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HOLLOW BUILDING BLOCK

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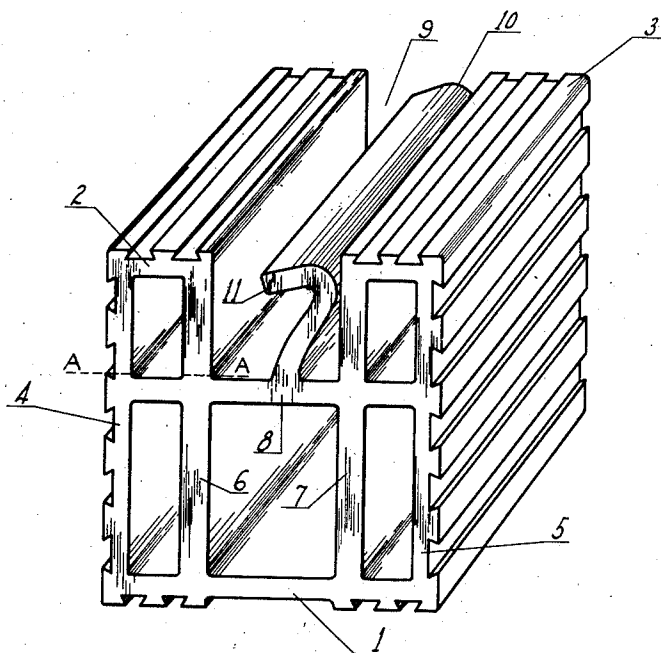


Fig. 1

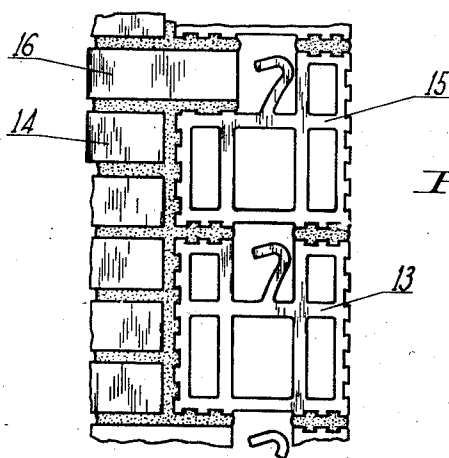


Fig. 2

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HOLLOW BUILDING BLOCK

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3 Claims. (Cl. 72-41)

My invention relates to hollow building blocks or tiles of the extruded type employed in the construction of walls and has for its object an improved construction including a grip for handling and laying the tile.

Hollow building tiles are too large to be grasped in one hand by a workman in the process of laying a wall and to obviate this difficulty such tiles have in the past been provided with a hand grip. The object of my invention is to provide a tile with an improved hand grip whereby the tile is easily grasped and, when grasped, will be in balance so that with one hand it can be easily moved to position on the structure being constructed.

The object and advantages of my invention will be best understood upon consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which the same reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the several views and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a tile in accordance with my invention; and

Fig. 2 illustrates a section of wall incorporating tile in accordance with my invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, reference character 1 represents the bottom wall of the tile, 2 and 3 represent the top bearing walls and 4 and 5 represent the external walls. Spaced from the walls 4 and 5 are a pair of vertical webs 6 and 7, respectively. A horizontal stiffening web 8 extends between the side walls 4 and 5. In the channel 9 in the upper face of the tile located between the weight-bearing sides of the tile constituted by the wall 4 and web 6 and by wall 5 and web 7 is located a handle 10. The handle consists of a web which extends upwardly from the horizontal web 8, which in its central part constitutes the bottom of the channel 9. The handle 10 is of general hook form in cross-section and extends from about the central portion of the web 8, approaches the web 7 and then projects to about the central plane of the channel, so that its end 11 is located about in the central plane of the channel 9 and below the upper surface of the tile.

The tile having the cross-sectional shape described above is designed to be extruded through a die and, as extruded, may be cut off into desired lengths in the manner well-known in the art. The outer walls, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, are provided with mortar-retaining grooves 12 in the manner well-known in the art.

The provision of the handle 10 with the projecting end 11 at the central vertical plane of the tile provides ample room for the fingers of

the operator to be inserted between the end 11 and the wall 6. When the fingers are inserted under the end 11, the tile is in balance in the position in which it is to be laid, and hence the workman can pick up the tile and lay it in position accurately with one hand, thus speeding up operations.

Fig. 2 illustrates a section of wall in which is incorporated the tile of my invention. It will be observed that the backer tile 13, as above described, has a height of three bricks and two mortar receiving spaces. Above the backer tile 13 is placed a header tile 15 which is the same as the backer tile 13, except that that portion of the wall 4 and web 6 above the web 8 has been removed, thus providing space to accommodate header brick 16. The web 8 of the tile is spaced from the bottom web a distance of two bricks and one mortar receiving space. Both the backer tile and the header tile can be extruded from the same die. It is necessary only in manufacturing the header tile to provide a cutting wire to cut off the material above the web 8 at the point indicated by the dotted line in Fig. 1.

It will be observed that the channel 9 in the upper face of the tile breaks the mortar joint between the inner and outer walls and that the handle is wholly in the channel and does not interfere.

While I have described in detail one specific form of tile employing my handle grip, it is apparent that the same handle grip construction can be employed in tile of various sizes. For example, if a wider tile is required, the outer walls 4 and 5 may comprise a double shell. While I have illustrated my tile as having a depth of two bricks between the bottom 1 and the web 8 and a depth of one brick from the web 8 and the top wall, it is apparent that the advantages of my construction can be obtained by making the depth of the tile from the web 8 to the bottom of any desired number of bricks with appropriate allowances for mortar spaces.

I claim:

1. A hollow building tile having a channel provided in the upper surface thereof and a handle disposed within the channel, said handle consisting of a web extending upwardly from the bottom of the channel at substantially the center thereof and bent over in hook shape providing a gripping end located substantially in the central vertical plane of the tile.

2. A hollow building tile of the extruded type comprising a body portion of hollow side sections and a pair of vertically spaced horizontal webs

connecting the side sections, the lower web forming a base with the side sections and the upper web spaced below the top of the side sections and constituting the bottom of an open channel at the top of the tile between the spaced side sections, a handle disposed within the channel and consisting of a web of substantially the same thickness as the other webs of the tile and extending upwardly into the channel from substantially the center of the bottom, along one side of the channel and bent to provide a grip, the end of which lies substantially in the central vertical plane of the tile.

3. A hollow building tile of the extruded type comprising a body portion made up of a plurality of longitudinally extending cells forming a base, a pair of longitudinal cells above the base at the sides providing a channel in the upper face of the tile, a web projecting upwardly from the bottom of the channel at substantially the center thereof off-set at one side of the channel to form a projecting ledge for a finger grip lying near the top of the channel with the end of the grip substantially in the central vertical plane of the tile.

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