

(No Model.)

R. MARSH.

APPARATUS FOR SETTING ENCAUSTIC TILES, &c.

No. 318,126.

Patented May 19, 1885.

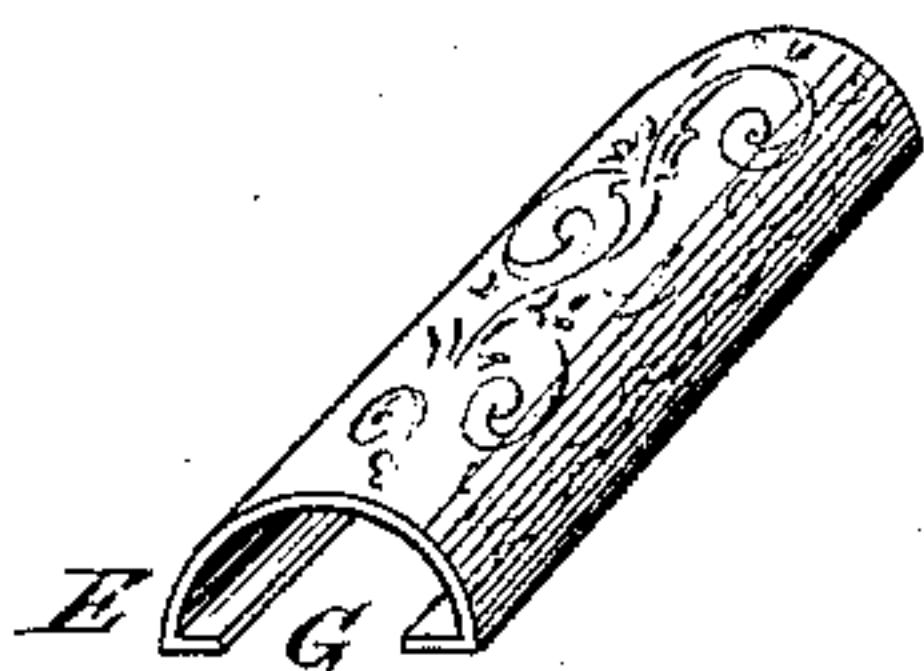
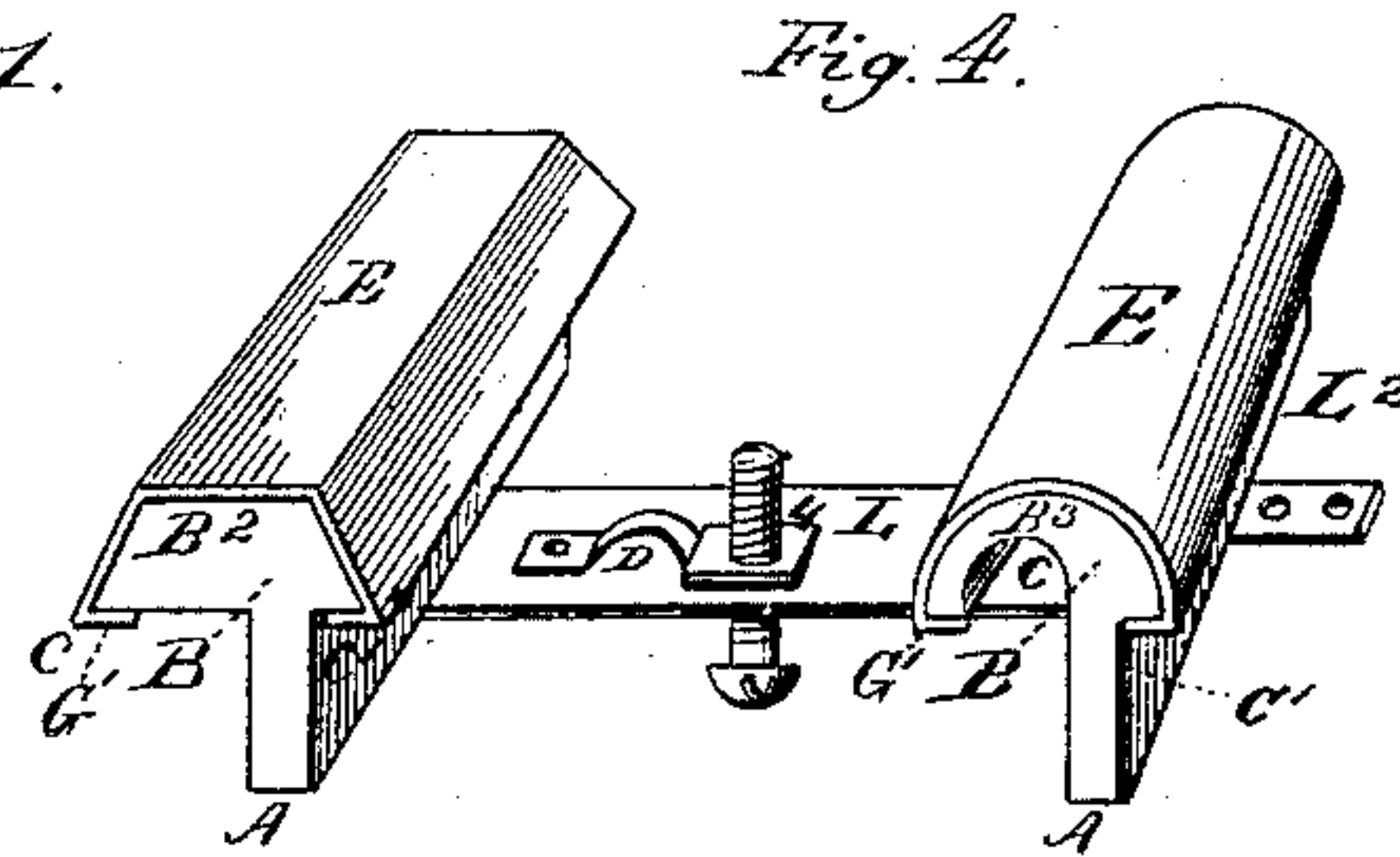
