J. H. JACKSON.

ENAMELED BRICK AND TILE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1907.

919,018. Patented Apr. 20, 1909.

Fig. 1.

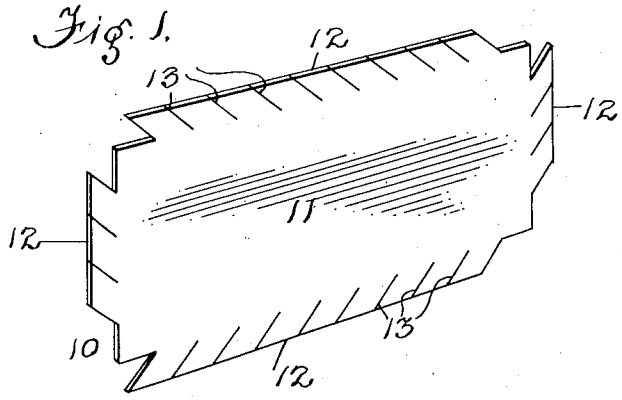


Fig. 2.

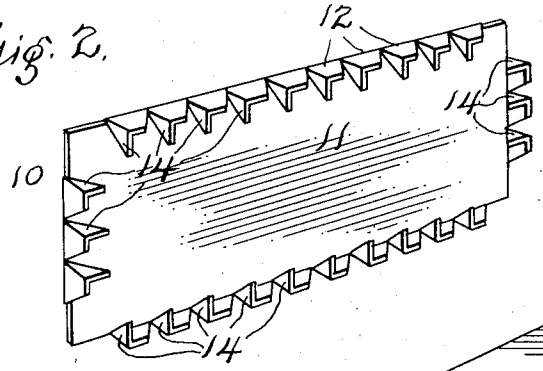


Fig. 4.

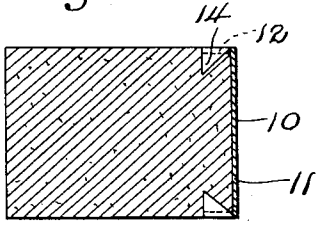


Fig. 3.

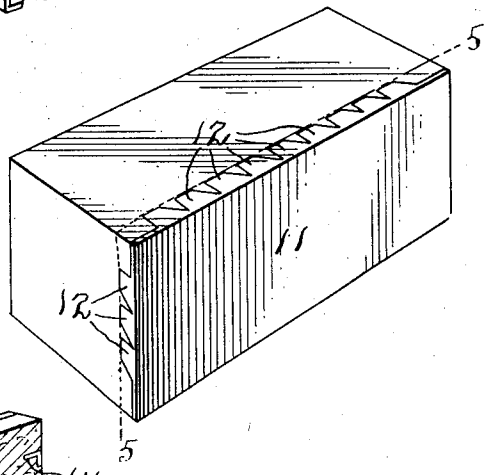
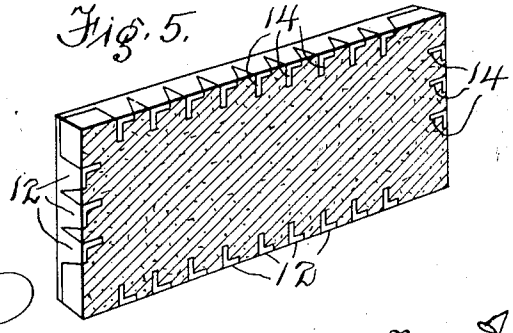


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ENAMELED BRICK AND TILE.

No. 919,018. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 20, 1909.

Application filed January 16, 1907. Serial No. 352,486.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Enameled Bricks and Tiles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in bricks and tiles, and has particular relation to the structural formation of a facing therefor which is of a different material from that of the body of the brick or tile.

The objects of my invention include the provision of a facing which is of predetermined form and material, and by means of which a brick or tile can be placed in proper position relative thereto while in plastic condition, the brick or tile, when hardened, being positively and firmly secured to the facing, thereby permitting of the facing being formed of metal and enable the exposed face to be of any suitable design or enameled, if desired; also, the provision of a facing which is formed with rearwardly projecting integral portions so bent as to provide, when the material of the brick or tile is in position with respect to the casing, locking or key structures which, by reason of their shape, prevent relative movement of facing and brick or tile.

Other and further objects will be readily perceived as the invention is hereinafter disclosed.

To these and other ends, my invention consists in the improved construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, in which similar reference characters indicate similar parts in each of the views,—Figure 1 is a view of the blank from which the facing is formed, the blank being shown in its condition prior to having its retaining members bent into position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the edges bent into form ready for the application of the plastic material of the brick or tile. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a brick or tile with the facing applied thereto. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the tile shown in Fig. 3, the section showing the barbs in elevation. Fig. 5 is a perspective sectional view of the brick, the section being taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

The blank 10 from which the facing is formed, and which is shown in unbent form in Fig. 1, is of a general shape corresponding to that of the front of the brick to which it is to be secured, and having an imperforate central portion and slitted edges. The central portion 11 corresponds substantially in area to the area of the front of the exposed face of the brick when the latter is in position, while the slitted edges 12 form the retaining portions when properly bent into position relatively to the portion 11. In Fig. 1 the corners of the blank are shown as not provided with edge portions 12, as such portions could not be bent into proper position without interference with each other.

