No. 664,707. Patented Dec. 25, 1900.

D. W. ANDERSON.

TILE FOR FACING WALLS, &c.

(Application filed Apr. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 4.

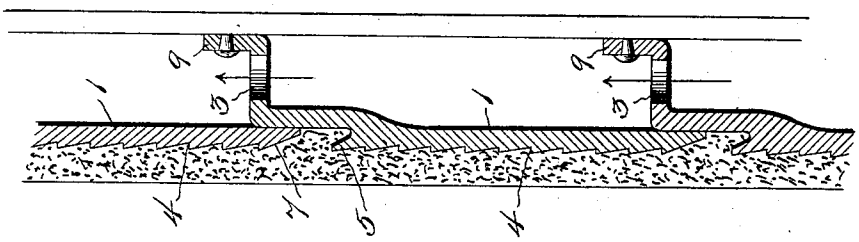


Fig. 3.

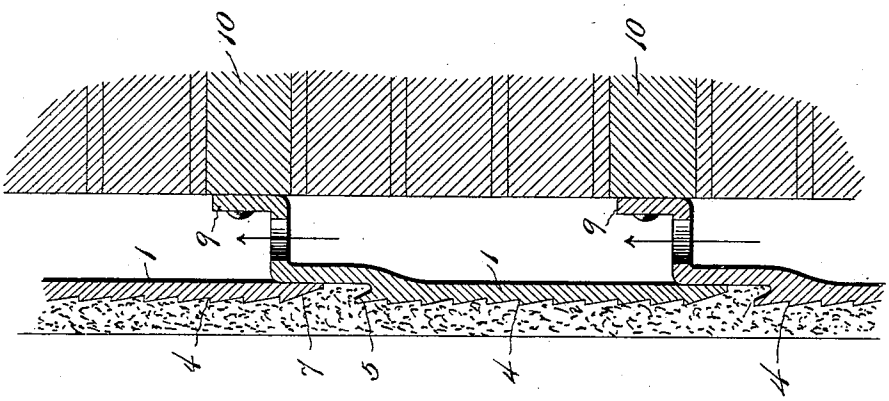


Fig. 2.

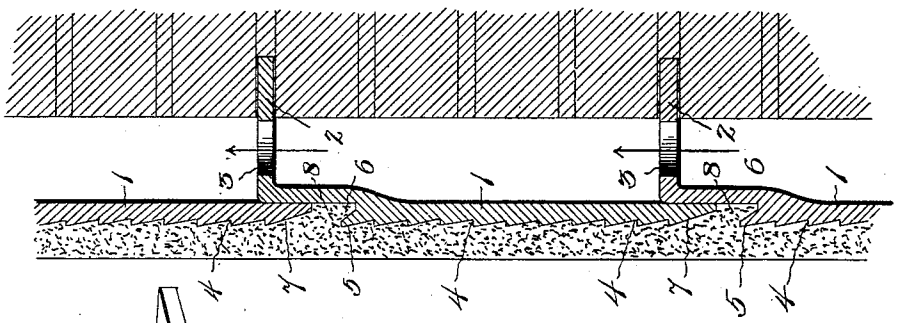
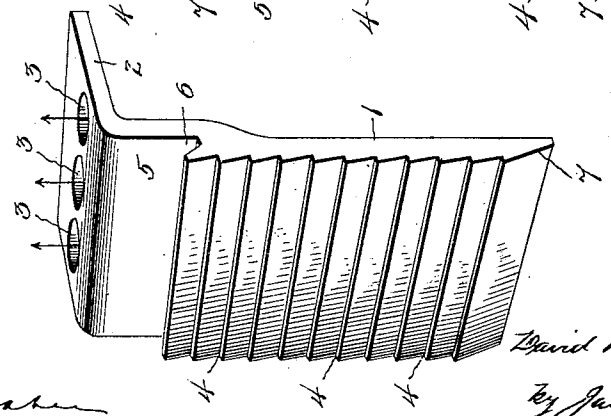


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID WILEY ANDERSON, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

TILE FOR FACING WALLS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 664,707, dated December 25, 1900.

Application filed April 9, 1900. Serial No. 12,129. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID WILEY ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiles for Facing Walls, &c.; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to heating and ventilating tiles for buildings, the primary object being to provide a wall-facing of tiles so constructed as to be adapted to be secured to a wall at a sufficient distance therefrom to leave spaces or conduits between the facing and wall for the circulation of hot or cold air.

A further object of the invention is to provide a tile adapted to be firmly locked in position upon a wall by the application thereto of plaster.

The construction of the improved tile will be fully described hereinafter and its novel features defined in the appended claims, in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a facing-tile embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a portion of a wall with my improved tiles secured thereto. Fig. 3 is a section of a brick wall with a slightly-modified form of the tile secured thereto, and Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the application of the tile to a frame structure.

The reference-numeral 1, Figs. 1 and 2, designates the body of the tile, having its upper end projected laterally at right angles to form a horizontal flange 2. This flange is formed with openings 3 for the circulation of air, as will be referred to more fully hereinafter.

The outer face of the tile is roughened, preferably by forming therein parallel ridges or indentations 4.

Each tile is provided on its outer face and near its upper edge with a horizontal ridge or shoulder 5, formed with a groove 6, and the lower edge 7 of the tile is beveled, as shown, so that when the tiles are assembled, as shown in Fig. 2, with the lower beveled edge of one tile overlapping the upper edge of the adjacent tile, a horizontal space or recess 8 is formed for the reception of plaster.

The upper ends of the tiles are held by the insertion of the flanges 2 between two adjacent layers of masonry-work, as shown in Fig. 2.

The roughened outer face of the tile provides a plastering-surface, and the plaster entering and filling the spaces 8 forms keys for locking the tiles firmly together horizontally.

Before plastering the tiles are held or suspended by the flanges 2 and maintain their proper relative position, overlapping one another by gravity.

In Figs. 3 and 4 a modified form of the tile is shown, the construction being the same as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that the flange 2 is turned upward at right angles to form a vertical flange 9, adapted to be nailed to the wall instead of being clamped between the rows of bricks. In Fig. 3 the flange 9 is shown nailed to a wooden plug 10, set into a brick or stone wall, while in Fig. 4 the tile-flange 9 is nailed to a frame wall structure.

The perforations in the flanges 2 permit the free circulation of hot or cold air between the wall and the tile facing for heating and ventilation, and the facing is readily applied and securely held in place, as will be obvious from the illustrations in the drawings.

The horizontal flange 2 may be provided with shoulders adapted to rest against the outer face of the brick or masonry walls, said shoulders serving as guides and stops, thus limiting the depth of the extension of said flange in the joint formed in the walls.

I claim—

1. A wall-facing comprising tiles each having a horizontally-projecting securing-flange adapted to be projected between adjacent layers of masonry to support the tile, the tiles being so relatively arranged as to leave a space or recess between them for the reception of plaster.

2. A wall-facing, comprising tiles each formed with a perforated laterally-projecting flange at its upper edge, and a grooved shoulder projecting from its outer face below the upper edge, the meeting edges of adjacent tiles overlapping to form pockets to receive plaster.

3. A tile formed with a horizontal perforated flange at its upper edge; a grooved shoulder on its outer face below its upper edge, and beveled along the outer face of its lower edge.

4. A facing-tile roughened on its outer face to form a plastering-surface, and having a laterally-projecting perforated flange at its upper edge, a grooved shoulder projecting from its outer face, and beveled at its lower edge.

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

DAVID WILEY ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

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