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BUILDING TILE

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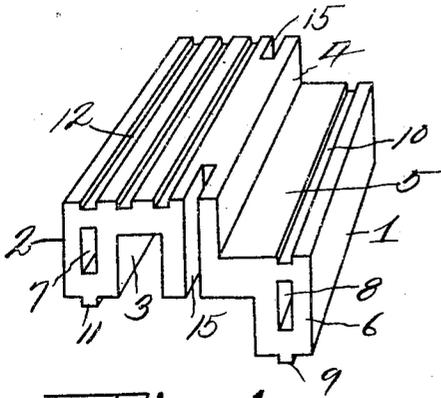


Fig. 1.

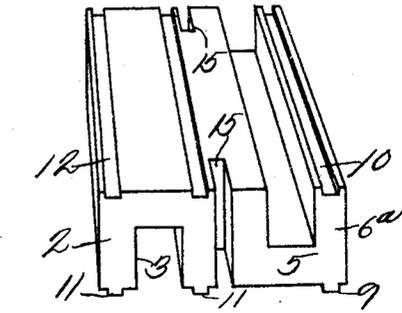


Fig. 3.

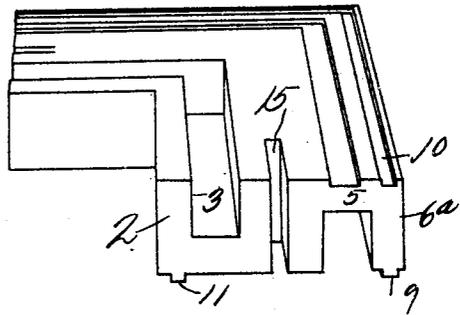


Fig. 4.

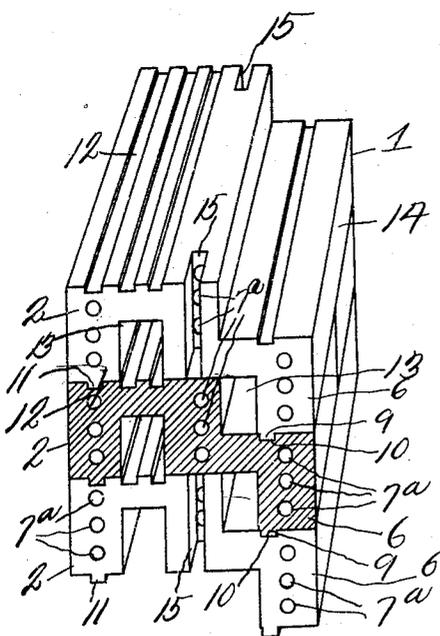


Fig. 2.

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BUILDING TILE.

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The invention relates to building tile used in connection with walls of buildings, and has for its object to provide a building tile or block which when formed into a wall will present air pockets to the heat or cold passing transversely through the wall, as well as moisture, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the wall against heat, cold or moisture.

A further object is to provide a building block, which when formed into a wall will form chambers in the wall adjacent opposite sides thereof, and which chambers are positioned whereby any straight line through the wall would pass through said chambers, thereby insuring a positive heat, cold or moisture resisting wall.

A further object is to form the wall from superimposed blocks comprising body members horizontally disposed and having chambers in the under sides thereof and adapted to rest on an adjacent body member of a block, the outer side of the body member at its lower side is provided with an outwardly extending flange terminating in a downwardly extending flange and adapted to rest on the outwardly extending flange of the adjacent block and at the same time forms an additional air pocket or chamber.

A further object is to provide the blocks with interengaged longitudinally disposed ribs and grooves, thereby facilitating the setting of the blocks when forming the wall.

A further object is to provide the adjacent abutting ends of the blocks with registering vertically disposed recesses adapted to receive mortar for tying the blocks together. Also to provide the blocks with longitudinally disposed holes extending therethrough.

