

G. P. CHAPPELL.
METHOD OF FORMING TILING.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1909.

957,187.

Patented May 10, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1,

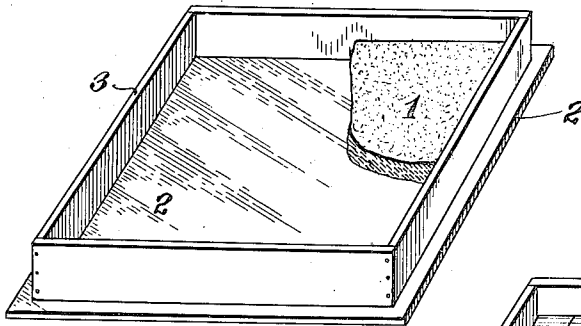


Fig. 2,

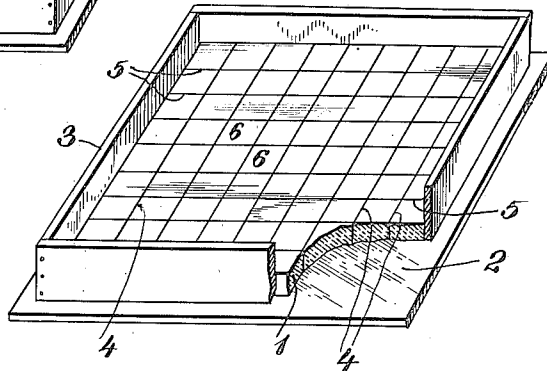


Fig. 3,

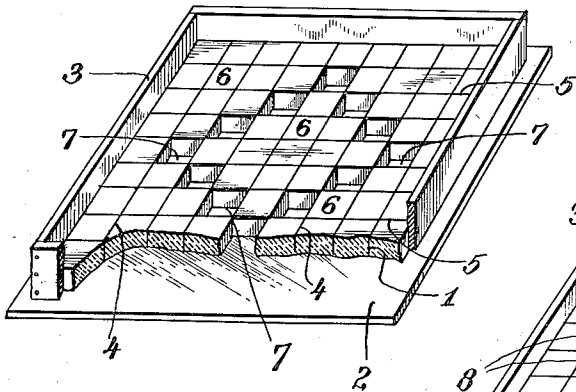
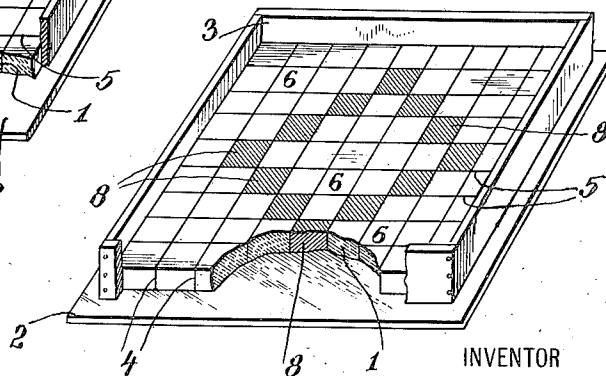


Fig. 4,



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5,

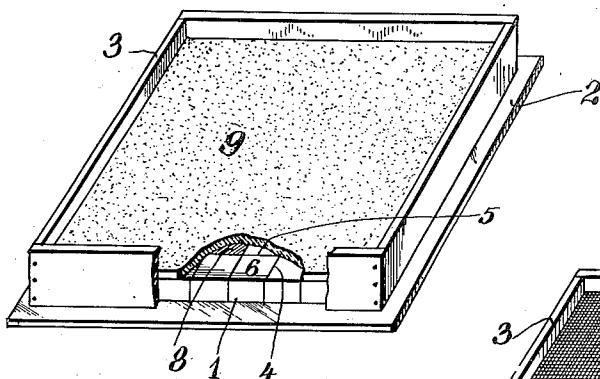


Fig. 6,

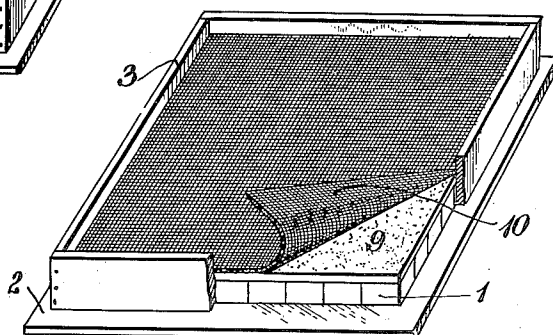


Fig. 7.

