

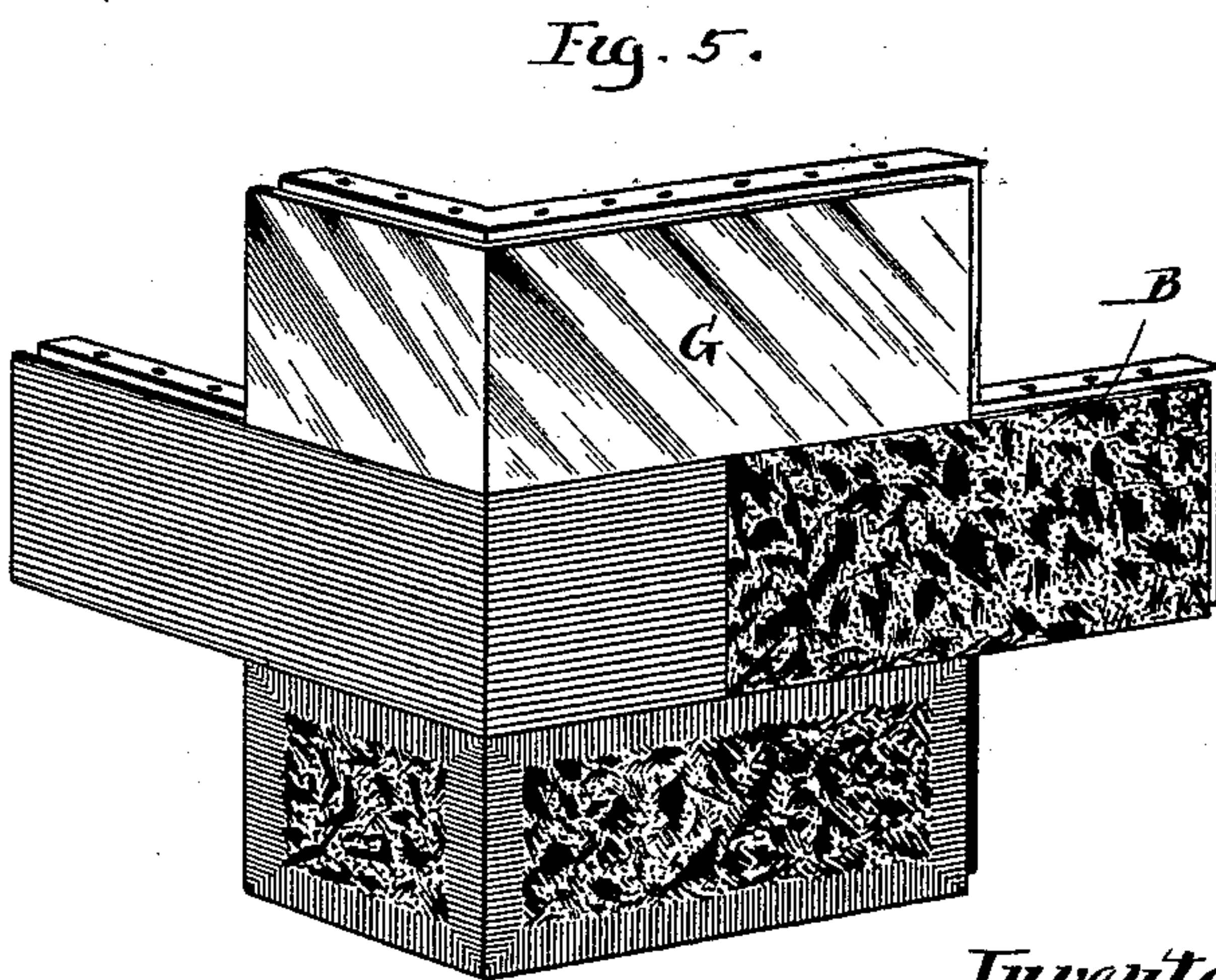
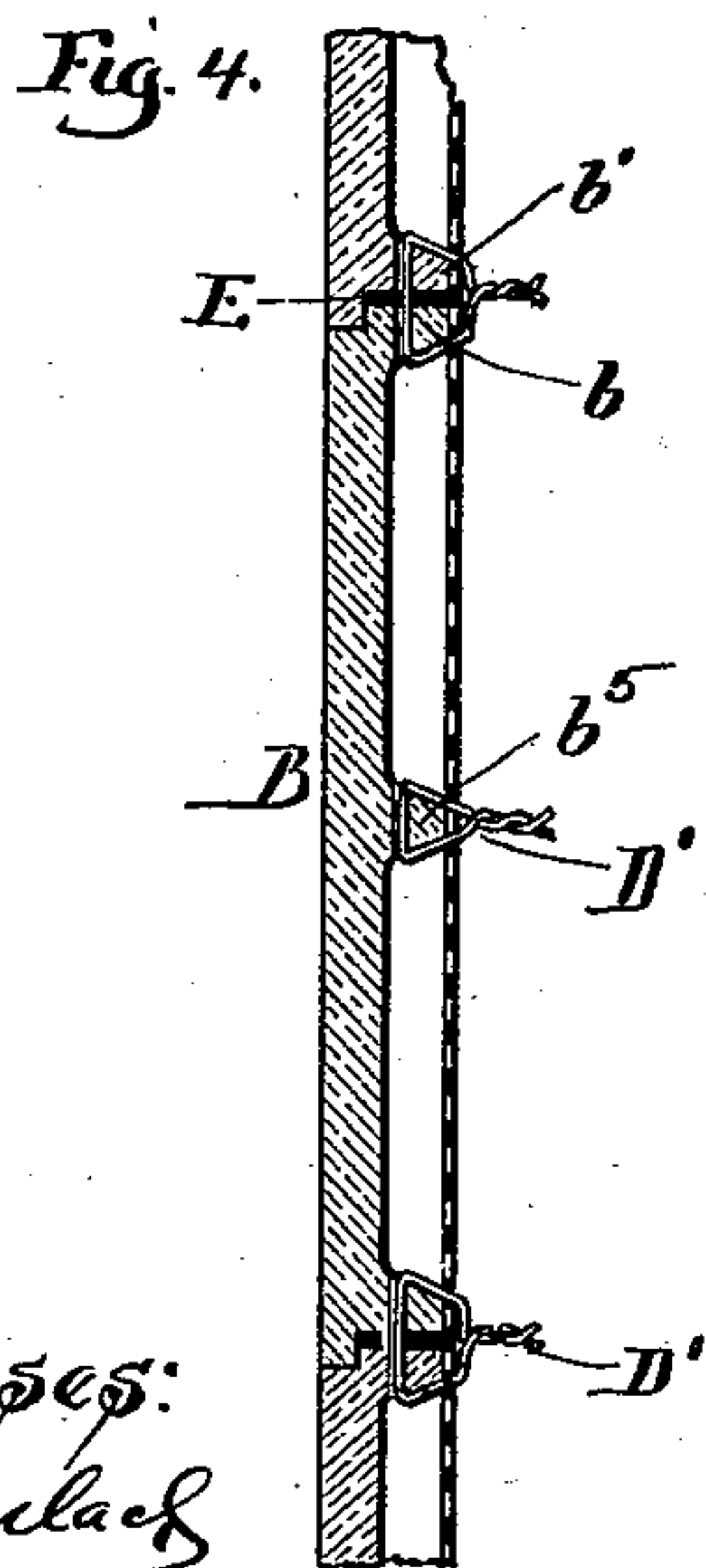
