B. Kreischer,

Hollow Tile.

No. 112,930. Patented Mar. 21. 1871.

Fig: 1.

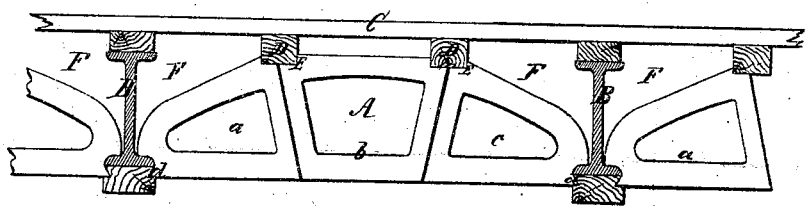
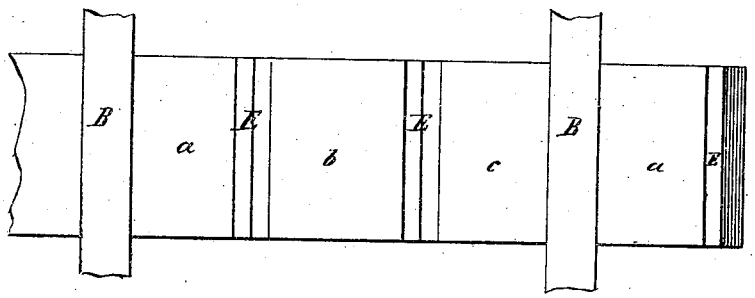


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BALTHASAR KREISCHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOLLOW TILES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 112,930, *dated March* 21, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BALTHASAR KREISCHER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sectional Hollow Tile; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a transverse section of this invention. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a hollow tile which is constructed in three sections—viz., two end sections and a middle section or key—in such a manner that when the tile is put in a wall or ceiling and any portion of said wall or ceiling gives or sinks in, the sections of the tile are capable of accommodating themselves to the change in the wall or ceiling, and thereby the cracking of the hollow tile is prevented; and, in fact, by making the hollow tiles in sections, their use for building purposes is rendered practicable.

In the drawing, the letter A designates a hollow arched tile, which is made in three sections, *a b c*, formed as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing; the middle section, *b*, forming the key for the end sections *a* and *c*. This tile is intended particularly for ceilings, and its end sections are provided with recesses, *d*, to catch over the bottom flanges of the iron girders B.

If the tile is made in one piece, as heretofore, and one of the girders settles down, the tile, being unable to accommodate itself to the change in the position of the girders in relation to each other, is liable to crack, and my experience has shown that from this cause solely the use of such hollow tiles has been found to be impracticable.

If the tiles are made in sections, according to my invention, the end sections can slide on the key, or they can open and allow the key to come down a little; or, in one word, the tile is enabled to accommodate itself to any slight change in the relative position of the girders toward each other, and the tile is not liable to break.

The letter C designates a flooring above the ceiling, the floor resting on the girders B and on sleepers D D, which I prefer to place over the joints of the different sections of the tile, where they are let into recesses or grooves E, prepared for them when constructing the tile.

My invention enables me to obtain air-spaces between the floor and the tile, which have the effect to preserve the sleepers D and the flooring C, both of which are usually of wood.

In ordinary constructions, where brick arches span the intervals between the iron girders B B, the spaces between the arches and the flooring, and along the sides of the sleepers D, are filled up with cement or other filling material, thereby excluding air and preventing ventilation, and subjecting the sleepers and the flooring to decay or dry-rot; but by my invention I secure ventilation to the sleepers and flooring by means of the air-spaces F F, whereby the wood is preserved.

My invention has also the advantage of lightness, and facility of construction and removal, the weight of an equal area of my sectional tile, as compared with the ordinary brick and cement filling, being about as one to four.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A hollow arched tile made in three sections, *a b c*, the end sections having recesses *d*, and the middle section, *b*, forming a wedge-shaped key for the end sections, substantially as herein shown and described.

BALTHASAR KREISCHER.

Witnesses:

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