J. T. TAYLOR.

HOLLOW BUILDING TILE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 1, 1916.

1,310,220.

Patented July 15, 1919.

FIG. 1.

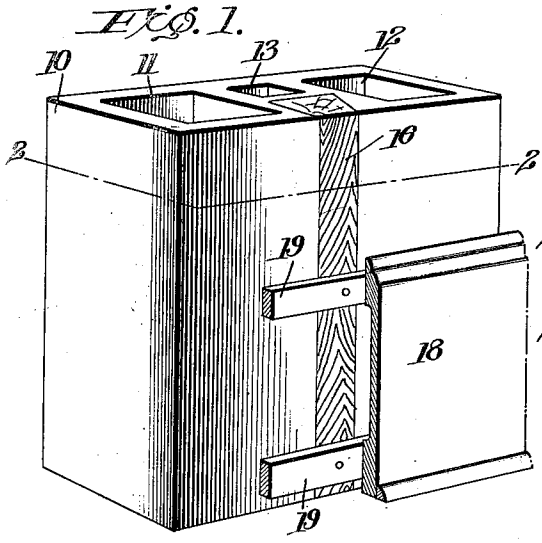


FIG. 3.

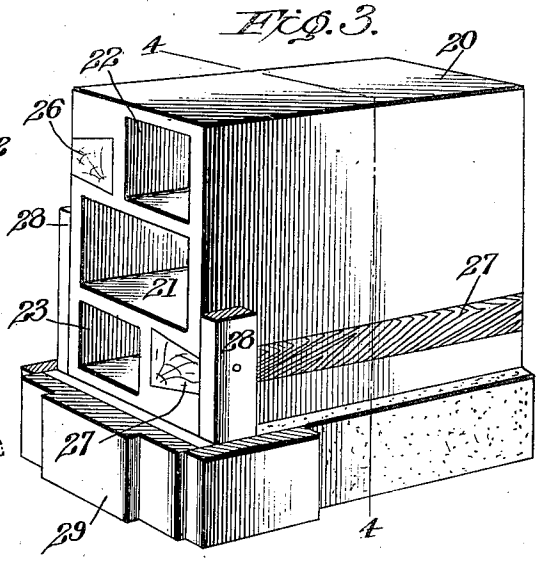


FIG. 2.

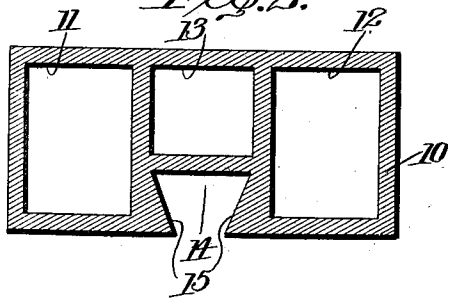
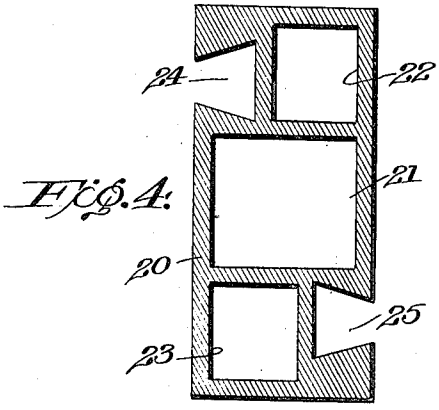


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

G. C. Baker.

E. L. Greenewald

Inventor

James T. Taylor,

by Foster, Freeman, Watson & Coit

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

HOLLOW BUILDING-TILE.

1,310,220. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1919.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hollow Building-Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to hollow earthenware building blocks or tile made of clay, gypsum and similar material, and the invention has particular reference to a cellular block formed with a groove to hold a nailing strip to which various kinds of interior trimming may be secured by nails or screws.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a tile or monolithic unit of the above description which is strong, light and cheap, and provided with a suitable groove in its face into which a nailing strip or block can be readily inserted.

The above and other objects and the novel features of my invention will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a block embodying my invention and to which base or other trimmings may be secured;

Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the block taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another block embodying my invention and equipped with nailing blocks or strips for partition door jambs;

Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the block shown in Fig. 3 taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawing and Figs. 1 and 2 in particular, I have illustrated a building block or tile 10 made of clay, gypsum or other similar material. The block is preferably formed with a continuous clay press and has two large cells 11 and 12 and a smaller cell 13 between the two end cells. The cells 11, 12 and 13 extend from end to end of the block and provide a hollow monolithic structure which is light and does not require much material.

