D. REYAM & E. E. DU PONT.

TILE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1912.

1,070,375. Patented Aug. 12, 1913.

Fig. 1.

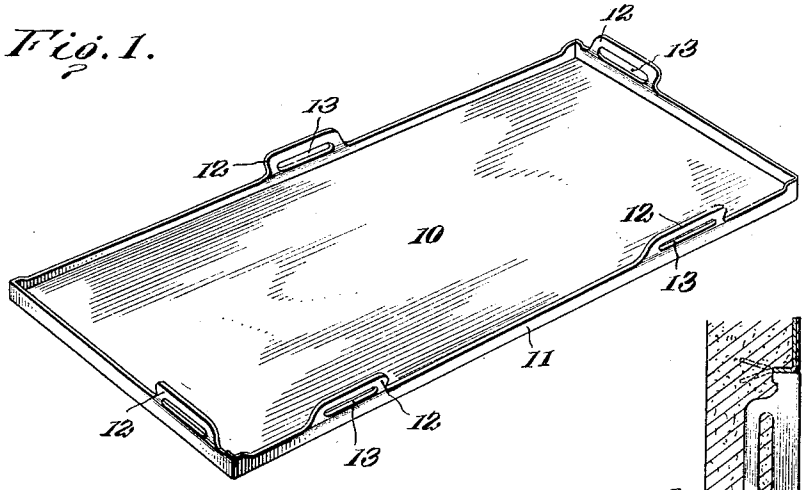


Fig. 3.

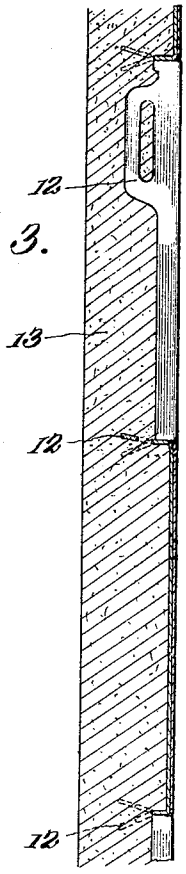
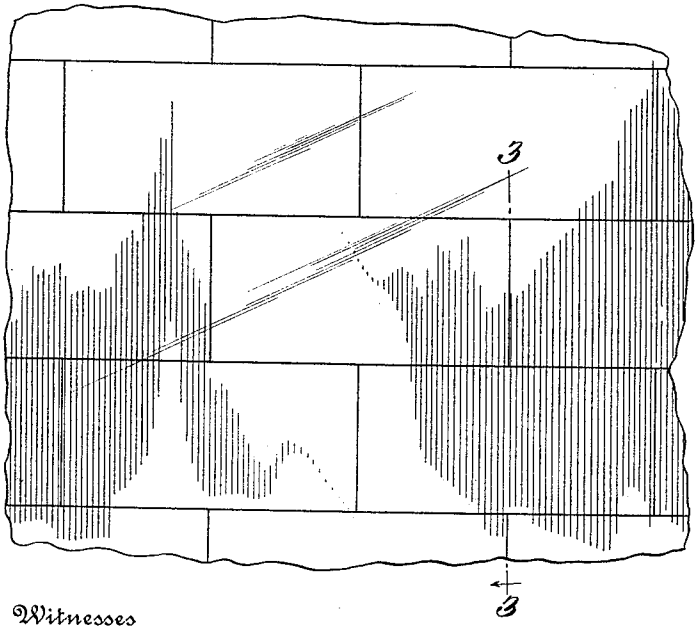


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID REYAM AND EUGENE E. DU PONT, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, ASSIGNORS TO THE AMERICAN PERFECTILE COMPANY, OF HENRY CLAY, DELAWARE, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

TILE.

1,070,375. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 12, 1913.

Application filed December 23, 1912. Serial No. 738,325.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID REYAM and EUGENE E. DU PONT, citizens of the United States, residing at Wilmington, county of Newcastle, State of Delaware, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tiling for ornamenting walls or other parts of buildings and other structures and more particularly to tiling made from sheet metal.

The object of the invention is to provide a tile which can be easily and inexpensively stamped from sheet metal and is adapted to be readily set and securely held in place without the use of nails or other fastening devices, and which when placed closely imitates the ordinary stone or composite tiling set in cement.

The novel features of the invention will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the reverse side of a tile embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is an elevation of a wall having the improved tile placed thereon; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings it will be seen that the tile consists of the usual face portion 10 which is provided with the integral marginal flange 11, this flange being continuous at the corners of the tile. The flange 11 is arranged substantially normal to the face of the tile and has formed integral therewith on its edge the attaching lugs 12 having the perforations 13. The lugs 12 are inclined slightly outwardly from the flange 11 and the lugs on opposite sides of the tile are preferably arranged in staggered relation as shown in Fig. 1.

The wall to which the tiles are applied is provided with a coating of the usual plastic cement or mortar and the tiles are forced into this cement and arranged as shown in Fig. 2. The flanges of adjoining tiles are thus arranged in abutting relation with the lugs in staggered relation so as not to interfere. When the tiles are forced into the cement the latter enters the perforations 13 in the lugs 12 and forms a key for the tile which holds the same in position when the cement hardens.

From Fig. 3 it will be observed that the lugs, on account of their inclination to the flange 11, interlock with the flange on the adjoining tile to securely hold the tile in position. On account of the flange 11 being continuous air is prevented from entering the space at the back of the tile and therefore the tiles are also more securely held by the atmospheric pressure on their faces.

In order to secure a more perfect imitation of the usual stone tile the face of our improved tile is coated with a suitable enamel.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new is:

A tile constructed of thin sheet metal and having a continuous integral marginal flange arranged substantially normal to the face of the tile, and perforated attaching lugs integral with said flange and inclined slightly outwardly from the edge thereof, the lugs on opposite sides of the tile being arranged in staggered relation, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID REYAM.
EUGENE E. DU PONT.

Witnesses:
JAMES H. SCOTT,
IRMA J. CORNOG.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."