

(No Model.)

C. J. BOGERT.
CORNICE TILE.

No. 576,942.

Patented Feb. 9, 1897.

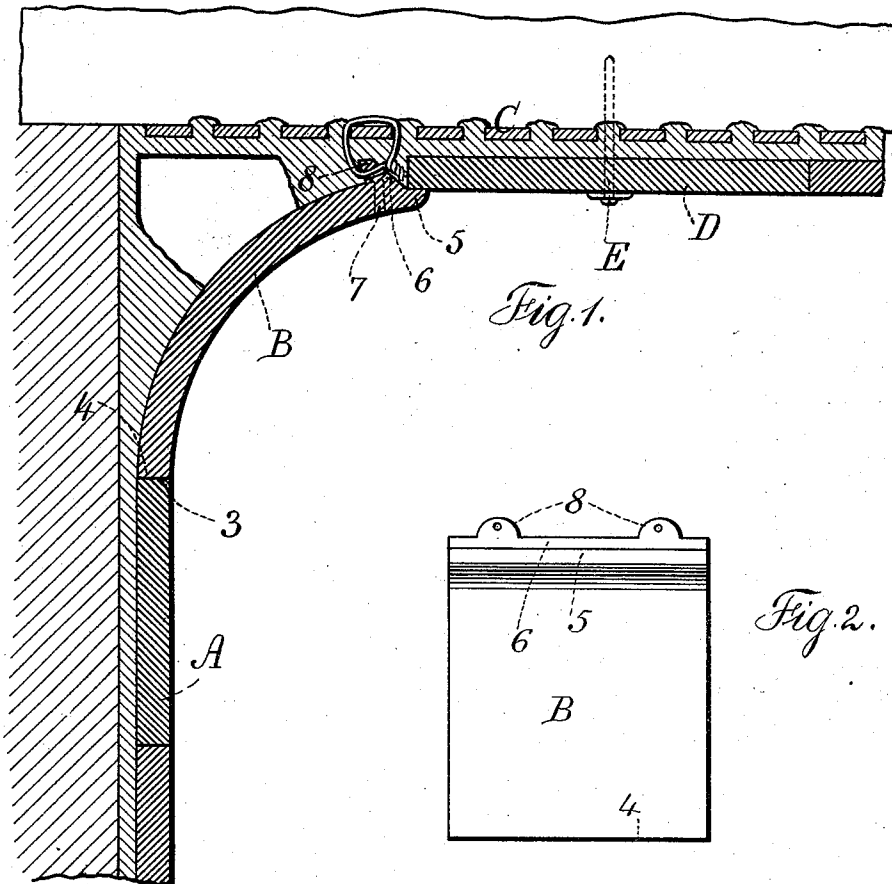
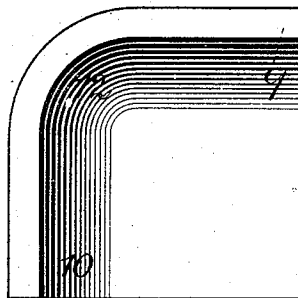


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORNICE-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 576,942, dated February 9, 1897.

Application filed April 11, 1896. Serial No. 587,057. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. BOGERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Cornice-Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

In some instances, especially in bath-rooms, the walls have been covered with ornamental or vitrified tile, and in some instances the ceiling has also been covered with vitrified tile, either cemented in position or attached by screws in addition to the cementing.

The importance of cleanliness in hospitals, especially in operating-rooms, is appreciated, and the present invention relates to a cornice-tile adapted to extend from the vertical tiles of the wall to the tiles of the ceiling, so as to form a round or cove in place of an angle between the wall and ceiling, thus lessening the opportunity for the lodgment of germs or offensive materials and forming an ornamental finish to the apartment, and at the same time the risk of the tiling becoming loose or detached is avoided and a proper joint made between the tiles that is not liable to open or become noticeable in consequence of the shrinkage of timbers or other supporting devices.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a section representing a portion of the wall and ceiling tiles and my improved cornice-tile. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the said cornice-tile, and Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of a corner-tile.

The vertical tiles A are attached to the wall in any usual manner. Cement or plaster is usually employed for this purpose, and these are to be affixed in such a manner that the top edge 3 of the upper row of tiling is at the proper distance from the laths, furring, or beams of the ceiling, so that my improved cornice-tile B can be properly inserted.

The bottom edge 4 of this cornice-tile is to rest upon the top edge of the vertical tiles A, and the size of the cornice-tile B and its shape may vary, so that the upper end of this cornice-tile may be at the proper distance from the beams, laths, or furring of the ceiling, (illustrated at C.)

The cornice-tiles B are made with a lip or flange 5 at the upper edge to set beneath the

under surface and against the edge of the ceiling-tile D, which ceiling-tile is to be fastened to the ceiling in any suitable manner. Sometimes cement or plaster is sufficient, but it is generally preferable to have the tiles perforated for an attaching-screw E for each tile.

If the parts thus far described only are made use of, the cornice-tile B may be plastered up into its proper position, and in consequence of resting at its lower edge upon the vertical tile A and the upper edge 6 resting against the side edge of the tile D such cornice-tile B cannot drop or become detached under ordinary circumstances, even though the attaching plaster or cement may become cracked, because the edge 6 is supported by the side edge of the tile D. I, however, prefer to permanently fasten the cornice-tile to the ceiling. This might be done by perforating the tile, as shown by dotted lines at 7, for the passage of a screw similar to the screw E, but I prefer to make ears or lugs 8 upon the upper surface of the tile B, such ears or lugs being perforated, so that when the tile has been set up into position a wire or similar device passed through the perforation in the ear or lug can be connected to the lathing or to a screw-eye, nail, or other device in the ceiling-support C, thus insuring permanency in the connection of the cornice-tile in position and lessening the risk of the parts becoming detached in consequence of shrinkage in the timbers or woodwork of the wall or ceiling.

At the corners of the cornice the tiles are advantageously made in the form represented in Fig. 3, that is to say, the parts 9 and 10 of the corner cornice-tile stand at the proper angle to each other, according to the angle of the side walls, and the vertical edges of these corner-tiles correspond to the sectional shape of the cornice-tiles B, so as to set closely against them, and it is advantageous to avoid a sharp angle between the two parts of the corner-tile, and for this reason the surfaces are rounded, as shown at 12. This lessens the risk of microbes or other objectionable matter lodging in the extreme angle, and it is also advantageous to make the vertical corner-tiles the same shape as the rounded

portion or cove 12, so as to avoid sharp angles in all portions of the apartment or room.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, an
5 earthenware cornice-tile made as a curve or cove sectionally with its lower edge adapted to rest upon the top edge of the vertical tiles, and with a lip at its upper edge to pass below the under surface of the ceiling-tile, and hav-
10 ing a projecting ear or lug upon the upper portion and behind the top edge for receiving the fastening devices, substantially as set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a corner-tile with the two portions at an angle to each other and curved or coved in its sec- 15 tional shape, and with a rounded surface where the two angular portions come together, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 9th day of April, 1896.

CHAS. J. BOGERT.

Witnesses:

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