Oct. 23, 1928. 1,689,107

F. L. BRADLEY

BUILDING BLOCK OR BRICK

Filed Nov. 5, 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

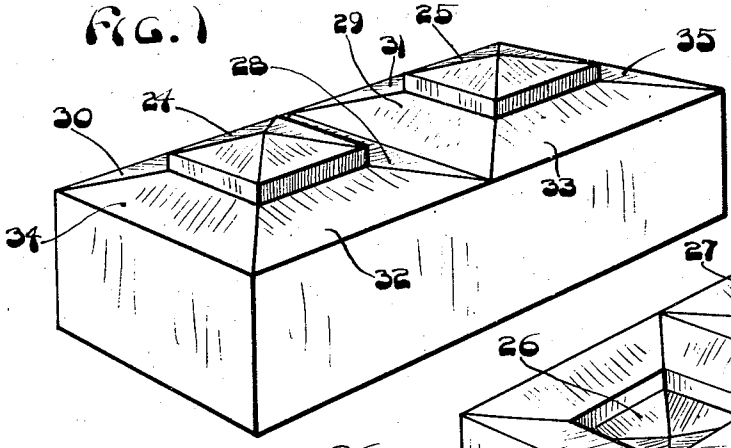


FIG. 2

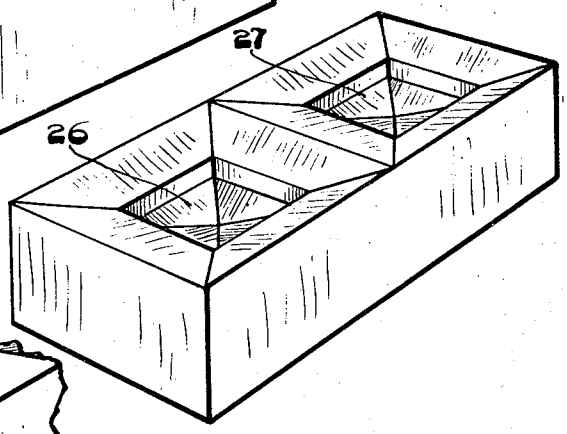


FIG. 4

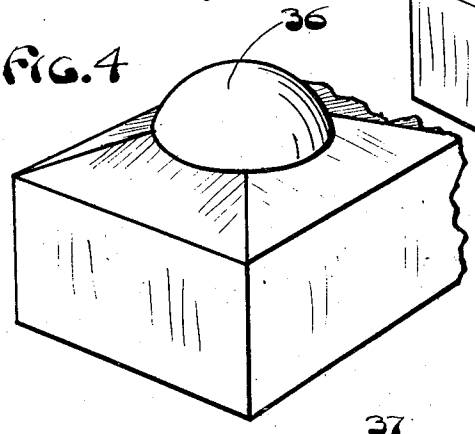


FIG. 5

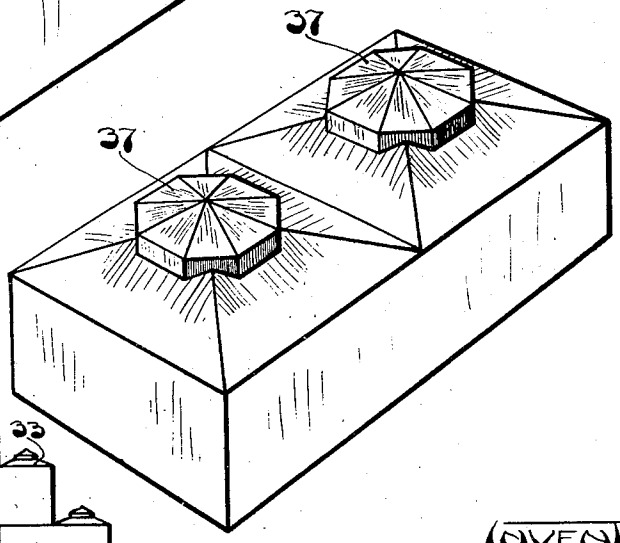
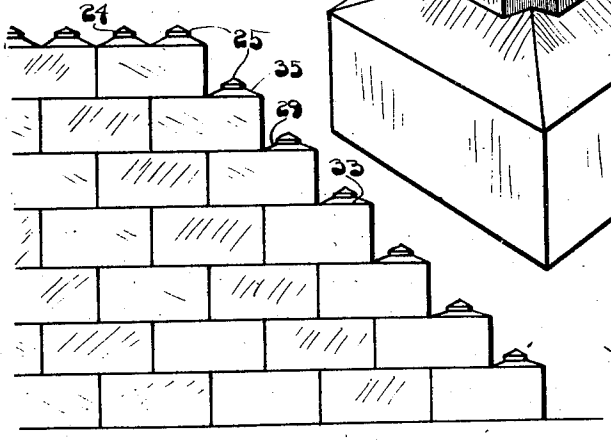


