

No. 825,304.

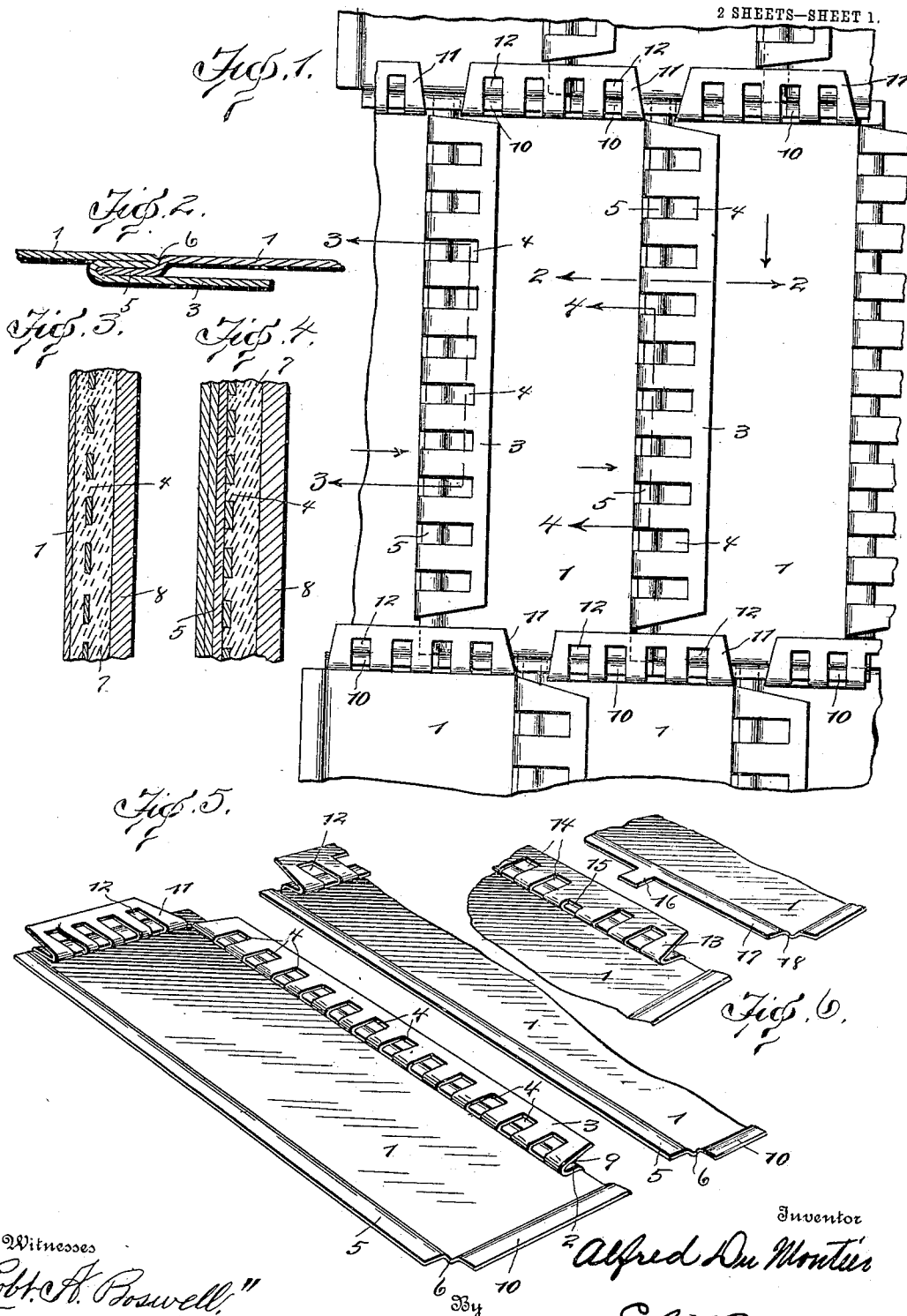
PATENTED JULY 10, 1906.

A. DU MONTIER.

TILE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 13, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
"Robt. H. Boswell."
"M. A. Bond."

