

No. 745,000.

PATENTED NOV. 24, 1903.

J. M. COFFIELD.

TILE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

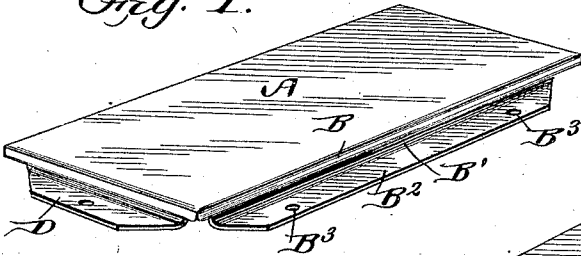


Fig. 2.

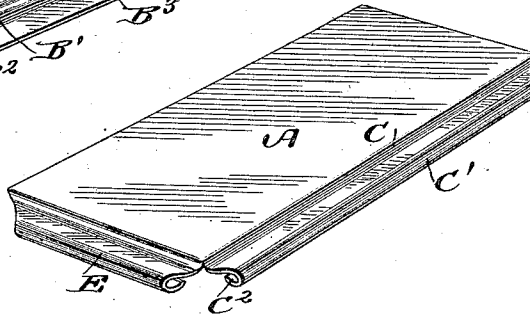


Fig. 3.

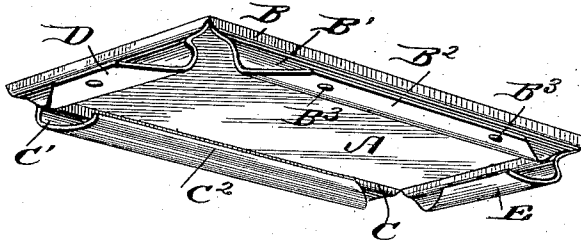


Fig. 4.

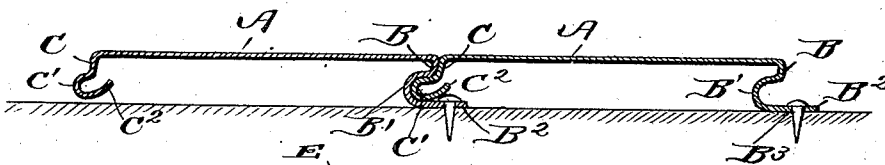


Fig. 5.

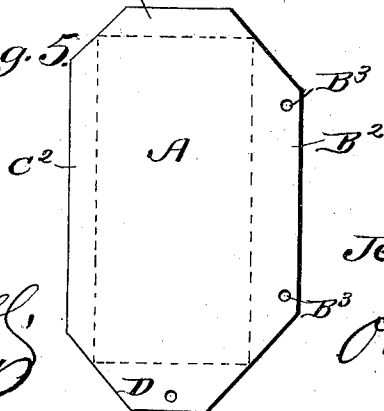


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE M. COFFIELD, OF BELLAIRE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,000, dated November 24, 1903.

Application filed April 4, 1903. Serial No. 151,171. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE M. COFFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bellaire, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Tile, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in metallic tiles; and the object of my invention is to produce a tile of this description which will be especially adapted for use in wainscoting, hearths, mantles, ornamental fireplaces, and everywhere that a light ornamental tile is desired.

Another object of my invention is to so shape said tiles that they can either be set in cement or secured by nails and when secured in the latter manner will present a smooth unbroken surface concealing the nails by which they are fastened.

The details and advantages of my invention are set forth hereinafter, particularly pointed out in the claims, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my tile, showing one side and end. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the tile, showing the opposite side and end. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the bottom of the tile. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through two of my tiles, showing one way of securing them in position. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blank out of which the tile is formed. Fig. 6 is a detail section showing a slightly-different form of construction.

In the drawings I have shown a tile formed of a metallic plate bent so as to form a rectangular plate with depending sides and ends. It will be understood, however, that the tile may be other than rectangular in outline and, further, that the word "plate" as used hereinafter refers to the upper surface of the tile, inclosed in Fig. 5 by the dotted lines.

In the construction of my tile a blank is cut out of sheet metal having for a rectangular tile the outline shown in Fig. 5. When bent into its finished form, the completed tile will comprise the smooth flat plate A. One side of this plate will be bent downward, as at B, then curved inward beneath the plate, as at B', and then bent outward, forming the foot-piece B², which extends beyond the edge

of that side of the plate and is below and parallel to the plane of the plate. This foot-piece is perforated, as shown at B³. The opposite side of the plate is bent downward, as shown at C, thence curved outwardly beyond the side edge of a plate, as shown at C', and then bent inward and upward upon itself, its edge lying below and just inside of the edge of that side of the plate, as clearly shown at C² in Fig. 4. The ends are bent, respectively, the same as the sides, one end having the perforated foot-piece D and the other end having the outwardly and inwardly curved portion E.

As shown in Fig. 4, the foot-piece B² is adapted to be secured to a flooring or wall by means of nails or other fastening devices inserted in the perforations, and the foot D is secured in the same manner. In placing the tiles in position unlike side and ends are placed adjacent each other, the part C fitting against the part B and the curved portion C' resting on the foot and fitting into the inwardly-curved portion B', the edge C² bearing on the head of the fastener. It is obvious, however, that the tiles may be fitted together in the same manner and held in place by cement or similar material, the cement packing around the depending sides and ends and holding them firmly together. It is also obvious that the end part E of each tile fits into the end part D of the adjoining tile and that should any tile become loose it will not fall out of place, being interlocked and held by each adjoining tile.

The surface A of the plate is ornamented by painting, enameling, &c., in any desired manner.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a slight change in the construction, the part C² being omitted. The form is practically the same as that shown in the remaining figures and involves no change in the mode of fitting the tiles together.

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

1. A tile comprising a polygonal plate having downwardly-extending side and end pieces, one side and one end piece being bent inward beneath the plate and thence

outward beyond the edge of the plate, forming a foot-piece below and parallel to the plane of the plate, and the remaining side and end pieces being bent outwardly and then inwardly upon themselves.

5 2. A tile comprising a polygonal plate having downwardly-extending side and end pieces, half of said end and side pieces being curved inwardly and then bent outwardly
10 forming a foot-piece below and extending

beyond the plate, and the remaining side and end pieces being curved outwardly, and then curved inwardly and bent upwardly upon themselves, said side and end pieces being adapted to rest on the foot-pieces of adjoining
15 tiles.

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Witnesses:

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