As shown, each edge portion 12 is provided with a plurality of slits 13, the slits of each edge extending at an angle or oblique with respect to the plane of the adjacent edges of the blank, and are spaced apart substantially equi-distant from each other, thereby forming on each edge of the blank a plurality of separated portions connected integrally with the portion 11. The slits extend inwardly to approximately the plane of a line connecting the corners, so that there is provided what may be termed a peripheral flange portion on each of the edges of the blank, which portions are turned rearwardly to substantially right angles to the plane of the face of the blank, and leaving the face of the blank of a size corresponding to the size of the face of the completed brick. The flanges in this form would not be held against a withdrawing movement of the face if the material were placed in position, and hence the slitting of these flanges in the particular manner shown to provide the separate portions heretofore referred to and each of which is to form an independent locking member against a withdrawal of the facing from the brick. To provide the locking members each of the separate portions of the flange has a portion thereof bent inwardly at right angles to the plane of the flange to form a barb 14, the bending line extending substantially at right angles to the plane of the face of the blank. By reason of the oblique slitting, the side edges of the separate flange portions are angular with respect to the line of bending of the barbs, so that the latter are formed with their free edges extending angular with

respect to the bending line, the rear edge of the barb being on the same vertical plane as that of the flange, the free or inclined edge of the barb running from the end of said rear edge of the barb to a point approximately on the plane of the edge of the portion 11, the barb being in the form of an acute angle, with its rear edge of a length sufficient to produce a material-receiving space along the free edge of the barb, said edge forming a locking surface against a withdrawal of the facing excepting by bending the separate portions of the flange outwardly a distance sufficient to carry said free edge of the barbs out of the plane of the brick. As will be seen each barb projects at right angles both to its flange and the facing and is parallel with the adjacent flanges, while the edge of the barb opposite to the facing is inclined relatively to the plane of the flange to provide a material-receiving space between the barb and the facing, as shown in Fig. 4.

As will be seen by an inspection of Fig. 3, those portions of the facing which are exposed on the sides or ends of the brick are flat surfaces, there being no thickness of the metal exposed on the surface, excepting at the corners. Therefore, when the bricks are placed in position there is no liability of the barbed flanges being withdrawn from their proper positions in the brick so that the facing is firmly anchored thereto against movement in any direction.

As will be readily understood, the facing is applied to the brick or tile while the latter is in plastic condition so that the material thereof can be passed into the material-receiving spaces referred to. The hardening of the brick or tile firmly locks the facing in position.

The material of which the body of the facing is formed is preferably metallic. And the exposed face of the facing may be enameled or otherwise prepared to form a fanciful exposed surface to the brick or tile.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:—

1. A tile facing having peripheral rearwardly directed flanges, each flange having a barb on one side of its edges, said barb extending angularly with respect to the plane of the flange and having its plane extending at right angles to the plane of the facing.

2. A tile facing having peripheral rearwardly directed flanges, each having a barb projecting at right angles both to its flange and the facing and being parallel with the adjacent flanges.

3. A tile facing having peripheral rearwardly directed flanges, each flange having a barb projecting laterally of the plane of the flange, the rear edges of the flange and barb being on the same vertical plane.

4. A tile facing having peripheral rearwardly directed flanges, each flange having a barb on one of its edges, said barb extending inwardly at right angles to the plane of the flange and having its plane extending at right angles to the plane of the facing.

5. A tile facing having rearwardly directed flanges, each having an angularly shaped barb projecting laterally from the plane of the flange, the rear edge of the flange and of the barb being on the same vertical plane.

6. A tile facing having peripheral rearwardly extending flanges, each having an angularly shaped barb projecting laterally of the plane of the flange, the edge of the barb opposite the facing being inclined relatively to the plane of the flange to provide a material-receiving space between the barb and the facing.

7. A tile facing having peripheral rearwardly directed flanges each having a plurality of inwardly extending spaced oblique clefts extending parallel with each other, said clefts dividing the peripheral flanges into smaller independent flanges having a portion the exposed edges of which are inclined relatively to each other in a manner to form an acute angle therebetween, said portion being bent at right angles to the plane of the flanges to form barbs thereon.

8. A tile facing having peripheral rearwardly directed flanges each having a plurality of inwardly extending spaced oblique clefts extending parallel with each other, said clefts dividing the peripheral flanges into smaller independent flanges having a portion the exposed edges of which are inclined relatively to each other in a manner to form an acute angle therebetween, said portion being bent at right angles to the plane of the flanges to form barbs thereon, the clefts of opposite edges of the facing extending at opposing angles.

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

JOSEPH H. JACKSON.

Witnesses:
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