June 17, 1941. H. JENTZER, JR 2,245,785

WALL TILE

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Fig. 1.

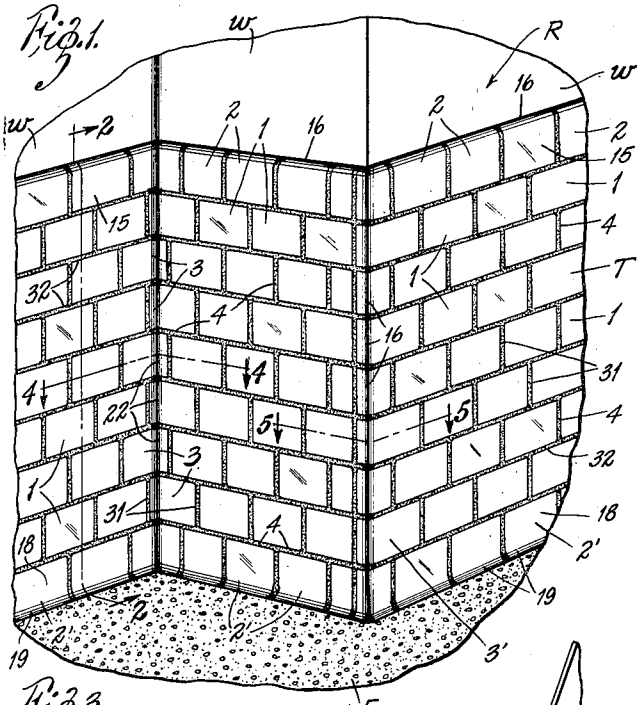


Fig. 2.

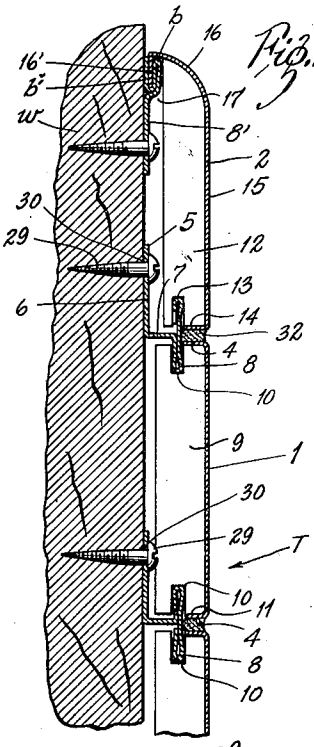


Fig. 3.

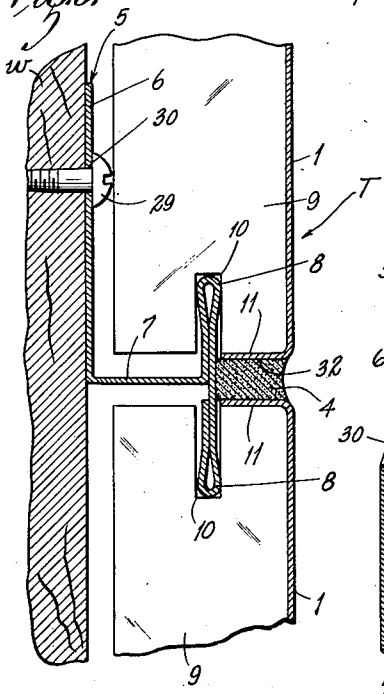
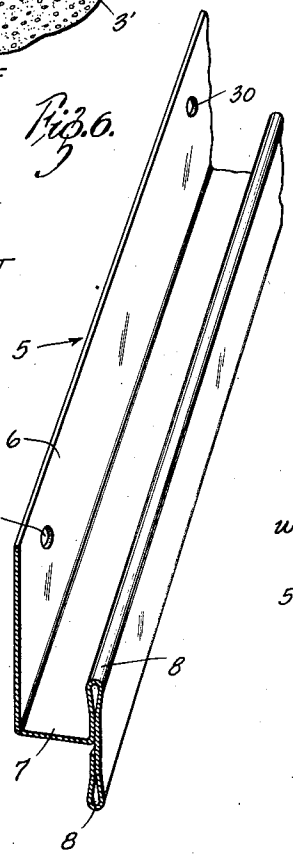
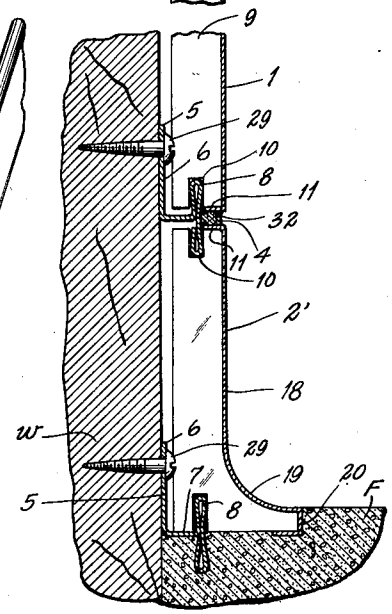


