Nov. 15, 1927.

1,649,730

I. ROBBINS

BUILDING BLOCK

Filed April 10, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1,

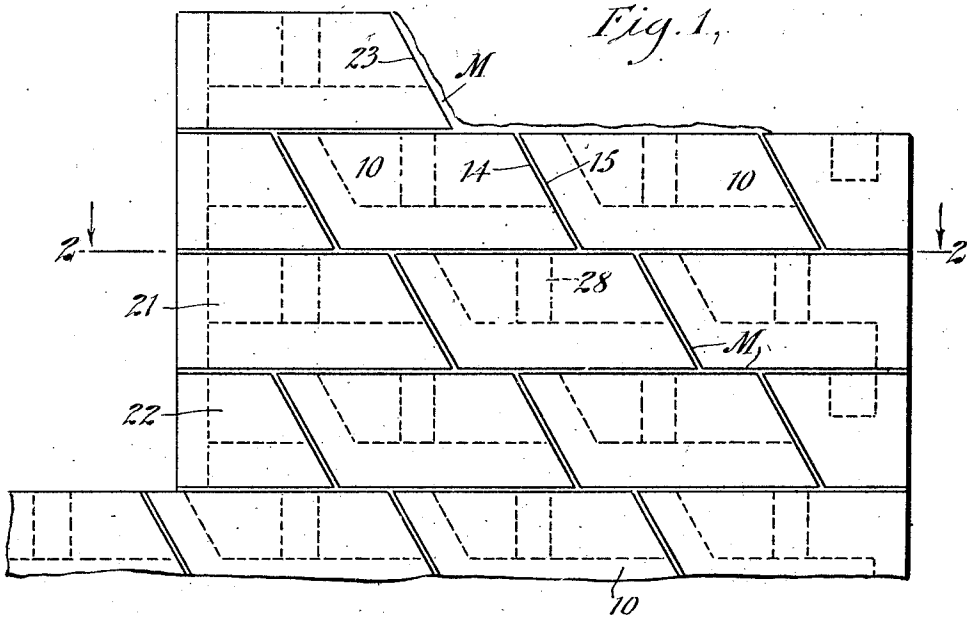
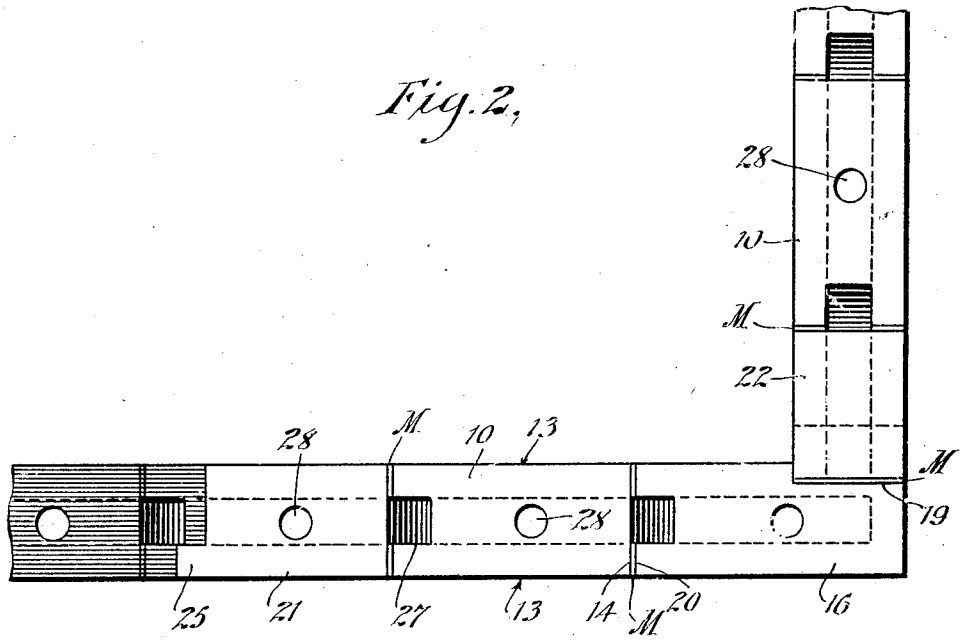



