

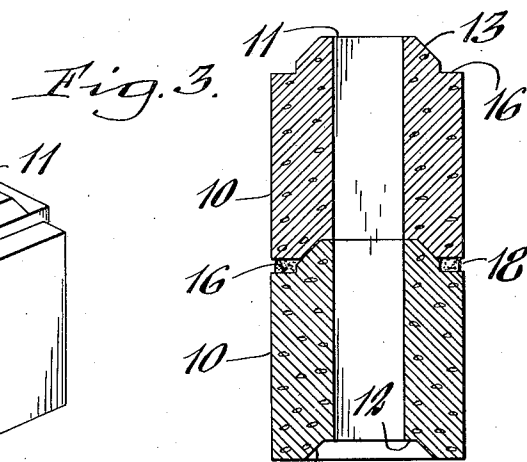
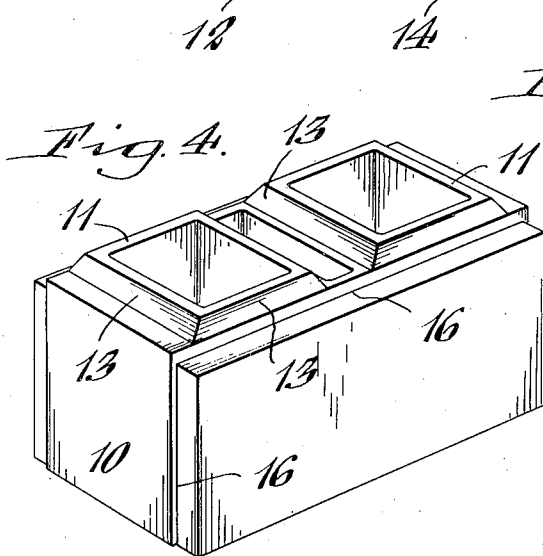
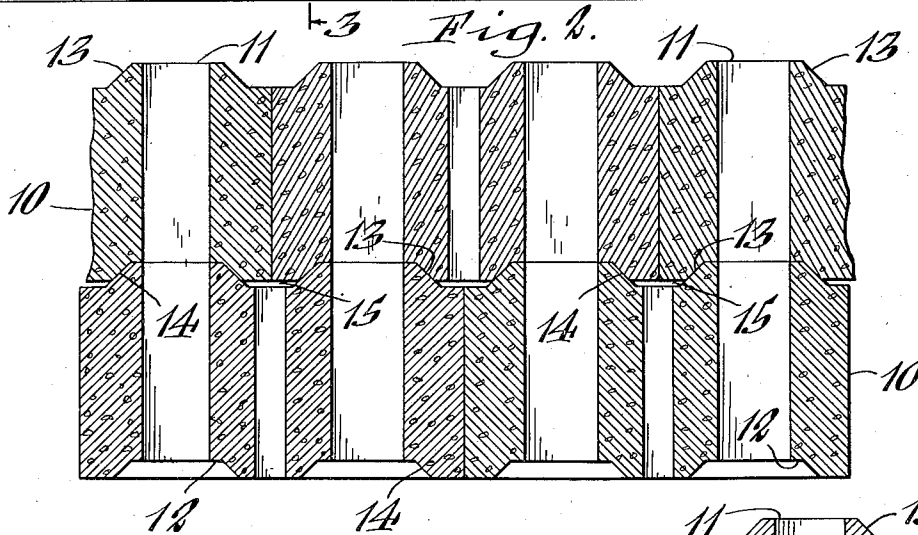
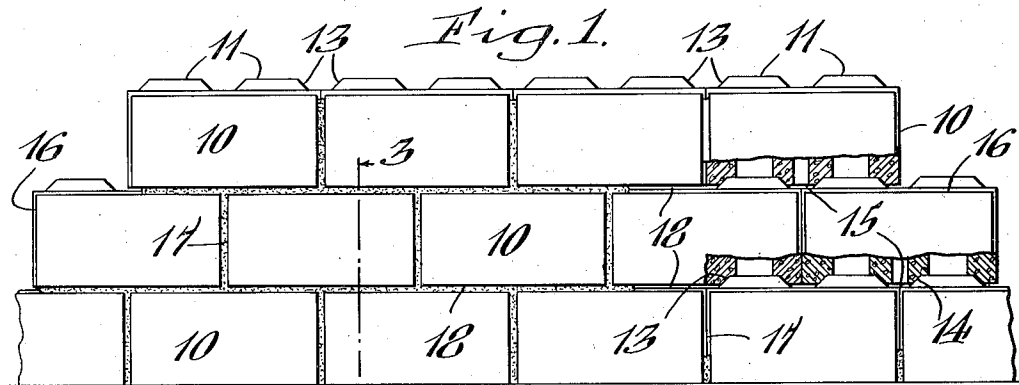
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BUILDING BLOCK

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BUILDING BLOCK

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3 Claims. (Cl. 72-41)

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in building blocks.