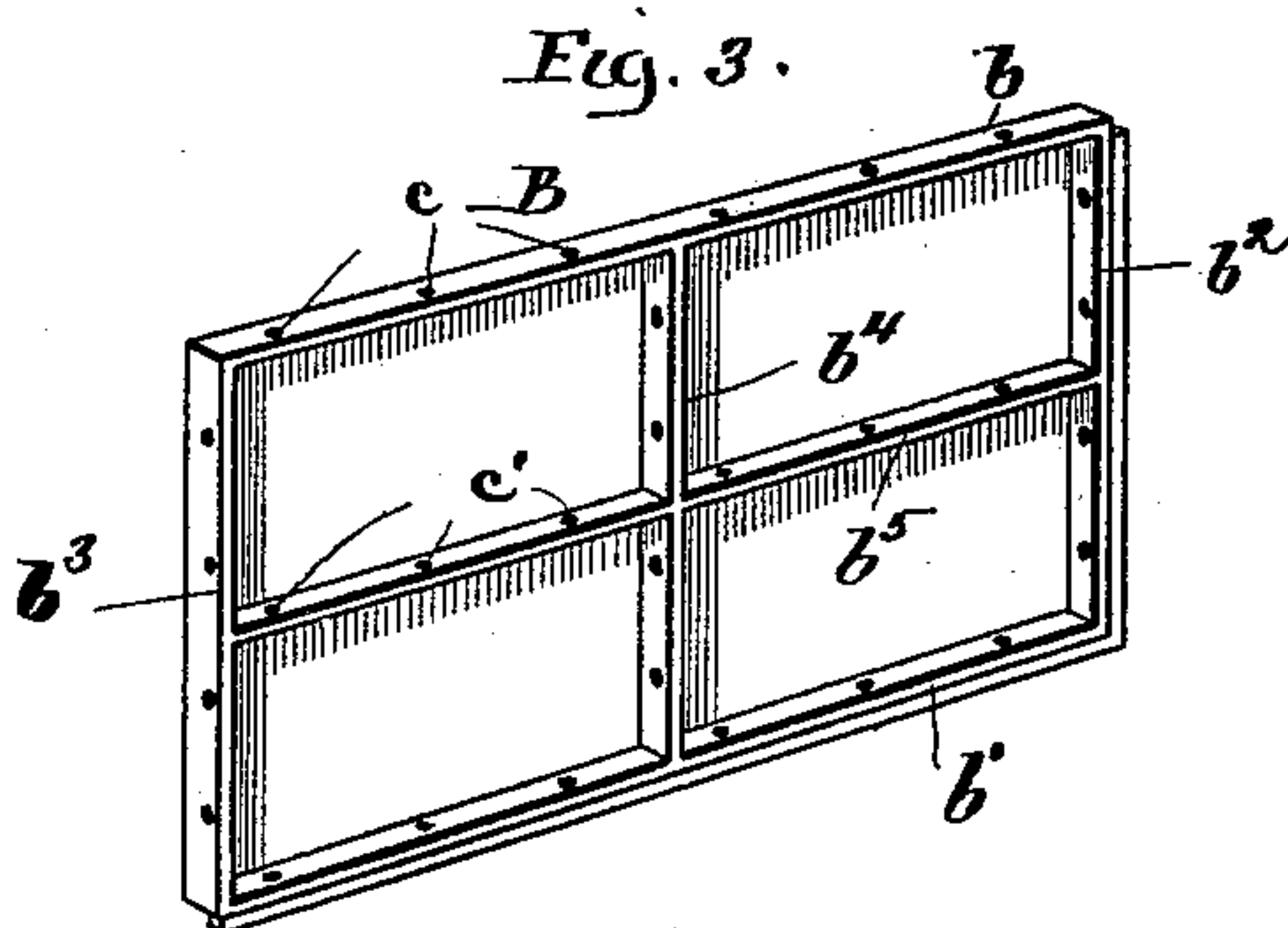