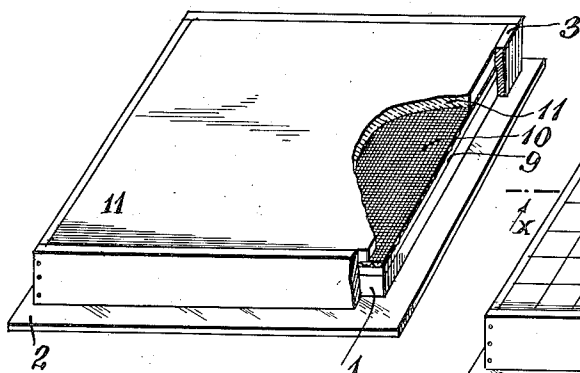


Fig. 8,

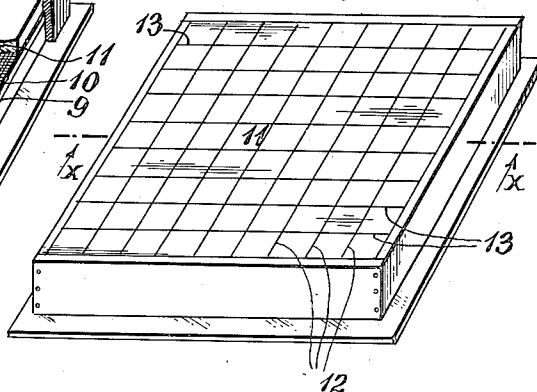
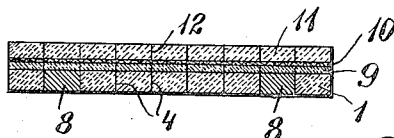


Fig. 9,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. CHAPPELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METHOD OF FORMING TILING.

957,187.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 10, 1910.

Application filed March 13, 1909. Serial No. 483,270.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. CHAPPELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Forming Tiling, 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.

This invention relates to the manufacture of tiling for floors, walls and the like.

One of the objects thereof is to formulate an art or a method of economically constructing a superior form of tiling adapted to be readily attached or placed in position.

Another object is to provide a method whereby the construction of tiling is simplified and cheapened.

A further object is to provide an improved tiling structure in which the units thereof are held in a yielding, yet fixed relation one to another.

Further objects will be in part obvious and in part pointed out hereinafter.

This invention, accordingly, consists in the several steps and the relation and order of each of the same to one or more of the others thereof and in the article which will be exemplified in the art and product hereinafter described, and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein is shown one method of carrying out this art, Figures 1 to 8 inclusive, indicate the various steps employed in the manufacture of the tiling; Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken on line *x-x* of Fig. 8, showing the completed article.

In carrying out the illustrative method shown, a cementitious material 1 is poured upon a plate 2 of a material adapted to take a high polish, such as glass, the upper surface of which is preferably greased to prevent the material sticking thereto; which material is preferably kept from spreading by any suitable mold or frame 3. For the cementitious material I prefer to use an oxy-chlorid cement such as that described and claimed in Letters Patent No. 703,640, issued to me on July 1, 1902. The material is allowed to become semi-hard or pasty, and is then scored in any suitable manner, as, for example, by transverse grooves 4 and 5, as indicated in Fig. 2,

whereby said material is divided up into a plurality of individual units 6. The next step consists in removing certain of these units in accordance with a predetermined design. As shown in Fig. 3, the units are removed in such a manner as to form a large square or diamond-shaped figure, although it will, of course, be understood that any other design may be formed, as desired. Cementitious material of a different characteristic or color and of a more or less semi-fluid consistency is then poured or otherwise molded into the spaces 7, which have been formed by removing the units 6 as above described, thus forming a design which is composed of units 8, the character or color of which is different from the character or color of the units 6, as indicated in Fig. 4.