Fig. 6.





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WALL TILE

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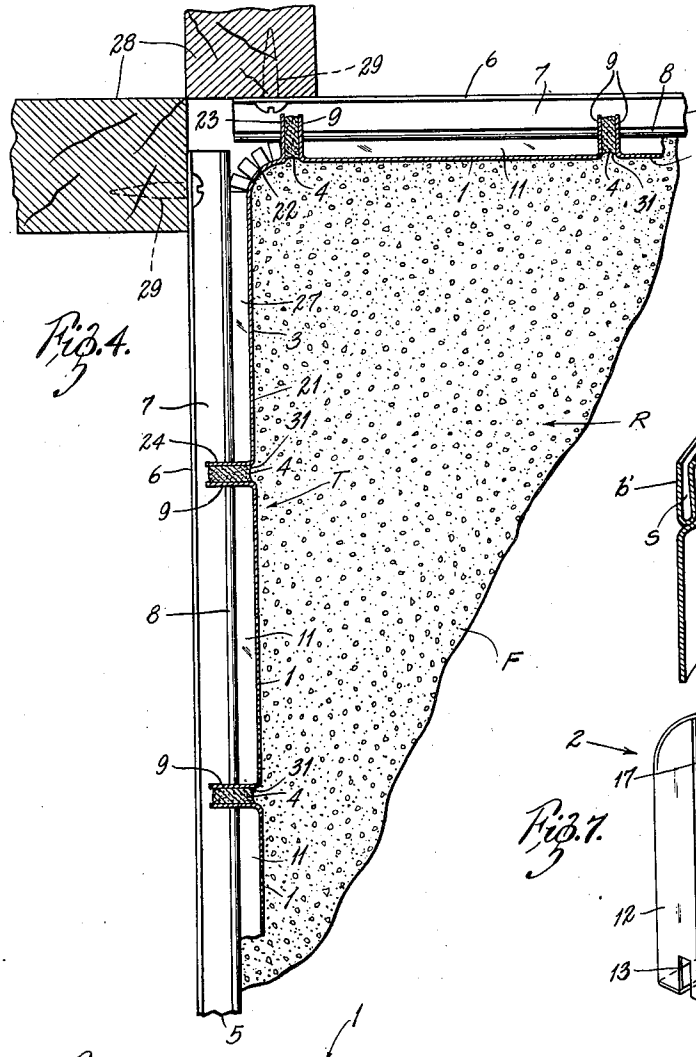


Fig. 4.

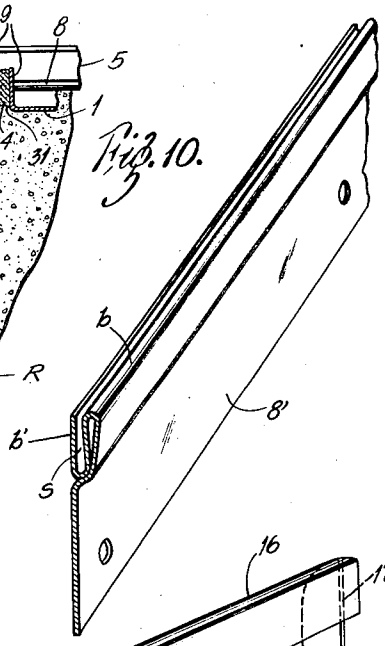


Fig. 10.