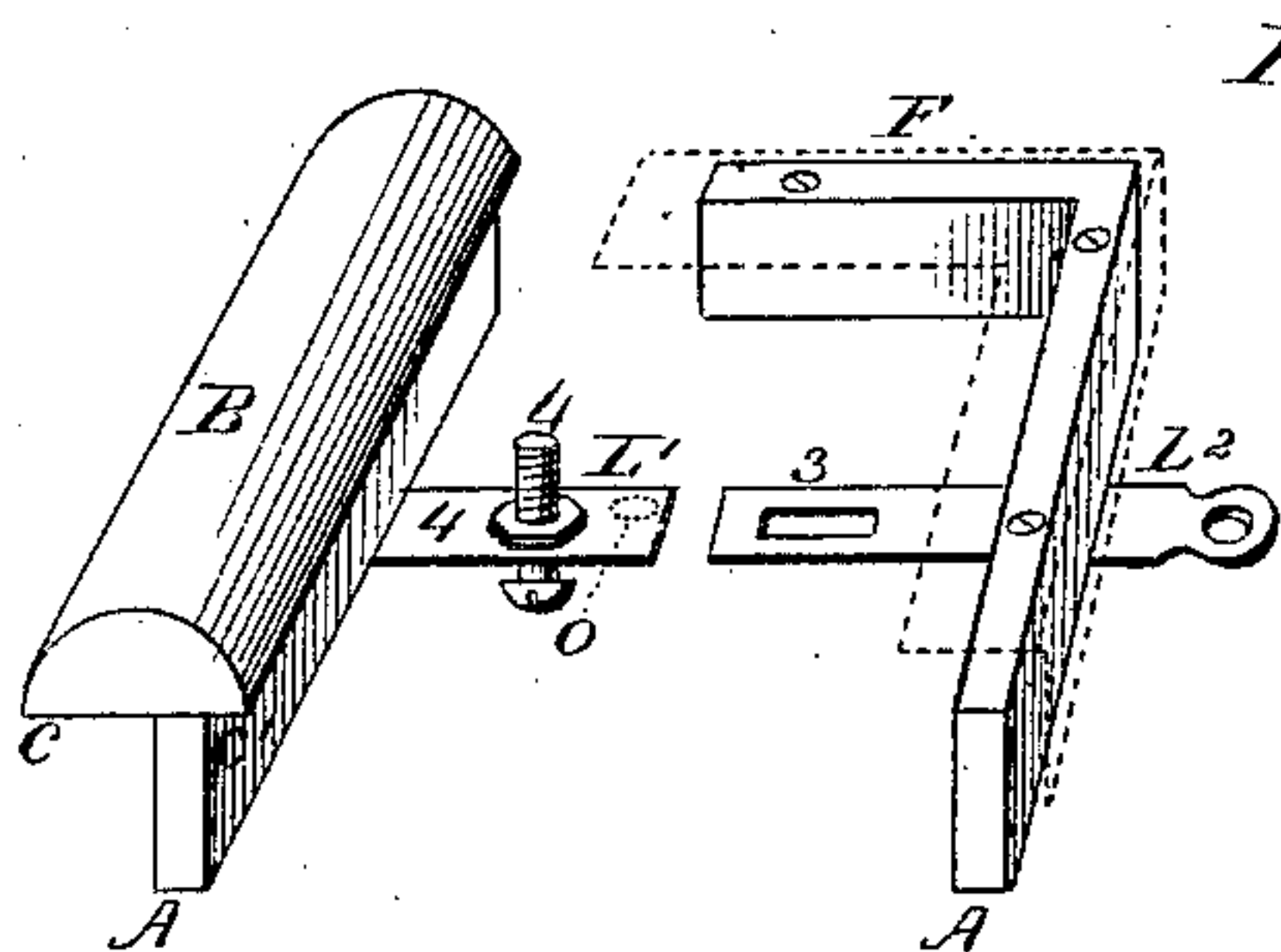
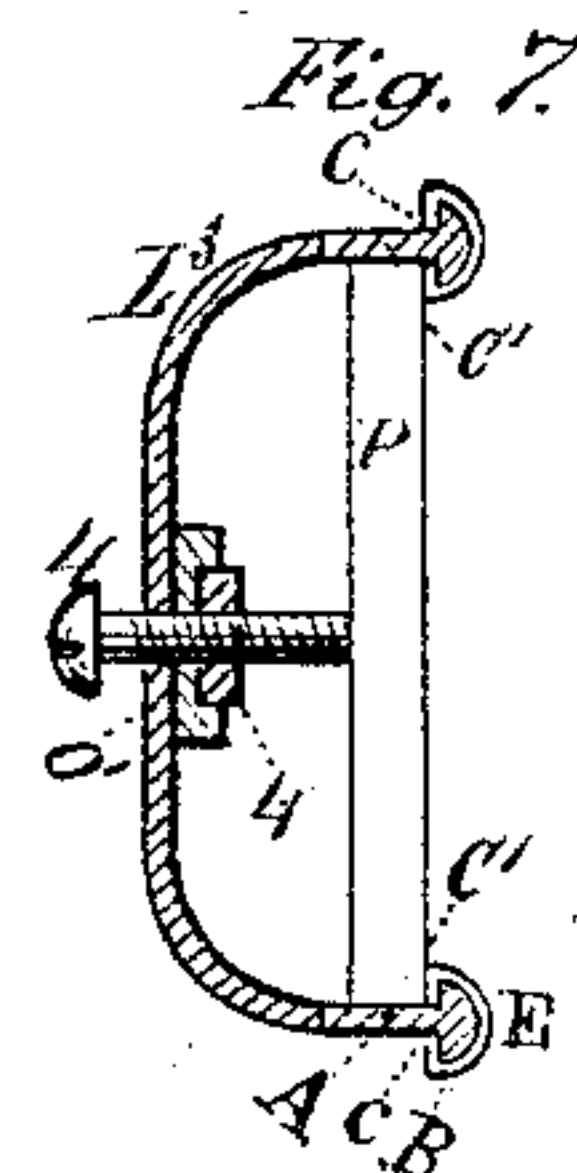
