(No Model.)

J. PAJEAU.

BUILDING TILE.

No. 449,133. Patented Mar. 31, 1891.

Fig. 1.

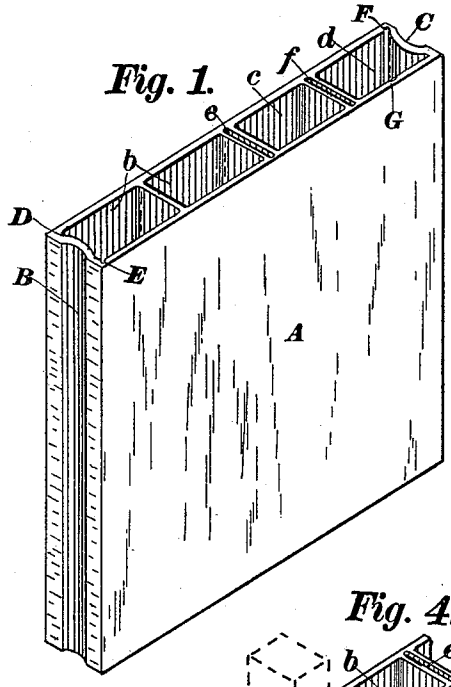

Fig. 2.

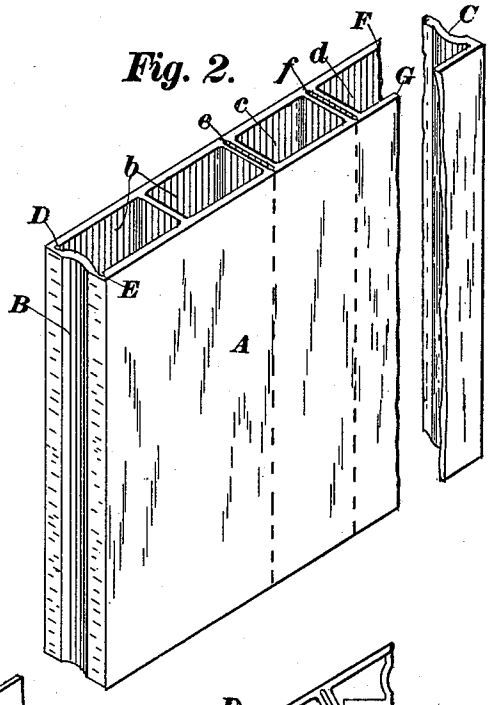

Fig. 4.

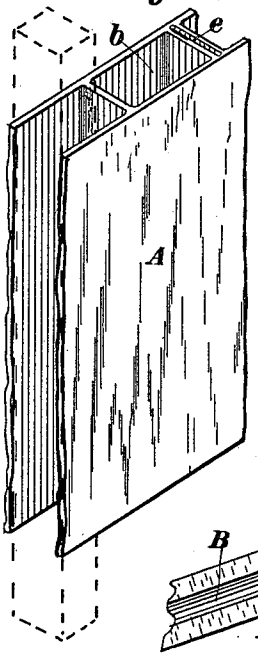

Fig. 3.



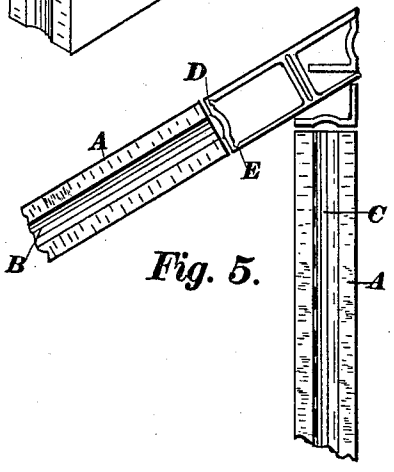

Fig. 5.