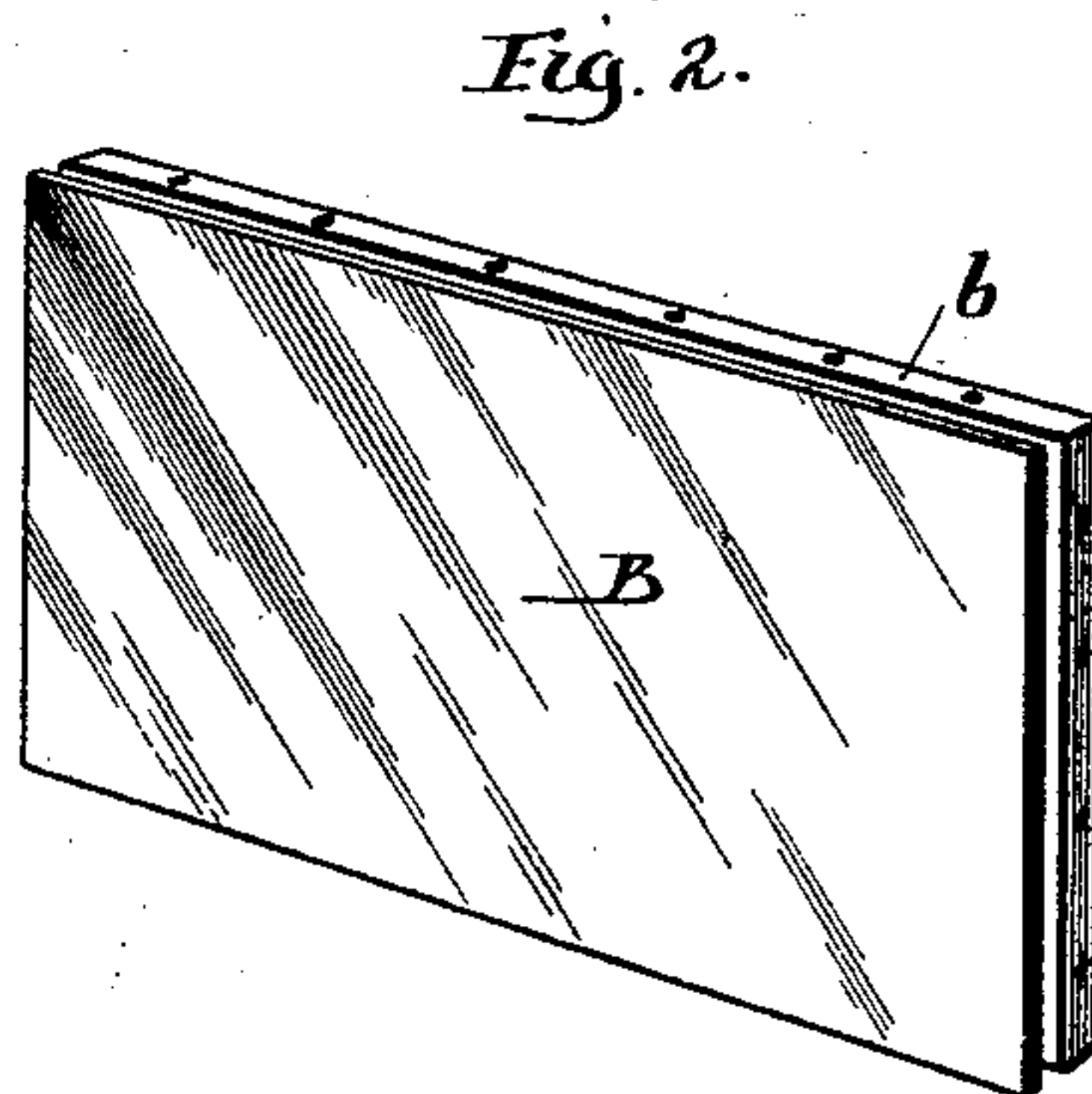
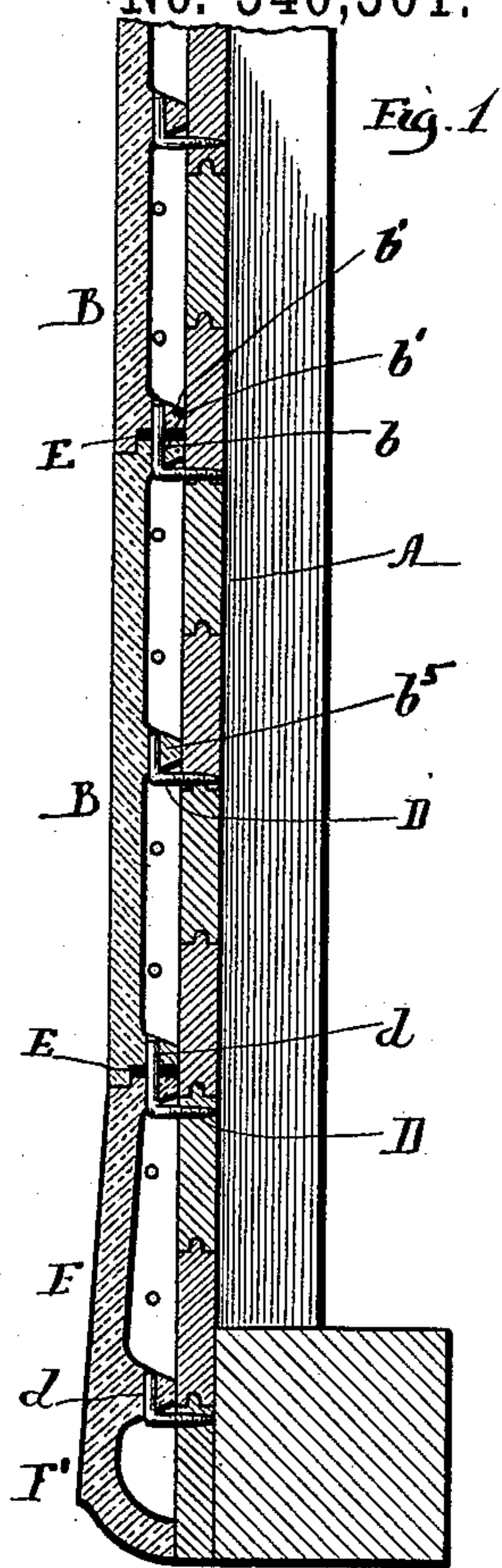
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

Patented June 4, 1895.