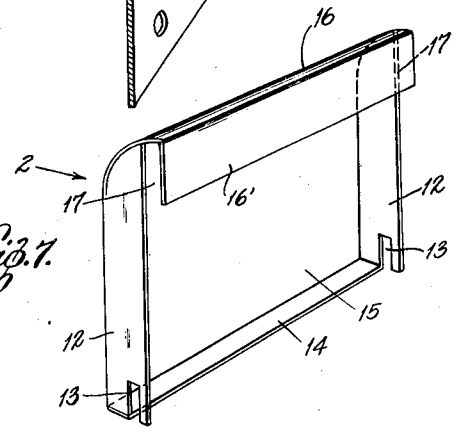


Fig. 7.

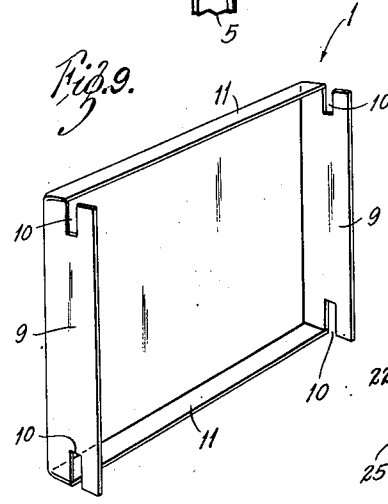


Fig. 9.

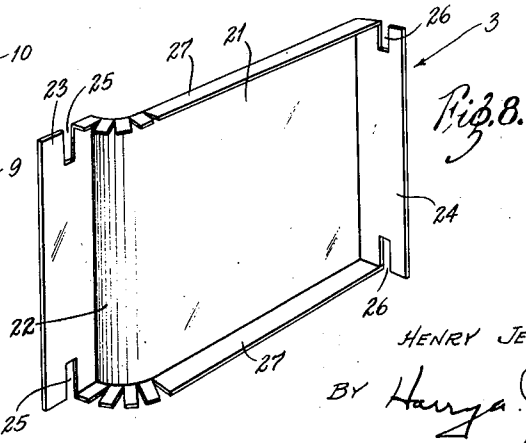


Fig. 8.

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Fig. 5.

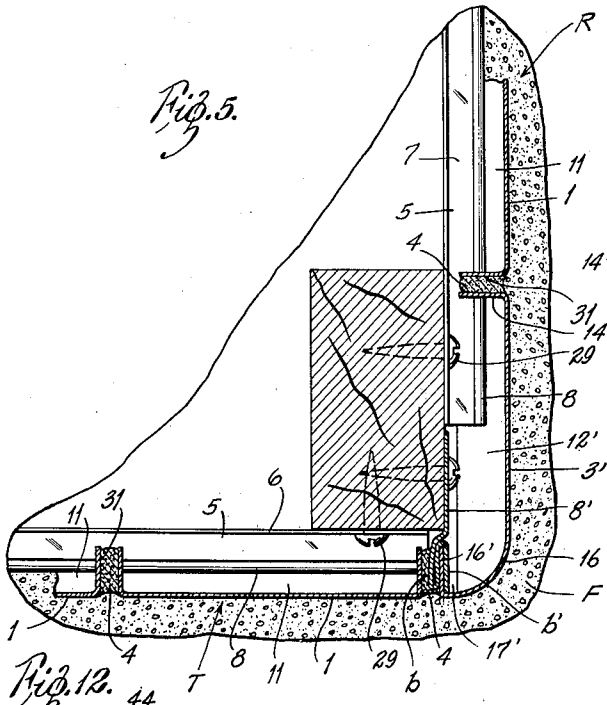


Fig. 11.

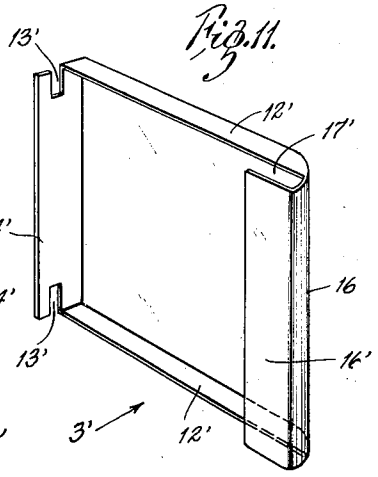


Fig. 12.