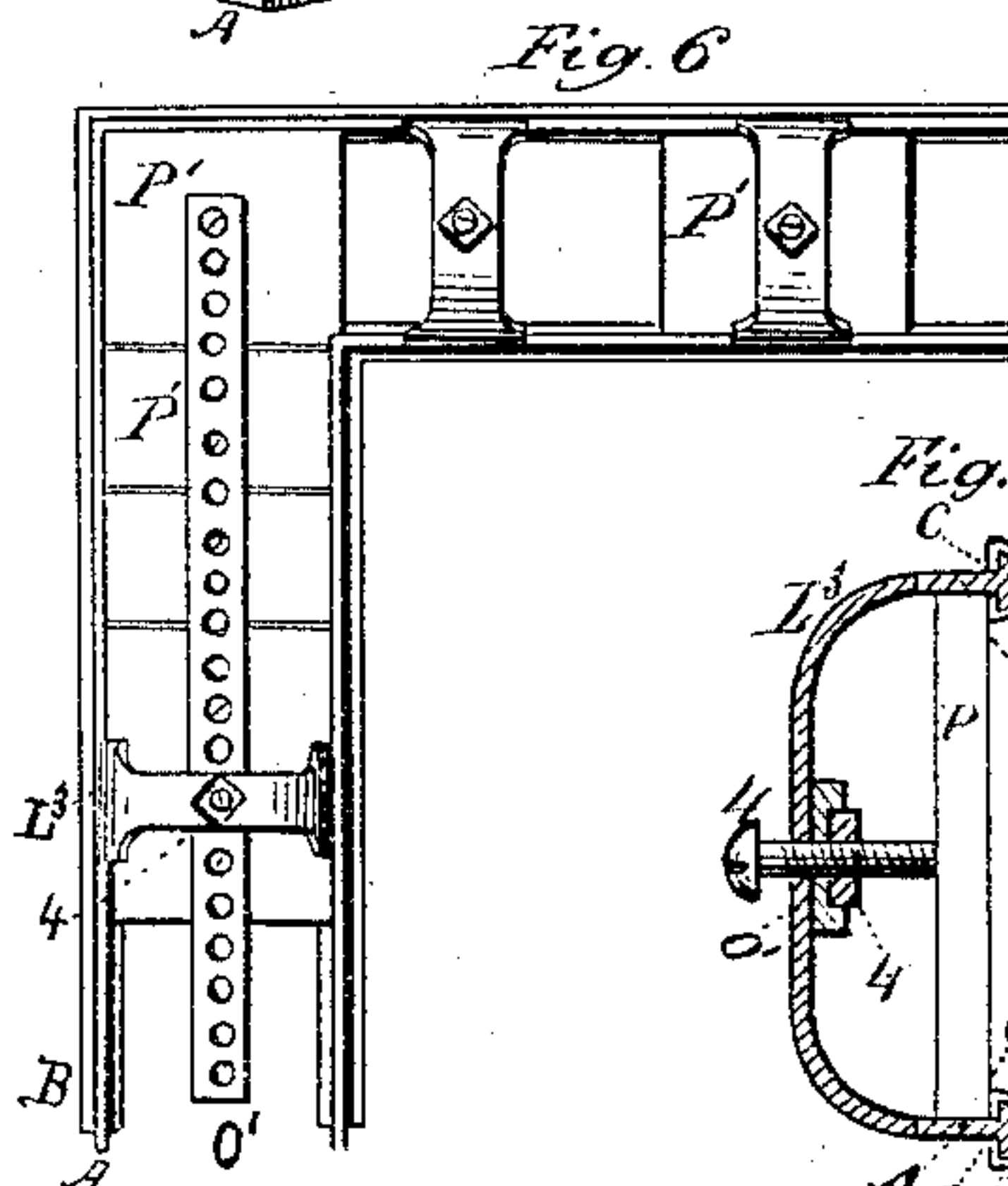
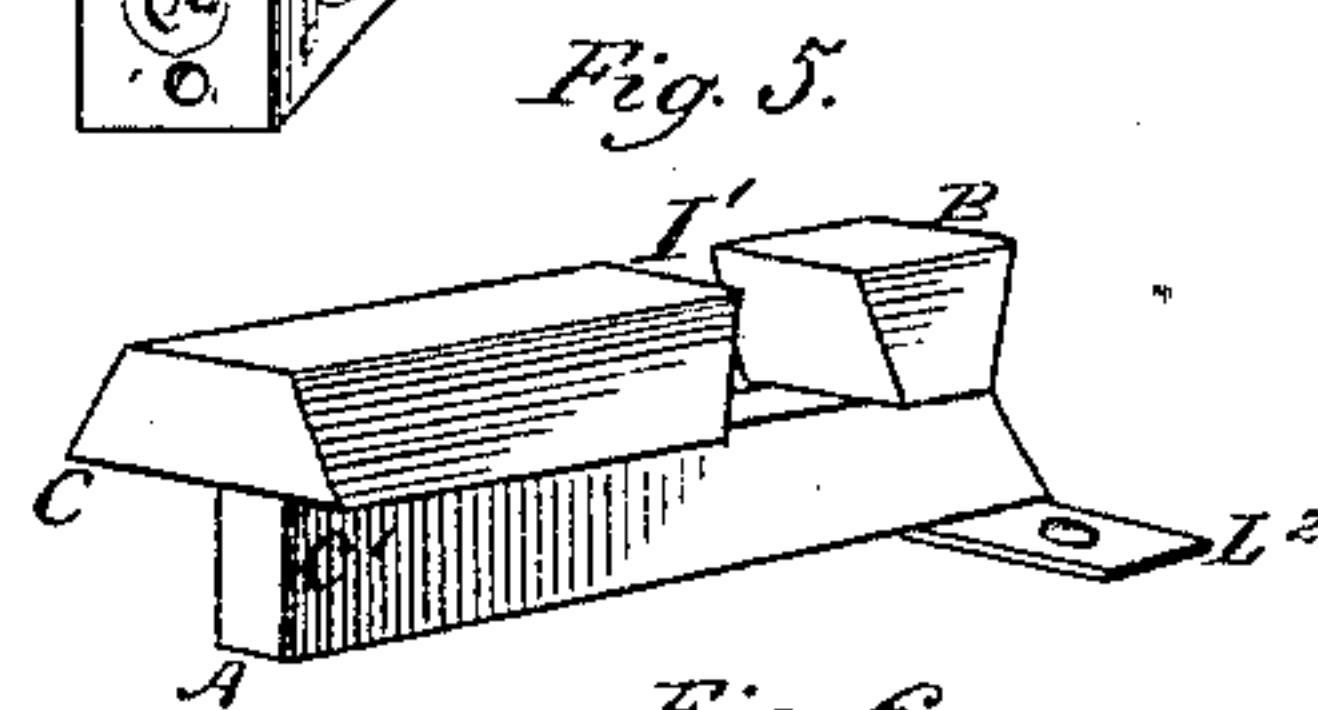
