

No. 660,308.

Patented Oct. 23, 1900.

O. C. PIXLEY.
DOWEL PIN FOR TILES OR BRICKS.

(Application filed June 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig.1

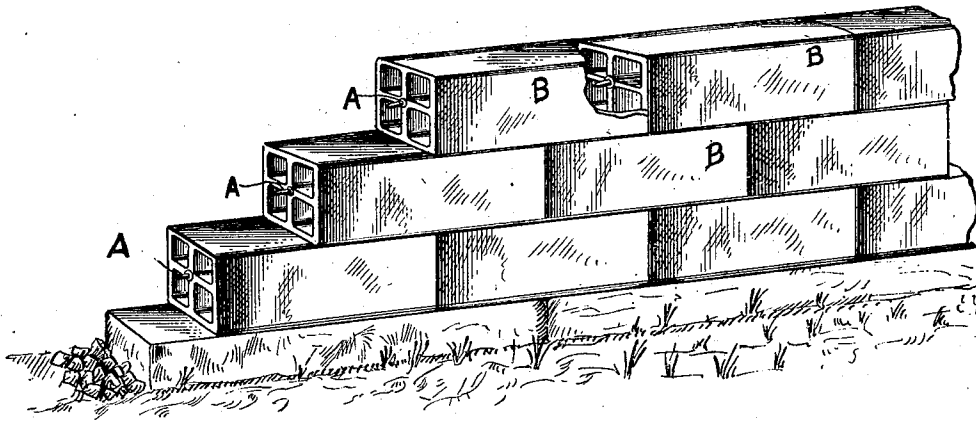


Fig.4

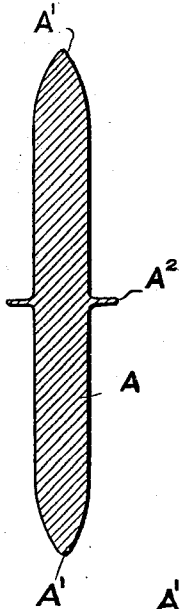


Fig.2

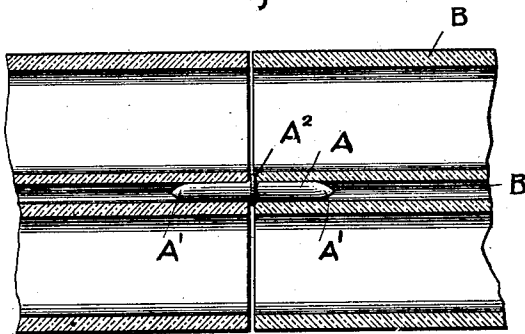
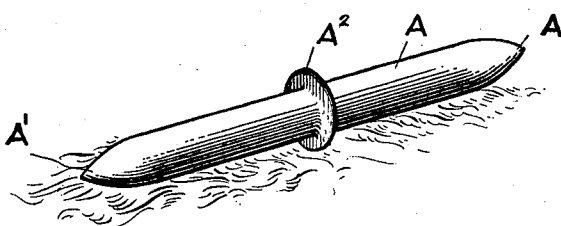


Fig.3



Witnesses:

Edmund A. France.

Geo. S. Chindahl.

Inventor

Orla C. Pixley.

By Luther L. Miller.

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORLA C. PIXLEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DOWEL-PIN FOR TILES OR BRICKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 660,308, dated October 23, 1900.

Application filed June 27, 1900. Serial No. 21,722. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORLA C. PIXLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dowel-Pins for Tiles or Bricks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a means for holding tile and brick in longitudinal alinement, insuring their exact coincidence and preventing lateral displacement. The tile referred to is of the kind employed in underground-conduit work, and the brick mentioned is similar in size and construction to such tile. This brick is used in the walls of refrigerator-buildings or in any other structures or constructions where a wall or partition non-conducting of heat is desirable. This tile is commonly provided with a central opening extending longitudinally through its body, and this opening provides a place for the insertion of the dowel-pin of my invention. It is apparent that an ordinary straight rod of metal might be inserted in the central opening of the tile or brick, inasmuch as said opening extends from one end to the other of each of said tiles, and the general purpose of this invention be accomplished; but unless said rod was of a length equal to or greater than that of the tile it will be seen that the pin might easily be accidentally pushed wholly within one tile and away from the joint between two longitudinal adjacent tiles, and thus fail in its purpose. The ordinary rod, too, unless of a diameter much less than that of the receiving-opening would be inserted into said opening with difficulty, inasmuch as the cutting of it into lengths would naturally flatten or make irregular its ends. The object, therefore, of this invention is the production of a dowel-pin for the purpose outlined in the foregoing and one that will overcome the objections and obviate the difficulties hereinbefore mentioned.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the manner of laying up a wall with hollow brick wherein the dowel-pins of my invention are employed to strengthen the joint between adjacent bricks. In this drawing the representation of mortar or cement has been omitted, though in practice the wall would be laid in the usual manner. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section through the adjacent ends of

two bricks, showing the dowel-pin in place holding them against lateral displacement. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of said dowel-pin, and Fig. 4 a longitudinal central section through the dowel-pin.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

This dowel-pin is formed, preferably, of cast-iron and is of cylindrical form, pointed at both ends, having an integral outwardly-extending annular flange or web midway of its ends. A is the cylindrical body portion, A' A' are its pointed outer ends, and A² is its integral outwardly-extending flange midway of its length.

B is a tile or brick provided with the longitudinal opening B', extending throughout the length of the body portion of the tile.

In practice bricks or tiles are laid in a wall, as indicated in Fig. 1, and dowel-pins inserted into the openings B' in the ends of the tiles. The dowel-pins are pushed into said openings until the annular flange B² is in contact with the end of its tile. Other tiles are then laid adjacent to the outer exposed ends of the dowel-pins, and said pins being directed into the openings B' of said tiles the latter are pushed toward the tiles already laid in the wall until their adjacent ends are in contact, or practically so. The presence of the dowel-pin in the joint between two tiles insures the exact alinement of the longitudinal series and prevents the lateral displacement of the individual tile. It is apparent that one end of the cylindrical body A of the dowel-pin need not be pointed and substantially the same benefits be obtained, inasmuch as the greatest difficulty in the insertion of the pin into the opening B' arises when the tile being laid is about to be pushed into contact with the next preceding tile of the longitudinal series.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with a series of tiles or bricks placed end to end, each of said tiles or bricks being provided with a longitudinal opening extending therethrough, of a dowel-pin having a body portion with tapered ends and an integral, peripheral flange intermediate its ends.

ORLA C. PIXLEY.

Witnesses:

L. M. CHRISTIE,
J. F. LEWIS.