Before the material has set, a thin layer of a suitable binding substance 9, such as cement or plaster, is spread over the entire upper surface of the cementitious material, as indicated in Fig. 5, and on this is superposed a layer of flexible reticulated material 10, such as burlap, as shown in Fig. 6. This material is in turn covered by a second layer 11 of the binding substance, as indicated in Fig. 7, which substance, it will be understood, will pass through the openings in the reticulated material, thereby forming a compact mass within which the reticulated material is embedded. Before this binding substance hardens, it is scored to correspond with the scoring of the initial layer 1 of cementitious material by transverse lines 12 and 13, as indicated in Fig. 8. After hardening, the tiling is removed from the plate and from the mold, and is then ready for use. The tiling may be attached to the floors or walls in any convenient manner, as, for example, by spreading a suitable layer of mortar, plaster or similar substance thereon, after which the tiling is placed upon said substance and carefully tamped to insure its being retained thereon in a flat condition.

Although the transverse scoring grooves 4 are shown as being continuous, it will, of course, be understood that these grooves may be made non-continuous and arranged in staggered relation to one another if desired, whereby the individual units into which the material is divided will be arranged in staggered relation to one another to resemble brick work, or any other desired arrangement of the scoring grooves may be substi-

tuted for that shown without in any way departing from the spirit of this invention.

It is also to be understood that the language used in the following claims is intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described and all statements of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

10 Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The herein described method of forming tiling which consists in placing a cementitious material upon a polished surface, scoring the same through to the polished surface to form a plurality of individual units before the material hardens, and securing said units together while in their initial position on said surface by a suitable backing.

2. The herein described method of forming tiling which consists in placing a cementitious material upon a polished surface, scoring the same through to the polished surface to form a plurality of individual units before the material hardens, and flexibly securing the backs of said individual units together while in their initial position on said surface.

3. The herein described method of forming tiling which consists in spreading a cementitious material upon a polished surface, allowing the same to become semi-hard, scoring the same through to the polished surface to form a plurality of individual members, and spreading a binding substance upon the exposed surfaces of said members while in their initial position on said surface to bind them together.

4. The herein described method of forming tiling which consists in pouring a cementitious material upon a polished surface, allowing the same to become semi-hard, scoring the same through to the polished surface to form a plurality of individual members, spreading a binding substance upon the exposed surfaces of said members while in their initial position on said surface to bind them together, and scoring said binding substance to correspond with the scoring of said cementitious material.

5. The herein described method of forming tiling which consists in pouring a cementitious material upon a polished surface, allowing the same to become semi-hard, scoring the same through to the polished surface to form a plurality of individual mem-

bers, spreading a binding substance upon the exposed surfaces of said members while in their initial position on said surface, and embedding a layer of flexible material within said binding substance.

6. The herein described method of forming tiling which consists in pouring a cementitious material upon a polished surface, allowing the same to become semi-hard, scoring the same through to the polished surface to form a plurality of individual members, removing certain of said members in accordance with a predetermined design, pouring a cementitious substance having a different characteristic into the spaces left vacant by said removed members, and attaching a suitable backing to the exposed surfaces of said cementitious materials while in their original position on said surface.

7. The herein described method of forming tiling which consists in pouring a cementitious material upon a polished surface, allowing the same to become semi-hard, scoring the same to form a plurality of individual members, removing certain of said members in accordance with a predetermined design, pouring a cementitious material having a different characteristic into the spaces left vacant by the removal of said members, spreading a layer of binding substance upon the exposed surface of said cementitious materials, and scoring said binding substance to correspond with the scoring of said cementitious material.

8. The herein described method of forming tiling which consists in pouring a cementitious material upon a polished surface, allowing the same to become semi-hard, scoring the same to form a plurality of individual members, removing certain of said members in accordance with a predetermined design, pouring a cementitious material having a different characteristic into the spaces left vacant by the removal of said members, spreading a layer of binding substance upon the exposed surface of said material, placing a layer of flexible material upon said binding substance, spreading a layer of binding substance upon said flexible material, and finally scoring said binding substance to correspond with the scoring of said cementitious material.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

GEO. P. CHAPPELL.

Witnesses:

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PAUL A. WOLFF.