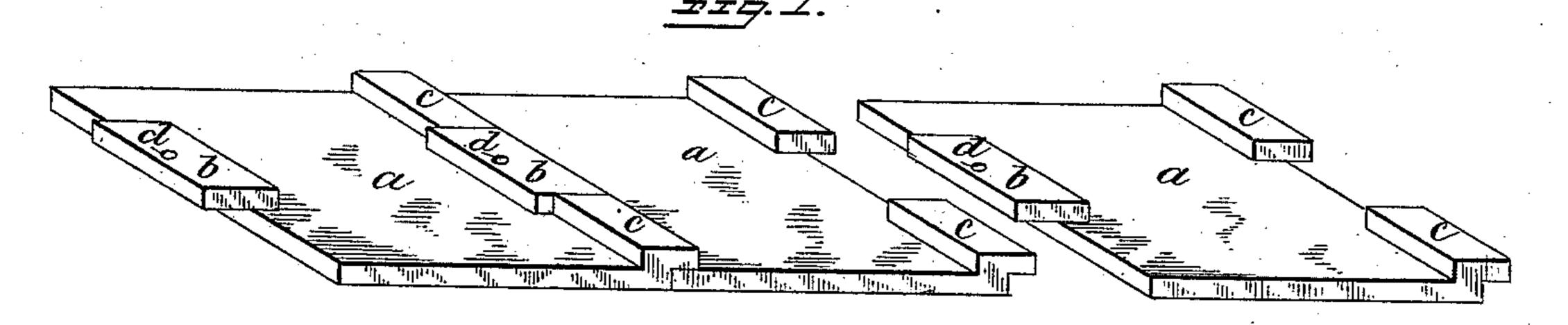
(No Model.)

## W. BUTTLER.

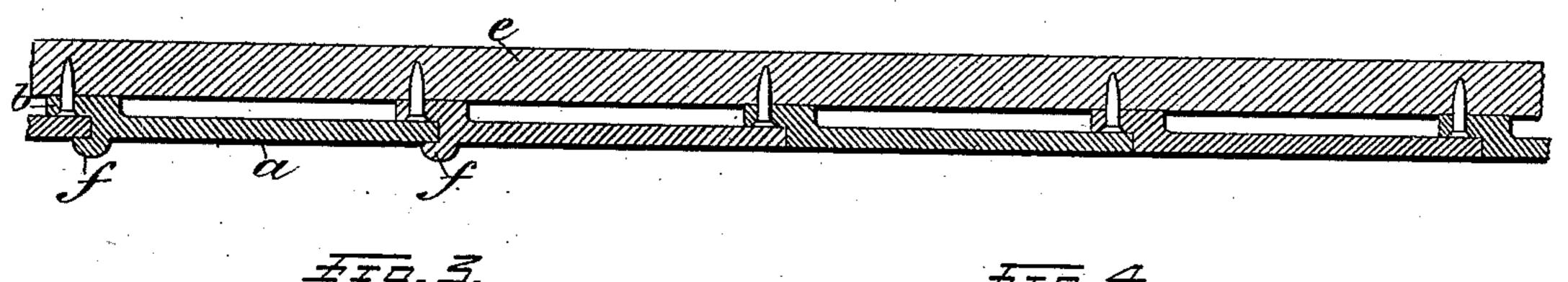
CEILING TILE.