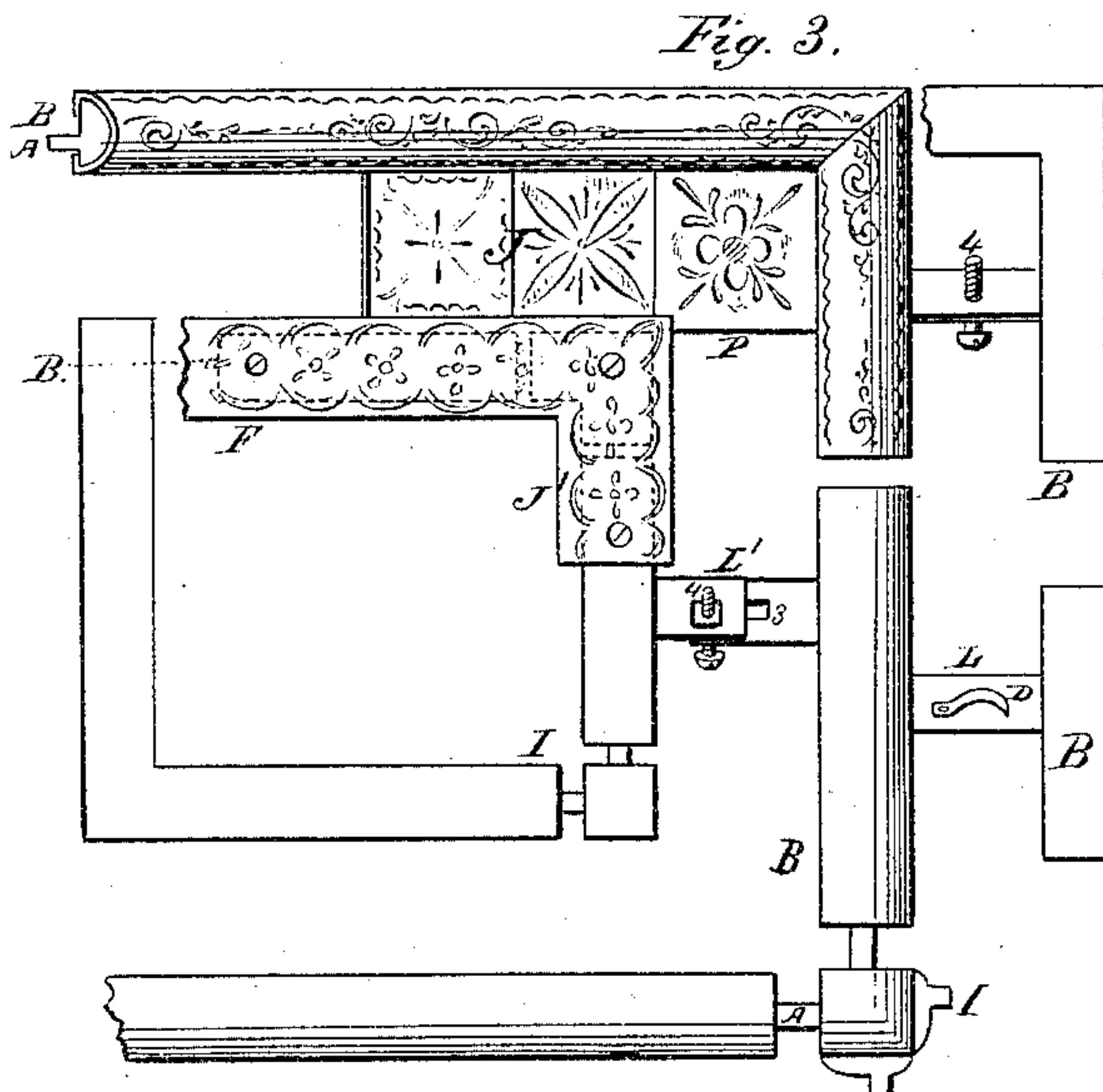
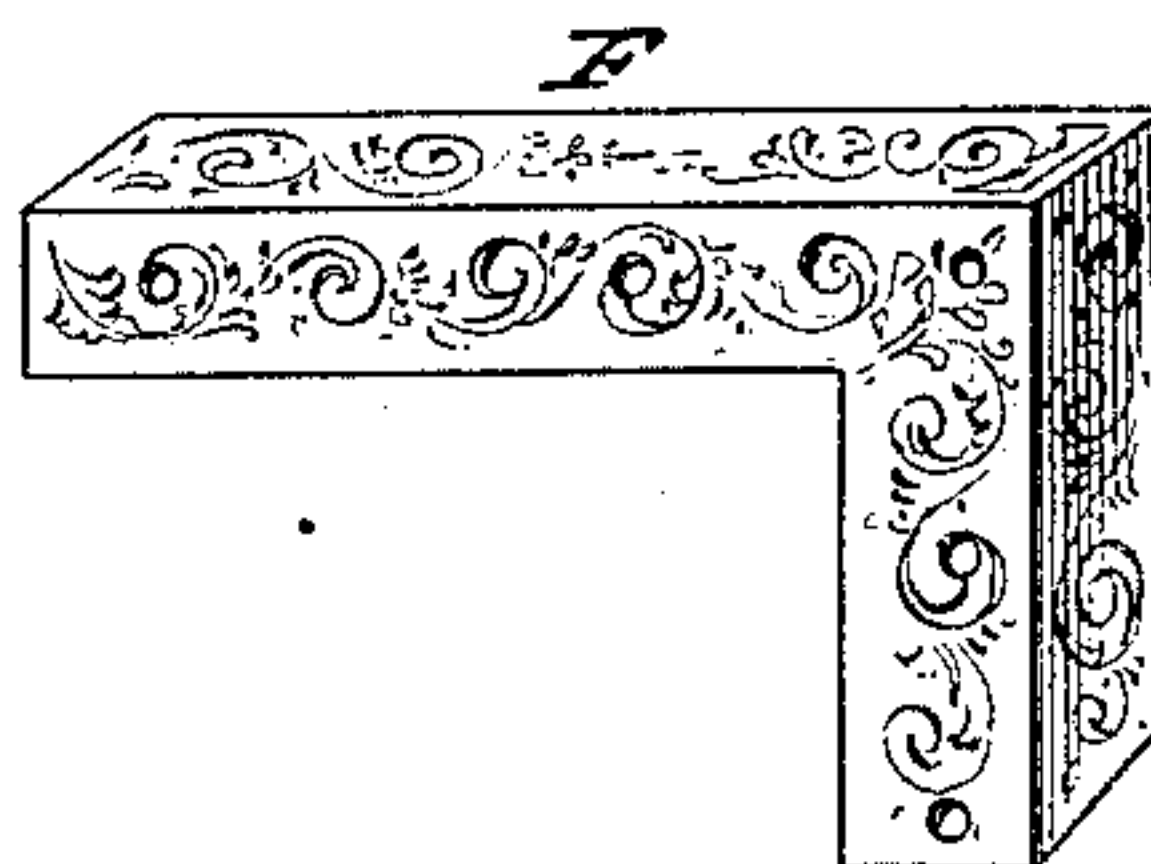


