Jan. 2, 1940. J. H. ISENHOUR 2,185,669

TILE

Filed May 29, 1939

Fig. 1.

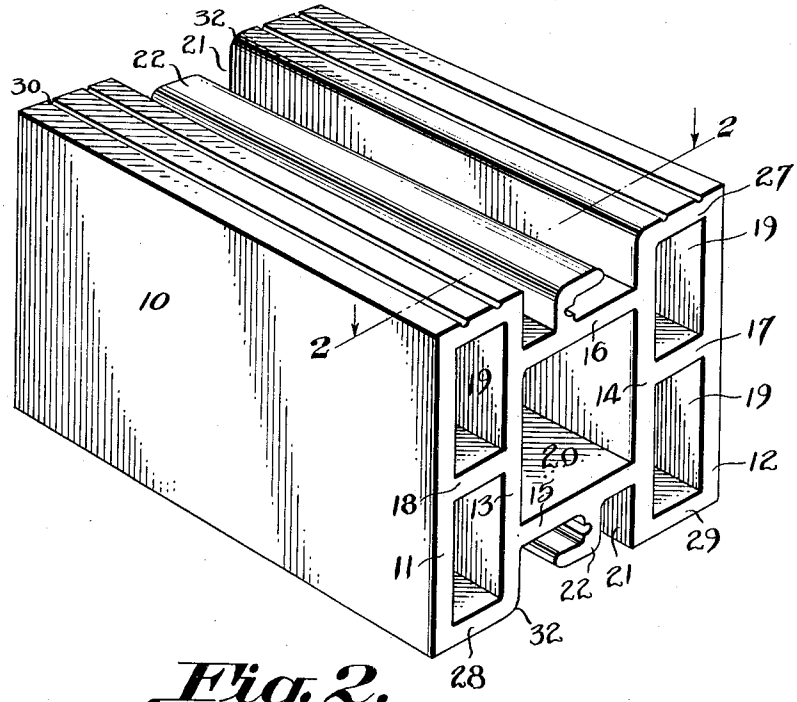
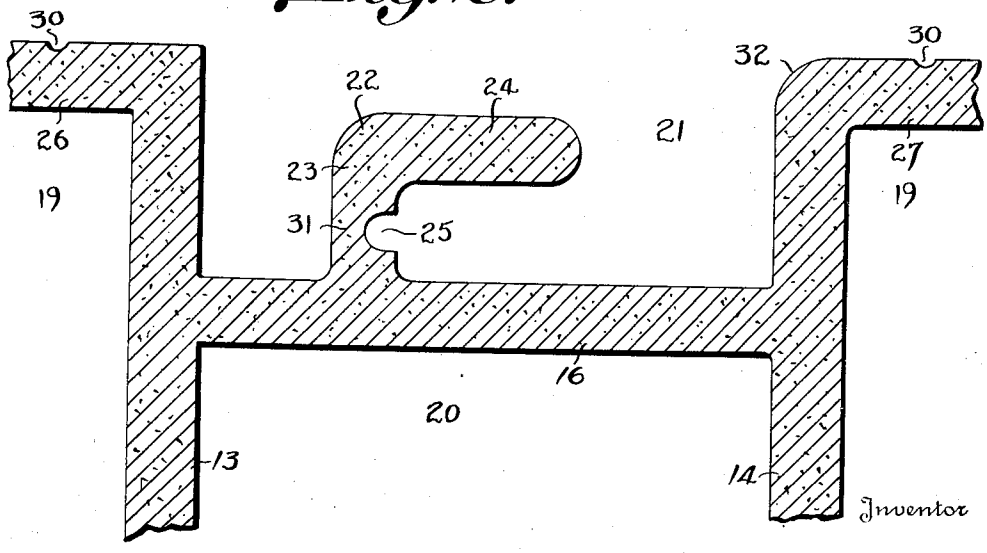


Fig. 2.



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TILE

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Application May 29, 1939, Serial No. 276,430

6 Claims. (Cl. 72—41)

The present invention concerns tile of the character which may be quickly and easily handled by the mason or tile setters and is known as "speed" tile.

It is an object of the invention to provide a tile having a hand hold which may be readily manufactured by the extrusion method.

It is an object of the invention to provide a tile having a hand hold which will not transmit load to the central webs of the tile and cause failure due to high localized stress.

It is an object of the invention to provide a tile having a grooved hand hold so that should it be inadvertently subjected to load it will be incapable of transmitting any substantial portion of it to the central webbing of the tile since it would fracture at the groove first.

It is one object of the invention to provide a hand hold for speed tile which is so proportioned that it need not be grasped by the mason or tile setter in handling, the hand being used only as a lifting means and the back of the hand being used to guide the tile. This type of construction permits the pivoting of the tile on the fingers which forces the flat back of the hand against an inner wall of the tile yielding a firm hold with which the tile may be easily lifted with a swing and accurately guided into position all in a single quick motion. An outstanding feature is that with these proportions the tile need not be grasped which is one of the major causes of fatigue in such work.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the new speed tile.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary sectional view along line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

The tile as a whole is indicated in a general way by the numeral 10. It is defined by vertical side walls 11 and 12. Inner vertical walls 13 and 14 complete the upright members. Cross walls 15 and 16 join inner walls 13 and 14 and with them define a central channel 20. Cross walls 17 and 18 join vertical walls 11, 13 and 12, 14 respectively as do also cross walls 26, 28 and 27, 29 which are the normal bearing surface of the tile. The surfaces are provided with mortar scores 30.