With the above and other objects in view the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawing, described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the blocks.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a portion of a wall formed from blocks.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of block.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a corner

block for use in connection with the block shown in Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings the numeral 1 designates one of the building blocks, which block is formed from plastic material of any kind. The block 1 comprises a body portion 2, which is rectangular shaped in vertical transverse section, and the underside of the body is provided with a longitudinally disposed chamber 3, extending a substantial distance into the block. Extending outwardly from the side 4 of the body member 2 is a horizontally disposed flange 5, which flange terminates in a downwardly extending flange 6. The flange 6 is disposed beneath the body member 2 and is spaced outwardly from the side 4 thereof, the purpose of which will presently appear. Extending longitudinally through the body member 2 adjacent one side thereof is an air chamber 7, and extending longitudinally through the downwardly extending flange 6 is a second air chamber 8. When the blocks are formed into a wall as clearly shown in Figure 2, the longitudinally disposed ribs 9, on the under sides of the downwardly extending flanges 6 are received in longitudinally disposed channels 10 in the upper side of the flange 5, thereby interengaging the same, and at the same time longitudinally disposed ribs 11 carried by the under side of the body member 2 are received in longitudinally disposed channels 12 on the upper sides of the body member 2 of each block. It will be seen when the blocks are laid in courses as shown in Figure 2, air chambers 13 are formed by the cooperation of adjacent blocks in superimposed relation and the air chambers when the wall is formed are designed and arranged on the theory, that heat, cold and moisture in the main pass through the material by attraction as opposed to pressure upon the faces and the dead air spaces or chambers 13 will diminish, minimize and nullify this attraction. The particular construction of the building block when formed in a wall as shown at Figure 2 is particularly adapted for this purpose for the reason that the total heights of the combined air spaces of each block is always more than the height of the face 14 of the block. It follows therefore, that the solid section along which heat or cold and moisture will travel opens into an air space greatly reducing the passage of heat or cold or moisture through the wall by attraction, and the air space being im-

mediately back of the vertical portion of the wall, the passage of heat, cold or moisture through this part of the section is reduced to a minimum. The air recesses or chambers 5 7 and 8 may vary in construction, for instance they may be in the form of a plurality of longitudinally disposed openings 7^a as shown in Figure 2 or the single openings 7 and 8 as shown in Figure 1, however the 10 openings 7^a shown in Figure 2 extend longitudinally through all vertical portions of the block. The ends of the blocks are provided with vertically disposed recesses, which when the blocks are formed into a wall in abutting 15 engagement form additional air pockets for insulating the wall against heat, cold or moisture.

Referring to Figure 3 wherein a modified form of block is shown, the construction and operation is substantially the same with the 20 exception the flange 6^a extends upwardly instead of downwardly, thereby forming a block which is substantially rectangularly shaped in vertical transverse cross section, 25 however the advantages and operation thereof are substantially the same as shown in the other figures.

Referring to Figure 4 a corner block is shown for use in connection with the block 30 shown in Figure 3. The blocks may be formed from any material, however they are preferably formed from a plastic material, but applicant does not limit himself in this respect.

35 From the above it will be seen a building block is provided which is unique in design and which embodies several valuable features in wall construction not obtainable in the conventional forms of building blocks. An

advantage of this form of building block is 40 the means used to utilize air as an insulator for the control of heat, cold and moisture by the prevention of air circulation, also a sealing means between abutting units, and with these advantages the lessening of weight in 45 the building tile, which of course means a lessening of cost in wall construction. It will also be seen that sufficient end surface is provided for applying mortar thereto during the formation of the wall, which will 50 obviate the present practice in tile wall construction of pointing up the structure after the wall is formed.

The invention having been set forth what is claimed as new and useful is:— 55

A building block comprising a body member having a plurality of chambers extending longitudinally therethrough and a plurality of grooves in the upper side thereof, a longitudinally disposed rib carried by the 60 under side of the body member, an outwardly extending horizontally disposed flange carried by one side of the body member adjacent its lower side and having a longitudinally disposed channel therein, a chambered downwardly extending longitudinally disposed 65 flange carried by the outer end of the horizontally disposed flange and disposed below the block, a longitudinally disposed rib carried by the lower side of the downwardly extending flange, the ends of the body member adjacent their inner sides being provided with vertically disposed chambers. 70

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures.

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