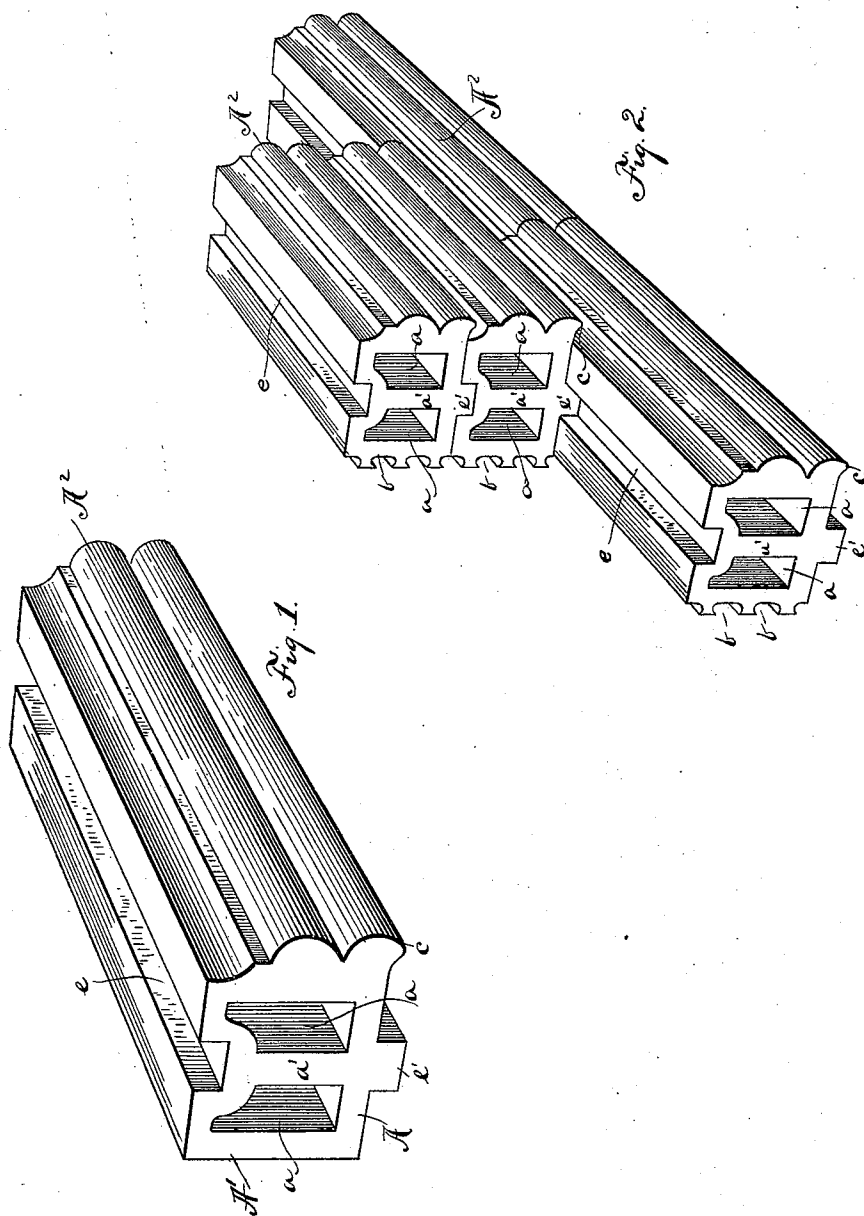


(No Model.)

J. RAPP.
BUILDING BRICK.

No. 468,990.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.



Witnesses.

E. Byron Gilchrist
[Signature]

Inventor.

Joseph Rapp
By *[Signature]*
attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH RAPP, OF NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

BUILDING-BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,990, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed December 29, 1890. Serial No. 376,173. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH RAPP, of New Philadelphia, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Tiles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in building-tiles; and it consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are views in perspective, showing different tiles embodying my invention, but modified somewhat, according to circumstances.

A represents a tile, as shown in Fig. 1, having a flat face A^1 and having an ornamental face A^2 . This tile is adapted, for instance, for facing walls, although a wall of moderate thickness could be constructed of a single tier of such tiles laid, of course, the one layer upon the other, so that the tiles will break joints endwise. In Fig. 2 the one face of the tile is provided, as shown, with a series of grooves b with undercut walls for plastering thereon, in which case the ornamental faces A^2 would likely form the outer face of the wall and the inner face of the wall would be plastered. The molded or ornamented faces have depending lips or flanges c , adapted to conceal the joints next below, so as to protect the joints from the weather.

The tiles have two chambers a , divided by an internal vertical partition a' , connecting the top and bottom walls to give these walls greater strength as against crushing. The tiles are provided, top and bottom, respectively, with groove e and tongue e' for mutual engagement, as between next adjacent tiles, the tongues and grooves of the larger tiles occurring opposite the internal partition aforesaid.

In laying these tiles but little cement is required, and an exceptionally strong, tight, and durable wall may be constructed therefrom at a moderate cost, and the outer face of the wall may be rendered highly ornamental.

The grooves b are preferably of the C-shaped variety—that is, they are rounded at the bottom—whereby are avoided sharp angles or corners that are objectionable because they tend to weaken the tile and are liable to produce cracks in the tile in firing.

What I claim is—

A hollow tile having a groove on one face and tongue on the opposite face and a partition extending between the tongue and groove, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 15th day of December, 1890.

JOSEPH RAPP.

Witnesses:

A. J. FRIES,
JOHN A. HINES.