Nov. 21, 1933. B. J. KING ET AL 1,936,238

WALL STRUCTURE

Filed Dec. 12, 1931

Fig. 1.

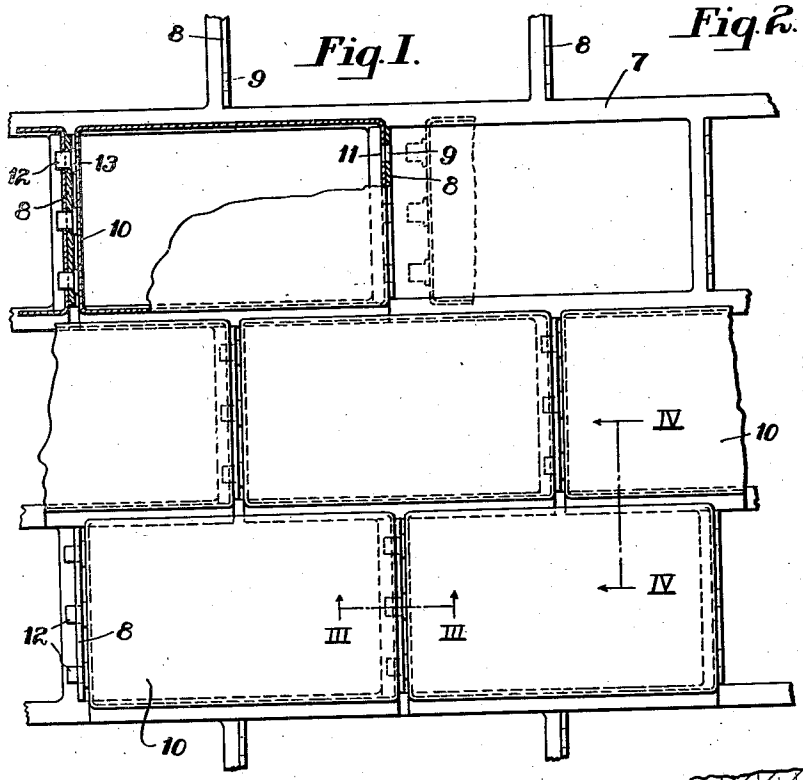


Fig. 2.

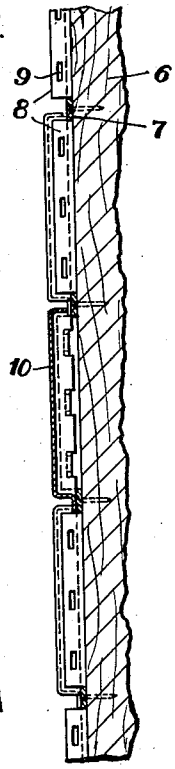


Fig. 3.

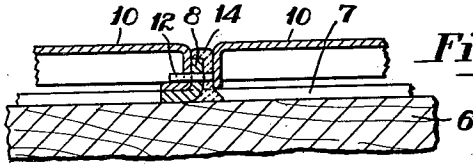


Fig. 4.

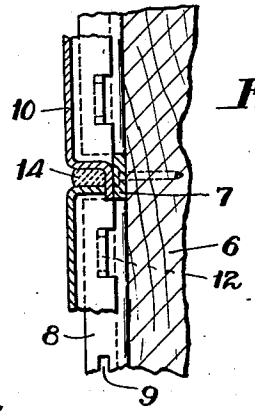


Fig. 6.

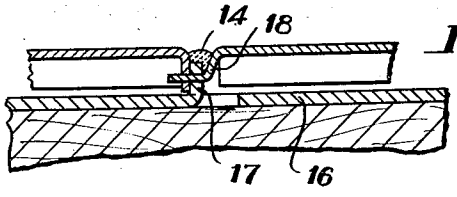
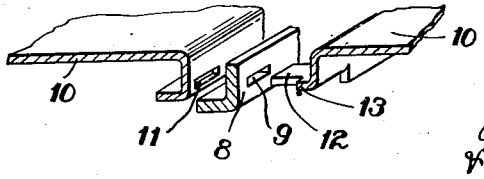


Fig. 5.



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WALL STRUCTURE

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Application December 12, 1931
Serial No. 580,592

8 Claims. (Cl. 189—85)

Our application relates to wall structure, including also ceilings, floors, etc., and more particularly to those of tile-like form.

One object of our invention is to provide a wall structure wherein the tile-like facing members which may be of stamped metal can be more conveniently and accurately placed than various types of tile facings heretofore employed.

Another object of our invention is to provide a structure wherein the tile members are quite firmly interlocked with a wall structure.

Still another object of our invention is to provide a wall structure of generally simplified and improved form.

Some of the forms which our invention may take are shown in the accompanying drawing wherein Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of a wall; Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof; Fig. 3 is a view taken on the line III—III of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a view taken on the line IV—IV of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of certain of the parts in partially assembled position, and Fig. 6 shows a modification of the structure of Fig. 3.

Our invention is especially suitable for use in connection with what are termed "metal tiles", the same ordinarily consisting of sheet metal stamped and enameled to present the appearance of ordinary glazed clay tile. However, the invention may suitably be employed with tiling members other than those of sheet metal.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 5, I show a base member 7 which may be of sheet metal and of open work or mesh form. Also, the member 7 could be in the form of a substantially continuous sheet, unbroken except for wings which are struck out therefrom, as hereinafter explained.

