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W. B. STARK

METHOD OF SETTING MARBLE CUBES

Filed June 26, 1922

Fig. 1-

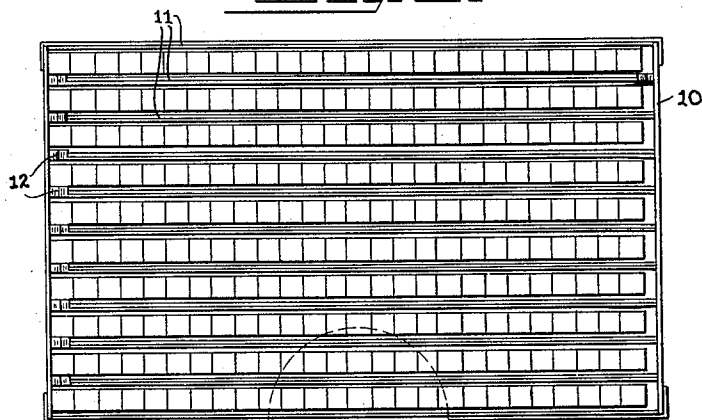


Fig. 2-

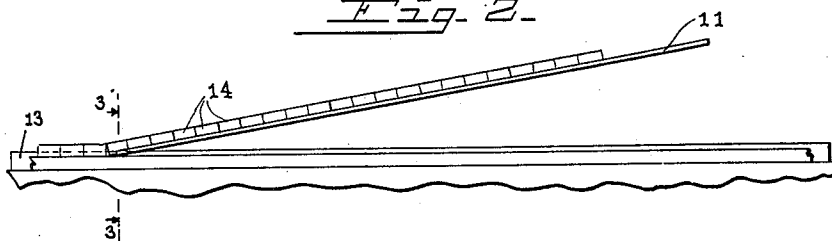


Fig. 3-

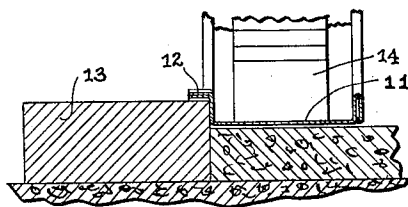


Fig. 5-

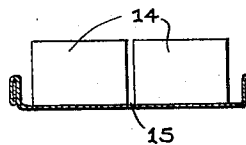
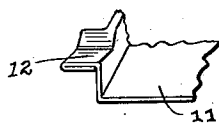


Fig. 4-



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METHOD OF SETTING MARBLE CUBES.

Application filed June 26, 1922. Serial No. 570,903.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER B. STARK, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Setting Marble Cubes, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

This invention relates to setting tile or marble cubes in forming floors or the like.

It is the object of this invention to facilitate the method of laying the cubes of marble which have heretofore been placed in position by hand upon the cement foundation or floor to be covered. The known methods of laying tile require considerable time thus producing a relatively exorbitant labor cost. This disadvantage is eliminated by the use of this present system and the marble cubes properly laid with a great saving of time and expense.

The manner in which this improved method is carried out will be made more apparent in the accompanying specification and drawings.

In the drawings;

Figure 1 is a plan view of a tray and a plurality of trough members employed in carrying out this method;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation illustrating the method of laying a line of cubes;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the plane indicated by line 3—3 in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the trough members employed; and

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a modified form of a trough member.

In carrying out this improved method there is provided a tray 10 adapted to contain a plurality of trough-like members 11. These trough members 11 are positioned side by side in the tray 10 and a pile of marble cubes or the like are placed on top of the troughs. Then by brushing these cubes around they will drop by gravity into position in the troughs. When the majority of the cubes are properly positioned, the balance can be easily inserted by hand in the open places until each trough is filled with a predetermined number of cubes.

For facilitating the laying of the cubes each trough is provided at one end thereof with a bearing or guiding tongue 12 adapted

to co-operate either with a steel straight edge 13 or the next adjacent row of cubes, as the case may be.

The desired number of troughs 11 are preferably filled at the shop or at some other place where the supply of cubes is available. These troughs are then conveyed to the place where they are to be laid. For properly guiding the first row, a steel straight edge 13 is positioned parallel to the line along which the first line of cubes 14 are to be laid. The trough 11 is then placed in an inclined position, such as illustrated in Fig. 2, with the tongue 12 bearing on the straight edge 13, and the trough slipped from beneath the cubes. This is accomplished by the operator holding his finger on the uppermost cube while the trough 11 is slid from beneath the cubes 14.

In this manner the line of cubes of each trough are laid in a parallel row, the steel straight edge 13 providing a temporary aligning means. The troughs are emptied one by one, and for properly spacing the lines of cubes a thin straight edge may be employed which would be positioned adjacent to and parallel with the last line of cubes laid, thus defining the thickness of the mortar or cement between the rows of tile.

The troughs 11 are removed from the trays one by one and their contents discharged in a line adjacent the previously laid line of tile in the manner just described. When the floor is entirely covered with the cubes the joints between the cubes are cemented and the upper surface is rubbed down to form a smooth surface. In Fig. 5 there is illustrated a modified form of trough 15 adapted to receive two rows of tile 14. In all other respects these troughs are of the same construction as the troughs 11.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that a tile flooring may be quickly and accurately laid and a considerable saving of time realized. Obviously by providing the required number of trays each containing a plurality of troughs the desired number of tile cubes may be conveyed to a particular job and the tile laid with a great saving of time and expense.

While the method described herein has been found to be practical and satisfactory in every respect, it is not intended that this invention be unnecessarily limited but reservation is made to make such changes in

the particular method described as may come within the purview of the accompanying claims.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

1. A tile setting and guiding member comprising a substantially U-shaped trough open at the end, a guiding tongue extending laterally from the open end of the trough and adapted to bear on a straight edge support whereby the trough may be inclined and the tile discharged therefrom onto the foundation upon which they are to be laid.

2. A tile setting apparatus consisting of a tray, a plurality of U-shaped troughs adapted to be removably arranged in said tray side by side whereby the troughs may be filled with tile by placing a pile of tile cubes thereon and brushing them about so that they drop by gravity into said troughs, and guiding tongues formed on said troughs at one end adapted to engage a guiding straight edge whereby a trough filled with tile may be moved along said straight edge in an inclined position and the tile discharged therefrom.

3. A method of setting tile which consists in arranging the tile in a plurality of elongated troughs each provided with a guide tongue, inclining the trough to be discharged at an angle relative to the foundation on which the tile is to be laid, with the guiding

tongue bearing on a guiding surface adjacent the position in which the tile is to be laid and sliding the trough from under the line of tile.

4. A method of laying tile which consists in providing a tray adapted to contain a plurality of troughs, filling said troughs with tile cubes by causing said cubes to drop into said troughs by gravity, positioning each trough along the line in which the tile is to be laid and in an inclined position with the guiding tongue resting on a guiding surface and sliding said tile off said guiding trough and onto the foundation on which they are to be laid.

5. A method of laying tile which consists in providing a tray adapted to contain a plurality of troughs, filling said troughs with tile cubes by causing said cubes to drop into said troughs by gravity, positioning each trough along the line in which the tile is to be laid and in an inclined position with the guiding tongue resting on a guiding surface, sliding said tile off said guiding trough and onto the foundation on which they are to be laid, spacing the lines of cubes by a steel straight edge and cementing the joints between said lines of tile.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

WALTER B. STARK.