

E. F. WIEDERHOLDT.

**TILE.**

APPLIOATION FILED MAR. 31, 1909.

989,677.

Patented Apr. 18, 1911.

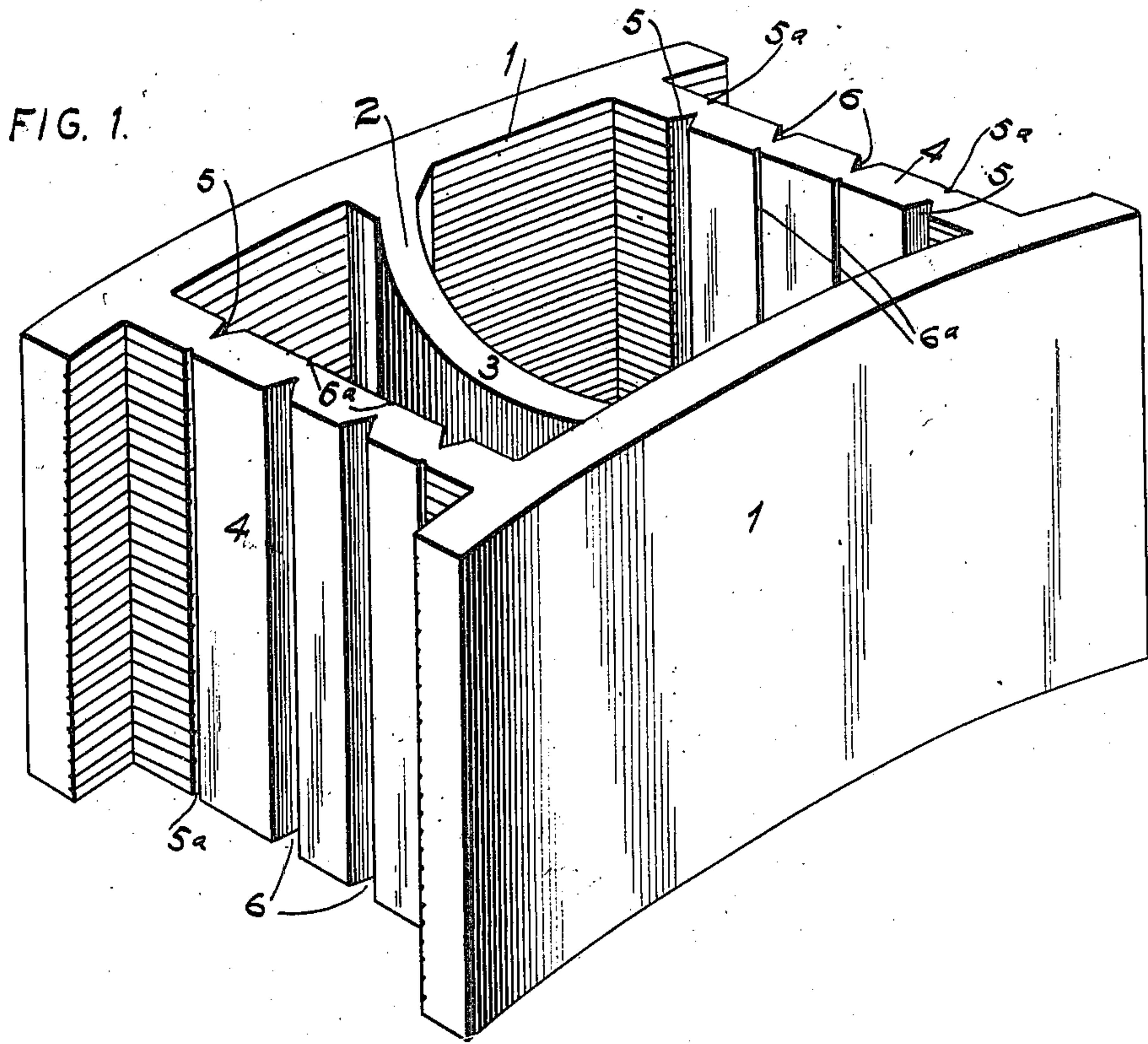


FIG. 3.

