

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,984,221

GROUND BASE BLOCK

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Application July 30, 1932, Serial No. 626,717

2 Claims. (Cl. 72—0.5)

My invention refers to ground base blocks, particularly adapted for partition walls, the same being an improvement upon my application for patent for Base blocks, Serial No. 449,534, filed May 3, 1930.

In the construction of tile walls, it is necessary to provide strips in the wall as it is built up for attaching the base-board mouldings and other wood parts to said wall. It has also been found rather difficult to properly secure these strips to a tile wall in such a manner that they will be retained in their position, so as to facilitate attaching the mouldings, base-boards, and other wood parts thereto.

With the above primary object in view, my invention includes, moulding of a tile composed of cinders and cement, or other plastic material, for the base or ground layer, having metallic anchor plates securely fastened to wood ground strips predetermined distances apart.

It is understood that the wood ground strips, after being arranged parallel and connected by the metallic anchor strips, are placed in forms filled with any desired cement mixture to form a tile having integral wood strips projecting beyond its inner and outer faces, to thus form a gauge for the thickness of plaster and to also serve as a means for attaching the base-board or like parts.

The invention also renders it possible to produce a ground or base tile line which is absolutely true, and when placed on the partition layout will form a perfectly straight line.

Another object of my invention is to arrange the wood ground strips in such a manner that they are spaced from one end of the tile and project beyond the tile at its other end, to thus form an interlocking end feature which will automatically line up the joints between tile sections. It is understood that the length of the tile sections may be varied indefinitely, to thus speed up installation under ordinary methods, it being also understood that in one operation the first masonry course, the base grounds, and the carpet strips are installed.

This improvement also eliminates all blocking of grounds, and provides a finish line for the mason to guide his work.

It is further a labor saving unit, due to the fact that the very tedious job of installing carpenter grounds is eliminated.

It also saves time for the reason that the job is ready for the plasterer when the mason leaves and requires no waiting for the carpenter to install grounds. Furthermore, millwork supply

houses can secure their measurements as soon as the partitions are laid out.

Another advantage is that "nailing blocks" between tile are eliminated, whereby a fire hazard is avoided, resulting in a modern fireproof wall.

A still further advantage of my invention is that the partition walls in buildings, which are constantly being changed, can be readily knocked down and the base tiles carrying the ground strips can be salvaged and used again.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists in certain peculiarities of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth with reference to the accompanying drawing, and subsequently claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 represents a fragmentary plan view of a wall built up from tile blocks, embodying the features of my invention, parts being broken away and in section to more clearly illustrate my invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same partly in section, as indicated by line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross section of one of the tiles, the section being indicated by line 3—3 of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a cross sectional elevation of a partition wall, showing the application of a ground tile embodying the features of my invention to the base of a partition.

Referring by characters to the drawing, 1—1 represent hollow tiles of any predetermined length, having moulded therein corrugated metallic anchor strips 2—2, the crimped ends of which project beyond the faces of the tiles and serve as securing elements for wood ground strips 3—3.

As best shown in Figure 1 of the drawing, these ground strips are stopped short of one end of the tile to form a right angle pocket 4, while the opposite ends of the strips project beyond the end face of the tile to form a pocket 4'.

Thus, when three or more tiles are employed to build up a length of wall, the projecting end A of one tile is interlocked with the pocket 4', and the projected end B of the middle tile is interlocked with the pocket of the juxtaposed tile. Attention is directed to the fact that when this interlocking engagement is effected, the ends of the series of ground strips 3 are butt-jointed. This arrangement provides means for perfect alinement of the base tiles.

By referring to Figure 3 of the drawing, it

will be observed that each tile in this instance is provided with upper and lower metallic anchor strips for connection with corresponding ground strips, and one edge of these metallic anchor strips is preferably serrated, whereby the wood ground strips are confined in parallel relations at predetermined distances, and the confining crimped serrated edges 1 project beyond the tile. While securing the wood ground strips, the same constitute blind means of attachment.

In the method of manufacturing the ground tile, it should be understood that the wood ground strips 3 are first placed in parallel alignment and the metallic anchor strips are thereafter embedded into the wood strips to confine the same and hold them in true parallel relations.

The ground strips are then placed into a mould or form and a cement mixture, preferably cinders and cement, is poured into the mould to form a hollow tile, having embedded therein the transverse metallic anchor plates, as clearly shown in Figure 3, it being understood that the tile is of such width as to fill the space between the walls of the wood anchor strips, whereby said anchor strips project a predetermined distance beyond to thus form a gauge for plasterers.

Also, these ground wood strips provide means for attaching base-boards or the like to finish the partition wall.

Figure 4 shows a cross section of a ground or base tile embodying the features of my inven-

tion, associated with a fragment of a finished partition wall, including plaster C, a base-board D, and carpet strips E which are connected by a metallic band F, which band in conjunction with the carpet strips forms a pocket for mortar.

While I have shown and described minutely a tile embodying the features of my invention, it is understood that I may vary the structure and method of forming tile within the scope of the claims as it will be hereinafter interpreted by those skilled in the art.

I claim:

1. A tile or block comprising a body formed of plastic material, transversely disposed metallic anchor plates embedded in said body and projecting beyond the outer side faces of the body, and ground strips secured to the projecting end of the metallic anchor plates and projecting beyond the outer side faces of the body whereby to form nailing strips and gauges for the thickness of the wall plaster.

2. A tile comprising a body of plastic material, corrugated metallic anchor strips extending transversely across the body and embedded therein, the same being corrugated throughout their length and having ends projecting beyond the side faces of the body, and wood ground strips disposed in abutting relation to the side faces of the body and projecting beyond said faces and engaging the ends of the anchor plates, whereby said strips are confined.

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