The base 7 is nailed at suitable intervals to wall studding or to a wall surface 6 that it is desired to face with tile. Wings 8 are struck outwardly, perpendicular to the plane of the base 7, and are perforated as shown at 9.

Tile members 10 are shown as stamped from sheet metal to present on the exposed sides thereof the appearance of tile blocks. As shown more clearly in Fig. 5, one end of each tile member contains perforations 11 extending through its side in position to register with the perforations 9 of the wings 8, and the other end of each tile member has tongue-like extensions 12.

In assembling the parts, one of the tiles is first placed in position with its tongues 12 extending through slots 9 of one of the wings 8. Another block 10 is then placed in position so that its tongues 12 will extend through the perforations of a wing 8, and the perforations in the adjacent end of the preceding tile 10. The blocks will, of course, have to be tilted somewhat so that the tongues 12 can be inserted into the perforations, and they will then be brought into parallelism with the plane of the base 7, each block fitting between two wings 8.

It will be seen that the tiles are not only interlocked with each other by the tongues 12, but that they are firmly interlocked with the base sheet. Shoulder-like extensions 13 are provided at the bases of the tongues and abut against the vertical faces of the wings 8 so that a greater mortar spacing is provided between the ends of the tiles. If a smaller mortar space is desired, the shoulders 13 can be omitted, and the vertical faces of the tiles abut directly against the sides of the wings 8.

The wings 8 and the shoulders 13 provide the desired uniformity in horizontal spacing of the tiles, while the location of the tongues 12 and the perforations 9 in the wings 8 insure uniform spacing in vertical directions. After the tiles are in place, as shown in Fig. 1, mortar 14 may be applied along the horizontal and vertical lines of division between the blocks.

Referring now to Fig. 6, I show a base 16 that is of continuous sheet form and which has a series of wings 17 struck outwardly therefrom. In this structure, additional spacing between the ends of the tiles is secured by having one end of each tile flared outwardly or inclined, as shown at 18.

We claim as our invention:—

1. Wall structure comprising a base member having perforated wings struck outwardly therefrom, a tile member of cup-like form disposed with its bottom surface outwardly and having a perforation in an end wall thereof, the end wall being disposed against one side of one of said wings, a second tile member of cup-like form having a tongue-like projection extending from one end thereof, the last-named tile being disposed against the other side of the wing, and the said projection extending through the perforation in the wing and the other tile.

2. Wall structure comprising a tie member having an outwardly-extending wing, tile blocks, means for effecting interlocking engagement between two tile blocks and said wing, and means carried by one of the tile blocks for holding it in spaced relation to said wing in a direction parallel to the plane of the block.

3. Wall structure comprising a base member having perforated wings struck outwardly there-

from, a tile member of cup-like form disposed with its bottom surface outwardly and having a perforation in an end wall thereof, the end wall being disposed against one side of one of said wings, a second tile member of cup-like form having a tongue-like projection extending from one end thereof, the last-named tile being disposed adjacent to the said wing, and the said projection extending through the perforation in the wing and the other tile.

4. Wall structure comprising a flat sheet metal base member adapted to be secured flatwise against a wall surface and having wing portions extending outwardly from the plane of said surface, cup-shaped tile members positioned between the said wings and with their bottoms outwardly disposed, and a tongue-like extension carried by a perpendicular wall of each tile member and having interlocking engagement with an adjacent wall of the other tile member and with one of said wings.

5. Wall structure comprising a flat sheet metal base member adapted to be secured flatwise against a wall surface and having wing portions extending outwardly from the plane of said surface, cup-shaped tile members positioned between the said wings and with their bottoms outwardly disposed, and a tongue-like extension carried by a perpendicular wall of each tile member and having interlocking engagement with an adjacent wall of the other tile member and with one of said wings, the said wing portions being arranged in horizontal rows, the wings of one row being horizontally offset with respect to the wings of another row.

6. Wall structure comprising a flat sheet metal base member adapted to be secured flatwise against a wall surface and having wing portions extending outwardly from the plane of said surface, cup-shaped tile members positioned between the said wings and with their bottoms outwardly disposed, and a tongue-like extension carried by a perpendicular wall of each tile member and having interlocking engagement with an adjacent wall of the other tile member and with one of said wings, the wings being disposed between the end faces of the tile members.

7. Wall structure comprising a flat sheet metal base member adapted to be secured flatwise against a wall surface and having wing portions extending outwardly from the plane of said surface, cup-shaped tile members positioned between the said wings and with their bottoms outwardly disposed, and a tongue-like extension carried by a perpendicular wall of each tile member and having interlocking engagement with an adjacent wall of the other tile member and with one of said wings, each tile member having tongue-like extensions at one end and tongue engaging surfaces at its opposite end.

8. Wall structure comprising a flat sheet metal base member adapted to be secured flatwise against a wall surface and having wing portions extending outwardly from the plane of said surface, tile members positioned flatwise between the said wings, and a tongue-like extension carried by an edge of each tile member and having interlocking engagement with an adjacent wall of the other tile member and with one of said wings.

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