

(No Model.)

M. AMS.
WALL FACING.

No. 489,914.

Patented Jan. 17, 1893.

Fig:1.

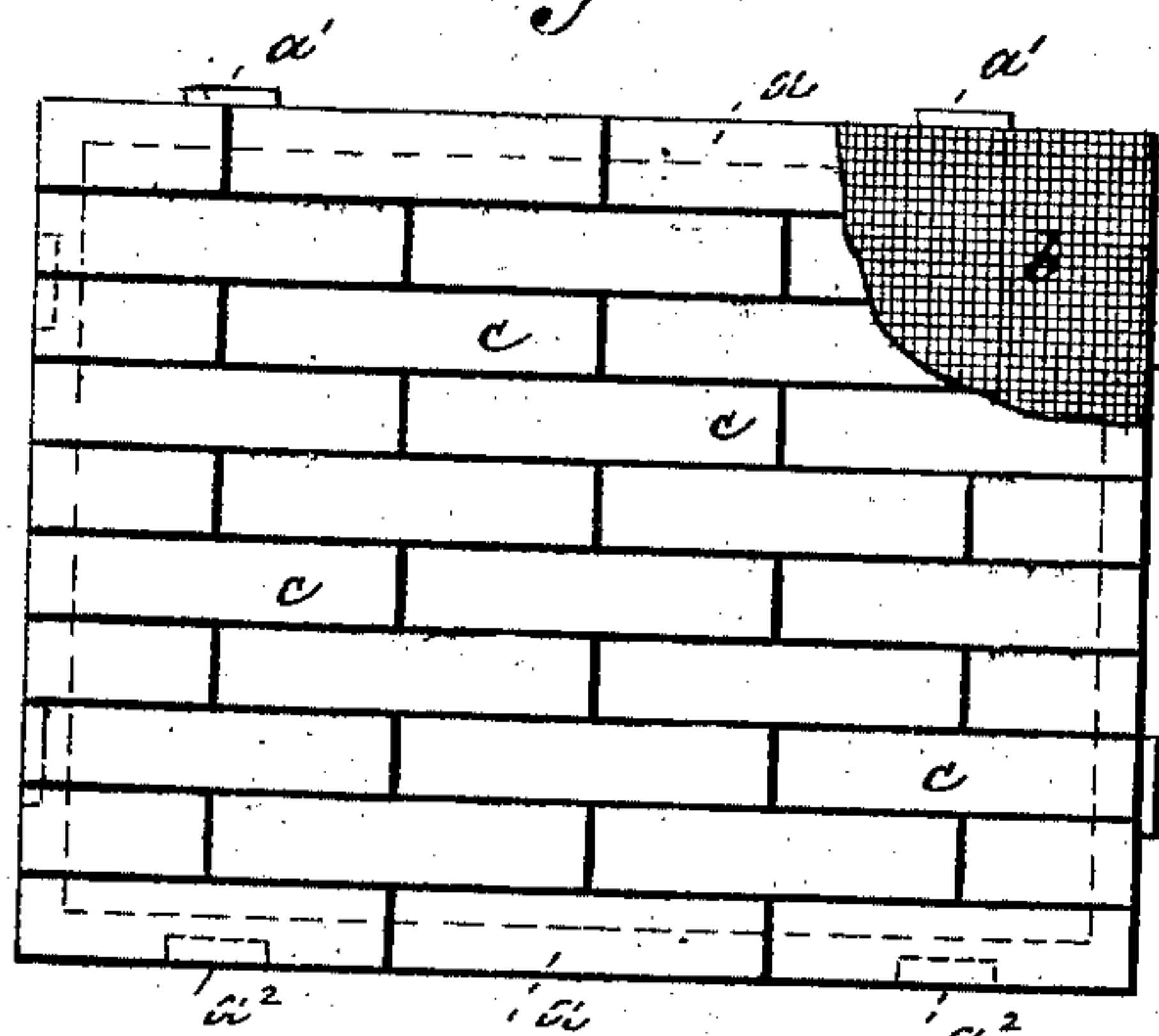


Fig:2.

