(No Model.)

R. MARSH.

TILE HOLDER.

No. 421,742. Patented Feb. 18, 1890.

Fig. 1.

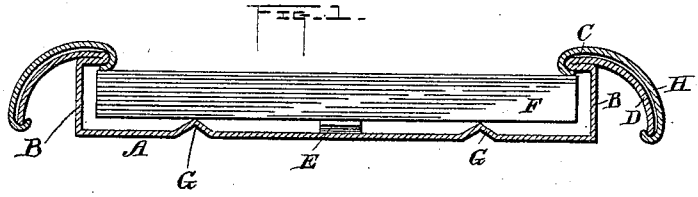


Fig. 2.

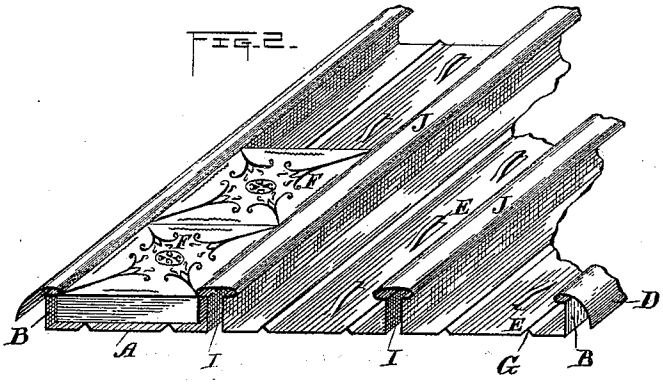
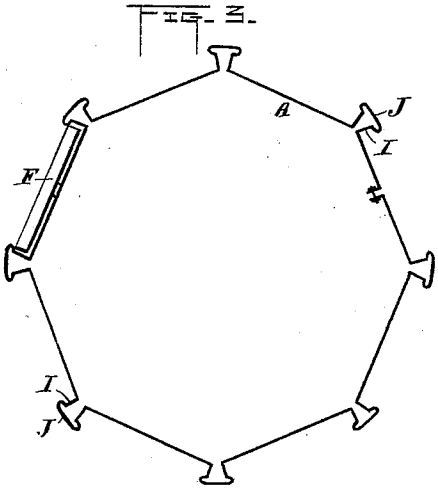


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:—

Severance.
Wm. Deane,

Inventor:—

Riverius Marsh,
By L. Deane.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RIVERIUS MARSH, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

TILE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,742, dated February 18, 1890.

Application filed February 28, 1889. Serial No. 301,588. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RIVERIUS MARSH, of New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tile-Holders, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of my improved tile-holder frame with a tile secured in place; Fig. 2, a perspective view, partly in section, of a frame adapted to receive two or more rows of tiling; Fig. 3, a horizontal section of a tile-frame, showing its application to stoves or like structures.

My invention relates to a new and simple article of manufacture in tile-frames, which may be adapted for various uses—such as show-frames, friezes, or border-frames, and also for fire-places, stove-frames, &c.; and it consists in forming sheet metal to receive and retain the tile or decorative ware in a permanent and effective manner, avoiding the use of cement and not necessitating skilled labor to put the tile in place. I provide a practical method whereby sheet metal can be utilized as a backing, edging, and finishing frame for receiving and retaining the tile in such a manner that no other adjuncts are necessary to make the structure complete. I also adapt it for use in combination with decorated strips, where it is desirable, or for attaching narrow or sectional tiling without changing the structure of the frame.

It consists of a sheet-metal base having one or both edges turned up at right angles and formed with a ledge, which rests on the surface edge of the tile, and then bent outward and downward in a suitable curve, so as to form a finished edge. Between these edges the sheet metal is crimped up T-shaped in form at suitable intervals to admit of the tiling in the spaces between the tiling. The spaces between each of these T-shaped crimps and the edges of the metal, or between the crimps themselves, are provided with A-shaped ridges bent up in the metal base. These ridges are parallel with the crimps and edges of the base. The sheet-metal back is further provided with upturned tongues, which are designed to press against the under side of the tile and hold them snugly against the horizontal limbs of the T-shaped crimps and the overhanging ledges of the edges. The said tongues are cut from the sheet-steel of which the frames are made and act as any ordinary spring.

In the drawings, A represents a piece of sheet metal, which forms the base or backing of the frame. This has at each side an upturned right-angled bend or wall B, with an inturned flange C, forming a ledge, which extends over on the edge of the tile. The sheet metal is then bent outwardly and curved downwardly, as shown at D, forming a finish or frame edge to the structure. Midway between the walls B B is a row of tongues or springs E, turned up from the metal back, which rest against the under side of the tile F. The backing A has also, preferably, two A-shaped ridges or crimped ribs G, on which the tile rests. The tongues or springs E serve to adjust the tile firmly against the ledges C or against the edges of the decorated strips H when there is any inequality in the thickness of the tiling.

In Fig. 2 I show the metal backing adapted to receive two or more rows of tiling. In constructing this I crimp up the metal, so as to form T-shaped division-walls I, which correspond with the walls B in Fig. 1, and the horizontal limbs J, which form the overhanging ledges to hold the tile in place.

In Fig. 1 the edges D are shown covered with a decorated sheath H. The limbs J in Fig. 2 may in like manner be covered with a decorated sheath-strip or suitably decorated themselves.

It is obvious that this sheet-metal backing is adapted for all sorts of shapes and for almost any purpose where angles or corners are desired—as, for instance, in stoves or mantles. Thus in Fig. 4 the sheet metal forms an octagonal structure applicable for a stove or umbrella-stand or other purpose.

What I claim as new is—

1. A tile-holder composed of a single piece of sheet metal having upturned walls B, flanged at C, and intervening crimped ribs G and tongues E midway from the walls turned up from the metal back for holding and retaining the tiling, substantially as herein set forth.

2. A tile-holder having a back or base A,

the side walls B, flanged at C, outwardly and downwardly bent at D, the division-walls I, having the overhanging ledges or limbs J for retaining the tile, the tongues or springs E, all made of one piece of metal, and the sheath H, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 25th day of February, 1889, in the presence of witnesses.

RIVERIUS MARSH.

Witnesses:
J. S. ELKINS,
J. S. ZERBE.