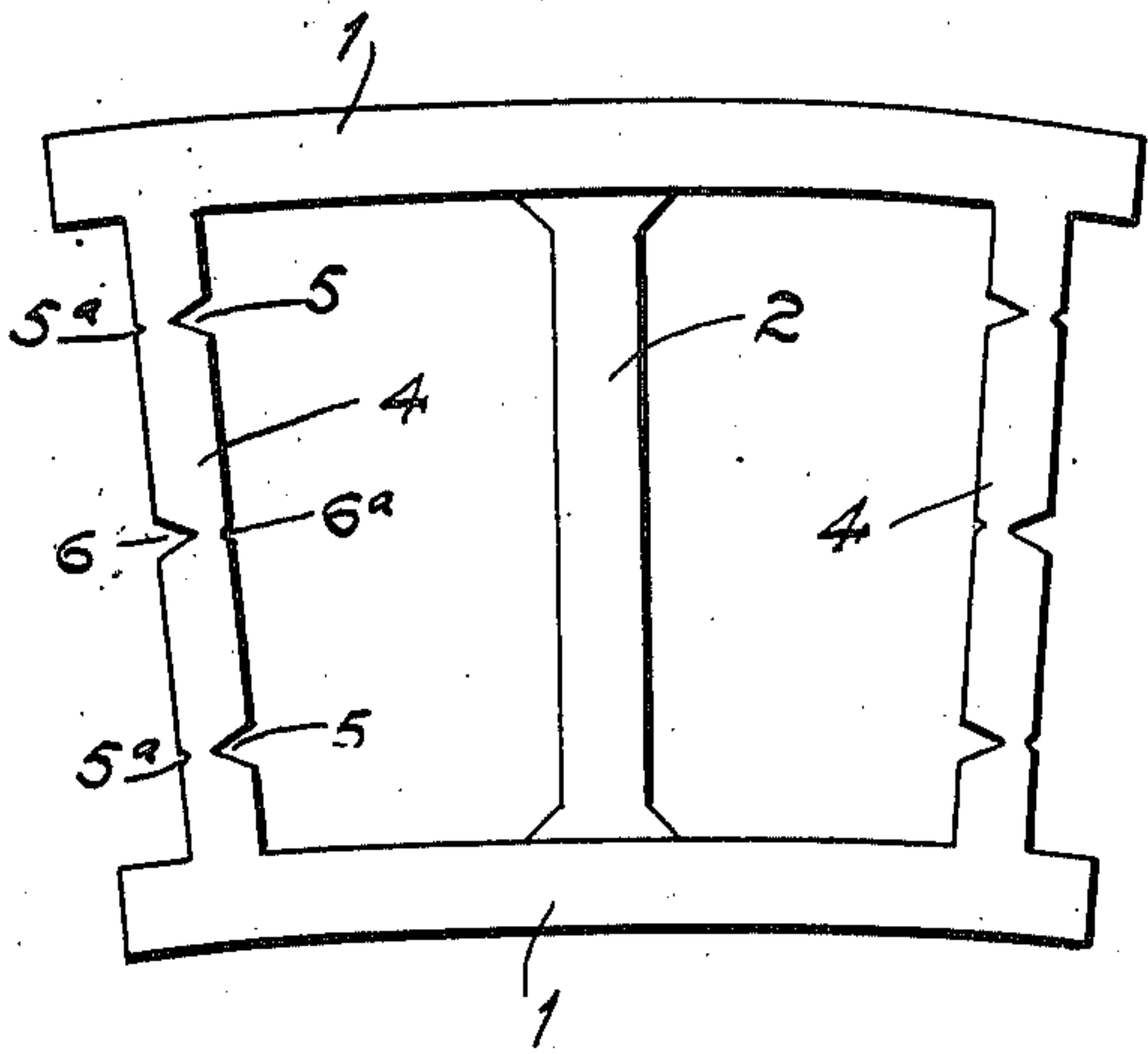
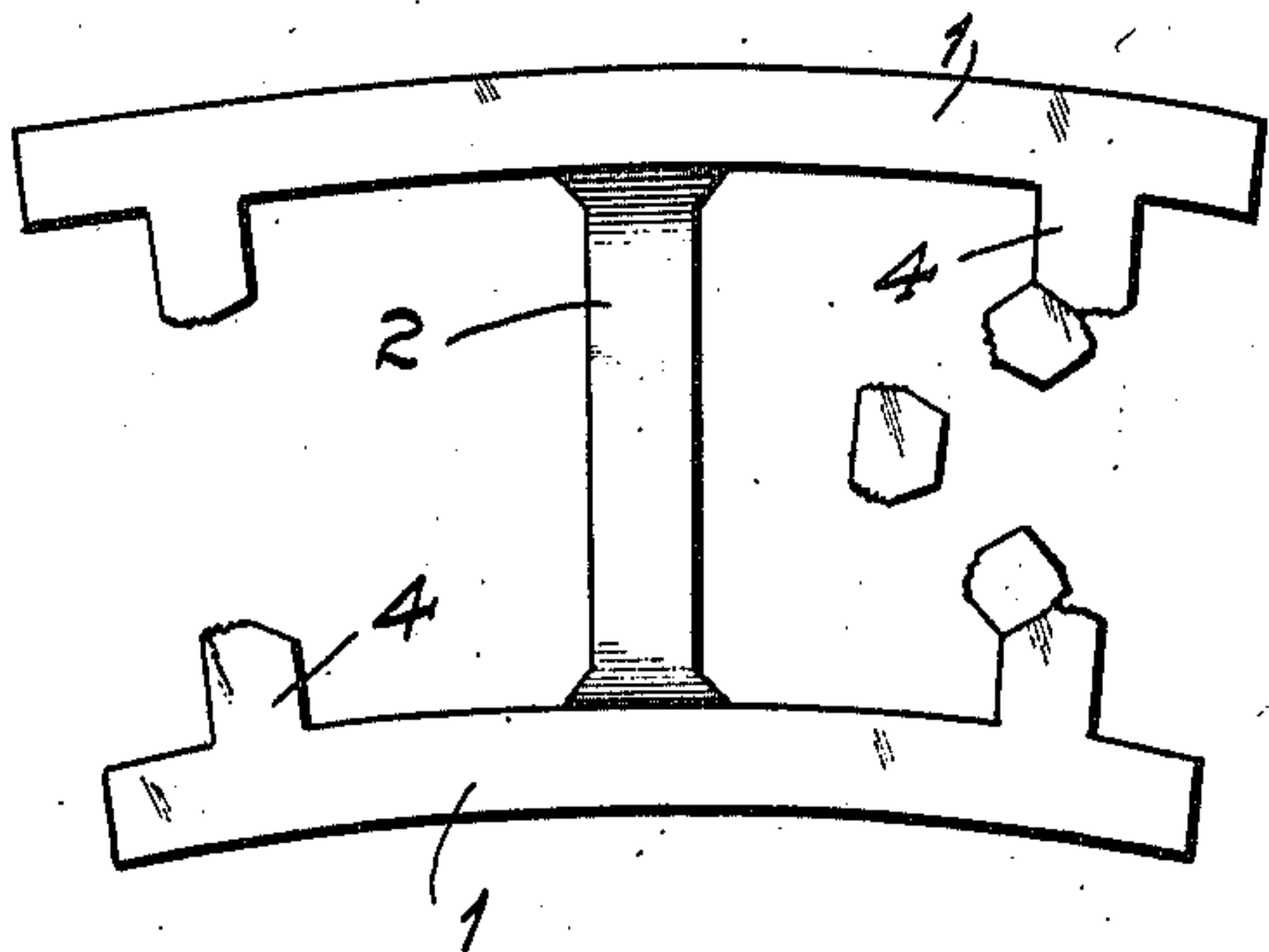