Fig. 2,




WITNESSES

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Fig. 3,

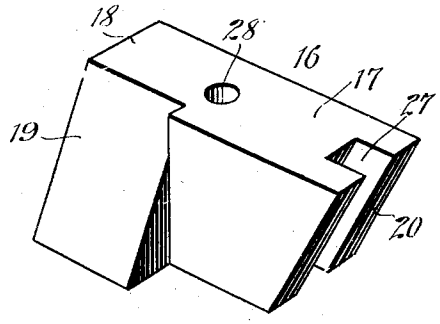



Fig. 4,

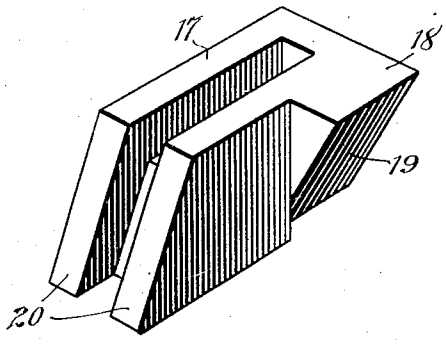



Fig. 5,

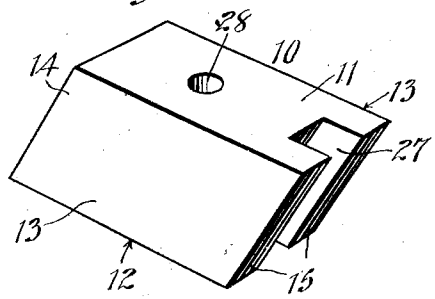



Fig. 6,

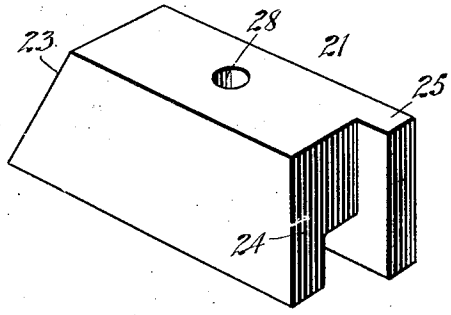



Fig. 7,

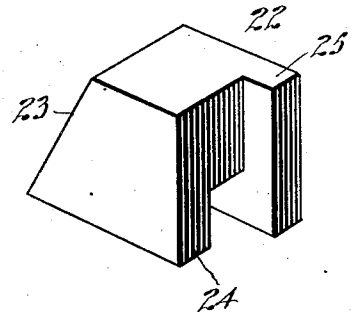
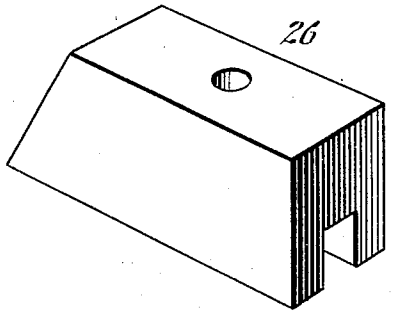



Fig. 8.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC ROBBINS, OF BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

## BUILDING BLOCK.

Application filed April 10, 1926. Serial No. 101,161.

This invention relates to wall structures and has particular reference to an improvement in building blocks from which the same are constructed.

In wall structures which include units, such as blocks, tiles, bricks, or the like, the same are usually of a rectangular shape having vertical end faces, the mortar or other binding substance being applied to the end faces when the same are in a substantially horizontal plane, after which the block is rapidly turned to a vertical position and set in place. It is obvious that a considerable quantity of the mortar or other binding medium initially applied to the end face is displaced when the end face is brought to a vertical position so that a weather-tight seal between the end faces of the units is not obtained. It is the general practice in order to give the appearance of a weather-tight seal between the vertical adjacent end faces of the units to point up the wall after each tier of units is laid, whereas, as a matter of fact, only a thin layer of mortar adjacent the very edge of the face of the wall serves the purpose of a weather-tight seal.

The present invention aims for its principal object to provide a wall structure composed of building units or blocks having inclined end meeting faces which facilitate the retention of the mortar or binding medium on one end wall while setting the next adjacent unit, the mortar being applied to the end face which slants divergently from the upper face of a previously set unit.