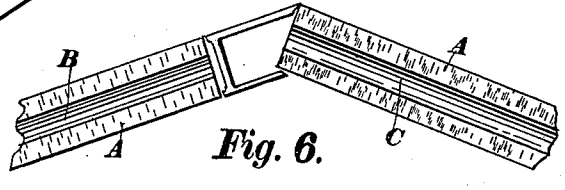

Fig. 6.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH PAJEAU, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BUILDING-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 449,133, dated March 31, 1891.

Application filed November 21, 1890. Serial No. 372,160. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH PAJEAU, a citizen of Canada, and a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Building-Tile, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of tile which is used in the construction of the walls of buildings, especially the interior walls or partitions; and my objects are to so construct a tile that it can be used whole, or, in case it is necessary to make walls having either right, acute, or obtuse angles where two walls meet, it can be done by breaking the tile to certain shapes and so combining the pieces thereof that the juncture of the walls at the angle is as strong as any other part of the structure by the manner of bonding the alternate layers of tile.

Another object is to divide the tile wholly or in part into sections by means of double partitions, so that the tile can be broken into sections—as, for an instance, fourths, halves, or three-fourths—and that each section when separated from the main body of the tile will have four walls and be as perfectly adapted to fill a fractional space of the whole tile as if it had been made in one separate piece.

Another object is to have the ends of the tile provided with a groove or depressed portion in the center of width, which when filled with mortar and fitted against an adjacent tile the mortar when set will act as a key to bond the adjacent tiles together and effectually prevent lateral movement. Another object of these grooves above mentioned is that when the tile is placed on its bed with either of the grooved sides down the pressure of the superincumbent tiles will take effect near the edges of the sides of the tile and effectually prevent them bursting outward and the use of clamps, as will be understood by those skilled in the art. These objects are attained by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tile as it comes from the kiln. Fig. 2 shows Fig. 1 with a portion of one side and end broken away, and also shows by dotted lines where the tile can be broken to form sections having four solid sides. Fig. 3 shows a quarter-section as it appears when separated from the main body of the tile. Fig. 4 is a section with one end broken out, into which broken end is inserted a studding in dotted lines, studding being used for the attachment of door or window frames. Fig. 5 shows manner of forming a bonded acute angle; Fig. 6, manner of forming an obtuse angle, Figs. 5 and 6 being hereinafter more fully described.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

It will be understood that this tile is intended to be laid in any position to suit the requirements of practice.

A is the main body of the tile, and *b*, *c*, and *d* three sections into which it can be divided when necessary. Yet a greater or less number of divisions can be provided, if necessary.

e shows a space between partitions that separate sections *b* and *c*, and *f* a space between partitions between sections *c* and *d*.

B and C are grooves formed in the edges of the tile.

At D, E, F, and G the tile-walls can be made slightly thinner to insure an easy fracture with a trowel when it is necessary to separate the tile into several parts.

The spaces *f* and *e* between the double partitions are made longer than the distance between the side walls of the tile, so that the side walls of the tile are thinned by the extra length of the spaces *e* and *f*. It is obvious that by the use of a trowel a smart blow will start a fracture in the side walls of the tile between the double partitions at the ends of the spaces *e* and *f*, so that sections similar to Fig. 3 can be easily detached, which sections, as before mentioned, make a perfect tile having four solid sides to be laid in a wall.

As shown in Fig. 4, the grooved end can be removed and a studding (shown in dotted lines) placed inside the tile and secured to the partition, the studding being for the purpose of attaching door or window frames.

In building walls having angles, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the extreme angles are formed usually by standing the partitions of the tile vertically, and the adjacent tiles have their grooved ends B or C in a horizontal position. The corner is locked or bonded by alternately

reversing the position of the tiles shown in Fig. 5.

I claim as my invention—

In a building-tile, dividing the interior of the tile into compartments by means of double partitions, said partitions having spaces *e* and *f* between said partitions, said spaces being longer than the normal distance between the inside of the walls of the tile, for the purpose described.

JOSEPH PAJEAU.

Witnesses:
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S. L. WILLIAMS.