

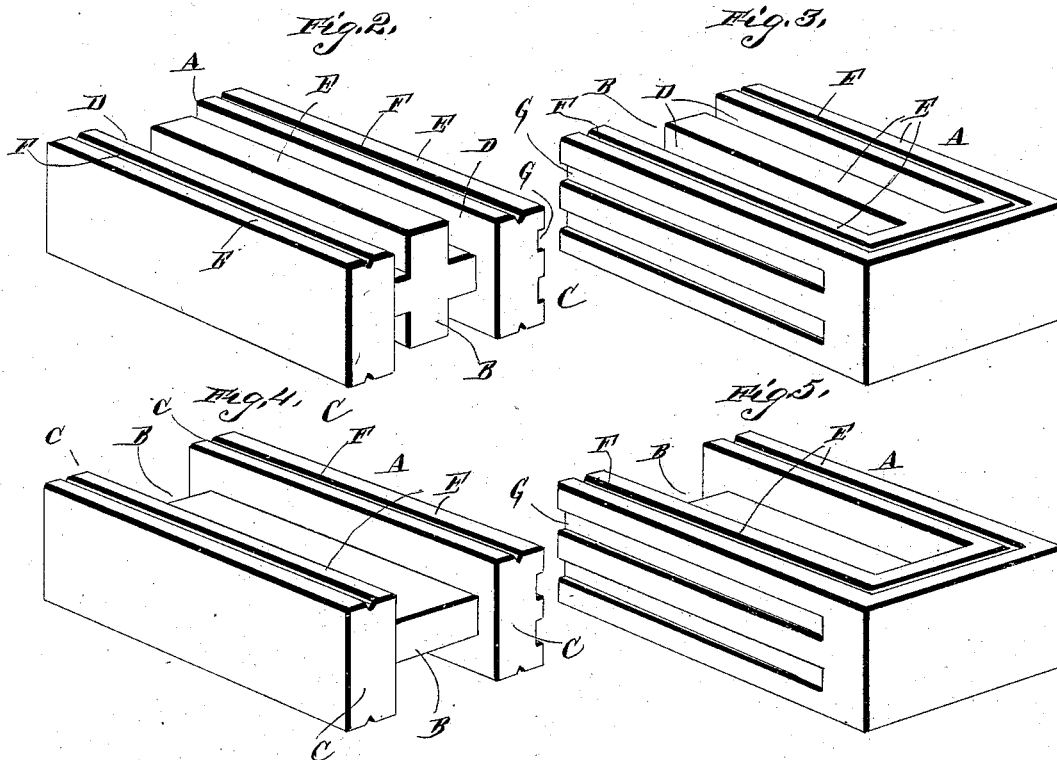
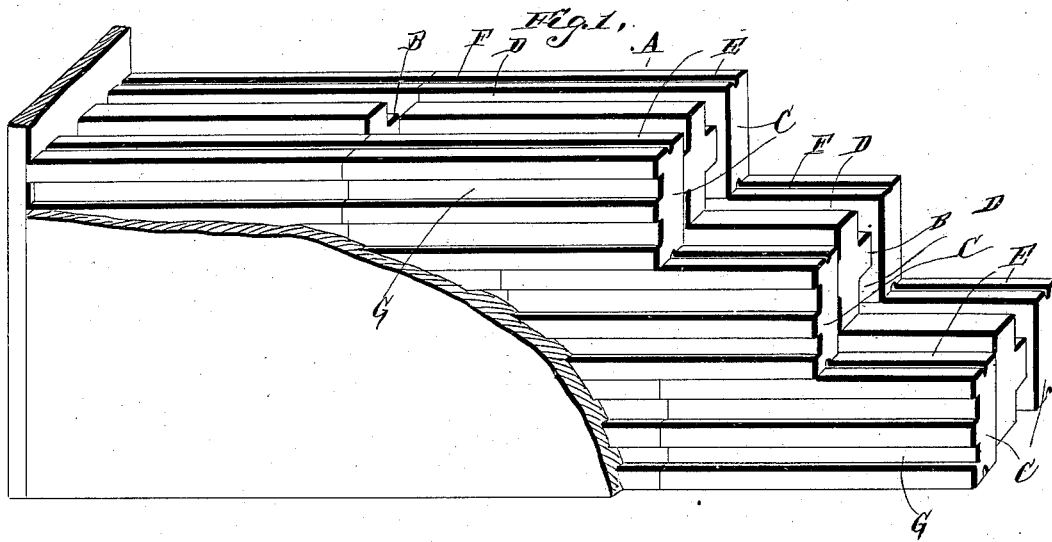
(No Model.)

