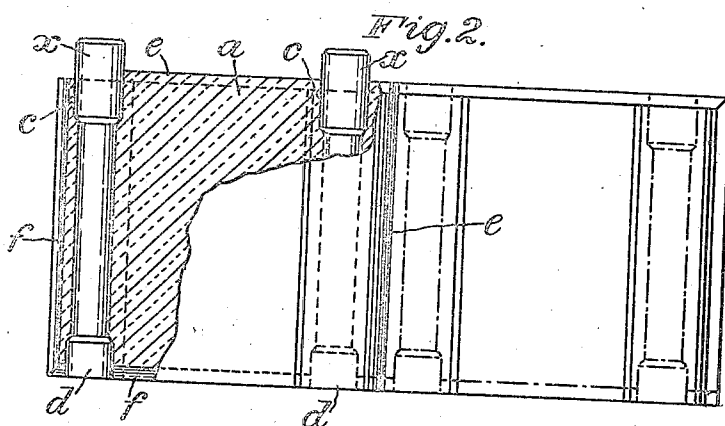
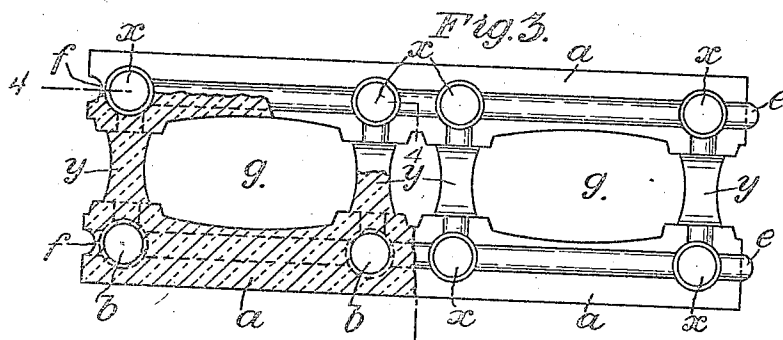
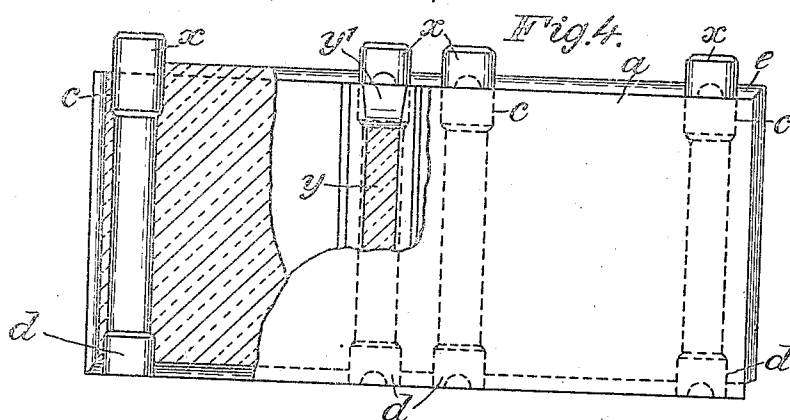


Feb. 6, 1923.

