C. H. FRATT.

TILING IMPLEMENT.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1913.

1,149,436.

Patented Aug. 10, 1915.

Fig. 1.

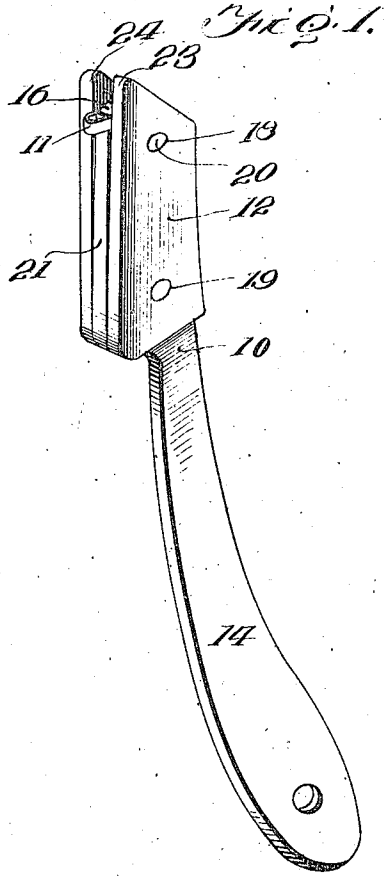


Fig. 2.

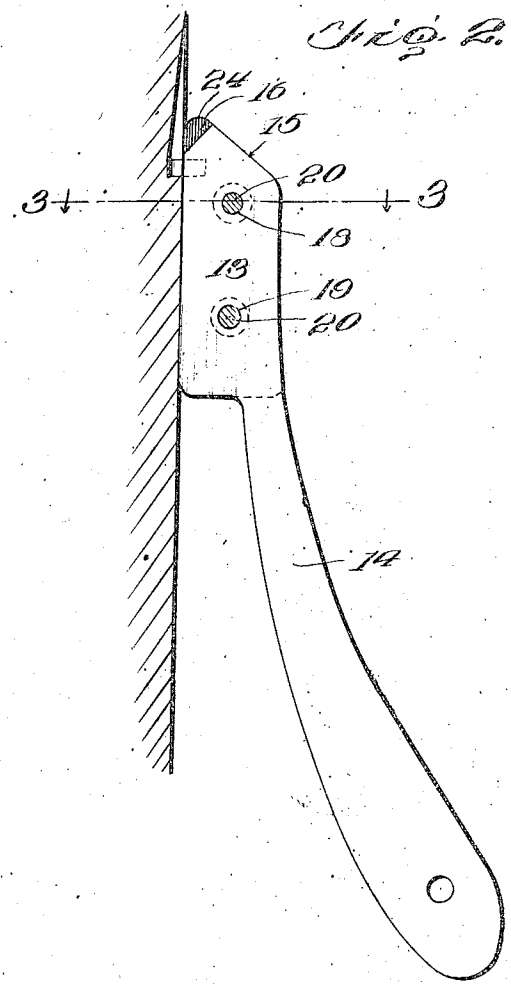


Fig. 4.

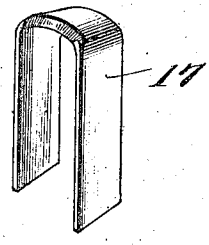
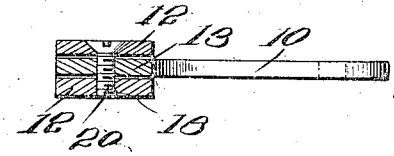


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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TILING IMPLEMENT.

1,149,436. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 10, 1915.

Application filed September 16, 1913. Serial No. 790,073.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. FRATT, citizen of the United States, residing at Florence, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiling Implements, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in tiling tools, and as its principal object aims to provide a device of this character which may be expeditiously operated to form grooves or beads in the surface of plaster or other wall coating, whereby the wall will present the appearance of tile blocks.

A further object is to provide a tiling implement or tool constructed with such regard to number, proportion and arrangement of parts that it may be cheaply manufactured, will be durable and efficient in its action, and may be readily employed in forming the necessary bead or groove in all types of wall coatings, such as plaster and the like, whether it be soft, as when first applied, or hardened and brittle, as is usually the case when the coating is set for some time.

The above and additional objects are accomplished by such means as are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, described in the following specification and then more particularly pointed out in the claims which are appended hereto and form a part of this application.

