

(No Model.)

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

No. 466,741.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.

Fig. 1.

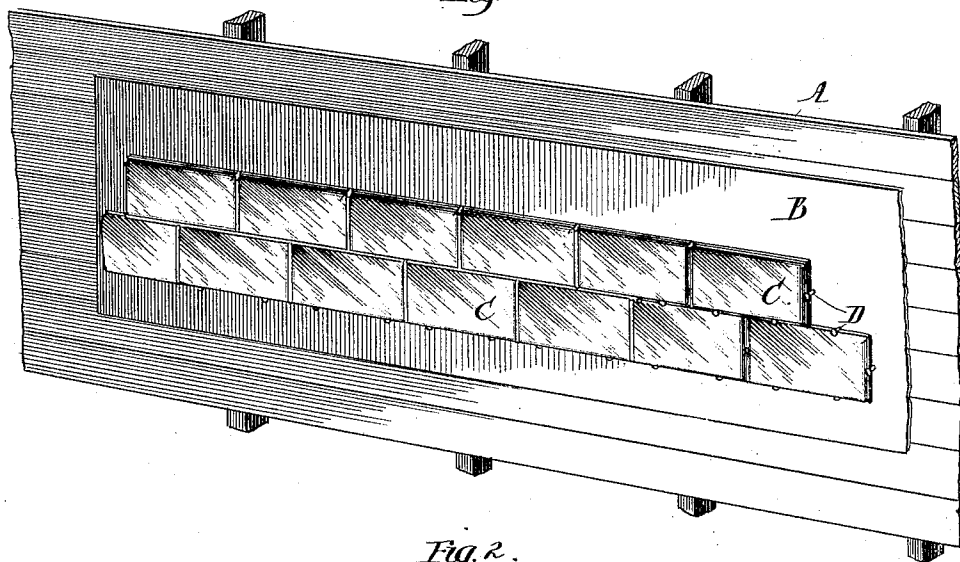


Fig. 2.

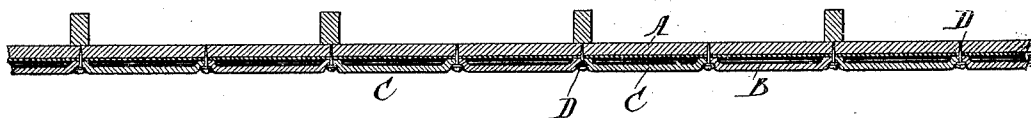


Fig. 3.

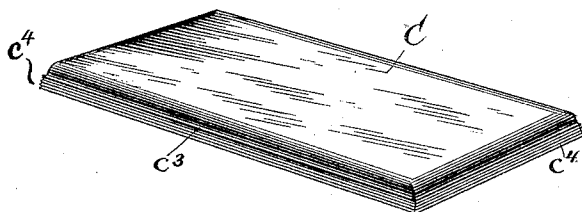


Fig. 6.

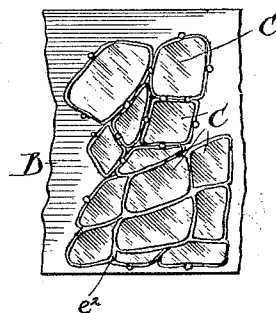


Fig. 4.

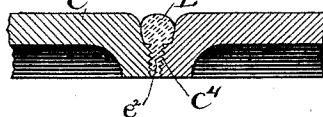


Witnesses:

Ind. Berlach

Charles Shervey.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TILE-WORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,741, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed October 2, 1890. Serial No. 366,803. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICK N. LANYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tile-Work, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which such invention appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved construction of tiles for building and other purposes, and to provide improved means whereby the tiles may be conveniently held upon the building-walls or in other positions where they are to be employed.

The invention consists in the various novel features of construction hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the wall of a frame building having my improved tile-work applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a view in horizontal section through the wall illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, upon an enlarged scale, of one of my improved tiles. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view, in horizontal section, through several of the tiles, showing the preferred manner of connecting the same together. Fig. 5 is a sectional view through the joint of two adjoining tiles at one side of the nails, whereby the tiles are held in position. Fig. 6 is a detail plan view showing the embodiment of my invention in tiles of irregular outline.

