

Aug. 17, 1937.

L. M. CHRISTIE ET AL

2,090,285

BUILDING TILE

Filed March 23, 1935

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

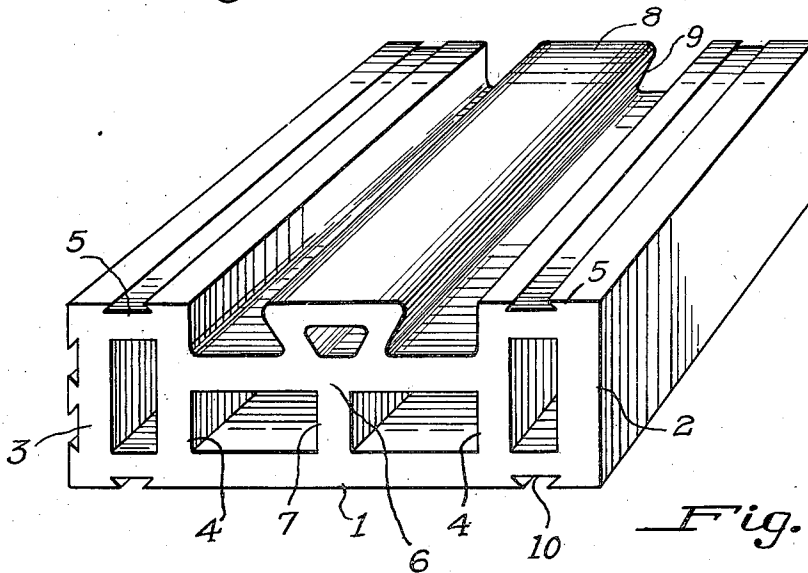


Fig. 5.

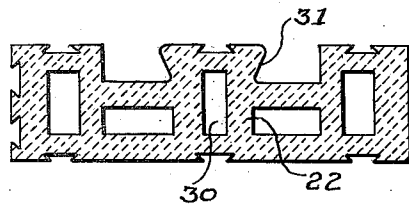
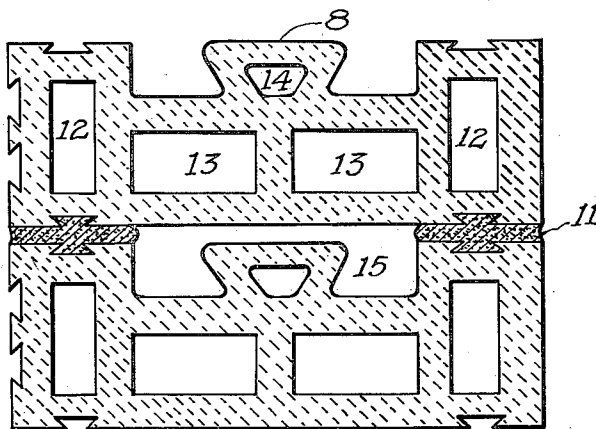


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

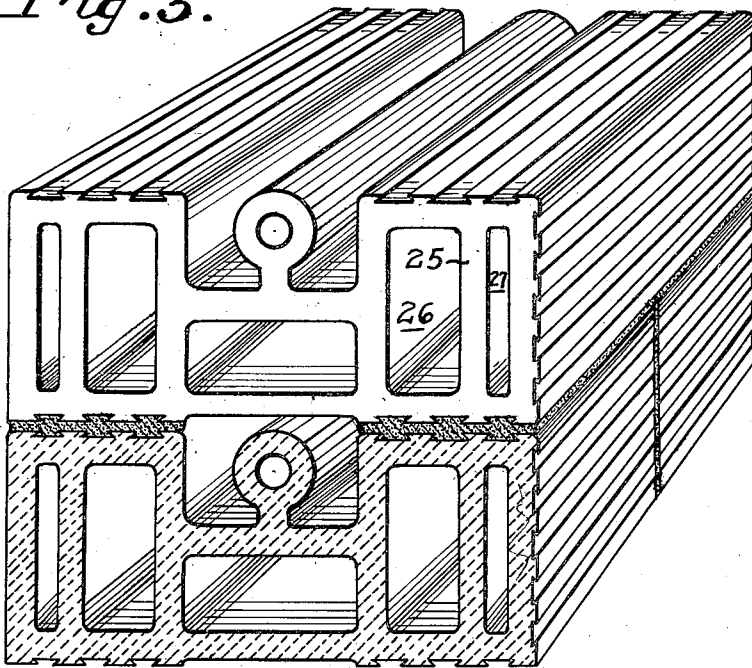
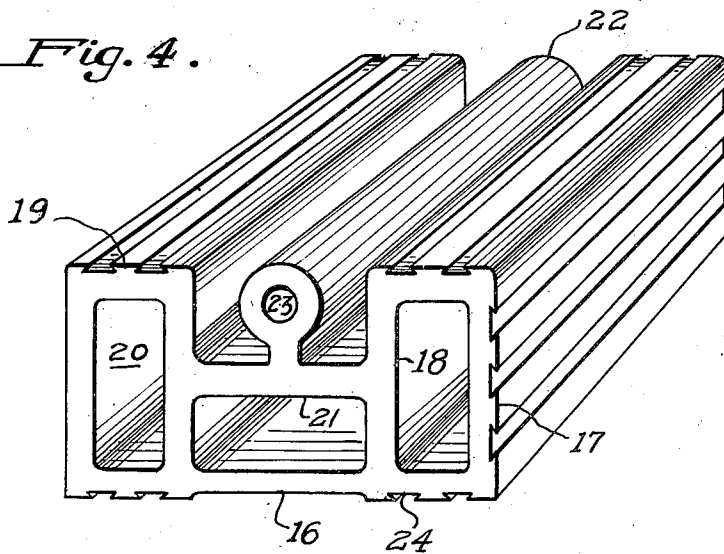


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BUILDING TILE

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Application March 23, 1935, Serial No. 12,699

4 Claims. (Cl. 72-41)

This invention relates to new and useful im-
provements in building blocks or hollow tile, and
more particularly such as are provided with a
convenient grip to facilitate handling and lay-
ing, commonly known as "speed" tile.