With reference to the drawings, wherein I have illustrated the preferred embodiment of my invention as it is reduced to practice, and throughout the several views of which similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tiling tool with the various elements in operative assembled relation; Fig. 2 is a side elevation illustrating the tool in operative engagement with a wall; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the preferred form of knife blade which is employed in cutting grooves in the plaster or other coating to which the implement is applied.

Proceeding now to the description of the drawings, the numerals 10, 11 and 12 designate respectively the body or handle of the implement, the grooving knife, and the face plates which are adapted to be removably attached to the handle and arranged to clamp the knife in assembled position.

The handle 10 is preferably formed of a light metal, and includes a body or head 13 and a handle proper 14. The body or head portion 13 is preferably rectangular in shape throughout the major portion of its length, the upper and forward corner being cut away diagonally, however, as indicated at 15, for a purpose to be hereinafter more fully disclosed. In this connection it is also to be noted that the lower forward corner is cut diagonally and inwardly toward the edge 15.

The knife, as best illustrated in detail in Fig. 4, consists essentially in the U-shaped blade 11, the bight portion of which is formed with sharpened edges and the arms 17 of which are spaced from each other a distance approximately equal to the thickness of the member 13.

The face plates 12 are substantially similar in construction, each being shaped similarly to the member 13. One of the plates is provided with a pair of threaded apertures, as indicated at 18 and 19. These apertures are adapted to register with apertures formed in the handle head 13 and the second face plate. The apertures in the second face plate are counter-sunk to receive the head of screws, indicated at 20. It will be obvious upon reference to Fig. 3 that upon passing the screws through the apertures and threading them inward a sufficient distance, the face plates will act to clamp the arms 17 firmly against the opposite faces of the handle head 13.

Upon reference to Fig. 2, the purpose of cutting away the forward end of the head, as at 15 and 16, will be apparent. The bight portion of the knife is adapted to be angularly adjusted with respect to the head, so that the cutting edge of the bight portion will project any desired distance beyond the working face of the tool.

In operation, the working face 21 of the tool is drawn over the surface of the plaster or other coating, so that the knife 11 will bite into the plaster, cutting a channel-shaped groove. As the knife passes through the coating, the ribbon or strip of material which is removed by the knife passes through the channel defined by the edge 16 of the head 13 and the adjacent faces of the pointed terminals 23 and 24 of the face plates. Thus by cutting away the head at

15 and 16, provision is made for the unrestricted passage of the ribbon or coating which results from the drawing of the implement across the surface of the wall.

It is desirable to call attention to the fact that the knife may be adjusted to bring its cutting edge any desired distance from the working face of the tool by merely loosening the forward screws, moving the knife to the desired position, and then retightening the said screws.

In the preferred embodiment, the shank portion 14 of the handle 10 is curved upwardly and rearwardly from the head, so that the operator's fingers may be accommodated between the handle and the wall without contacting with the wall.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that this invention provides a tiling implement formed of a minimum number of parts, which are simple in construction, and may be readily manipulated in a minimum time to adjust the grooving knife to the desired position.

In reduction to practice, I have found that the form of my invention, illustrated in the drawings and referred to in the above description as the preferred embodiment, is the most efficient and practical; yet realizing that the conditions concurrent with the adoption of my device will necessarily vary, I desire to emphasize the fact that various minor changes in details of construction, proportion and arrangement of parts may be resorted to, when required, without sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention, as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. In a tool of the character described, a polygonal body member having its forward corners cut-away to produce a point, a pair of detachable face plates, the forward terminals of the plates extending beyond the forward corners of the body member and forming in connection with one edge of the body member a channel through which material may pass, and a U-shaped grooving knife adapted to be detachably secured to the body member by the face plates.

2. In a tool of the character described, a polygonal body member having its forward corners cut inwardly and angularly with respect to the longitudinal axis of the body member, a pair of face plates having their forward terminals triangular in shape, the apexes of the triangular portions extending beyond the terminals of the body member, and a U-shaped grooving knife adapted to be held in assembled position by the introduction of its arms between the clamping plates and the adjacent faces of the body member, said knife being disposed adjacent the forward terminal of the body member, whereby the material removed by the knife escapes through the passage defined by the apexes of the triangular portions of the face plates and the adjacent angular edge of the body member.

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

CHARLES H. FRATT. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
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ADDIE A. FRATT.