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

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ERNEST F. WIEDERHOLDT

BY *J. R. Conway* ATT'Y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TILE.

989,677.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 18, 1911.

Application filed March 31, 1909. Serial No. 487,063.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST F. WIEDERHOLDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tiles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tile of my improved construction, showing the same as it appears before the temporary webs are removed; Fig. 2 is a plan view of my improved tile with the temporary webs broken away; Fig. 3 is a plan view of a tile having a modified form of removable webs.

My invention relates to a new and improved tile particularly adapted for use in the building of walls, chimneys and like structures, the object of my invention being to provide a tile having two main walls with temporary webs which are so disposed as to hold the ends of the walls in proper position when the tile is first formed and during the drying and burning operations, and which temporary webs or removable sections are broken out when the tile is ready for use.

To the above purposes, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

As shown in the accompanying drawing, the body of my improved tile is approximately H-shape in plan view, and comprises a pair of vertically disposed walls 1 which are preferably parallel, and in the present instance these walls are shown slightly curved in order that the tile may be utilized for the circular wall of a silo or like container, or for a chimney. The walls 1 are united at their centers by a vertically disposed wall 2, the top of which is preferably recessed as designated by 3 in order to provide lateral communication between the spaces on the opposite sides of said wall 2, which spaces are usually filled with self-hardening plastic material.

