J. W. AGER.

HOLLOW BUILDING TILE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1921.

1,414,246. Patented Apr. 25, 1922.

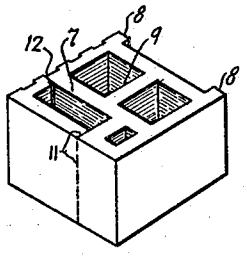


FIG-2.

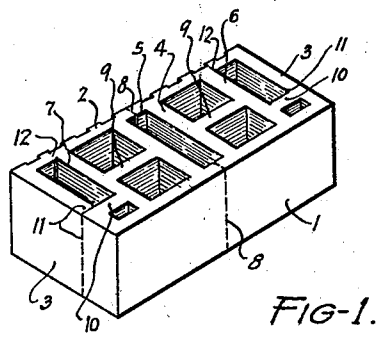


FIG-1.

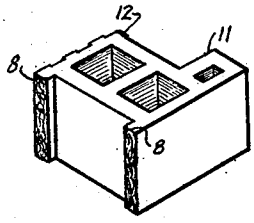


FIG-3.

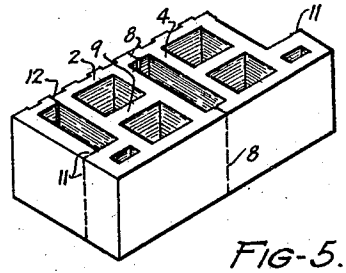


FIG-5.

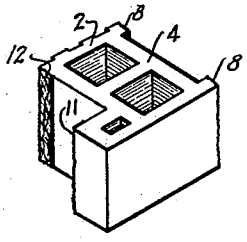


FIG-4.

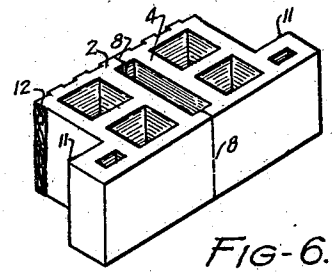


FIG-6.

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HOLLOW BUILDING TILE.

1,414,246. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 25, 1922.

Application filed February 17, 1921. Serial No. 445,693.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. AGER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hollow Building Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a hollow building tile or block, and has for its object to produce in a single structure a tile which can be readily subdivided at the plant either before or after baking, or if baked whole can be broken apart on the job to convert it into the various special tiles normally required for construction purposes in closing courses and finishing corners, doors, windows and chimney openings.

In hollow tile construction, in addition to the regular standard blocks, it is now necessary to manufacture and carry in stock the following special blocks, namely, header blocks for course or closures, right and left hand whole jamb blocks, right and left hand half jamb blocks and whole double jamb blocks.

The present practice is to buy a certain percentage of each of these special blocks along with the estimated requirements of standard blocks, thus making it necessary for the manufacturer to make and keep in stock a large variety of special blocks and for the builder to order his estimated requirements of each special block, and in addition thereto it complicates the filling of orders and increases the breakage in transit as these special tiles are irregular and much more liable to breakage. I have conceived that a great advantage will accrue to both manufacturer and consumer if a single integral block can be practically manufactured in such shape and with such openings therethrough and with such weakened lines or scoring that the mason on the job can readily convert it into any one of the various types of special blocks that are normally required, without affecting its availability as a standard block. My present invention covers such a block which presents no difficulties in manufacture, can be produced at approximately the same cost as the standard block and when delivered whole will ship as safely as it has no irregular outline.

My invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate the block in its preferred embodiment, and in which:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a whole standard block.

Fig. 2 illustrates a header or course closure block formed by either half of the whole block.

Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate right and left half jambs formed by breaking away a corner of the half blocks.

Fig. 5 illustrates a typical whole jamb block; and

Fig. 6 a double jamb block.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

As illustrated, Fig. 1 shows a section of the clay column as delivered from the die and which when dried and baked forms a whole building tile or block which has a faced outer or front wall 1 and a scored inner or back wall 2 connected by faced parallel end walls 3 and interposed center partition walls 4 and 5 and end partition walls 6 and 7. The walls 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are all parallel and extend in vertical planes at right angles to the front and rear walls of the block. The partitions 6 and 7 are disposed closer to their respective adjacent end wall than to the adjacent middle partitions 4 or 5, and the latter partitions are spaced equi-distantly from and close to the vertical transverse central plane through the block, in which plane lie weakened lines or scoring 8 in the inside face of the front and back walls, when it is contemplated that the block shall be divided into half sections. The partitions 5 and 7 are connected at their centers by the vertical longitudinal webs 9 and the partitions 6 and 7 are connected respectively to their adjacent end walls 3 by the vertical longitudinal partitions 10 which are disposed close to the front wall 1 of the block. The end walls are provided on their inside face with either