It will be noted that channel 20 is about two-thirds of the height of the tile. Cross walls 15 and 16 together with inner vertical walls 14 and 13 define open channels 21 in the top and bottom bearing faces of the tile 10.

In each of these channels 21 is a hand holding means 22 having an upstanding portion 23 and a substantially horizontal finger grasping means 24. Portion 24 may slope slightly upwards so as to facilitate the insertion and removal of a mason's hand. Upstanding portion 23 is sufficiently removed from wall 14 to permit portion 25 to have sufficient length to receive at least two finger joints thereunder and at the same time sufficient room between its end and wall 14, in the case of the upper handle 22 and wall 13 in the case of lower handle 22, so that the fingers may be quickly inserted and withdrawn. The handling of the tile 10 is greatly facilitated where the end of the portion 29 and wall 14 are so located relative to one another that the back of the hand can rest against the wall 14 when the tile is picked up and swung quickly into position.

This relationship is quite important in that it permits a tile setter or mason to lay a great many more tile a day with less fatigue than formerly. It is not necessary to grasp the tile with the fingers. With the new construction they serve merely as hooks to lift. The tile 10 is swung on the fingers and held there by the back of the hand.

A good firm hold is obtained permitting quick movement and accurate guiding of the tile with little effort.

Portion 24 is high enough above cross wall 16 to permit the easy insertion of the finger thereunder. However, the portion 24 is well below level of bearing surfaces 26 and 27 so as not to transmit any load to the central webs of the tile where additional stress may easily cause failure.

In order to assure that cross wall or web 16 will not be injured a groove 25 is placed in the upstanding portion 23. Groove 25 may be circular, V shaped or of like configuration and makes neck 31 the weakest part of the tile. It follows that if any support load should inadverently be placed on hand holding means 22 it will not be transmitted in sufficient amount to cause failure of tile 10. The neck 31 would rupture first. The neck 31 also facilitates the removal of hand holding means 22 if for any reason it becomes desirable to remove it.

It will be noted that the edge where walls 14 and 27 meet is rolled or curved as at 32. The rounding of this portion removes the sharp edge which would otherwise cut or bruise the backs of the hands. The same of course is true of the meeting edge of walls 13 and 28.

Should a stronger tile be desired an additional vertical web may be placed in channel 20 and other horizontal webs such as 17 and 18 added

to the side channels. This would make three side channels on each side of equal size and two central channels.

I claim:

1. A tile having an open channel in one face thereof, means projecting upwards from the bottom of said open channel, said means being of substantially inverted L shape and having an outstanding leg of such length and removed from the bottom of said channel such a distance that the fingers of a human hand may be easily inserted thereunder for lifting said tile, said outstanding leg of said projection extending toward a side wall of said channel but spaced therefrom a distance such that when the fingers of a hand are under the projecting leg the back of the hand fits against the wall of the channel toward which the leg projects and yields a firm easy hold of the tile whereby the tile may be quickly moved bodily and readily guided into position without the necessity of grasping the tile, thus combining dispatch and accuracy of handling with a minimum of fatigue, the outer end of the channel wall toward which the outstanding leg projects being rolled so that this portion of the tile presents a smooth rounded surface to the back of the hand.

2. The combination set forth in claim 1, said projecting means being below the top edge of said channel so that said projecting means is free from load.

3. The combination set forth in claim 1, said projecting means being below the top of said channel, a deep score along the length of said projecting means and closely adjacent the bottom said channel whereby said projecting means will fracture before transmitting any substantial load to the bottom of said channel.

4. A tile having an open channel in one face thereof, means projecting upwards from the bottom of said channel and having an overhanging portion adapted to form a hand hold for the human hand whereby the tile may be quickly moved and readily guided into position with dispatch and accuracy, said projecting means forming said hand hold being below the top edge of said channel so that said projecting means will be free from load, a groove along the said projecting means, said groove being closely adjacent the bottom of said channel forming a relatively thin neck portion in said projecting means whereby said projecting means will fracture at said neck portion before transmitting any substantial load to the bottom of said channel.

5. The combination set forth in claim 4, the outer end of the channel wall toward which the overhanging portion projects being curved so that this portion of the tile presents a smooth rounded surface to the back of the hand.

6. A tile having an open channel in each of two opposite faces thereof, means projecting from the bottom of each of said channels and having an overhanging portion adapted to form a hand hold for the human hand whereby the tile may be quickly moved and readily guided into position with dispatch and accuracy, a groove along the said projecting means, said groove being closely adjacent the bottom of each of said channels and forming a relatively thin neck portion in said projecting means whereby said projecting means will fracture at said neck portion before transmitting any substantial load to the walls of said channels.

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