FIG. 3



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Frank L. Bradley

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FIG. 6

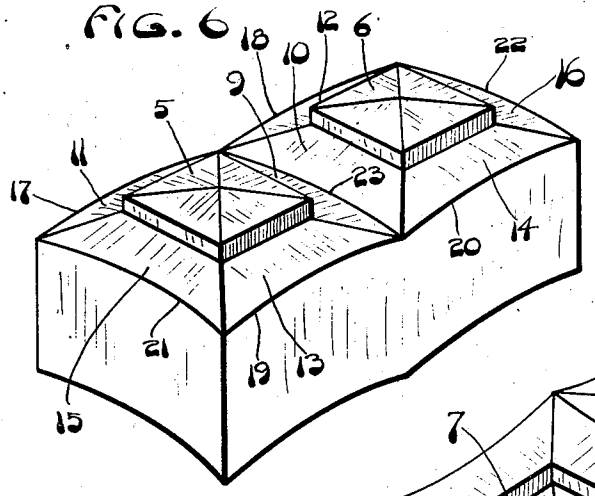


FIG. 7

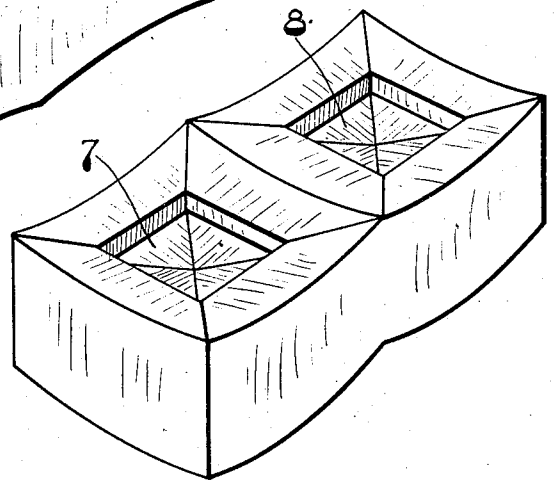


FIG. 8

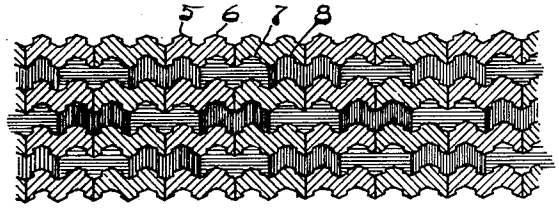
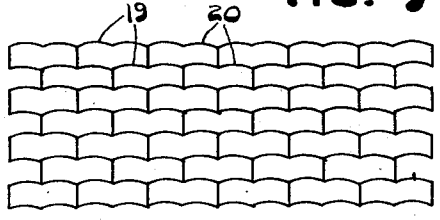


FIG. 9



INVENTOR

Frank L. Bradley

Patented Oct. 23, 1928. 1,689,107

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK L. BRADLEY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BUILDING BLOCK OR BRICK.

Application filed November 5, 1926. Serial No. 146,527.

This invention relates to a novel building block or brick construction designed for use in walls, buildings, paving or constructions employing building blocks or bricks.

An object of my invention is to produce a building block or brick in which a novel form of interlocking construction is employed for the building up and the strengthening of any structure or paving employing the use of my improved building block or brick in its composition, by reason of the yielding movements permitted between the interlocked blocks without danger of displacement by the freaks of nature or otherwise.

A further object of my building block or brick is to produce a cheap block or brick by using certain earths which may by the art of compression, be produced in large quantities for use in arid sections of the country.

