H. A. HOPKINS.

TILE AND MOSAIC WALL COVERING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1920.

1,359,893.

Patented Nov. 23, 1920.

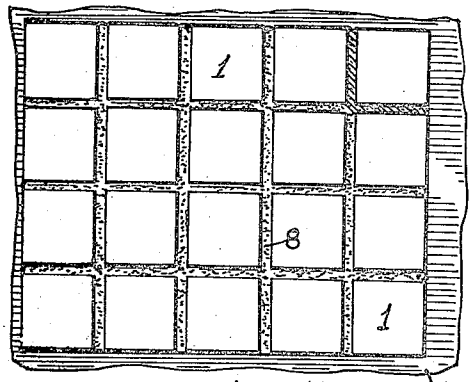

Fig 1

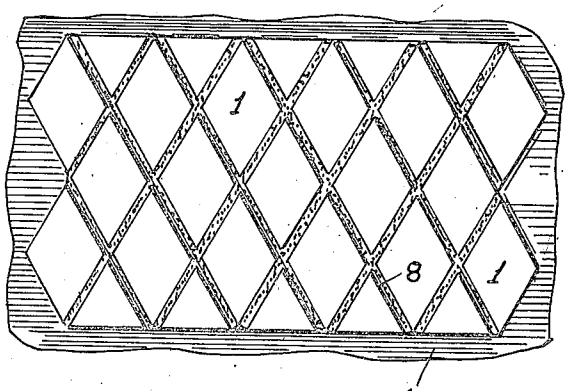

Fig 2

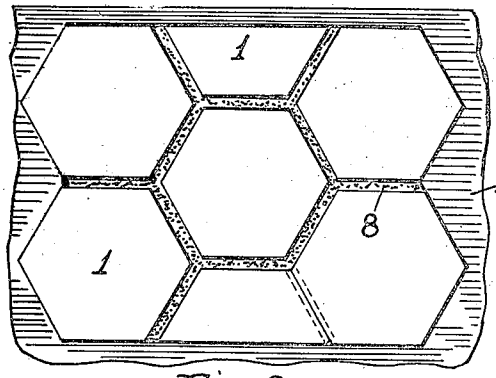

Fig 3

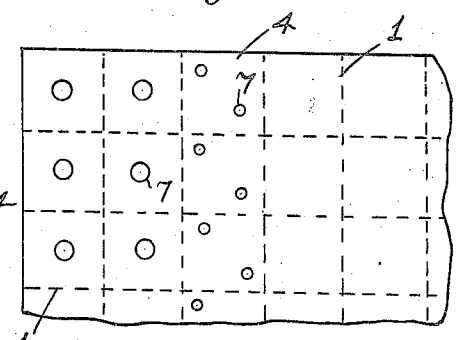

Fig 4

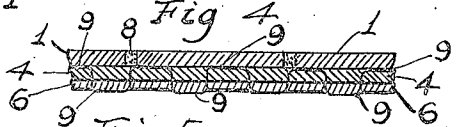

Fig. 5.

WITNESS:

Albert E. Burrus

A. Lott

Harry A. Hopkins, INVENTOR.

BY Walter B. Burrus

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY A. HOPKINS, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

TILE AND MOSAIC WALL-COVERING.

1,359,893. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 23, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY A. HOPKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norfolk, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tile and Mosaic Wall-Coverings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the application of glass mosaics or tiles to walls and other surfaces.

The object of the invention is to provide an inlaid mosaic decoration for walls and ceilings which is adapted to many forms and reproduce various geometrical and art designs for decorative purposes.

A further object is to provide a durable wall or ceiling covering which may be quickly applied and to be water and fire proof, elastic and sanitary.

Further objects and advantages will be more fully described herein and specifically pointed out in the annexed claim recourse being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification in which: Figures 1, 2 and 3 are plans showing three different designs of inlaid figures, mosaics or tiles.

Fig. 4 is a plan of the cemented cloth and paper backing before the ornamental plates or mosaics are applied thereto.

Fig. 5 is a cross section of a tile surface with a stitched backing.

In the drawing like reference numerals indicate similar parts in all the several views: 1 are the mosaic plates or tiles which may have an infinite number of shapes and are usually made of glass of various colors or plain glass with an enamel or paint 2 applied to their upper and lower surfaces thus giving them the appearance of porcelain or enamel in a variety of colors. The mosaics or ornamental plates are secured to a specially treated fabric or cloth 4 by means of a suitable cement 3 which is in turn cemented by the adhesive 5, to a tough paper backing 6.

I may reverse the order mentioned, however, by placing the paper next to the mosaics and the cloth next to the surface to which they are to be applied.

In case that glass of varying thicknesses is used the thin plates of the same can be built up by the use of the compound backing thus making an uneven surface flat or level.

7 are perforations placed either through the fabric 4 or the fiber or paper 6 or both, and are for the purpose of facilitating the drying of the adhesives if it is found advisable to use them. They may be of any number either one under each mosaic or several, as shown in Fig. 4.

Between each mosaic or ornamental plate, narrow channels or crevices are arranged for the reception of the filling cement or grouting 8, which is applied as shown and possesses nearly the same coefficient of expansion as the glass inserts or mosaics so that they will all lie in line with each other and not leave the filling and cement by unequal expansion.

What is said of the filling cement or grouting is true with regard to the adhesive cement for fastening the glass mosaics or plates to the cloth or paper backing as far as a difference of expansion is concerned, in addition, the cement is adapted to readily adhere to glass and is especially prepared for the purpose.

It will be seen that the mosaics are firmly held to the paper which in turn is firmly cemented to the cloth or fabric and after it is coated with a suitable liquid cement the whole is applied to the wall or other surface and remains in place thereon.

The compound or laminated backing possesses the property of elasticity or the capability of bending, so that large sections of the same may be rolled for handling and transportation.

Furthermore, the combined cloth and paper acts as a cushion so that the glass mosaics will not be injured if leaned upon or broken by any impact that may be made by furniture being pushed against them as well as for the compensation for expansion during varying temperature changes.

The cloth or fabric 4, as well as the paper 6, may be rendered fire proof thus making the invention desirable as well as highly ornamental.

My invention provides for easy application as the laminated or compound backing which carries a multiplicity of mosaics or plates may be applied instantly without skilled labor thus eliminating the high cost of the old style mosaic work as now or was formerly used.

In Fig. 5, I show a cross section of a tile surface with the flexible combination backing where the cloth 4 and the paper 6 are

stitched together instead of cemented and the threads coming in contact with both mosaic and backing forming a better holding medium for the cement next to the mosaic and for the cement applied to the back in order to fasten the device to the wall.

I claim:

As an article of manufacture, in combination glass enameled plates, of a compound carrier or backing therefor composed of a stitched fabric and a fibrous elastic reinforcement cemented thereto, and an elastic equally expansible filling between and connecting each individual plate.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HARRY A. HOPKINS.

Witnesses:

WALTER B. BURROW,

A. LOTT.