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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APPARATUS FOR SETTING ENCAUSTIC TILES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,126, dated May 19, 1885.

Application filed May 8, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RIVERIUS MARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful System of Setting Encaustic Tiles, Mosaics, and other ornamental material, and improvements in adjustable sectional frames for holding the same; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, and forming a part of this specification.

The objects of my new system and improved adjustable sectional frames are, first, to provide a cheap, durable, and ornamental frame, with facilities for adjusting to different sizes, to be used for holding encaustic tiles, mosaics, glass, earthenware, composition, metal, wood, and other materials for mantel and other frames, sectional flooring, hearths, facings, &c., without the use of plaster or cement; second, to provide a frame that can be filled and adjusted by ordinary labor, thereby dispensing with skilled labor, heretofore employed; third, to provide an inexpensive, durable, and ornamental frame, which can be packed and shipped compactly and placed in position by inexperienced hands. I attain these objects by the system described and the sections and frames illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top, end, and corner view of a section of a frame disconnected. Fig. 2 is a top, end, and corner view of a section of the metal slide or covering for connecting the sections together. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of sections of a frame, showing detached sections, the manner of adjusting and adding additional sections, the channels through the upper part of the frame near the corners to receive the slide or covering from either side of the frame, also showing one corner finished with tile and covering. Fig. 4 is a top and end view of a section of a frame with rigid cross-bar and adjustable lengthwise, showing the covering applied to the oval or octagon-shaped top, the