One of the outer faces of the block 10 has a groove 14 therein which extends longitudinally of the block parallel to the cells and is disposed midway between the lateral faces of the block. The groove 14 has undercut edges 15 on opposite sides of the center and is considerably deeper than the thickness of the lateral walls of the cells. The groove 14 is formed simultaneously with the cells 11, 12 and 13 when the material is forced through the die of the press and the blocks are cut off in the desired lengths. The groove extends into the body of a block and is disposed between the larger end cells 11 and 12 and opposite the smaller cell 13.

The groove 14 is designed to receive a nailing strip or block 16 which is provided with inclined sides corresponding to the inclination of the undercut edges 15, 15 of the groove 14. The nailing strip 16 is preferably driven endwise into the groove of the tile 10 after the latter has been dried and burned and is held in place flush with the face of the tile by means of the undercut edges 15. The nailing strips 16 may be of wood, fiber or other suitable material and are preferably treated with creosote so that they will not be warped or affected by moisture from the plaster. The nailing strip 16 may be readily driven into place by a carpenter or other builder. The base boards 18 may be nailed directly to the strips 16 or may be nailed to furring strips 19 which latter are nailed to the upright nailing strips 16.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have illustrated another hollow tile 20 embodying my invention which is adapted for partition door jambs. This form of tile or block eliminates the use of bucks for partitions and has a central cell 21 and two end cells 22 and 23 which extend longitudinally of the block from end to end thereof, the cell 21 being larger than the end cells 22 and 23. The block 20 is provided with the undercut grooves 24 and 25 in the opposite faces thereof and adjacent opposite lateral edges of the block. The grooves 24 and 25 are similar to the groove 14, extending throughout the length of the block and having portions thereof projecting into the body of the block opposite the smaller cells 22 and 23 respectively. The depth of the grooves 24 and 25 is considerably greater than the width of the cell walls and these grooves are provided to receive the nailing strips or blocks 26 and 27. The strips 26 and 27 are inserted endwise into the grooves 24 and 25 and are in all respects similar to the strip 16 shown in Fig. 1.

The tile 20 is particularly adapted for use as a partition door jamb tile to which the uprights 28 of the door jamb 29 may be nailed.

Nails may also be driven through the door jamb into the outer ends of the nailing strips 26 and 27 as the inner ends thereof will abut against other tile and prevent the strips 26 and 27 from being driven out of the grooves 24 and 25.

It will be noted that the cells 22 and 23 of Fig. 4, like the cell 13 in Fig. 2, are considerably smaller than the larger cell or cells of the block since they are in that part of the block opposite the grooves. Each of the smaller calls has one side thereof in line with a side of the adjacent larger cell and there is a groove back-to-back with each small cell and disposed on the other side of the wall opposite that side of the cell which is in line with the side of the adjacent larger cell. The grooves for the nailing strips are arranged in the broader or working sides of the hollow rectangular blocks.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a hollow tile which may be built into hollow tile, brick or concrete walls and is especially suitable for providing an absolutely secure fastening for all kinds of wood work usually nailed, secured or wired to masonry work. The tile may be used for base trimmings, wide jamb linings, chair rail, and for fastening any other trimmings, or special fixtures and for many other purposes.

The tile is adapted to be made cheaply by machinery and it will be noted that the walls of all the cells are of uniform thickness throughout, except that those walls between the undercut or slanting sides of the grooves and either the adjacent cells or outer faces of the blocks, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, are slightly thicker in parts thereof. It will be noted that those walls of the smaller cells parallel to the narrow sides of the tile will be adapted to receive driving thrusts transmitted from the nailing block in the groove. This is an important feature of my invention as the tile made in this way will shrink, dry and burn uniformly. If made with walls which are not substantially of the same thickness the tile would otherwise crack to pieces while drying or in burning.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

A hollow building tile consisting of a body of rectangular form in cross section having three passages extending therethrough from end to end, the middle one of said passages being separated from opposite faces of the tile by walls of substantially the same thickness as those between the several passages, and the other two passages being of smaller area than the middle passage and each separated from one face of the tile by a wall of approximately the same thickness as those between said passages and separated from the opposite face of the tile by a much thicker wall, said thicker walls being respectively on opposite sides of the tile and each having formed in its outer face an undercut groove extending throughout the length of the tile to receive a nailing strip.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JAMES T. TAYLOR.