When my improved tile is formed, the outer portions of the parallel walls 1 are united by transversely disposed webs 4, and formed on the inner faces of said webs 4 adjacent their ends are grooves 5 preferably V-shaped, said grooves being of such depth

as that they extend approximately halfway through the thickness of said webs. Formed in the outer faces of the webs 4 directly opposite the grooves 5 are shallow grooves 5<sup>a</sup>, and thus weakened lines are formed adjacent the ends of the webs 4 for the purpose of readily breaking away the central portions of said webs when the tile is finished. Formed in the outer face of the removable section of each web 4 is a pair of vertically disposed grooves 6 preferably V-shaped in cross-section, and formed on the inner face of this removable section immediately opposite the grooves 6 are shallow grooves 6<sup>a</sup>, thus forming weakened lines on which the removable section may readily break when removed.

The inner faces of walls 1 and both inner and outer faces of the end sections of the webs 4 are scratched or scored to provide roughened surfaces which materially assist in anchoring the filling of concrete or cement which occupies the tile when the same is positioned for use.

Tiles of my improved construction are usually formed of clay or analogous material, the same being in a plastic condition, and therefore said tiles are comparatively soft when first produced, and by providing the webs 4 between the ends of the walls 1 the shape of the tile will be maintained while the same is soft and while it is being dried and burned, and said tile will readily withstand the rough usage to which it is subjected during the handling in the drying kiln and furnace. The tiles so formed are delivered to the builder with the webs 4 intact and when the tiles are to be used in the building of a wall, chimney, or the like, the outer faces of the central sections of the webs 4 are struck with a hammer or like tool and said central sections will break away along the weakened lines formed by the grooves 6 and 6<sup>a</sup>, and the side portions of said central sections will break away from the end portions of the webs 4 along the weakened lines formed by the grooves 5 and 5<sup>a</sup>, this breakage being illustrated at the right in Fig. 2. Thus the entire central portions of the webs 4 are removed and the end portions of said webs 4 form vertically disposed flanges on the inner faces of the wall 1 which flanges materially assist in the anchoring of the filling of plastic material which occupies the tile.



While I prefer to provide a pair of grooves 6 in the outer face of each removable section of the webs 4, it will be understood that said removable section may be provided with only one groove as shown in Fig. 3, and where such construction is utilized the removable section will break into two parts.

The grooves 5 and 6 are made V-shaped in cross-section in order to provide sufficient clearance space between the corners of the removable sections when the same swing or move inwardly when broken away, thus doing away with the danger of breaking the wall 1 of the tile and thereby rendering same unfit for use. Thus it will be seen how I have provided a tile with strengthening webs which maintain said tile in proper shape during the time the same is in a soft condition and while the tile is being dried and burned, and portions of which webs are readily removed prior to the setting or location of the tile in a wall or like structure.

It is essential that the V-shaped grooves extend at least half-way through the thickness of the webs 4 in order that the removable sections of said webs will readily break away without any wedging action or any tendency to spread the walls 1 apart at the time of breakage.

I claim:

1. A tile comprising a pair of walls, a web connecting the central portions of said walls, webs connecting the end portions of the walls there being a pair of grooves formed in the inner face of each of the webs of said pair, said grooves being arranged adjacent the ends of the webs and there being

a groove formed in the outer face of each of the pair of webs all of which grooves extend half way through the webs to permit the portions of the webs between said grooves to be removed without exerting pressure on the end portions of the walls of the tile.

2. The herein-described tile comprising a pair of walls, webs connecting the ends of said walls there being grooves formed in the inner faces of said webs which grooves are arranged adjacent the walls of the tile, there being a groove formed in the outer face of each web which last mentioned groove is arranged between the grooves on the inner face of said web all of which grooves extend half way through the webs, there being shallow grooves formed in the faces of the webs directly opposite the first mentioned grooves, and a web connecting the central portions of the walls.

3. The herein-described tile comprising a pair of walls, webs connecting the end portions of said walls there being grooves formed in both faces of each web which grooves extend over half-way through the webs in order that portions of said webs between the grooves may be removed without exerting outward pressure on the end portions of the walls, and a web connecting the central portions of the walls.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this 29th day of March 1909.

ERNEST F. WIEDERHOLDT.

Witnesses:

F. R. CORNWALL,  
LENORE CLARK.