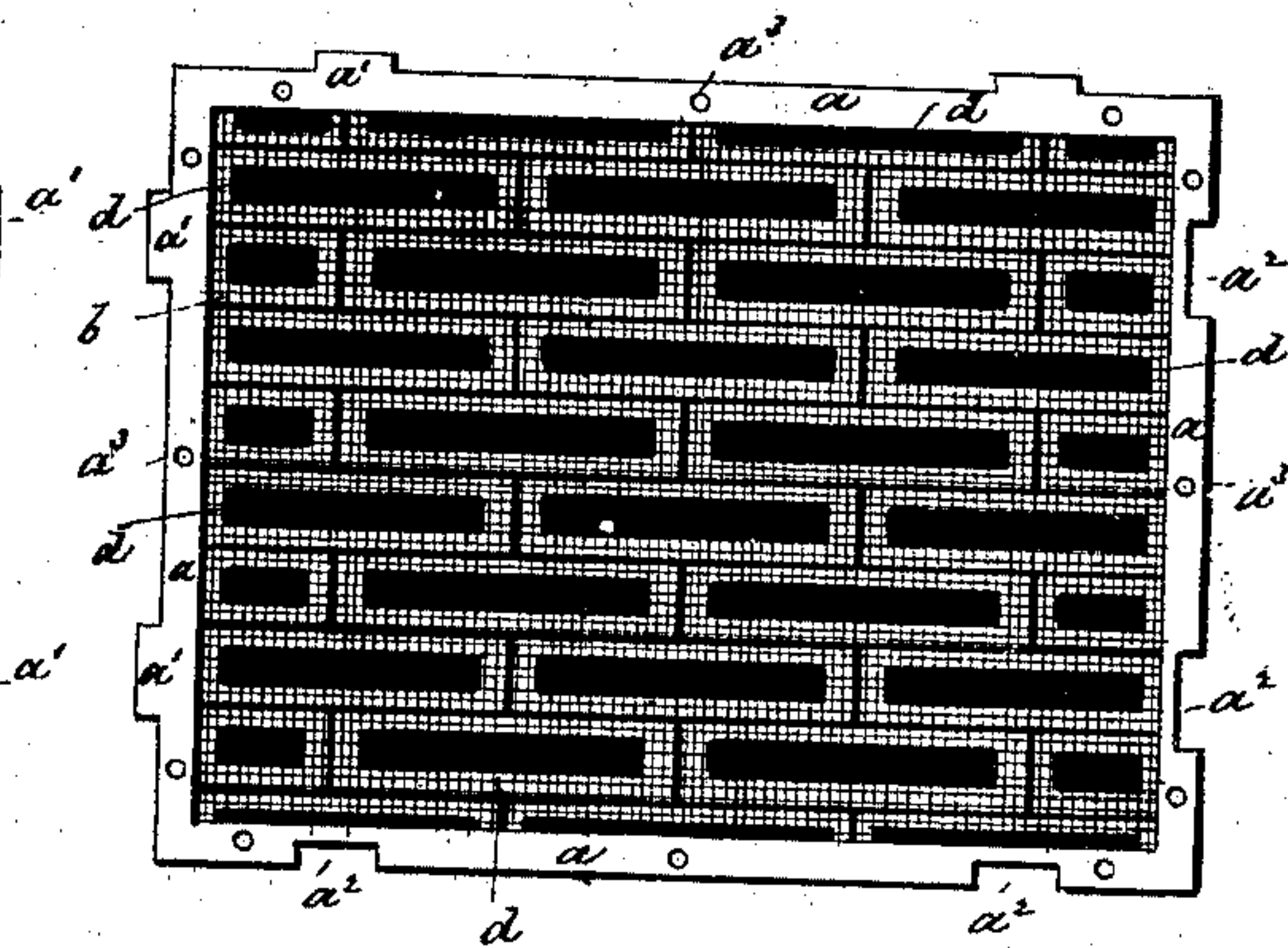
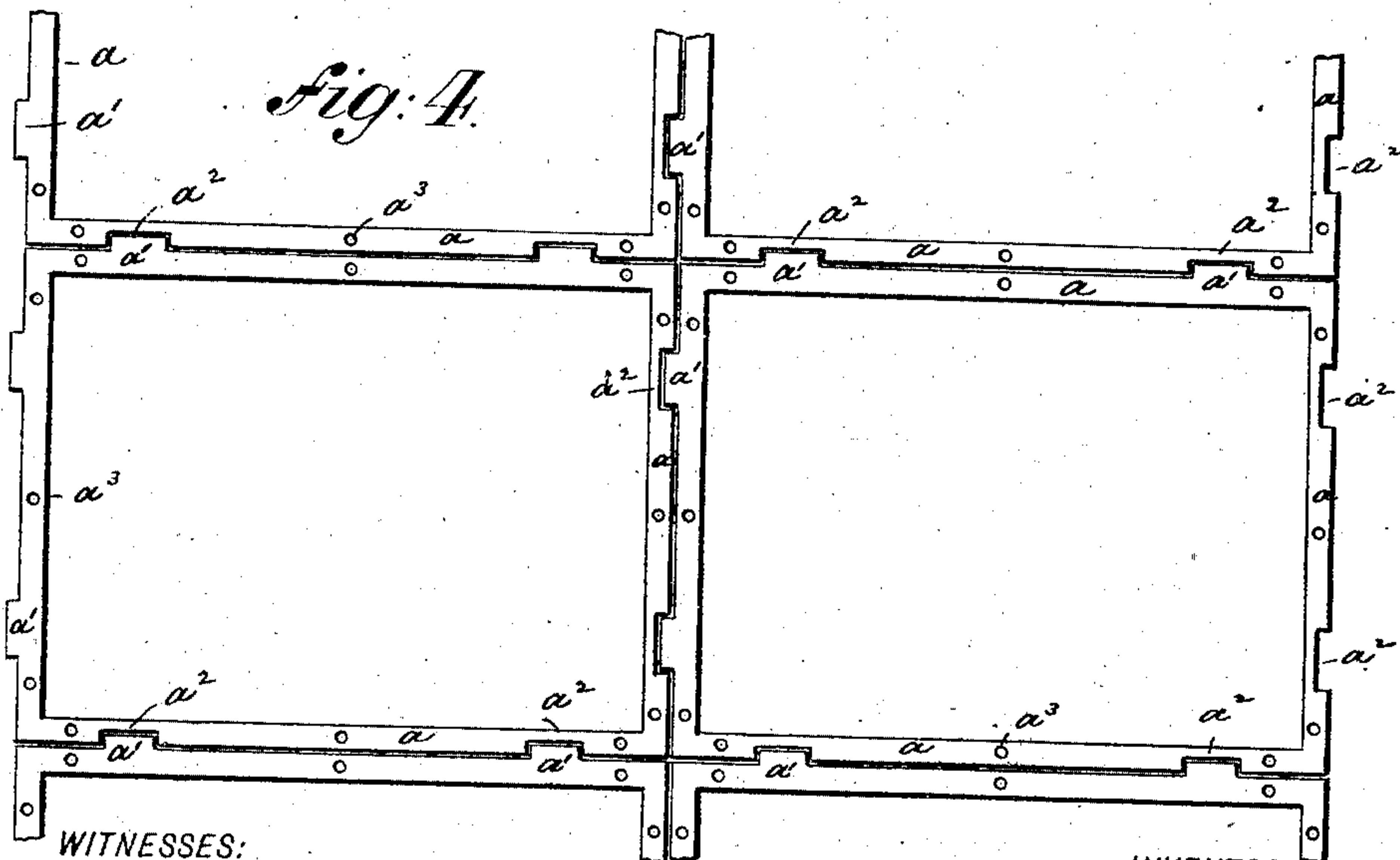