These and other objects are attained in my improved and novel building block or brick construction described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the upper side of a block embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the under side of the building block shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an elevational view upon a reduced scale suggestive of a wall constructed from the form of building block shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 4 is a fragmental perspective view of a modified form of block embodying my invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of block embodying my invention.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the upper side of a further modification of the block embodying my invention.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the under side of the building block shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a sectional elevational view, upon a reduced scale, of a wall constructed from the form of building block shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

Fig. 9 is a view of the outer face, upon a reduced scale, of the wall shown in Fig. 8.

The form of building block shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in its general size may be that of the usual building block or brick. However, the upper and under longitudinal faces, instead of being parallel plane surfaces, are formed on one face with two humps 24 and 25 which in their nature resemble knobs and are square in formation, while the opposite face is formed with two depressions 26 and 27 of the same shape and size as of the humps to be used. The humps 5 and 6 are joined by sloping faces 28 and 29 respectively and at the sides are sloping faces 30, 31 and 32, 33, while at the ends of the block are sloping faces 34 and 35.

The under face of this form of block is made identical to match the upper face thereof, except that instead of being made anaglyphic in facial formation it is made correspondingly diaglyphic so that the building blocks nest properly and interlock. Because of the formation of the block into two square sections of identical size and shape the blocks may be staggered in interlocking relation or may be turned at right angles for bonding purposes and still nest properly.

In Fig. 4 the hump of the form just described has been changed to one of hemispherical form 36. This, although performing the identical functions of the square form, also acts somewhat as a ball and socket joint in the laying up of the wall or paving. The underside of this form of block is diaglyphic to correspond with the anaglyphic side containing the hemisphere 36.

Fig. 5 shows a further modification which consists of the formation of a block having octagonal humps 37 instead of square humps as in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This is merely a modification which performs in a similar manner to those already described, and is shown principally to illustrate the adaptability of my invention to many varying forms.

The form of building block shown in Figs. 6 and 7, in its general size may be that as is found in the usual building block or brick. However, the upper and longitudinal faces, instead of being parallel plane surfaces, are formed in one face with two humps 5 and 6 which in their nature resemble knobs and are square, while the opposite face is formed with two depressions 7 and 8 of the same shape as of the humps used. The humps 5 and 6 are joined by sloping faces 9 and 10 respectively and at the sides of the building block are sloping faces 11, 12 and 13, 14, while at the ends of the building blocks are sloping faces 15 and 16. As these sloping faces approach the sides and ends of the block they

become arched so that their lines of intersection with the planes of the ends and sides will be curved as shown at 17 to 22 inclusive, while the line of intersection 23 of faces 9 and 10 is also curved.

The under face of the building block is made identical to match the upper face thereof, except that instead of being anaglyphic in facial formation, it is made correspondingly diaglyphic so that the building blocks nest properly and interlock. Because of the formation of the block into two square sections of identical size and shape the blocks may be staggered in interlocking relation or may be turned at right angles for bonding purposes and still nest properly as aforementioned. The curvature of the sloping walls 9 to 16 inclusive form a flat at the point of their juncture with humps 5 and 6 so as to function as water deflectors which drain water away from the exterior and joints of the walls water that may seek entrance. Also because of this and the interlocking feature, the blocks may be laid up with or without binding materials such as mortar and the like, depending largely upon what use the building blocks are intended for.

When such a building block or brick is incorporated in a wall building or pavement as for example as shown in Fig. 8, the manner in which the building blocks cooperate is shown to be that of an interlock which produces increased strength while at the same time permitting of bonding if desired.

Thus by means of these or other possible forms of my invention a building block or brick is obtained in which, whether or not mortar or no binding means is employed the bonding and interlocking features will permit of their use or not depending mainly upon the employment of the block and the purposes of the construction for which it is to be used.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:—

A building block or brick comprising a substantially rectangular formation as to all but two faces, the opposite faces which constitute said exception being respectively anaglyptic and diaglyptic and duplicates of each other, the shape of said anaglyptic face consisting of two elevations spaced apart and from the edges of the face by surfaces inclined away from the elevations, the shape of the diaglyptic face being formed to fit the anaglyptic face.

In witness whereof, I affix my signature.

FRANK L. BRADLEY.