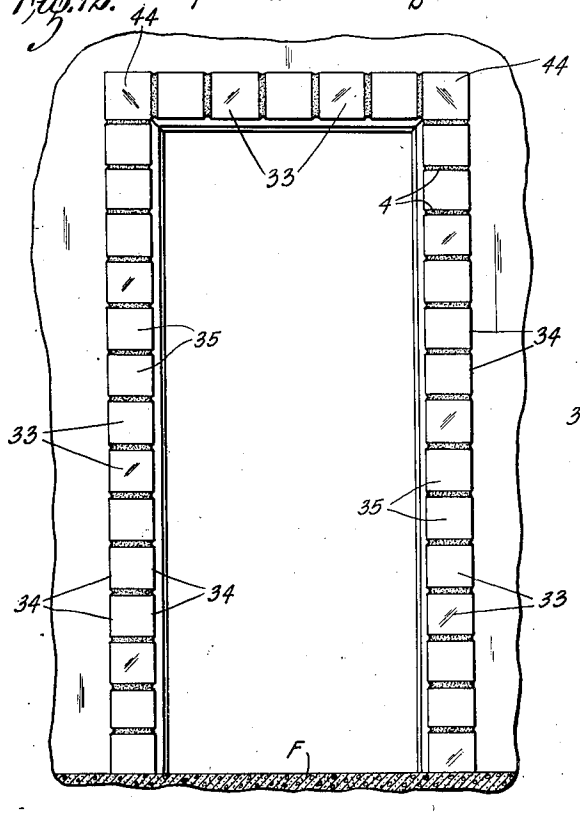
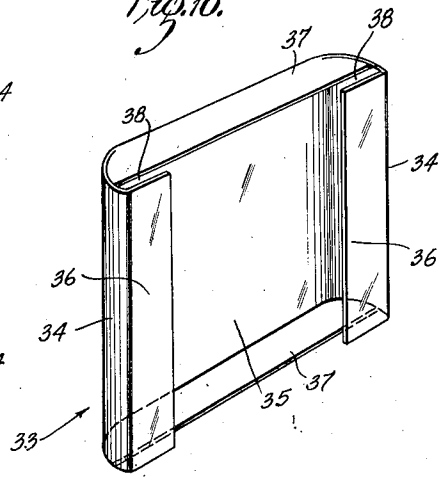


Fig. 16.



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June 17, 1941. H. JENTZER, JR 2,245,785

WALL TILE

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Fig. 13.