My present invention will be found especially well adapted for the purpose of facing the outer surfaces of frame buildings in order to give to such buildings the appearance of being constructed of stone or brick; but while I have illustrated the invention in this connection and while it will be especially applicable to such purposes it can still be employed in a variety of other situations—such, for example, as the construction of wainscoting, floors, ceilings, &c.; and I do not wish the invention, therefore, to be understood as limited to any particular use to which it may be applied. So, also, while my improved tile-work is shown in the drawings as applied to

the wall of a frame building, I wish it understood that it may be attached to suitable backings other than of wood, and that certain features of the invention may be employed without its adoption as an entirety.

A designates the wall of the building, which is conveniently faced with a sheeting of paper, felt, or like material B for giving to the wall a greater security against the weather and for affording also an elastic background for the tiles, and thereby avoiding the danger of the breakage of the edges of the tiles in attaching them to the building by means of nails.

The tiles C may be of any suitable shape; but for convenience I have shown them in Figs. 1 to 5 as of oblong rectangular shape, to more closely imitate the usual stone or brick work of buildings. Each of these tiles C is formed with a backwardly-extending edge C', forming a concavity *c* upon its under face, this concavity serving to give greater lightness and cheapness to the tile and affording also a dead-air space, which will give to the building-wall greater warmth. The backwardly-turned edge *c'* is preferably flat upon its rear face, and having its outer face *c¹* inclined with respect to the plane of the tile. Around the edges of two or more sides of the tile is formed a seat or depression *c²*, extending a short distance below the outer face of the tile and serving to form a rib or shoulder *c³* around the edge of the tile. The rib or shoulder *c³* thus formed affords a bearing for the head *d* of a suitable nail or screw D, whereby the tiles are attached to their backing, the head *d* of the nail overlapping the shoulders, while the nail also serves to hold the tiles at a slight distance apart, thereby affording a space between the edges of the tiles, wherein will be held the cement, mortar, or the like E, that will form a wedge-shaped rib *e²*, held by the nails and serving to more firmly interlock the tiles. By preference the edges of the tiles are roughened or serrated at *c⁴*, in order to better retain the cement E, and the retaining of this cement is aided also by the broad heads of the nails D, around which the cement will set. By forming the tiles with the depressions or seats *c²* around their upper faces I secure a space wherein a broad rib of cement may be

held in "tuck-pointing" the joints between the tiles. Moreover, by forming the tiles with the shoulders c^3 at a distance below the outer faces of the tiles I am enabled to perfectly
5 cover the nail-head with the rib or tuck-point of cement E and thus prevent their exposure.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings the tiles C are shown as formed of irregular outline, as this
10 form of tile will be found advantageous in imitation of stone buildings that are usually made of dressed bowlders. The construction of the tiles shown in this figure of the drawings is the same as that hereinbefore described, except as to the matter of outline.
15

While the tiles may be conveniently attached by nails in the manner above stated, still I regard it as within the scope of my invention to attach the tiles in other convenient
20 manner—as, for example, the concavity of each tile might be filled more or less with cement or mortar and applied to a suitable backing, cement or mortar being also run between the joints of the tile. The outer face of the
25 tiles C is preferably glazed, while the edges of the tiles are unglazed to better adhere to the cement.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tile for building and other purposes provided with seats or depressions c^2 , formed in its outer face adjacent to its edges and provided with inclined edges c^4 , whereby when the tiles are set in position a broad space or
35 groove will be provided for the tuck-pointing, and whereby a wedge-shaped layer of cement may be formed between the edges of adjacent tiles, substantially as described.

2. A tile for building and other purposes, 40 having its outer face provided with seats or depressions adjacent its edges and having its edges roughened or serrated, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a suitable backing of tiles having shoulders set below their outer faces and having inclined edges, suitable nails having heads overlapping said shoulders and a wedge-shaped layer of cement or equivalent material filling the space
50 between adjacent tiles and covering the nail-heads, substantially as described.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

GEO. P. FISHER, Jr.,
IDA B. CARPENTER.