bottom cross-bar with its screw or spring, and the outside projection for fastening it to mantel, wall, or wood-work. Fig. 5 is a side and top view of a section of the top piece of a frame, showing the channel cut through the top piece near the corner. Fig. 6 is an under side view of a corner-section of a frame, showing the bars, screws, and back of the tiles. Fig. 7 is a cross-section showing the cross-piece and screw at the under side of the frame, the top and side piece of the frame and covering, and the tile held in its position by the screw.

I construct my adjustable sectional frames of metal or other suitable material, and connect the different sections together by slides or coverings, set-screws, and facings, as hereinafter described.

Fig. 1 is a section of my adjustable frame disconnected, showing its construction with and without a top piece, one side showing an oval top, the other a flat top and corner. The lower part of the frame is one-eighth of an inch thick, more or less, and rises up one inch, more or less, and extends the length of the section, as shown at A. A top piece is attached to or cast on the upper edge of the rising piece A when oval or octagon tops are used. This top piece extends outside the rising piece at both sides one inch, more or less, and is made flat, or nearly so, at the lower side, and oval, octagon, or other suitable shape at the top, as shown at B, B², and B³, Figs. 1, 3, and 4. The top piece, B, extends farther outside the rising piece A at one side than it does (inside) at the other, as shown at C and C', Figs. 1 and 4, the object being to give additional bearing and strength to the outside of the frame and cover unequal openings in the wall or flooring, and also allow tiles of unequal widths to be used. The top piece, B, can be placed centrally with respect to A, if desired.

Attached to or cast on the bottom of the section of the frame are cross-pieces separated at the center and with a slotted opening through one side and a screw and nut in the corresponding side, as shown at L', 3, and 4, Figs. 1 and 3.

The object of the slots, screws, and nuts in

the cross-pieces is to adjust the width of the frame and its sections to different widths of tiles, and also hold the tiles in position by the nut binding on the sectional cross-piece having the slotted opening through it, and the screw or bolt passing through a hole, nut, or screw-thread cut or cast in the corresponding sectional cross-piece and passing up through the said slotted opening. By this means the width of the section is adjusted, and the screw or bolt will bind against the back of the tile and hold it in position. A cross-bar may be used for each tile; or the longitudinal bar may be used with set-screws through it to hold the tiles, as described.

A spring may be used to hold the tile in position in place of screws, if desired, and shown at D, Figs. 3 and 4.

On the outside of one or more sections of the frame at the bottom are projections with holes through them, as shown at L^2 , so that the frame can be screwed or fastened to the mantel, wall, or wood-work. In some cases the oval or octagon top of the frame can be dispensed with and the facing or covering screwed on the top of the frame, as shown at F, Figs. 1 and 3.

O, Fig. 1, is a screw or bolt opening through the cross-piece, for the purpose of securing it to the wood-work or attaching a bar, O', to the cross-piece and running lengthwise of the section, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

E, Fig. 2, is a metal slide or casing for covering the top piece, B, and is made to fit it closely. It has inward-turning edges, as shown at G, which pass a short distance under the lower or flat part of the top piece of the frame, as shown at G', Fig. 4. This slide or covering is designed to connect and combine the different sectional parts of the frame together, and also give it a finish. It can be made of any suitable metal—polished, ornamented, japanned, or plain. This covering or facing can be made flat or angle-shaped, and can be screwed to the top of the frame. It can extend over the top of the piece A far enough to cover the edge of the tile and hold it in position, and also give a finish to the frame. This form of casing or covering is used when nearly a flat or level top surface is required, and is shown at F, Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

Fig. 3 is a front elevation of sections of a frame, showing the detached parts and the manner of connecting them together. The side sections of the frame are constructed the same or similar to Figs. 1 and 4 as to adjustment. Fig. 1 being adjustable as to both width and length, the width being adjusted by the slotted cross-bar L^1 , (shown in both Figs. 1 and 3,) the length is adjusted by the slide or covering E, connecting two or more sections together. In Fig. 4, the width having been predetermined, a rigid cross-bar is used, and the tiles are held in position by the screw 4 or spring D, the length being adjusted by the slide or covering E, as previously described. The corner-sections of the frame are attached

or cast together when a rigid cross-bar is used. A channel is cut or cast through the top piece, B, near the corners, as shown at I, Fig. 3, and also shown at I', Fig. 5. The object of these channels is to pass the slide or covering E through them, and over, around, and under the lower edge of the top piece, B, and from either side of the frame. By this means other sections can be connected and also make an ornamental finish to the frame. Any number of sections required can be used, as the frame is adjustable in both directions.