E. QUILLET.
BUILDING BLOCK.
FILED MAR. 31, 1921.

1,444,554.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



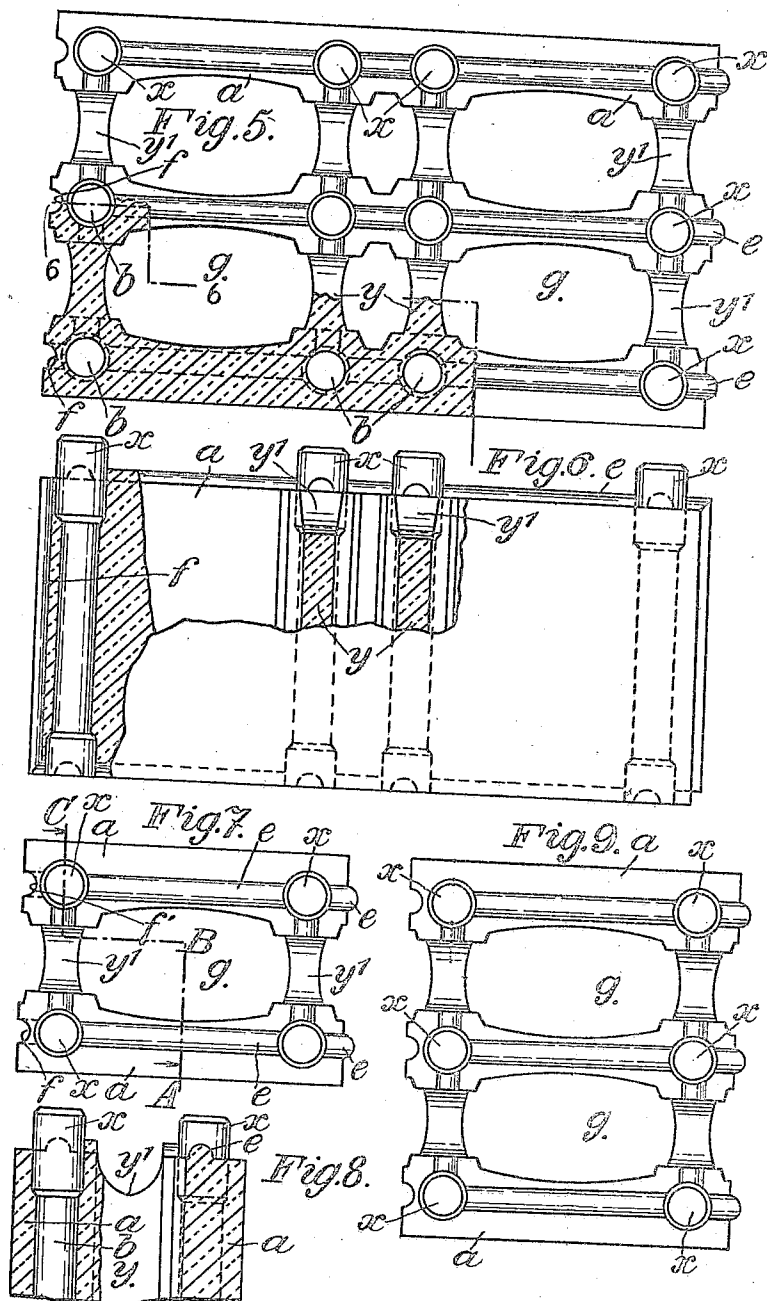
Inventor
Edmond Quillet
By *Barrell & Son*
his Attorneys.

Feb. 6, 1923.

E. QUILLET,
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1,444,554.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor
Edmond Quillet
By *Samuelson*
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMOND QUILLET, OF VEVEY, SWITZERLAND.

BUILDING BLOCK.

Application filed March 31, 1921. Serial No. 457,477.

(GRANTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1921, 41 STAT. L., 1313.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMOND QUILLET, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland, residing at Vevey, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, have invented an Improvement in Building Blocks, for which I have filed applications and obtained patents in various countries as follows: Switzerland, filed June 23, 1917, Patent No. 78,050, June 23, 1917, Great Britain, filed June 23, 1917, Patent No. 117,260, June 23, 1917; France, filed January 22, 1918, Patent No. 488,524, January 22, 1918; Italy, filed January 29, 1919, Patent No. 127,951, 159-501, January 29, 1919; and Spain, filed February 8, 1919, Patent No. 69,032, February 8, 1919, and on which I have also filed applications in Germany under date of June 10, 1918, and in Belgium under date of June 23, 1919, and of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in and relating to building bricks or slabs and to structures formed therefrom and the present invention is characterized by the combination of a variable number of bricks provided with holes parallel to each other, traversing the brick through and through and having at each of their ends an enlargement arranged to receive a pin, which may be tubular adapted to connect two adjacent bricks together, without the said pin penetrating into the hole into which it is fitted, further than a predetermined depth.

The accompanying drawings, furnished by way of example show some of the combinations of bricks of the kind specified above for various constructions.

Fig. 1 is a plan and partial cross section illustrating a form of building block made in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a partial cross section and side elevation of the building block shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan and cross section of another form of building block.

Fig. 4 is an elevation and partial section on line 4-4, Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a plan and partial cross section, illustrating a third form of building block.

Fig. 6 is an elevation and partial cross section shown on line 6-6, Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a plan of a fourth form of building block.

Fig. 8 is a section on line A-B-C of Fig. 7, and

Fig. 9 is a plan of another form of building block.