W. J. PRINGLE.

BRICK OR TILE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

No. 383,987.

Patented June 5, 1888.



Witnesses.

B. B. Taylor,
E. Y. Siggers.

Inventor,
William J. Pringle,

By his Attorneys.

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. PRINGLE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BRICK OR TILE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,987, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed January 24, 1888. Serial No. 261,712. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. PRINGLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brick or Tile for Building Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improved brick or tile for building purposes; and it consists in certain novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of my invention is to construct a tile or brick which, when laid in courses in the usual manner, will form a chamber within the wall for the free circulation of air for the purpose of preventing the action of frost and dampness from reaching the inside of the building.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a wall built of my improved tiles. Fig. 2 is a perspective detail view of one of the tiles. Fig. 3 is a like view showing a corner tile and looking in the opposite direction to Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of modified forms of bricks or tiles.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A designates one of my improved tiles, which may be of any desired size and any suitable material. In the ends of the tiles I form the recesses B, which extend nearly across the ends, leaving the tongues C at the sides. In the upper and lower faces of the tile I form the longitudinal grooves D, which extend the entire length of the tiles, thereby forming the central and side longitudinal ribs, E. The outer sides of the said ribs E are formed with the shallow grooves F. In the inner side faces of the tiles I form the longitudinal grooves G; but the outer side faces are smooth, although, if so desired, they may be ornamented.

In practice, when the tiles are built into a wall, the grooves D and recesses B form a continuous air-chamber, which extends throughout the wall and prevents the cracking of the same by the action of the frost and other elements. The shallow grooves F in the top sides of the ribs E serve to collect the mortar placed between the tiles, thereby increasing the solidity of the wall, as will be readily understood. The outer smooth faces of the tile form the outside of the wall, while the inner faces, having the grooves G, receive the plas-

tering, the ribs between said grooves serving as laths.

In Fig. 3 I have a tile intended for use at the end or corner of the wall. In this form the recess is not formed in one end of the tile; but said end is made solid and with a smooth outer face.

The construction shown and described is adapted especially for double walls. In building single walls I employ a tile having only one longitudinal groove in its upper and lower faces, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. This form of brick is embraced within the scope of my invention, as will be readily understood.

I am aware that brick and stone buildings have been constructed so as to provide air-chambers, the bricks being connected together by irons; but in such prior constructions the circulation of air was not sufficiently free to attain the desired results; and, furthermore, the iron bindings between the outer and inner parts of the walls were not sufficiently strong for all the purposes. I claim that my brick or tile attains the object desired with the least possible expense and in the most efficient manner.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A building brick or tile having one or more longitudinal grooves and one or more ribs on its upper and lower sides, the said ribs having one or more shallow longitudinal grooves, as set forth.

2. A building brick or tile having one or more longitudinal grooves on its upper and lower sides, said grooves being separated by intervening ribs, one or more recesses at the ends, and one or more shallow grooves in the said ribs, as set forth.

3. A building brick or tile having a smooth outer face and provided on its inner face with one or more longitudinal grooves, one or more longitudinal grooves on the upper and lower sides of the brick or tile, said grooves forming intervening ribs, shallow grooves in said ribs, and one or more recesses at the ends of the brick or tile, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. PRINGLE.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. OSBORNE,
EDWIN A. CRABLE.