J, Fig. 3, represents a corner-section of a frame, partly finished, with tile P and slide or covering E. When a more rigid frame is required, the covering may be screwed to the frame, as shown at J', Fig. 3; or the whole frame may be cast in one or two pieces, if desired, and finished as before described.

The sections represented at the right of Fig. 3 show that additional sections can be added.

Fig. 4 is a section of a frame adjustable lengthwise, showing a rigid cross-bar, L, with screw 4 or spring D, side projection, L^2 , and the slide or covering E applied to the top B. The construction of the sides of the section are similar to the left side of Fig. 1, before described.

Fig. 5 is a section of a frame, showing the bottom or side piece, A, the top piece, B, the side projection, L^2 , and the channel I', cut or cast through the top piece, B, all previously described.

Fig. 6 is a corner-section of a single frame, showing the under side of the frame, the cross-bars L^3 , the longitudinal bar O', screws 4, and back of the tiles P' P' P', the top of the section being constructed with its side piece, A, and top piece, B, and arranged to receive the slide or covering E, so as to connect with other sections. The longitudinal bar O' is a flat piece of metal, one inch wide (more or less) and one-quarter of an inch thick, (more or less,) with holes through it, and of any length required. The object of the bar O' is to give additional support to the tiles and frame, and it can also be used to connect different sections of the frame together by means of the cross-bar L^3 , to which it is connected.

Fig. 7 is a cross-section of a single frame, showing the cross-bar L^3 , the bar O', the screw and nut 4, the lower piece of the frame A, top piece, B, slide or covering E, and the tile P held in position by the screw 4, as shown.

In single light frames or sections, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the cross-bar L^3 is curved where it joins the lower part of the piece or frame A, the object being to give strength to the frame.

Cement or plaster can be used to the back of the tiles to fasten them into the frames, if desired, and very much simplify the process of setting or laying tiles over the process now in general use.

The advantages of my new system of setting encaustic tiles and other materials in adjusta-

ble sectional frames without the use of plaster or cement are as follows: First, providing a cheap, ornamental, and durable frame with facilities for adjustment to different sizes of both frames and tiles; second, providing an adjustable sectional frame that can be filled, adjusted and shipped, and placed in position by ordinary labor, thereby dispensing with skilled labor heretofore employed and extending their use to places where skilled labor cannot be obtained.

I am aware that thin metal casings or coverings have been used on stair-rods and showcase frames for the purpose of giving them a finished appearance. These I do not broadly claim.

Having fully described my invention, what I desire to claim, and secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The means for setting encaustic tiles and other material in adjustable sectional frames without the use of plaster or cement, consisting of set-screws or springs attached to or passing through the cross-bar in the back of the frame and acting against the back of tile, forcing and holding it up against the lower part of the top piece, B, or the slide or covering E, substantially as described.

2. In a section of an adjustable frame for holding tiles and other material, the adjustable cross-bar L' with slot and screw, in combination with the side sections, A, and top B, and arranged to adjust the width of the section laterally, substantially as described.

3. In a section of an adjustable frame for holding encaustic tiles and other material, the cross-bar L with its screw or spring, in combination with the side pieces, A, and top pieces, B, and slide or covering E, and arranged to

connect with other sections by means of the said slide or covering E, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a section of a frame for holding encaustic tiles and other material, the channeled or grooved corner-section, I, arranged to receive the slide or covering from either side of the frame, substantially as described.

5. In a frame for holding encaustic tiles and other material, the combination of two or more adjustable sections arranged to receive a slide or covering and adjustable both laterally and longitudinally, as shown and described.

6. In a section of a frame for setting and holding encaustic tiles and other material, the flat or angle shaped slide or covering F, in combination with an adjustable sectional frame, substantially as shown and described.

7. In a section of a single frame for holding encaustic tiles and other material, the side pieces, A, and top B, arranged to receive a slide or covering, in combination with the curved cross-bar L³ and longitudinal bar O' and screw 4, substantially as shown and described.

8. In a frame for holding encaustic tiles and other material and composed of adjustable sections, the combination of the following parts: the side sections, A, and top B, the channeled or grooved corner-section I, cross-bars L' L³, longitudinal bar O', screw and nut 4, and slide or covering E and F, all constructed and arranged substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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