The present invention contemplates a tile
structure of substantial wall sections having hol-
low pockets to combine maximum strength with
minimum weight, this being particularly true of
the center or web portion in the region of the
handle member. The invention further provides
interrupted surfaces for the contacting portion
of the tile, namely, the mortar joints to prevent
moisture passing through the joints while per-
mitting the ready application of the mortar by
the builder, the tile being designed for use with
headers, cross-tiles, turning corners and the like.

These and other objects of the invention will
become more apparent from a description of the
accompanying drawings constituting a part
hereof in which like reference characters design-
ate like parts and in which:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of one form of
tile embodying the principles of the invention;

Fig. 2, a view in vertical section of a group of
tile to form a wall;

Fig. 3, a view in perspective of a group illus-
trating a modified form of the tile shown in
Fig. 1;

Fig. 4, a view in perspective of the form of tile
of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5, a vertical section of a tile with a modi-
fied grip or web portion.

With reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings,
the block or tile comprises a base portion 1 of
elongated shape having upstanding end portions
2 and 3 at its side extremities. Additional up-
standing portions 4 cooperate with the end por-
tions 2 and 3 in parallel relation and are joined
thereto by cross-members 5. A transverse web
6 extends across and is connected with members
4 and a vertical web 7 connects members 1 and
6. Centrally of the block projecting upwardly
from web 6 is a hollow grip or handle 8 of sub-
stantially dove-tail form, the inwardly flared
faces 9 of which provide a firm grip for handling
the block. Dove-tailed grooves 10 are provided
as shown to form recesses for the mortar 11,
Fig. 2, which produces a maximum surface con-
tact of the mortar and blocks and reduces the
possibilities of moisture passing through the joint
by capillary attraction. The base uprights and
cross-members form chambers 12 and 13, and
the grip portion 8 is hollow as designated by the
numeral 14. When the block or tile is assem-

bled as shown in Fig. 2, a space 15 is formed
between adjacent blocks so that while the verti-
cal web portions are of substantial thickness, the
block is of minimum weight and conveniently
handled.

In the modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4, a
base portion 16 is provided with uprights 17 and
webs 18 parallel to the uprights 17 with connect-
ing portions 19 forming hollow chambers 20.
Cross-web 21 extends between the webs 18, and a
grip or handle 26 of substantially cylindrical
shape extends vertically upward from the cross-
web 21. Handle 22 is hollow as shown at 23.

The mortar surface of the tile is also provided
with dove-tailed grooves 24 as in the blocks
shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 3 shows a block hav-
ing an additional vertical web portion 25 form-
ing spaced end chambers 26 and 27, otherwise
the block of Fig. 3 is the same as Fig. 4.

The cylindrical grip or handle 22 has the same
underflared gripping characteristics of the dove-
tail shaped handle 8 of Fig. 1. The handles 8
and 22 with the cross-webs on which they are
supported greatly strengthen the mid-section of
the tile or block without increasing the weight
and there are no sharp corners or edges on the
gripping members that might cause injury to the
workmen.

In the form of tile shown in Fig. 5 a central
vertical web 29 of substantial width is provided
with a hollow center 30 and terminates in a flared
grip 31 of dove-tail shape at the top. This form
is similar to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2 except-
ing that the hollow portion extends through the
web and grip without sacrificing strength of sec-
tion.

We claim:

1. A hollow building tile comprising a body por-
tion of hollow side sections and a pair of ver-
tically spaced horizontal webs intermediate the
side sections, the lower one of which forms a base
with the side sections and the upper one being
spaced in a vertical plane below the top of said
side sections, and a handle portion upstanding
from the upper horizontal web centrally of the
side sections, said handle portion being hollow
and having its wall section of substantially the
same thickness as the walls and web sections of
said building tile.

2. A hollow building tile comprising a body por-
tion of hollow side sections, and a pair of ver-
tically spaced horizontal webs intermediate the
side sections, the lower one of which forms a base
with the side sections and the upper one being
spaced in a vertical plane below the top of said

side sections, a vertical web disposed between said horizontal webs centrally of the hollow side sections, and a hollow handle portion of dove-tail shape upstanding from the upper horizontal web, the walls of said handle portion being of substantially the same thickness as the webs and walls of the building tile.

3. A hollow building tile comprising a body portion of hollow side sections, there being two hollow sections on each side of the tile, a pair of vertically spaced horizontal webs intermediate the side sections, the lower one of which being in substantially a common plane with the lower walls of the side sections, and the upper one of which is vertically spaced from the top walls of said side sections, and a hollow handle portion upstanding from the upper horizontal web centrally of said side sections, having a wall thick-

ness of substantially the same cross-sectional area as the walls and webs of said hollow tile.

4. A hollow building tile comprising a body portion of hollow side sections and a pair of vertically spaced horizontal webs intermediate the side sections, the lower one of which forms a base with the side sections and the upper one being spaced in a vertical plane below the top of said side sections, and a handle portion upstanding from the upper horizontal web centrally of the side sections, said handle portion being hollow and having its wall section of substantially the same thickness as the walls and web sections of said building tile and said handle being disposed entirely within the space between the upper horizontal web and the top of the building tile.

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