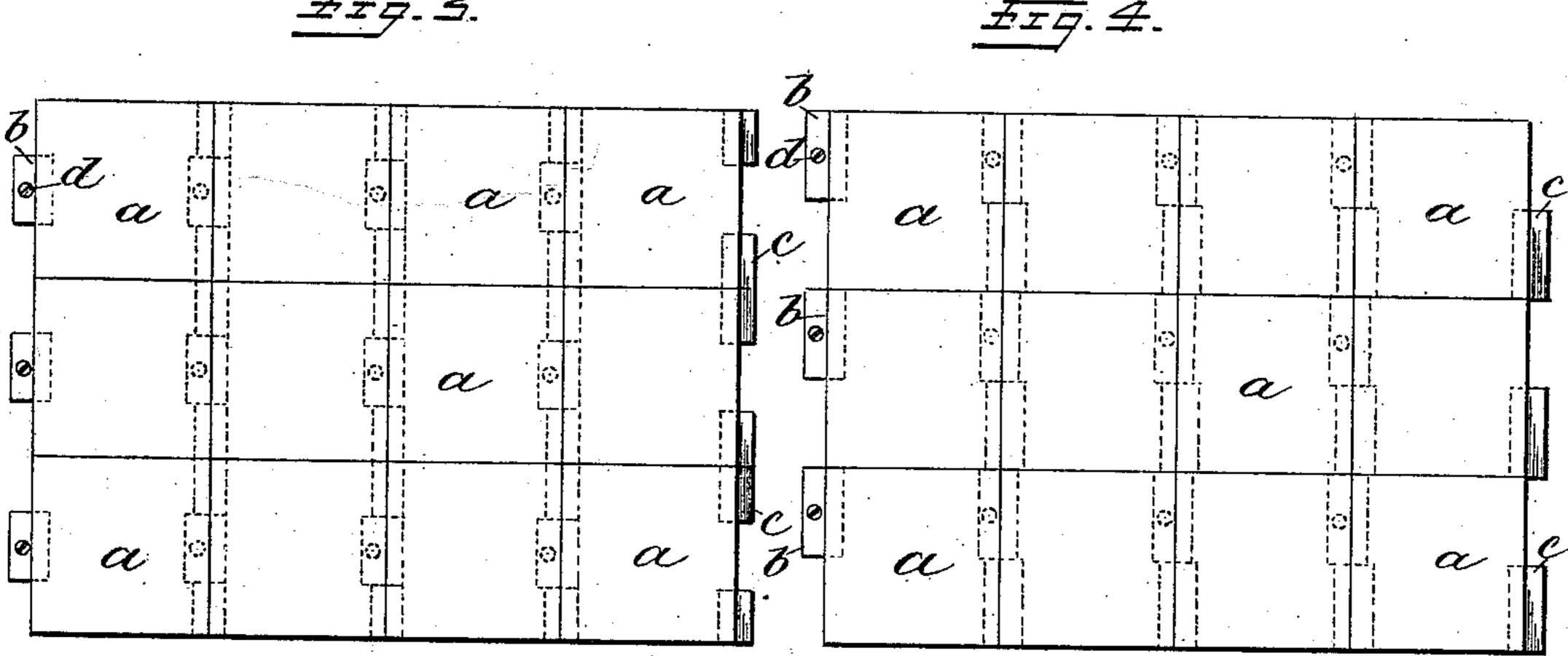
No. 357,144.

Patented Feb. 1, 1887.

