J. GRASSO.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 13, 1912.

1,087,011. Patented Feb. 10, 1914

Fig. 1.

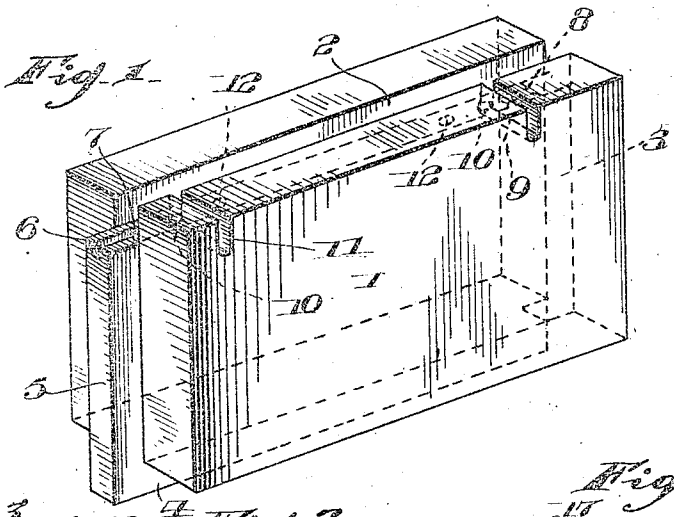


Fig. 2.

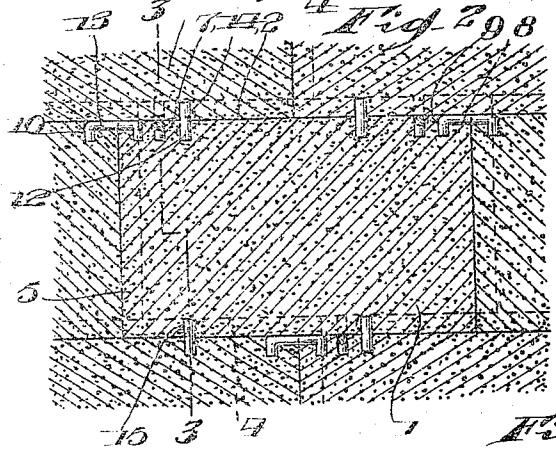


Fig. 3.

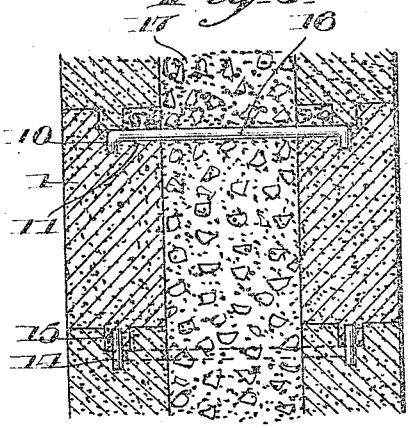


Fig. 4.

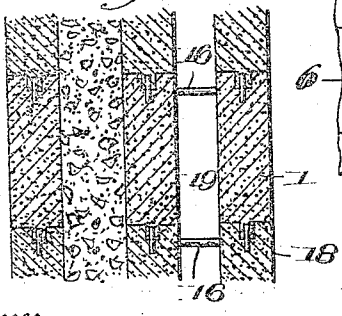


Fig. 5.

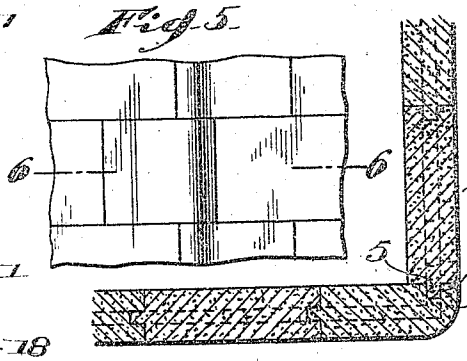


Fig. 6.

Witnesses

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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

1,087,011. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 10, 1914.

Application filed December 13, 1912. Serial No. 736,583.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH GRASSO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Building Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to building construction and one of the principal objects of the invention is to provide means whereby a substantially monolithic structure may be obtained without the use of removable molds.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved building block and means for interlocking separate walls constructed of said blocks.

Further objects of this invention will appear as the following specific description is read in connection with the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this application, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the blocks. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through one of the walls. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing the connection of an additional wall to provide an air space. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view showing the corner construction of a building constructed of said blocks. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring more particularly to the drawing the wall shown in Figs. 2 and 3 is constructed of a plurality of blocks 1 each similarly constructed and having a groove 2 in its upper edge and a similar groove 3 in one end. The lower edge of the block has projecting therefrom a tongue 4 adapted to engage the groove 2 of blocks below the same in the wall and is also provided with a tongue 5 at the opposite end of the block adapted to engage in the groove 3 of the block adjoining the same to the left. The groove 3 forms a right angular continuation of the groove 2 while the rib or tongue 5 forms a right angular continuation of the rib or tongue 4. The groove 2 has a longitudinal recess 6 formed in its base and communicating therewith is a socket 7, this groove and socket are duplicated at the opposite end of the groove 2 as shown at 8 and 9. The base of the groove 2 is also provided with sockets 10 communicating with transverse channels 11 formed in the upper edge of the block to one side of the groove 2 and adjacent the sockets are other sockets 12 all for a purpose to be hereinafter described.

In order to lock the blocks together to form a vertical wall there is provided U-shaped connectors 13 which lie in the grooves 6 and 8 and have their depending ends or legs seated in the recesses 7 and 9. To further insure rigidity of structure pins 14 are seated in the sockets 12 and in similar sockets 15 formed in the tongue 4. These parts effectually prevent any relative longitudinal movement between the blocks and as the blocks are lap-jointed as shown in Fig. 2, the superimposed blocks hold the connectors 13 in place. In order to join two similarly constructed walls together as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 U-shaped connectors 16 are provided whose bodies lie in the channels 11 and whose legs lie in the sockets 10. These connectors effectually hold the walls in separated relation and tie them together so that when filled as shown at 17 the two walls and the intermediate filling form a substantial monolith for the cement filling 17 prevents movement of the U-shaped connectors 16 and also ties the superimposed blocks 1 together as will be readily understood. In this manner a substantially monolithic building may be produced of cement without using the removable forms now commonly employed for this purpose.

In Fig. 4 an additional wall 18 is shown connected to the other wall and with the filling so as to leave an air space 19 which is uninterrupted save for the connectors 16.

Figs. 5 and 6 only illustrate how the blocks are connected together at the corner of the building. One of the corner blocks as shown at 20 being provided with a groove 21 in one side to receive the tongue 5 of the adjoining right angular block, the next tier of the blocks is lap-jointed with the lower tier so as to interlock the tiers together.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a building construction, a pair of walls comprising separate superimposed tiers of tongue and grooved building blocks having sockets therein, U-shaped connectors seated in the sockets and held in position by the tongues of superimposed blocks and binding filling arranged between the separate walls and surrounding the connectors.

2. In a building construction, a pair of separated walls, each constructed of superimposed tiers of tongue and grooved build-

ing blocks, said blocks having sockets at the base of the grooves, U-shaped connectors seated in said sockets and joining the blocks in the same plane of the separated walls, the tongues of the blocks of the next tier holding the connectors in place, means for interconnecting the blocks in the tiers, said last-named means being held in place by the tongues of the next superimposed block and means for reinforcing the action of the tongues.

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

JOSEPH GRASSO.

Witnesses:
HELEN G. DALEY,
NORMAN J. SMITH.