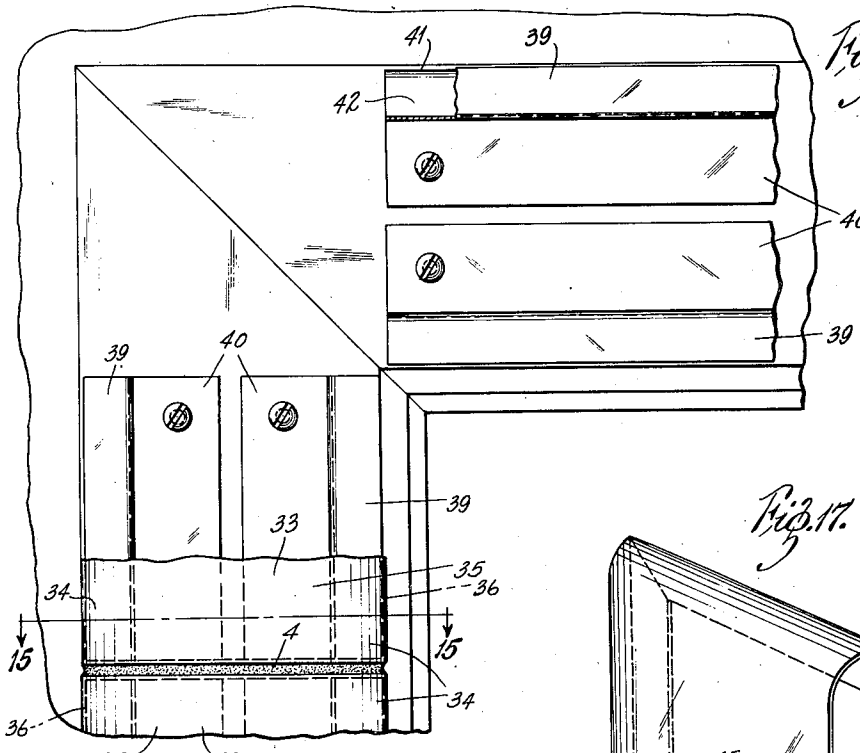


Fig. 17.

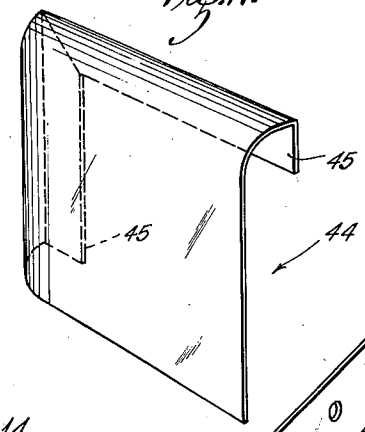


Fig. 14.

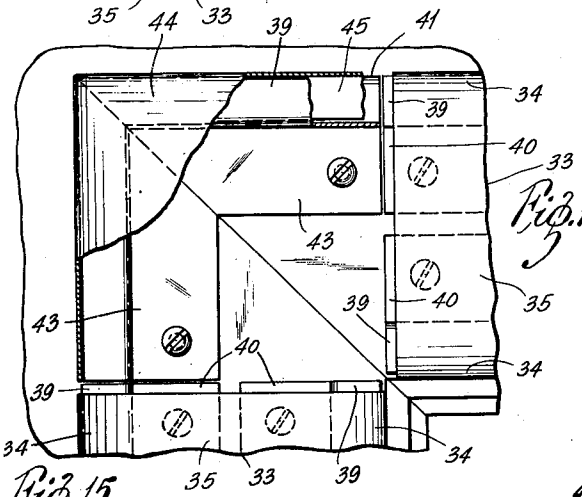


Fig. 18.

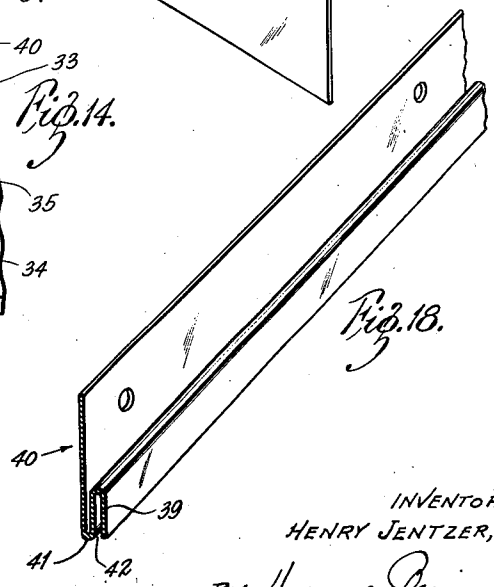
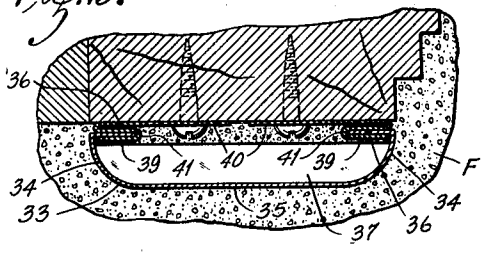


Fig. 15.



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Patented June 17, 1941 2,245,785

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,245,785

WALL TILE

Henry Jentzer, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Application June 9, 1939, Serial No. 278,274

4 Claims. (Cl. 189—88)

My invention has relation to improvements in metal wall tile and the construction whereby the same is secured to the wall, and it consists of the novel features more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

The invention is directed primarily to wall tile made of a metal stamping in lieu of the usual clay tile and that embodies securing means for cooperating with suitable retaining elements carried by the wall.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a tile at a minimum of cost and that may be laid up in a comparatively short time so as to reduce the cost of installation, while presenting practically the same appearance as the clay tile now in common use.

