W. TACKENBERG.

BUILDING BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1921.

1,422,146.

Patented July 11, 1922.

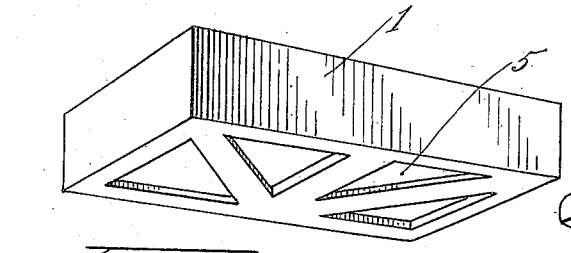


Fig. 1.

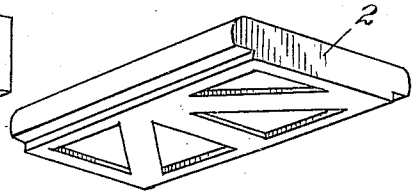


Fig. 3.

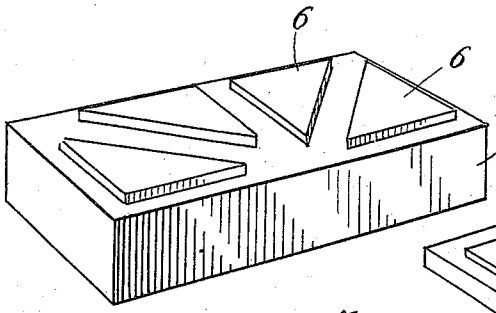


Fig. 2.

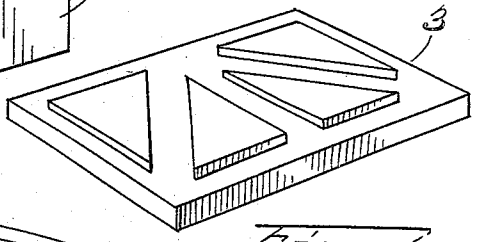


Fig. 4.

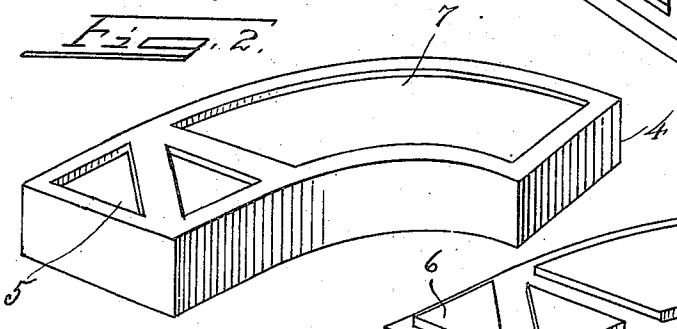


Fig. 5.

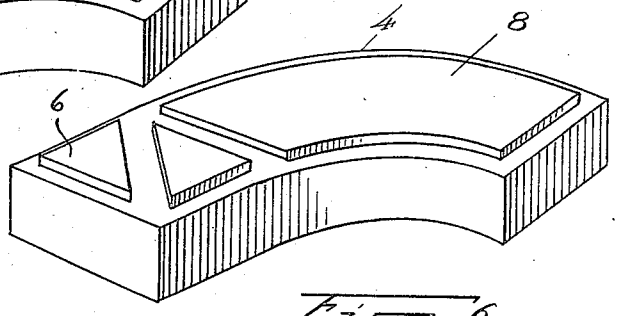


Fig. 6.

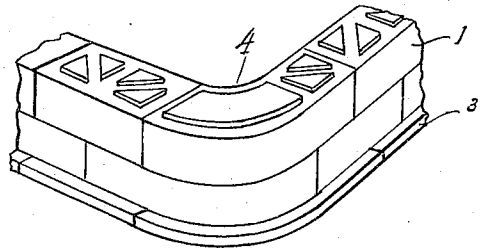


Fig. 7.

INVENTOR:

William Tackenberg.

BY Arthur H. Ewald,

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM TACKENBERG, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BUILDING BLOCK.

1,422,146. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 11, 1922.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM TACKENBERG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Blocks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to building blocks, and has particular reference to the provision of interlocking building blocks constructed of cement or other suitable materials.

The principal object of my invention is the provision of building blocks having simply constructed and at the same time highly efficient interlocking means, so that the same may be utilized without loss of strength or stability in the result, in the construction of the walls of buildings and other structures, without the necessity of employing mortar, cement or other adhesive between the blocks.

A further object of this invention is to provide in building blocks, interlocking means of such construction that the proper assembly thereof will require suitable breaking of the joints between the blocks.

Further objects of the invention will appear from the following detail description thereof.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective of a wall block showing the side containing the interlock depressions;

Figure 2 is a perspective of a similar block showing the interlock lugs;

Figure 3 is a perspective of a coping block;

Figure 4 is a perspective of a base block;

Figures 5 and 6 are similar views of corner blocks illustrating respectively the interlocking elements;

Figure 7 is a perspective of a portion of a wall constructed of the various forms of blocks illustrated in the preceding figures.

The numerals 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate respectively wall, coping, base and corner building blocks constructed in accordance with this invention. The wall blocks 1 are provided on their opposite faces with depressions 5 and raised portions, or lugs 6, of corresponding triangular shape so as to interlock when the blocks are superimposed, one upon the other. The triangular lugs and depressions are so disposed respectively with reference to the ends of the block that the elements on opposite ends of superimposed blocks are adapted to interlock; thus when assembled, the vertical joints between blocks are broken as required in proper construction of a wall. Each of the coping and base blocks is provided on only one of its faces with interlocking elements; the coping block 2 as illustrated being provided with depressions and the base block 3 with lugs. The corner blocks 4 are provided on opposite sides with depressions 5 and lugs 6, and also, in addition to such triangular elements, with corner depressions 7 and lugs 8, the depressions and lugs of corresponding forms being on opposite ends of the corner blocks, thus necessitating the breaking of the vertical joints between the courses when laying. The lugs and depressions may be of such relative height and depth as to leave air or mortar spaces in the depressions when assembled.

From the foregoing description the nature and value of this invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art to which the same appertains. As will be seen when the blocks are laid with the interlocking lugs and depressions in engagement, the same are held effectually against lateral displacement, the triangular disposition of the abutting surfaces of the lugs and depressions preventing movement in any horizontal plane. It is thus possible to construct walls of great stability without the use of cement, mortar or other means of adhesion between the blocks. As will be seen, also, the opposite disposition of the triangular engaging surfaces at the two ends of the blocks, necessitates the same being laid with broken vertical joints between the courses. Blocks are constructed in accordance with this invention, furthermore, at substantially the cost of plain blocks, and there thus results in their use a net saving equal to the cost of mortar or other adhesive plus the cost of applying the same.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

In building blocks, triangular lugs and depressions, on opposite sides thereof, said lugs and depressions being arranged to interlock between superimposed blocks to secure the same against displacement in all directions in horizontal planes, and the abutting surfaces of the lugs on one end of the block corresponding in disposition to the engaging surfaces of the depressions on the other end of the block, so as to necessitate breaking of joints between courses.

WILLIAM TACKENBERG.