Inventor
Alfred Du Montier

E. M. Bond
Attorney

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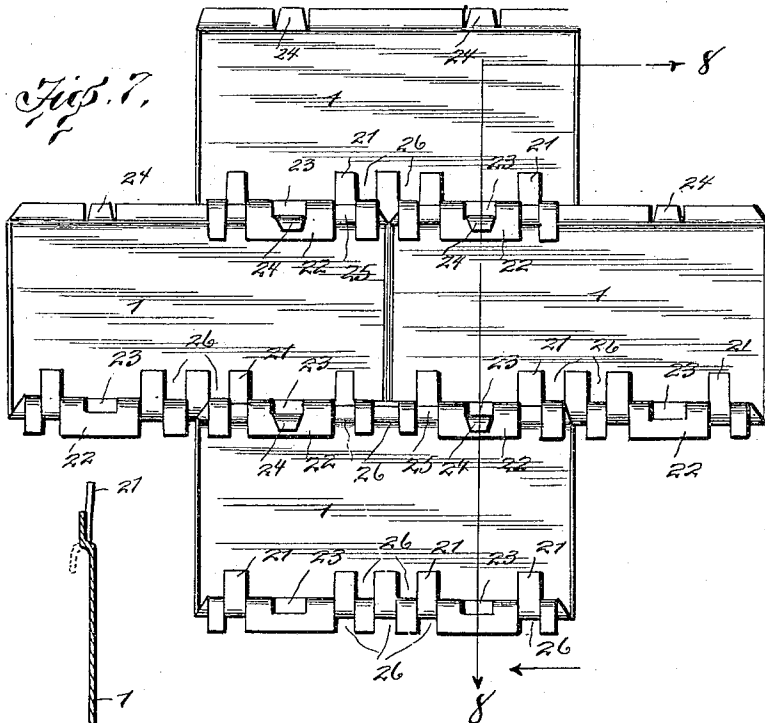
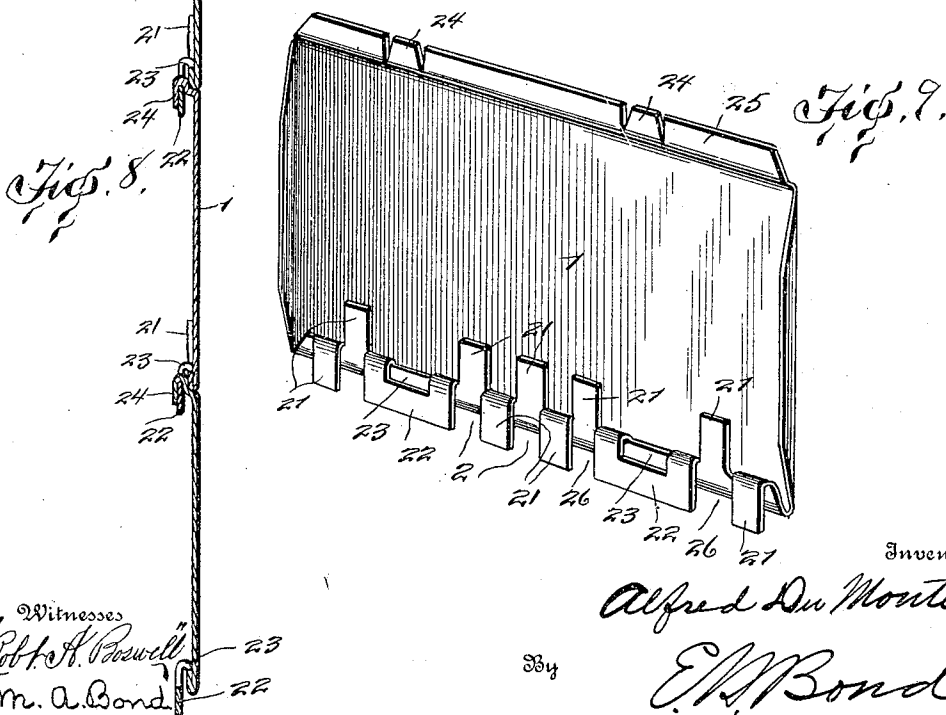
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Robert A. Boswell
M. A. Bond

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E. M. Bond
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED DU MONTIER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN LOKTILE COMPANY, OF ALEX-
ANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

TILE.

No. 825,304.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 10, 1906.

Application filed June 13, 1905. Serial No. 265,075.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED DU MONTIER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in tile for wall finish, and more particularly to a tile constructed of sheet metal and provided with a glaze or enamel finish upon one side in any desired color and adapted more particularly for use in Pullman dining-cars, bath-rooms, lavatories, and the like.

