A. C. BLAKE.

HOLLOW BUILDING TILE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1916.

1,263,194. Patented Apr. 16, 1918.

Fig. 1

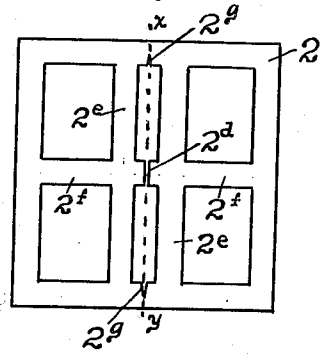


Fig. 2

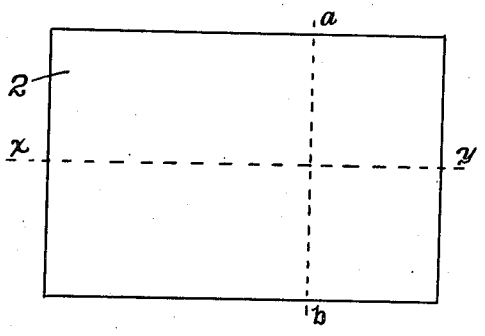


Fig. 3

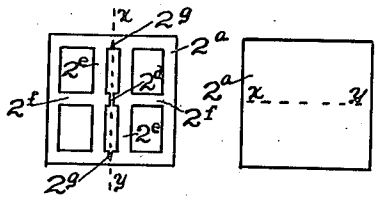


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

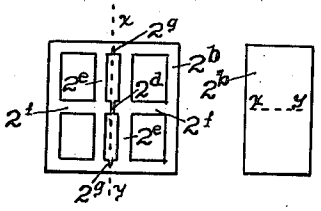


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

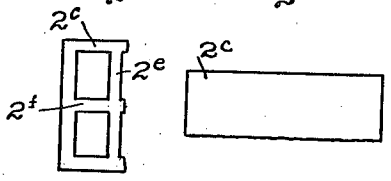


Fig. 8

Fig. 9

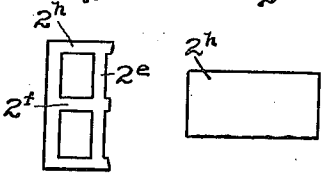


Fig. 10

Fig. 11

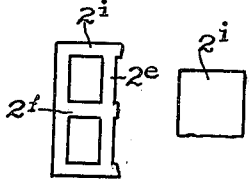


Fig. 12

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ALMON C. BLAKE, OF BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR TO FRED J. WOOD, OF BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON.

HOLLOW BUILDING-TILE.

1,263,194. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 16, 1918.

Application filed June 12, 1916. Serial No. 103,058.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALMON C. BLAKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bellingham, in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hollow Building-Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hollow building tile and the object of my invention is to construct the tile so that they can be readily and accurately broken on a predetermined longitudinal plane.

I attain this object in the structures illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawings in which Figure 1 is an end elevation of my hollow building tile, Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is an end elevation of my two-third length tile drawn on a smaller scale, Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 3, Fig. 5 is an end elevation of my one-third length tile drawn on a smaller scale, Fig. 6 is a plan view of Fig. 5, Fig. 7 is an end elevation of one half of the tile shown in Fig. 1, broken on the line x—y drawn on a smaller scale, Fig. 8 is a plan view of Fig. 7, Fig. 9 is an end elevation of one half of the tile shown in Fig. 3 broken on the line x—y, Fig. 10 is a plan view of Fig. 9, Fig. 11 is an end elevation of one half of the tile shown in Fig. 5 broken on the line x—y, and Fig. 12 is a plan view of Fig. 11.

Similar characters refer to similar parts in the several views.

The internal structure of my tile is clearly shown in Fig. 1, where 2^e, 2^e are two vertical webs a short distance apart and equidistant from the center, and 2^f, 2^f are two medial, horizontal webs the contiguous edges of which abut at the kerf 2^d. In addition to the said kerf 2^d, I make two longitudinal scores 2^g, 2^g on the interior of the upper and lower walls vertically above and below said kerf. When thus constructed a single hammer blow properly applied will cause the tile 2 to neatly break along the plane x—y and form two, half tiles. Three of said half tiles of varying lengths are illustrated in Figs. 7–12. It should be understood that these half tiles are used in certain parts of the wall only. So that in practice the kerf 2^d and the scores 2^g, 2^g are not made in all of the tiles. To make said kerf a wire is fastened in the die of the tile machine at the proper place. And also, the scores are formed by putting sharp studs or lugs in the proper places in said die. When these appliances are removed the tiles are formed as usual. The kerf 2^d is made by a thin wire and is so narrow that pressure on the vertical sides of said tile, see Figs. 1 and 3, will cause the facing edges of webs 2^f, 2^f to bear on each other. Figs. 4 and 6 show two lengths of tile 2^a and 2^b shorter than the standard tile 2 illustrated in Fig. 2. The two shorter lengths 2^a and 2^b are preferably formed from tile 2, before it is dried and burned, by wire cutting on the line a—b of Fig. 2. Half tiles 2^c, 2^h and 2^i are formed by breaking tiles 2, 2^a and 2^b respectively on the longitudinal plane x—y through scores 2^g, 2^g and kerf 2^d. The central, vertical webs 2^e, 2^e give great resistance against vertical crushing forces, and in a properly laid two tile wall are vertically in line with one of the vertical exterior walls of the tiles above and below. Although I have in practice made tile with the scores 2^g, 2^g and kerf 2^d as illustrated, I find the kerf 2^d when used alone to serve my purpose very well indeed.

I use the several relative sizes of tile here illustrated and described to lay tile walls in the manner shown and described in application Serial No. 103,059, filed June 12, 1916.

If it is desired to break the tile along other than medial lines, the kerfs and scores can be located accordingly.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

In a hollow building tile of rectangular cross section, in combination, two, interior, longitudinal, vertical, webs intersecting the upper and lower walls of said tile near and equidistant from their center; and two, interior, longitudinal, horizontal webs in a medial plane, each intersecting a side wall of said tile and one of said vertical webs and both approaching to close proximity along the longitudinal central axis of said tile.

Signed at Bellingham in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington this third day of June A. D. 1916.

ALMON C. BLAKE.

Witnesses:

C. W. TAYLOR,

R. S. SIMPSON.