A further object is to provide a tile that will not crack or craze as do many of the clay tiles now in use, and that will not be appreciably affected by the settling of the building in which the tile is used.

These advantages, together with others inherent in the invention, will be better apparent from a detailed description thereof in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a corner of a room in which my improved tile is used as a wall finish; Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section taken through one of the walls on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 with the intermediate portion of the wall broken away in view of the enlarged scale; Fig. 3 is a further enlarged portion of the construction shown in Fig. 2 showing the joint between adjacent tiles; Fig. 4 is a horizontal cross-sectional detail taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1 and shown on substantially the same scale as Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a horizontal cross-sectional detail taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a fragment of one of the retaining strips for holding the tiles in place; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one of the upper coping tiles; Fig. 8 is a perspective view of one of the inside corner tiles; Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the intermediate tiles that make up the main body of the tile work; Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a tile-retaining strip that is utilized for holding the tiles on the outside corners of the wall; Fig. 11 is a perspective view of one of the outside corner tiles; Fig. 12 is a front elevation of a door frame finished with my improved tiles; Fig. 13 is an enlarged view of one corner of said door frame with tiling broken away to show the retaining strips for holding the tiles in place, the strip sections for the corner tiles being omitted, however; Fig. 14 shows the corner of the door frame with the corner tile broken away to show the strip sections whereby it is held in place; Fig. 15 is a horizontal cross-sectional detail taken on the line 15—15 of Fig. 13; Fig. 16 is a perspective view of the main body of door frame tiling; Fig. 17 is a perspective view of the corner door frame tiling; and Fig. 18 is a perspective view of the retaining strip for the door frame tiling.

Referring to the drawings, R represents a room in which the walls *w*, *w* are partially finished with my improved tiling T, which is made up essentially of intermediate tiles 1 which make up the main body of the tiling, coping tiles 2 which form the top row of the tiling, base tiles 2′ forming the bottom row of tiling and merging into the floor F of concrete or other suitable construction, and intermediate corner tiles 3 and 3′.

All of the tiles 1, 2, 2′, 3 and 3′ are formed with lateral flanges and end flanges which are arranged in spaced relation in the laying up of the tiling so that proper joint of a suitable plastic material 4 may be formed. The manner in which this is accomplished is to provide a series of tile-retaining strips 5 (Fig. 6) bent from sheet metal so as to provide a base plate 6, web 7 extending laterally therefrom, and oppositely disposed rails 8, 8 on which the tiles are carried.

The end walls 9, 9 of the intermediate tiles are each provided with open notches 10, 10 in their top and bottom edges, and side walls 11, 11 bent over from the face of the tile and extending up to the notches 10, 10 so as not to cover them.

The coping tile 2 has end walls 12, 12, at the bottom of each of which is an open notch 13 and side wall 14 (similar to side wall 11 of tile 1). However, instead of the lateral flange 11, tile 2 has its front wall 15 bent rearwardly and downwardly to form a coping 16 and flange 16′, and instead of the open notches at the top of the tile the end walls 12, 12 are provided with recesses 17, 17 to receive the bead *b* of tile-retaining strip 8′. The tile-retaining strip 8′ is bent to provide a tongue *b*′ adjacent to the bead *b* whereby a slot *s* is provided to receive flange 16′ of tile 2.

Tile 2′ is constructed similarly to tile 1 except that the front wall 18 thereof is bent outwardly at the bottom to form a fillet 19 and footpiece 20.

Tile 3, which forms the corner of the tiling (Fig. 4), has its front wall 21 bent forwardly at one end to provide the corner piece 22 from which flange 23 is bent outwardly so as to be disposed in a plane at right angles to flange 24 at the opposite end of the tile. Flange 23 is provided at its ends with open notches 25, 25 and flange 24 is provided at its ends with open notches 26, 26,

both flanges being connected by side flanges 27, 27 as shown in Fig. 8.