The present invention has for its objects, among others, to provide an improved tile of this general character which can be either set in cement or nailed to a joist or other support or held in position by both nails or the like and by being set in cement and which shall be firmly secured, the construction being such that there is provided not only a slide lock-joint, but also a plurality of clings for the cement formed by the interlocking of the tiles. One portion of the lock-joint is formed with openings, and the other portion is offset, so that when they are slidably connected there is provided a plurality of spaces of such a nature and so disposed that each tile is bonded to the other and each tile in addition bonded into the cement. Thus a firm and secure bonding of the tiles in the cement and in the wall and to each other is assured. In one form provision is made for locking a plurality of tiles together to form a sheet previous to the same being placed in position on the wall. In this form the same provision is made for the clings for the cement when the sheet is placed in position on the wall.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is capable of embodiment in a variety of forms, some of which are herein illustrated, being considered at the present time the preferable ways of carrying out my invention.

The invention in its preferred embodiment is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the numerals of refer-

ence marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a rear face view showing a number of tiles as they appear when placed in position. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1 with the tiles secured in the cement. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4-4 of Fig. 1 with the tiles laid in the cement. Fig. 5 is a perspective detail showing the interengaging edges of two tiles, the same being separated. Fig. 6 is a similar view of portions of two adjacent tiles, separated, showing a somewhat-modified construction. Fig. 7 is a rear face view showing several tiles locked together to form a sheet before being applied to the wall. Fig. 8 is an enlarged section on the line 8-8 of Fig. 7 looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of one of the tiles employed in the construction seen in Fig. 7.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings, 1 designates a tile of sheet metal with a glazed or enameled face, the tile, so far as its structure is concerned, aside from the features of construction now to be explained, being of the kind now on the market and adapted for the same purposes for which my improved tile is designed.

The tile is formed along one edge, end, or both, or upon more than one end and edge, with means for producing when engaged with another tile a slide lock-joint. In Fig. 5 I have shown the tile as formed along one edge with a portion 2 bent over against the back of the tile and then bent in the reverse direction, as seen at 3, the latter portion extended beyond the edge of the tile, as seen clearly in Figs. 2 and 5, and this portion 3 is provided with a plurality of openings 4, as seen clearly in Fig. 5.

The opposite edge of the tile is formed with the extended lip 5, which is offset or bent in a plane out of the plane of the body portion of the tile, as seen best in Fig. 2. This offset 6 serves a double function. It provides a shoulder against which the edge of the adjacent tile abuts, and it also permits the lip 5 to lie snugly against the under face of the bent portion 2, as seen in Fig. 2, so that there is

but little, if any, danger of the adjacent tiles becoming separated.

In practice when the tiles are laid they are pressed in the cement 7, which is laid upon the backing 8 in the usual way, and the lip 5 of the one tile being engaged in the space 9 of the fold of the adjacent tile the cement is squeezed into the openings 4, and thus clings are formed, which serve to securely hold the tiles in position, and when the cement is set the tiles will be held to the wall so firmly that they cannot well be removed. The cement entering the openings 4 also lies against the lip 5 and against and in the offset 6 and tends to more firmly prevent separation of the tiles.

The tiles may be formed at their ends with a similar form of slide lock-joint, the one end of the tile being formed with a similar lip 10 and the other end with a cooperating bent-over portion 11, with openings 12 for the same purpose. Fig. 1 shows a series of the tiles as they appear when laid in the wall, the cement being omitted for the sake of clearness in the showing.

In Fig. 6 I have shown substantially the same construction, except that the bent-over portion 13 is provided, in addition to the openings 14, with a hole 15 at the bend, through which is designed to pass a tongue 16 on the lip 17 of the adjacent tile, and this tongue being bendable it is designed to be bent over the portion 13 after being passed therethrough, and thus serve to securely hold the tiles together, the tiles being adapted to be thus held together before being placed in the cement. In the form seen in Fig. 6 the lip is provided with the offset 18, as is the lip in the form shown in Fig. 5.