or both scoring or fracture lines 11 extending from top to bottom in line with the rear edge of the partitions 10, and the rear wall 2 is likewise provided with either or both scoring or fracture lines 12 extending from top to bottom in line with the outer face of the partitions 6 and 7. The partitions and the scoring or fracture lines are so arranged that when the block is broken along the center fracture lines 8 we have two standard half blocks, as shown in Fig. 2, suitable for header course or closure, and the scoring lines 11 and 12 are so arranged that, when the half block is fractured along these lines we have a standard right or left half jamb. Obviously when the block is not broken into halves either end of the block may be fractured along the lines 11, 12 to produce a whole jamb block, or both ends may be broken away to form a double jamb block. Any half or whole jamb produced as above may be used either right or left hand as needed.

The cells, formed by the openings through the block, are of such character as to coordinate with the cellular arrangement of standard building blocks, and moreover they are of such character as to be readily produced in the present standard types of tile manufacturing machinery so that the block as a whole, as illustrated in Fig. 1, is suited for easy and economical manufacture, is available for use as a standard building block, and is readily convertible into any special building block normally required.

My invention in its broadest aspect covers any such arrangement of cells and scoring in the clay column, as discharged from the die, as will permit the tile or blocks formed therefrom either before or after baking to be subdivided into any one or all of the various types of standard jamb blocks, and obviously when it is intended to subdivide the blocks into any particular jamb block, any scoring or cellular arrangement unnecessary to that end can be dispensed with. When I refer to building blocks or tiles in the appended claims, I mean to include in such terms the blocks as formed by subdivisions of the clay column regardless of whether such are to be broken into jamb blocks before or after baking.

This invention is not intended to be restricted in scope to the specific embodiments shown, but contemplates such modifications as come within the spirit and scope of the claims.

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

1. A hollow building tile substantially rectangular, having in a rear corner portion thereof transverse and lengthwise intersecting partitions defining with the adjacent ends of the rear and side walls of the tile a substantially rectangular cell, there being weakened fracture lines in the two outer walls of said cell remote from the corner of the tile and so disposed and arranged that by breaking off said rear corner of the tile a jamb block is formed.

2. A hollow building tile having at its rear corner portions internal transverse and lengthwise intersecting partitions defining with the adjacent rear and end walls of the tile corner cells, there being weakened fracture lines in the rear and outer side walls of said cells adjacent to the intersection therewith of said internal partitions and so disposed so that when the rear corners of the tile are broken away at said fracture lines front end projections are left to form a double jamb block.

3. A hollow building tile substantially rectangular having internal transverse and lengthwise intersecting partitions at its rear corners forming with the adjacent portions of its rear and end walls corner cells, there being fracture lines disposed in the rear and outer side walls of said cells near the junction therewith of said internal partitions so that when the rear corners of the tile are broken away a double jamb block is produced, and there being weakened fracture lines at the middle of the tile adapting it to be broken into right and left jamb block sections.

4. A hollow building tile of substantially rectangular shape, having at one end a transverse partition, substantially parallel with the adjacent end wall and spaced therefrom substantially the width of the jamb block offset to be formed, and a lengthwise partition joining the said end wall and transverse partition and substantially parallel with the front wall, said lengthwise partition being spaced from the front wall substantially the depth from front to rear of the jamb block offset to be formed.

5. A hollow building tile of substantially rectangular shape having transversely disposed across one end a plurality of cells formed by internal lengthwise and transverse intersecting partitions, one lengthwise partition corresponding substantially in length with a standard end offset of a jamb block and being spaced from the front face of the block a distance substantially corresponding with the depth from front to rear of such offset, and being adapted to form the rear wall of such offset when the outer walls of the rear cell are removed to convert the tile into a jamb block.

6. A hollow building tile of the character described, comprising spaced partitions extending from front to rear to form a center cell, there being fracture lines in the front and rear walls in a transverse plane intersecting said cell, partitions extending from front to rear of said tile near each end wall

thereof and parallel therewith, a longitudinal partition connecting each of said latter partitions with its adjacent end wall and disposed at right angles to the latter, there being weakened vertical fracture lines in the side walls immediately behind the point of juncture therewith of said longitudinal partitions, and in the rear walls immediately adjacent to the juncture therewith of the outer face of said end transverse partitions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature:

JOHN W. AGER.

Witness:

NOMIE WELSH.