

(No Model.)

M. AMS.
WALL FACING.

No. 476,354.

Patented June 7, 1892.

Fig:1.

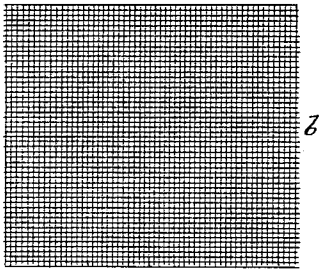


Fig:4.

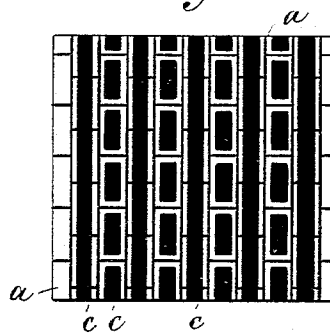


Fig:2.

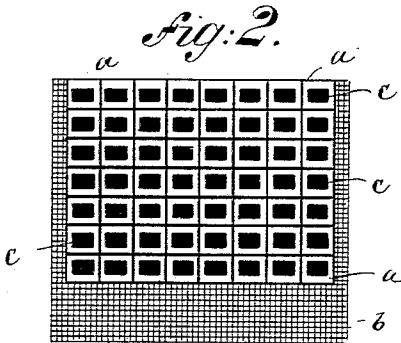


Fig:5.

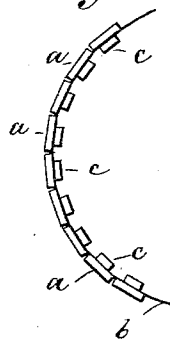


Fig:3.

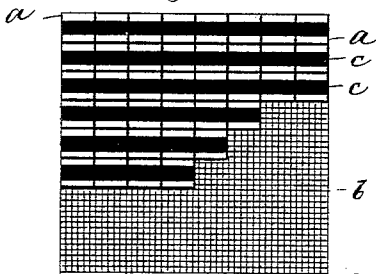


Fig:6.

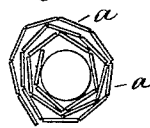
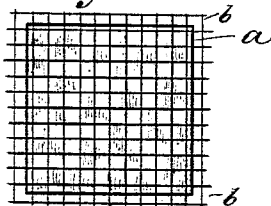


Fig:7.



Fig:8.



WITNESSES:

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WALL-FACING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,354, dated June 7, 1892.

Application filed March 4, 1892. Serial No. 423,687. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX AMS, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Facing for Ceilings and Floors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a facing for ceilings and floors, wainscoting, partitions, and similar inside work, which can be readily attached, is strong, and of handsome appearance.

It consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of the wire-netting. Figs 2 to 4 are rear views of the facing, showing three different modes of applying the cement; Fig. 5, an end view of the facing, showing it bent; Fig. 6, a similar view showing it rolled up; Fig. 7, an enlarged section through Fig. 2; and Fig. 8, a detail showing one tile and the superposed netting, but without the peculiar cement.

My improved facing consists, essentially, of a layer of tiles, which are placed side by side, of a superposed open-mesh backing, and of a cement filling that is introduced into the meshes and fastens the tiles to the backing.

The letters *a a* represent a number of tiles of rectangular or any other form and placed side by side to produce any desirable pattern. Upon the tiles *a* there is placed a backing *b*. The backing is preferably flexible and composed of a wire-netting, as shown in Fig. 1. Next, some of the meshes of the backing are filled up with the cement *c*, so that upon the hardening of the cement the tiles will be firmly attached to the backing. The cement should project above the surface of the netting, Fig. 7, so that the latter is embedded. The cement is not applied in a continuous layer, but in a series of separated blocks or rows set back from the edges of the tiles—that is to say, the cement filling *c* on the back of each tile *a* is narrower than the body of its tile and is so placed as to leave the edges free, Fig. 7. In this way the netting is exposed between the joints, which not only permits the facing to be readily

rolled up, but which also permits the nails to be driven into the wall without penetrating the cement.

The cement may be applied in a variety of ways. Thus in Fig. 2 each tile is secured in place by its own separate body of cement, which does not extend to the edge of the tile. In this modification, therefore, there is a flexible joint between all the four sides of the tiles, and thus the facing can be rolled up in either of its two directions.

In Fig. 3 the cement extends in continuous parallel rows over parallel rows of tiles. The rows of cement are narrower than the rows of tiles, so that thus the tiles are rigidly connected in one direction, but not in the other direction. This facing can therefore be rolled up in one direction only.

In Fig. 4 the cement extends alternately in parallel rows and in disconnected sections, while the tiles are set to break joint. This modification, therefore, also permits the facing to be rolled up in one direction only.

In Figs. 2, 3, and 4 the netting has been omitted above the tiles for the sake of clearness, so as not to interfere with the outlines of the tiles.

My improved facing is attached to the ceilings, walls, and partitions by means of nails *d*, driven into the joints between the tiles *a*. By the disposition of the cement in separate rows or sections it will not be necessary for the nails to penetrate the cement.

It will be seen that my improved facing can be readily handled and attached, that it can be made to form any patterns desired, and that it is very durable and of handsome appearance.

What I claim is—

A facing for ceilings and floors, consisting of a layer of tiles, an open-mesh backing, and a divided cement filling composed of separate rows or blocks set back from the edges of the tiles, substantially as specified.

MAX AMS.

Witnesses:

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A. JONGHMANS.