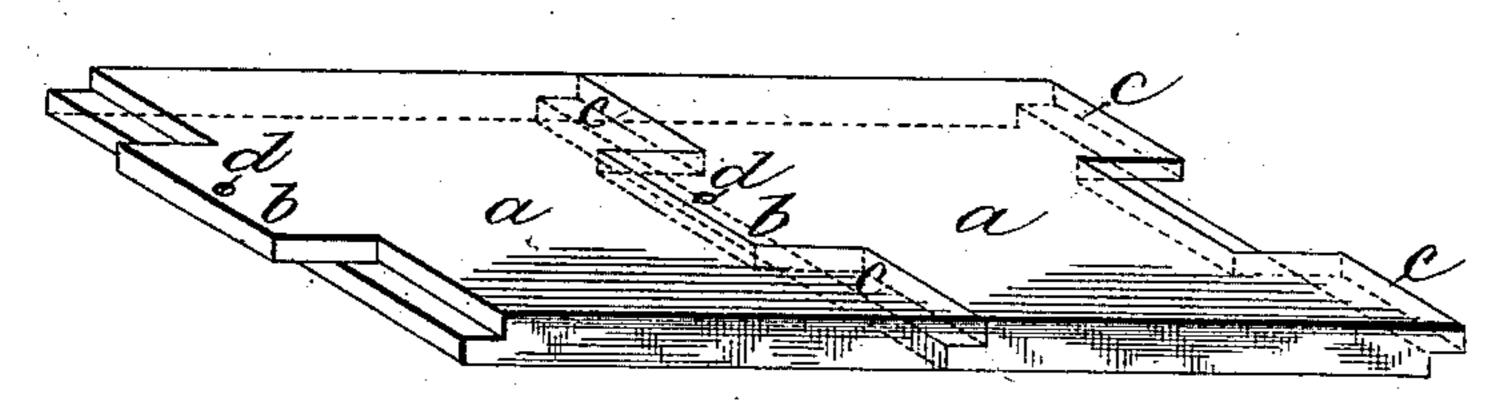


<del>ZZ</del>





### 5. S.



MP Gin

William Buttler

Ty his attys

Bakewell Werr

## United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM BUTTLER, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. H. BLAIR, OF SAME PLACE.

## CEILING-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 357,144, dated February 1, 1887.

Application filed November 29, 1886. Serial No. 220,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BUTTLER, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ceiling-Tiles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My improvement relates to the construction of tiles for ceilings and walls, particularly for interior decoration purposes; and its special object is simplicity, cheapness, and security of fastening, perfect alignment, neatness of joint, and concealment of the fastening devices.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention. I will now describe it by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of several of my improved tiles, and illustrates the manner of putting them together. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a part of a ceiling made with them. Fig. 3 is a face view of a portion of a ceiling made with them. Figs. 4 and 5 are views of modifications.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in each.

My improved tile a is of square or other polygonal or suitable shape. It is formed of 30 wood, glass, porcelair, clay, metal, papiermaché, or other suitable material, and is made with a lug, b, projecting from one edge, and two lugs, c c, projecting from the opposite edge, the said lugs being formed on the same 35 side of the tile. When two of these tiles are put in place on a ceiling or wall, the lug side is placed inward, or next to the ceiling or wall, and the lug b of the first tile extends between the lugs c of the second tile and overlaps the 40 adjacent edge of the second tile, while the lugs c overlap the edge of the first tile. Thus they support each other. The lug b has a screwhole, d, for fastening it by a screw or nail to the surface of the ceiling boards or timbers e,

and this fastening is concealed from view by 45 the overlapping edge of the adjacent tile. The other end of the tile is supported by its lugs resting on the edge of adjacent tile.

It is apparent that the screw-hole may be made in the lug or lugs c, instead of in the lug 50 b, and also that there may be but one lug formed on each part, as in Fig. 4, and also that the under surface of the tile may be plain, as in Fig. 5, and these modifications I desire to include as equivalents.

The tile may be used on ceilings or on walls, around fire-places, in panels, and for decorative purposes generally. I have shown the outer surface as plain; but it is capable of being of ornamental shape, color, or design. If 60 it is desired, a bead, as at f, Fig. 2, may be made to cover the joint.

It is obvious that alternate tiles may have a lug, b, on both ends, and the intermediate tiles have lugs c on both ends.

The fastening is simple, cheap, secure, and is concealed. The alignment is good and the joints neat. The tile can be made at small cost, so as to be within reach of persons of limited means, and can be applied by persons 70 without skill.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A ceiling-tile having connecting and supporting lugs projecting at opposite edges and 75 at the same side, one of which lugs has a fastening-hole, so that when the opposite edges of two tiles are brought together they shall meet and the bodies of the tiles shall cover the lugs, substantially as and for the purposes described. 80

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of November, A. D. 1886.

## WILLIAM BUTTLER.

 $\mathbf{W}$   $\mathbf{R}$   $\mathbf{Cor}$ 

W. B. CORWIN, THOMAS B. KERR.