The brick represented in Figure 1 is the most simple expression of the units forming the system of construction. It is composed of a body *a* the section of which can be seen in the broken away part of Figure 1; this body *a* is pierced from end to end with two cylindrical holes *b* parallel to each other and each having a cylindrical enlargement *c* and *d*. On two of its small sides the brick *a* is provided with a projecting tongue *e* (preferably semi-circular) and on its two other small sides with a corresponding groove *f* adapted to engage in the groove *c* of the adjacent brick. The enlargements *c* and *d* each contain a cylindrical pin *x* (see Figure 2) the length of which is equal to twice the depth of the said enlargements so that each pin engages half-way into the brick considered and into that which is superposed upon it. The body *a* of the brick is generally executed in cement concrete and the pins *x* may likewise be of cement or else of iron. In this latter case they are preferably formed of lengths of pipe, which allows of passing into the holes *b* of a series of superposed bricks. a bar of iron which can be buried therein in a filling of cement.

The said pins are preferably made of reinforced concrete.

As will be seen from the dotted lines in Figure 1, one of the faces of the brick described above may be flat, in place of being provided with a groove.

In the construction described with reference to Figures 1 and 2 the brick only constitutes a complementary unit, designed to play the part of half a brick, in combination with elements or units such as that formed by the whole of Figure 1 (see full and dotted lines.)

For house walls the bricks will be formed by the combination of two or more bricks like those in Figures 1 and 2, placed parallel opposite each other and connected together by partitions *y*, adapted to be recessed at each end as shown at *y'* in Figure 8. The combination of the profiles of the bricks *a* placed opposite each other with the partitions *y* forms empty spaces *g* intended to

play the part of air passages in the wall constructed by the aid of the bricks shown in Figures 3 to 9. The empty spaces existing like the holes *b* over the whole height of a wall thus constructed, may with advantage be utilized for receiving a metallic reinforcement buried in cement. In this case the partitions *y* will not be recessed at *y'* in order to retain the cement run into the empty space *g* by one of its ends.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:

1. A building block comprising a slab having a grooved edge face, and an adjacently disposed ribbed edge face and also having spaced substantially parallel bores each with enlarged ends at oppositely disposed edge faces of the slab, each enlarged end of the said bores being adapted to receive a pin of uniform diameter with the shoulder formed by the enlarged end in the bore acting as a base for the end of the pin.

2. A building block comprising a slab having similarly disposed grooves in the adjacent edge faces thereof with ribs extending in substantially parallel positions in the opposite edges of the block, there also being provided in the block spaced substantially parallel bores each with enlarged ends, the said bores being adapted to receive pins of uniform diameter, with the shoulders caused by the enlarged ends of the bores acting as bases for the ends of said pins.

3. A building block comprising a plurality of slabs, each slab having substantially parallel bores therein and each bore having enlarged ends adapted to receive a pin, the end of which is seated on the shoulder formed by the enlarged end of the bore, spacer walls connecting the said slabs, and a rib extending along one edge of each slab with a corresponding groove in the opposite edge thereof.

4. A building block comprising a plurality of slabs, each slab having spaced substantially parallel bores, with each bore having enlarged ends adapted to receive a pin of uniform diameter so that the ends of each pin may seat against the shoulders formed by the enlarged ends of the bores in adjacent slabs, and partition walls connecting the said slabs and maintaining the same in spaced positions, each of the said partition walls having an opening therein.

5. A building block comprising a plurality of slabs, each slab having spaced substantially parallel bores, with each bore having enlarged ends adapted to receive a pin of uniform diameter so that the ends of each pin may seat against the shoulders formed by the enlarged ends of the bores in adjacent slabs, partition walls connecting the said slabs and maintaining the same in spaced positions, each of the said partition walls having an opening therein, and a rib extending along one edge of each slab with a corresponding groove extending along the opposite edge thereof.

6. A building block comprising a plurality of slabs, each slab having spaced substantially parallel bores, with each bore having enlarged ends adapted to receive a pin of uniform diameter so that the ends of each pin may seat against the shoulders formed by the enlarged ends of the bores in adjacent slabs, partition walls connecting the said slabs and maintaining the same in spaced positions, each of the said partition walls having an opening therein, and ribs extending along adjacent edges of each slab with corresponding grooves extending along the opposite edges thereof.

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

EDMOND QUILLET.

Witnesses:

HENRI ROSSIÉR,
M. ROSSIÉR.