

H. R. STRAIGHT.  
BUILDING TILE.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 10, 1920.

1,414,444.

Patented May 2, 1922.

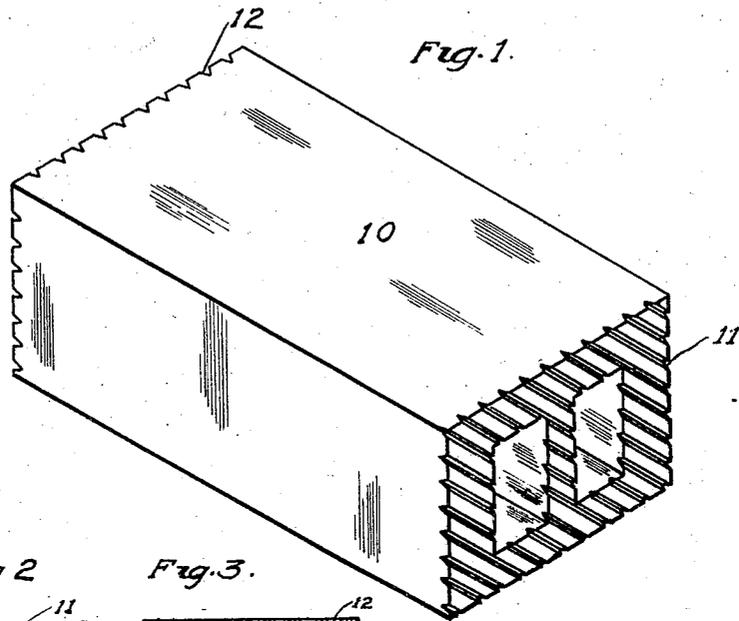


Fig 2

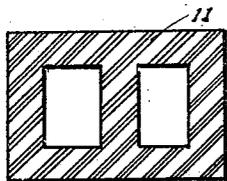


Fig. 3.

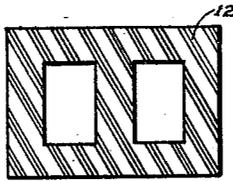
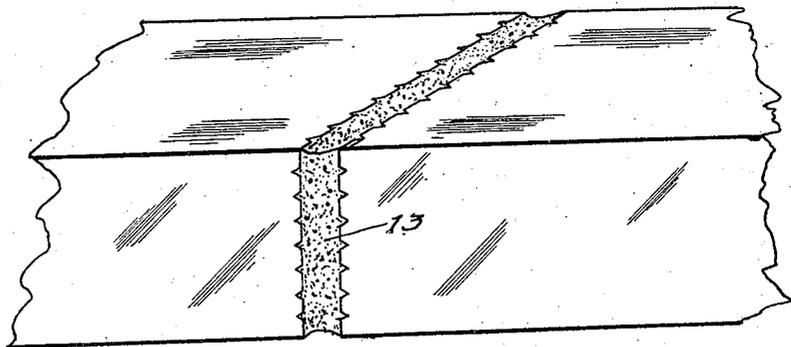


Fig. 4.



WITNESS.  
*Edith Brown.*

INVENTOR.  
*Halver R. Straight.*

BY *Orwig & Bain* ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HALVER R. STRAIGHT, OF ADEL, IOWA.

## BUILDING TILE.

1,414,444.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 2, 1922.

Application filed June 10, 1920. Serial No. 388,018.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HALVER R. STRAIGHT, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Adel, in the county of Dallas and State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Building Tile, of which the following is a specification.

Hollow building tile, as ordinarily constructed, have many advantages in wall building, over solid bricks, but have the disadvantage of not retaining mortar between the joints as well as it is retained between the abutting ends of solid bricks.

My object is to provide a hollow building tile of simple, durable and inexpensive construction, and so constructed and arranged as to provide an efficient and durable retainer for the mortar between the joints thereof when constructed in a wall.

My invention consists in the construction of the hollow tile building block, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a hollow tile building block embodying my invention.

Figure 2 shows an end view of one end thereof.

Figure 3 shows an end view of the other end, to illustrate the relative arrangement of the mortar retaining grooves; and

Figure 4 shows a perspective view illustrating parts of two adjacent building blocks with a mortar joint between them, illustrating the manner in which the mortar joint is retained in position.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, I have used the reference numeral 10 to indicate generally the body of the hollow tile building block, which is of ordinary construction.

At one end thereof I have formed a series of substantially parallel V-shaped grooves 11, which grooves are preferably arranged at an angle of about forty-five degrees relative to the front face of the building block. On the other end of the same block is a similar series of V-shaped grooves 12, which are like the grooves 11 in construction and arrangement, except that they are preferably extended at a somewhat different angle relative to the front face of the building block.

The numeral 13 indicates a mortar joint

extending between two adjacent building blocks.

In practical operation these V-shaped grooves at the ends of the building blocks are formed in the building blocks at the time the building blocks are formed of the plastic clay and before the clay is baked or hardened, so that there is practically no additional expense in the manufacture caused by the forming of the V-shaped grooves.

In a building wall the hollow blocks are sometimes laid with their narrow face outermost in the wall, and sometimes with the wide face. Hence, by having the V-shaped grooves arranged diagonally, then no matter which way the building blocks are laid in a wall, the mortar between the joints will be received into the V-shaped grooves and be prevented or locked thereby against outward movement. Furthermore, by having the grooves on one end arranged at different angles than the grooves on the other end, then when two grooved building blocks are placed together the lines of the grooves will cross, to a greater or less extent, and will thereby lock each particle of the mortar against movement in any direction.

I am aware that heretofore hollow building blocks have been provided with grooves in their ends, parallel to one or the other of the faces of the building block, and in such instances these grooves serve, to a certain extent, in preventing movement of the mortar in one direction only, but they do not in any way prevent movement of the mortar in a direction parallel with the grooves, and hence when the grooves on the two adjacent ends of two building blocks are arranged parallel they do not serve to prevent movement of the mortar in the direction of the grooves.

However, by forming the building blocks so that the grooves will always cross or be out of parallel, the grooves will then form a positive lock against movement of the mortar, no matter how the blocks are laid in the wall.

I claim as my invention:

1. An improved hollow tile building block formed with grooves in the faces of its ends, the grooves in the faces of one end being arranged in an angular relation with the grooves of the opposite end, and in such a manner that when two of the said building blocks are laid end to end in a wall the grooves in the face of one block will not be

parallel with the grooves in the faces of an adjacent block, so that mortar placed between the ends of the blocks may be held against movement longitudinally with the grooves in the adjacent faces.

5 2. An improved hollow tile building block formed with grooves in the face of each end,

those at one end being arranged in angles divergent from the plane of the face of the block, and those at the other end being arranged at angles divergent from those on the first mentioned end, for the purposes stated. 10

Des Moines, Iowa, May 20, 1920.

HALVER R. STRAIGHT.