In forming an outside corner, such as shown in Fig. 5, strip 8' is vertically disposed at the corner of the wall as shown in said figure, and cooperates with the strips 5 in holding the tiles 3' in place. The tiles 3' are formed similarly to the tiles 2 in that they have a coping 16, flange 16' and recesses 17', but instead of the open notches 13 being formed in end walls 12', 12' there are open notches 13', 13' formed in the side wall 14'.

The engagement of tile 3' with the strips 5 and 8' is similar to the engagement of tile 2 with said strips in forming the coping.

In Fig. 12 I show a door frame finished with my improved tile construction although the door frame tiles 33 are of somewhat different construction than the tiles used in finishing the walls. By referring to Fig. 16 it will be seen that the tiles 33 have side walls 34, 34 bent inwardly from the front wall 35 to provide opposing flanges 36, 36. End walls 37, 37 are slightly narrower than the side walls 34, 34, so as to provide end slots 38, 38 to receive tongue 39 formed on a special retaining strip 40. The retaining strip is bent to provide a bead 41 adjacent to tongue 39 between which is a slot 42 for receiving flange 35 of the tile 33.

By referring to the Figures 13 and 14 it will be seen that the outside retaining strips 40, 40 do not extend entirely to the corner as space must be provided, as will be more fully pointed out hereinafter, for sliding the tiles 33 over the ends of the strips in laying them up. However, short sections 43, 43 of the strips are put in place after the main body of the tiling 33 is laid up, over which are passed the corner tiles 44. The tiles 44 are formed with inwardly bent flanges 45, 45 which are slipped into the slots 42 of the strips 40 (as shown in Fig. 14).

In laying up the tiling on the wall *w* it is preferable to mount the bottom retaining strips 5 in their proper position and also the outside corner strip 8'.

The bottom row made up of the tiles 2 is now disposed over the strip 5, after which the strip 5 next above is secured into position on the studding members 28 by means of screws 29 passed through openings 30 spaced along the length of the strip 5. This operation is repeated row by row until finally the top row of coping tiles 2 is put in place and until the walls are entirely covered.

After having laid up all the tiles, the mechanic then arranges them so that the vertical spaces 31 between them are uniform, after which all of the spaces, both vertical spaces 31 and horizontal spaces 32, are filled with plastic material 4. The plastic material 4 is preferably of a character that will harden or set after a short period of time whereupon the tiles are firmly fixed in place, resulting in a substantially unitary wall finish.

In order that the tiling may have an aesthetic appeal the outer surface of each tile member may be coated with a suitable finish such as baked enamel, and by utilizing tiles of various colors any pattern of wall finish may be obtained.

Obviously, the invention is susceptible of further modification and adaptation to rooms of various shapes, and I accordingly do not wish to be restricted to the specific details of construction herein shown.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. In a wall covering, a series of superposed horizontally extending retaining strips each of which has an outwardly projecting web terminating in oppositely disposed rails so that web and rails are T-shaped, a vertically disposed retaining strip adjacent to the horizontal strips at one end, said vertical strip having an outwardly open slot coextensive with the strip, a series of shell-like tiles mounted between adjacent horizontal strips, the marginal tiles having an inwardly bent end flange with oppositely disposed terminal notches to engage rails of adjacent strips, and said marginal tiles also having an arcuate corner having an inwardly turned flange engaging the open slot of the vertical strip.

2. A hollow metallic tile having similar end walls and similar side walls of less width than the end walls, the lateral edges of the end walls having notches adjacent to the ends of the side walls.

3. A hollow metallic tile having similar side walls, an end wall at one end of the tile, and an end flange extending outwardly from the other end of the tile and lying in a plane parallel to that of the main body of the tile, the lateral edges of both end wall and flange having notches adjacent to the ends of the side walls, and the side walls being of less width than the end wall and end flange.

4. A hollow metallic tile having similar end walls, a bottom wall of less width than the end walls, each end wall having a notch in its bottom edge adjacent to and outside the margin of the bottom wall, and a top wall overhanging the end walls and having a downwardly extending flange from end to end thereof, said flange being spaced from the end walls to form slots with the upper edges of the end walls.

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