Fig:3.



Fig:4.



WITNESSES:

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WALL-FACING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,914, dated January 17, 1893.

Application filed October 17, 1892. Serial No. 449,057. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX AMS, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Wall-Facing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a facing for walls, partitions, ceilings and floors, which is composed of a frame, across which a screen is stretched, such screen carrying a set of tiles connected thereto. By attaching the frame to the ceiling or wall, the facing is applied in a very simple and substantial manner.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved wall facing with part of the tiles broken away. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the facing. Fig. 3 a cross section thereof and Fig. 4 a face view of a set of interlocking frames a , without the screens and tiles.

The letter a , represents a series of frames of suitable dimensions and provided at their edges with a set of projections or lugs a' , and corresponding recesses a^2 , so that the adjoining frames may be interlocked. Across each frame there is stretched a backing b , composed of a wire screen or other open-mesh fabric which is secured to the frame in suitable manner. To the face of the screen b there is attached a series of tiles c , arranged to form any suitable pattern and combination of colors, such as the ceiling, wall, floor or partition is to display. The tiles c , are secured to the backing b , by means of cement. This cement projects through the netting b , (Fig. 3.) and is arranged preferably in narrow rows or blocks d , set back from the edge of the tiles so as to leave the joints-free (Fig. 2).

The frames with the netting and tiles properly attached are readily transportable and in order to apply the facing to a building it is only necessary to nail the frames to the wall and ceiling. This can be done by driving nails through perforations a^3 , of the frames and between the joints of the tiles. When the frames are secured in place, the tiles will present a continuous surface, which is taut, cannot become dislodged and can readily be removed in sections for the purpose of repair.

What I claim is:

1. The combination of a frame with a backing secured thereto and with tiles secured to one face of the backing, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a frame with an open mesh backing secured thereto and with tiles cemented to one face of the backing, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of a frame having lugs a' , and recesses a^2 , with a backing secured thereto and with tiles secured to the backing, substantially as specified.

4. The combination of a frame having lugs a' , and recesses a^2 , with an open mesh backing secured thereto and with tiles secured to the backing by cement blocks or rows d , set back from the edge of the tiles, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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