The invention furthermore contemplates an improvement in building blocks for wall structures, which blocks when assembled insure a weather-proof wall and which blocks are channeled and apertured in such a manner as to provide an air space therein to more properly insulate the building against the entrance of cold, heat, or moisture.

The invention furthermore comprehends an improvement in building blocks or units for wall structures of a plastic nature which may be economically produced and which are highly efficient in their purpose.

With the above recited and other objects in view, reference is had to the following specification and accompanying drawings in which there is exhibited one example or embodiment of the invention which is in no way intended as a limitation upon the scope of the appended claims as it is to be clearly understood that variations and modifications which properly fall within the scope of said claims may be resorted to when found expedient.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevation of a wall constructed from building blocks made in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the corner blocks;

Fig. 4 is a similar view of the same inverted;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the intermediate blocks;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the break joint blocks used at a window opening;

Fig. 7 is a similar view of a half block;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of one of the break joint blocks used at a door opening.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, 10 designates the intermediate blocks, each of which is of substantially rectangular formation having parallel upper and lower faces 11 and 12, parallel side faces 13, and parallel end faces 14 and 15, which are disposed at an inclination to the vertical, that is, they slant divergently from the upper face so that one of the faces, namely, the face 14, of each block, will serve as a means for retaining the mortar or other binding medium M, while the complementary face of an adjacent block is being set thereagainst to insure a weather-tight joint therebetween. The corner blocks 16 which include the right-angularly disposed portions 17 and 18 have the end faces 19 and 20 correspondingly divergently beveled or slanted.

Long and short break joint blocks 21 and 22 for the window openings, each have one end face 23 divergently beveled or slanted and the opposite face 24 vertical and provided with an extending bead 25 of a reduced width adjacent the outer face. For door openings, long and short break joint blocks 26 are employed which are similar to the blocks 21 and 22 with the exception that the bead is dispensed with.

In order to provide an air space for insulating the building erected by the use of blocks of this nature, channels 27 are formed in the upper, lower, or end walls, and apertures 28 communicating therewith to establish communication between the channels.

In erecting a wall from the blocks or

units, it is obvious that the end faces 14, 23 or 19 and 20, which diverge or slant outwardly from the upper face of the block, constitute a means for facilitating the retention of the mortar or other binding medium M by holding it up thereon while an adjacent block is being set, which insures a sufficient quantity of the binding medium throughout the full width of the meeting end walls of the blocks or units to make for a weather-tight joint at these points. This eliminates the necessity of pointing, and the time and labor incident thereto, while providing a wall structure whch is permanently weather-proof and of greater strength.

It is obvious that the corner blocks may be inverted so that either of the end faces 19 and 20 is employed as a mortar or binding medium-retaining base when setting the same.

From the foregoing it is thus obvious that an improvement in building blocks has been devised, which facilitates the erection of a strong, durable and weather-proof wall without increasing the cost of production of the units, while effecting a material economy in the time and labor entailed in the erection of a building.

What is claimed is:

1. A block for wall structure composed of a plurality of superposed courses of block units, each block unit of which is formed with slanting end faces, which diverge from the upper face, whereby to facilitate the retention of mortar on one end face while setting the next adjacent block.

2. A building block having parallel divergently slanted end faces, the end face of a set block which declines outwardly from its upper face constituting a means for retaining the mortar thereon while setting the complementary face of an adjacent block thereagainst.

3. A building block for wall structures consisting of a plurality of superposed courses, each block having inclined parallel end meeting faces for the reception of a binding medium therebetween, whereby the end face of one block when set slopes away from the upper face of the block to constitute means together with the subjacent course for retaining the mortar thereon while setting thereagainst the complementary face of an adjacent block.

4. A building block as in claim 1, formed with a channel in its bottom face and having a vertical passage connecting said channel with the top face, whereby to provide air spaces for insulating a wall formed of a plurality of superposed courses of said blocks.

5. A building block as in claim 1 formed with connecting channels in its bottom face and one end face respectively, and having a vertical passage connecting the bottom channel with the top face, as and for the purpose specified.

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