One of its objects is to provide a building block or tile which is designed to facilitate the laying of them in courses and in proper spaced relation and at the same time effectually interlock them against relative lateral as well as longitudinal displacement.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the blocks that they are self-supporting one on the other and are not subject to settle when laid to form a wall, and which are designed to require but a minimum amount of mortar between adjoining blocks.

A further object is to provide a building block which can also be made into miniature form for toy building blocks.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of a building wall, partly in section, composed of blocks constructed in accordance with my invention. Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical section of said wall. Figure 3 is a cross section taken in line 3-3, Figure 1. Figure 4 is a perspective view of one of the blocks.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

My invention is applicable to any known form or type of building block, such as brick, tile or the like, and may be made of any appropriate material, such as clay, concrete, etc.; or in the case of toy blocks, the same may be made of wood or any appropriate moldable material.

By way of example, I have illustrated the building block in the form of a hollow body 10 of common rectangular shape and having interlocking projections, bosses or tenons 11 on its top side and correspondingly-shaped sockets or recesses 12 in its bottom side. These companion bosses and sockets are preferably arranged adjacent the opposite ends of the block and their side faces are beveled, as indicated at 13 and 14, respectively. As clearly shown in Figures 2 and 4, the depth of the sockets 12 is preferably somewhat shallower than the height or thickness of the bosses 11, so that in the laying of the blocks one upon another, the top faces of the bosses rest snugly and firmly against the opposing bottom faces of the companion sockets with the sloping sides thereof likewise in contacting sealing engagement. By this construction, a gap or clearance space 15 is left between the opposing marginal faces of the blocks surrounding the bosses and sockets for the reception of the mortar, the interlocking arrangement

affording the laying of the blocks uniformly and accurately, and the contiguous bearing contact between the bosses 11 and the sockets 12 eliminating all danger of the wall sagging while the same is laid in courses. The relative dimensions of these bosses and their sockets also provide a positive and uniform spacing of the block-courses as well as effect a material saving in time and labor as well as mortar consumption, and avoid waste.

At its front or outer side each block is preferably provided with a rabbet-like kerf or recess 16 extending around the marginal top and side edges of the block in the manner shown in Figure 4, the depth of the top portion of the recess being substantially twice that of the side portions thereof, so that when the blocks are placed end to end with resulting vertical grooves 17 between the blocks will be substantially the same as that resulting from the horizontal grooves 18 therebetween. The end faces of the blocks abut against each other and in the event that mortar is used in the resulting grooves 17 and 18, it is prevented from being displaced between such faces, the companion tenons and recesses 11 and 12 effectually holding them in place against endwise separation. If desired, this marginal recess 16 may also be applied to the rear or inner side of the blocks.

It will also be understood by constructing the blocks in this manner, that several courses of blocks can be put in place and then the mortar introduced where necessary or desired by means of a spraying operation, the mortar being injected into the spaces for receiving it without disturbing the blocks after they have once been placed. Furthermore, the blocks can be laid quickly and with precision, and as they are positively sustained one upon another in firm abutting contact both horizontally and vertically, it is not necessary to wait for the mortar to set, thereby making it possible to build a wall in a minimum period of time and without any exceptional skill on the part of the tradesmen.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A building block of the character described, comprising a body having flat, smooth end faces free from projections and depressions and having a marginal groove in its front face extending around the top and side edges thereof, the depth of the top portion of the groove being substantially twice that of the corresponding dimension of the end portions of the groove, said body having projections on its top side and recesses of corresponding shape in its bottom side.

2. A wall construction, comprising a plurality of blocks disposed in superposed and endwise abutting relation to form a wall and each consisting of a body having interlocking bevel-edged projections on its top side and companion like-shaped recesses in its bottom side, the depth of the recesses being shallower than the height of the projections, and a marginal groove in the front face of said body extending around the top and side edges thereof, the projections and recesses predetermining the vertical space between the blocks and the marginal groove gaging the mortar space for the ends of the blocks.
3. A wall construction, comprising a plurality of blocks disposed in courses and each consisting of a body having bevel-edged projections on its top side and companion like-shaped recesses in its bottom side, the projections on one block being arranged to interlock with the corresponding recesses of a superposed block, said projections and recesses being of relatively different dimensions vertically of the block with the bottom faces of the recesses in one block resting contiguously against the top sides of the companion projections on the underlying block, whereby a resulting space is formed between said blocks about their projections, each of said blocks having a marginal groove in its front face extending around the top and side edges thereof, the depth of the top portion of the groove being somewhat greater than the corresponding dimension of the end portions thereof whereby, when said blocks are placed in endwise and superposed relation to form a wall, a preformed groove of substantially uniform width is provided at the sides and ends of adjoining blocks.

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