In Figs. 7, 8, and 9 I have shown a construction embodying the same generic features of construction and designed for use in the same way and also, further, so constructed that several of the tiles, as many as may be desired, may be affixed together in a sheet as large as may be required before being laid in the cement. In this form the tiles are formed at one edge with bent-over portion 20, similar to the bent-over portion of the other forms; but some of the fingers 21 thus formed are bent in one direction and others in the opposite direction, as seen best in Fig. 9. The larger fingers or portions 22 are provided at their bends with openings 23 for the reception of the bendable tongues 24 on the adjacent lip 25 of the adjacent tile, as seen in Fig. 7, where I have illustrated a plurality of the tiles thus secured together before being laid in the cement. By this means I am enabled to connect any desired number of the tiles in a sheet before placing on the wall, facilitating the laying of the same, and when once pressed into the cement the latter is pressed and squeezed into the openings and spaces 26 of the bent-over portions, which, like the open-

ings or spaces in the forms seen in Figs. 5 and 6, form clings for the cement, which when set will serve to so firmly bind the tiles in position and tie them to each other in such a manner that they will not become accidentally displaced.

From the above it will be seen that I have devised a novel form of tile possessing the desired qualities and features of construction, and while the forms described constitute what I at the present time consider the preferable ways of embodying the invention it is evident that the same is subject to changes, variations, and modifications without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages. I therefore do not intend to restrict myself to the details herein disclosed, but reserve the right to make such changes, variations, and modifications as come properly within the scope of the protection prayed.

What is claimed as new is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a tile provided with a projection at one edge, said projection being bent upon itself and provided with cement-receiving spaces, and at the opposite edge with a lip of less width than said projection whereby the cement is received in said spaces between the outer edge of the projection and the lip inclosed by said projection.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a tile formed with a bent-over portion at one edge with openings in said bent-over portion, and a lip at the opposite edge, the said bent-over portion being of a greater width than the said lip whereby the said openings extend over and beyond the lip of an adjacent tile when engaged in the space between the bent-over portion and the body of the tile.

3. A tile formed with a projection at one edge with cement-receiving spaces, and at the opposite edge with an offset lip of less width than said projection, the said projection being bent upon itself with the said spaces adapted to extend over and beyond the lip of the adjacent tile to receive cement in said spaces between the outer edge of the projection and the lip inclosed thereby.

4. As an improved article of manufacture a tile formed at one edge with a projection bent upon itself and the bent-over portion provided with cement-receiving spaces, and with a space to receive a lip on an adjacent tile, the said spaces being of greater width than the said lip and the latter formed with means for interlocking with its adjoining tile.

5. Tiles formed upon their adjacent edges with a slide lock-joint, one member of the said lock-joint having cement-receiving spaces extended beyond the other member to receive the cement and allow the latter to contact with the other member of said lock-joint.

6. As an improved article of manufacture,

a tile formed upon one side with a bent-over projection having cement-receiving spaces, and a space for the reception of a lip on an adjacent tile, said spaces being of greater width than and overlapping said lip and at one end with a bent-over projection with openings and at the opposite end with a lip which latter is offset.

7. A tile having at one edge a bent-over portion with cement-receiving spaces and a space to receive a lip on an adjacent tile, and at the other edge with an offset lip said lip being of less width than the bent-over portion whereby when engaged with another tile the cement will enter said spaces beyond the lip and bind the same in place.

8. A tile formed at one edge with a bent-over portion having openings to receive the cement and with a space to receive a lip on an adjacent tile, and at the opposite edge formed with a lip of less width than the bent-over portion and having a bendable tongue.

9. A tile formed at one edge with a bent-over portion having spaces to receive the cement and openings to receive tongues on the

edge of the adjacent tile, and at the opposite edge formed with an offset lip of less width than the bent-over portion and having bendable tongues adapted to enter said openings.

10. Tiles interlocked with each other and formed with slide lock-joints with one member narrower than the other and with bonding-spaces overlapping the said narrower portion for the reception of the cement whereby the cement may engage the tongue portion of the lock.

11. A tile formed with a bent-over portion of a slide lock-joint of greater width than the cooperating portion of the joint and with spaces through said portion to serve as "clings" for the cement upon the cooperating portion of the joint and means for the reception of means on an adjacent tile to lock the two together before laying in a wall.

Signed by me this 13th day of June, 1905.

ALFRED DU MONTIER.

Witnesses:

ANDREW D. PORTER,
J. HASSEM MILLER.