

No. 835,669.

PATENTED NOV. 13, 1906.

M. ECKLEY.  
BUILDING BLOCK.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1906.

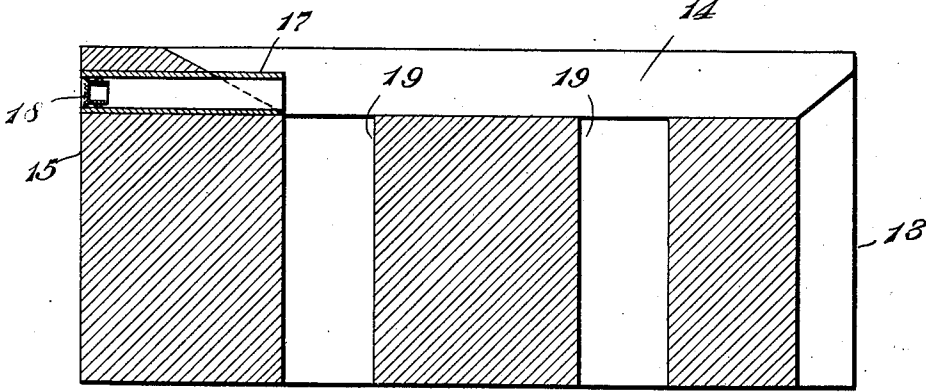
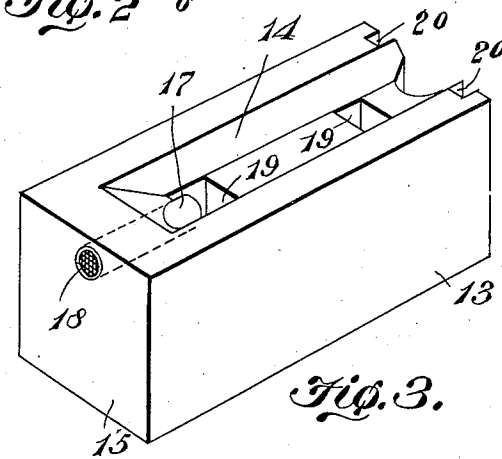
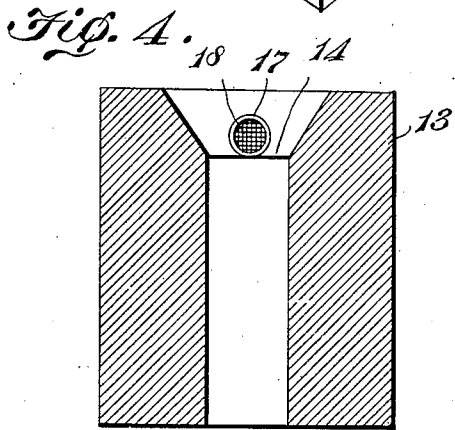
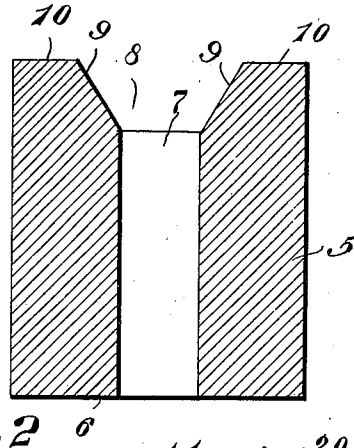
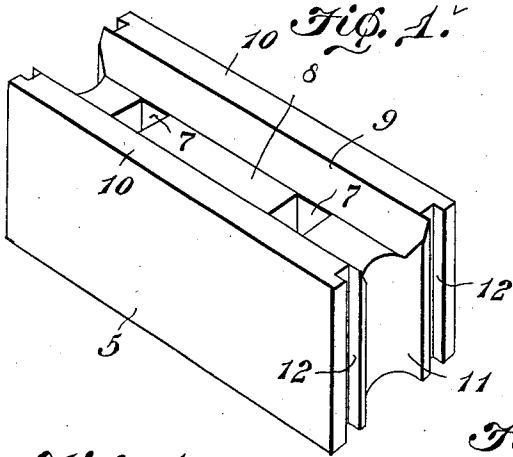


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW ECKLEY, OF ARCHBOLD, OHIO.

## BUILDING-BLOCK.

No. 835,669.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 13, 1906.

Application filed February 17, 1906. Serial No. 301,700.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MATTHEW ECKLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Archbold, in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Building-Block, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to building-blocks, and has for its object to provide an artificial-stone building-block having intersecting vertical and transverse passages formed therein to permit the circulation of air between the several blocks when said blocks are laid into a wall.

A further object of the invention is to provide a block having a flat base and its opposite ends provided with mortar-receiving grooves, some of the blocks being formed with vent-openings communicating with the adjacent transverse recess, thereby to permit the escape of foul air within the wall.

A still further object of the invention is to generally improve this class of devices, so as to add to their utility, durability, and efficiency.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that various changes in form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the blocks used in the construction of the side walls. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the corner-blocks. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

The improved side blocks 5, which may be molded or otherwise formed of cement, concrete, terra-cotta, or other suitable plastic material, are preferably rectangular in shape and provided with a flat base 6, pierced by a plurality of vertically-disposed air-passages 7, which intersect a longitudinal groove or air-passage 8, formed in the top of the block, as shown. The side walls of the groove 8 are

preferably inclined or beveled, as indicated at 9, to form parallel ribs or flanges 10, adapted to receive the flat base 6 of an adjacent block when a plurality of said blocks are laid into a wall. The opposite ends of the block 5 are formed with curved recesses 11, which intersect the longitudinal groove 8, and disposed on each side of the recesses 11 and arranged parallel therewith are mortar-receiving grooves 12. The corner-blocks 13 are also substantially rectangular in shape and provided with longitudinal grooves 14, which extend from one end of the block to a point adjacent the opposite end, as shown.

The exposed end 15 of the block is pierced by a longitudinal opening which communicates with the groove 14, and seated in said opening is a cylindrical tube or sleeve 17, having one end thereof closed by a screen 18. By having the corner-block formed in the manner described the foul air circulating between the several blocks comprising the wall is permitted to escape through the tubes 17, while the screens 18 prevent the entrance of dust or other foreign material. The corner-blocks 13 are also provided with suitable vertical air-passages 19 and mortar-receiving grooves 20.

In erecting a wall or similar structure the blocks are arranged in superposed courses with the flat base of one block engaging the parallel flanges or ribs 10 of an adjacent block and with the mortar-receiving grooves 12 and 20 disposed in horizontal alinement and arranged to break joint. One of the blocks 13 is preferably positioned at each corner of the wall with the exposed face 15 of the block disposed flush with the exterior of the wall, so as to permit the ready escape of foul air through the openings 17. The exposed faces of the several blocks may be molded or otherwise formed in imitation of chipped or chiseled rock, or, if desired, the blocks may be formed with a thin veneer or coating to represent marble or other highly polished stone.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A building-block comprising a substantially rectangular body portion having a flat unobstructed base and provided at its upper face with a longitudinal groove spaced inwardly from one end of the block and opening through the opposite end thereof, said groove having its side walls inclined toward

the opposite exposed faces of the block and its end wall inclined toward the adjacent end of the block, there being a plurality of vertical air-flues intersecting the longitudinal groove and an opening formed in one  
5 end of the block and communicating with one of said flues, and a tube seated in the opening and provided with a screen, there being a vertical recess formed in the opposite end of the

block and mortar-receiving grooves disposed 10 one on each side of the vertical recess.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MATTHEW ECKLEY.

Witnesses:

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J. D. STRONG.