No. 540,501.



Witnesses:
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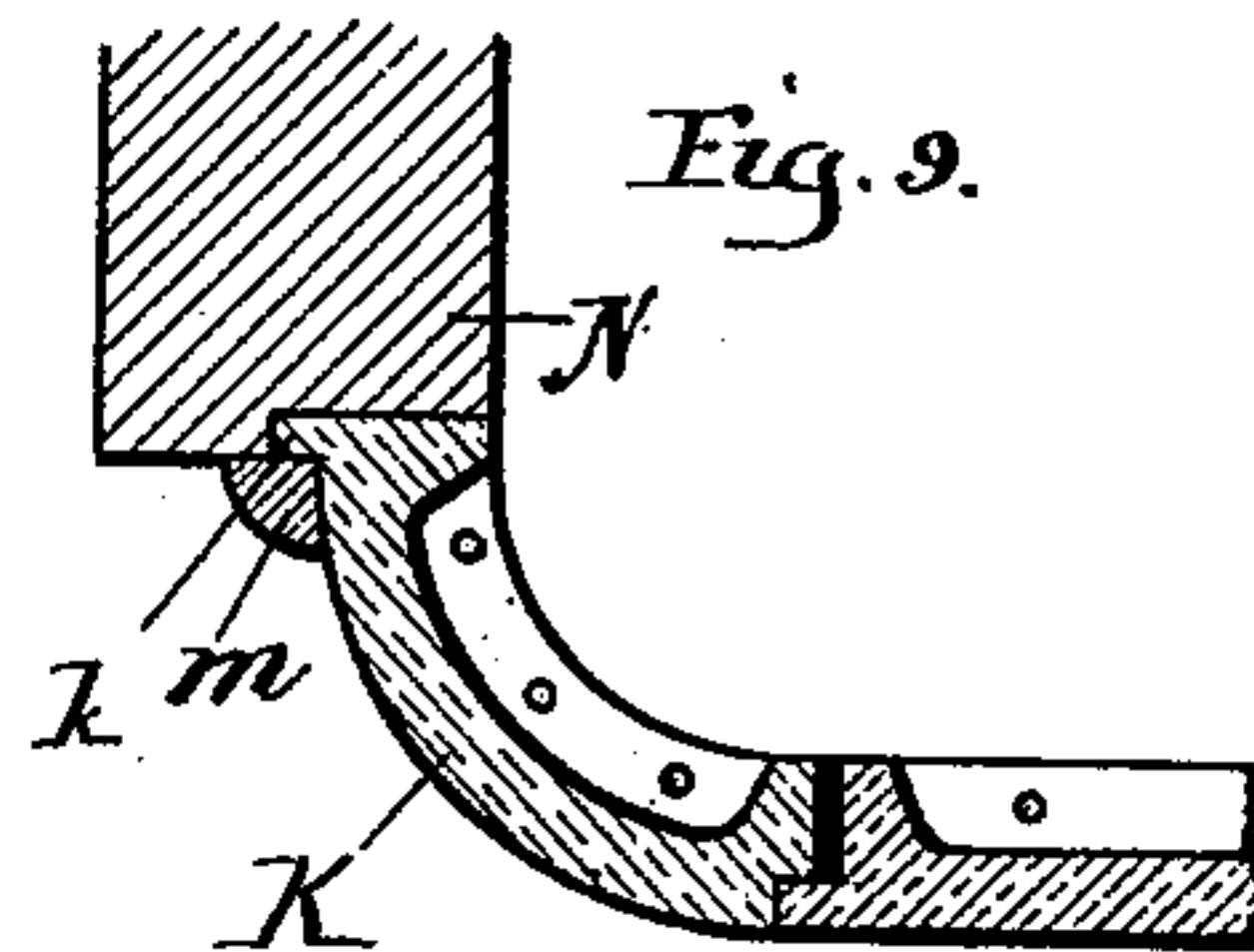
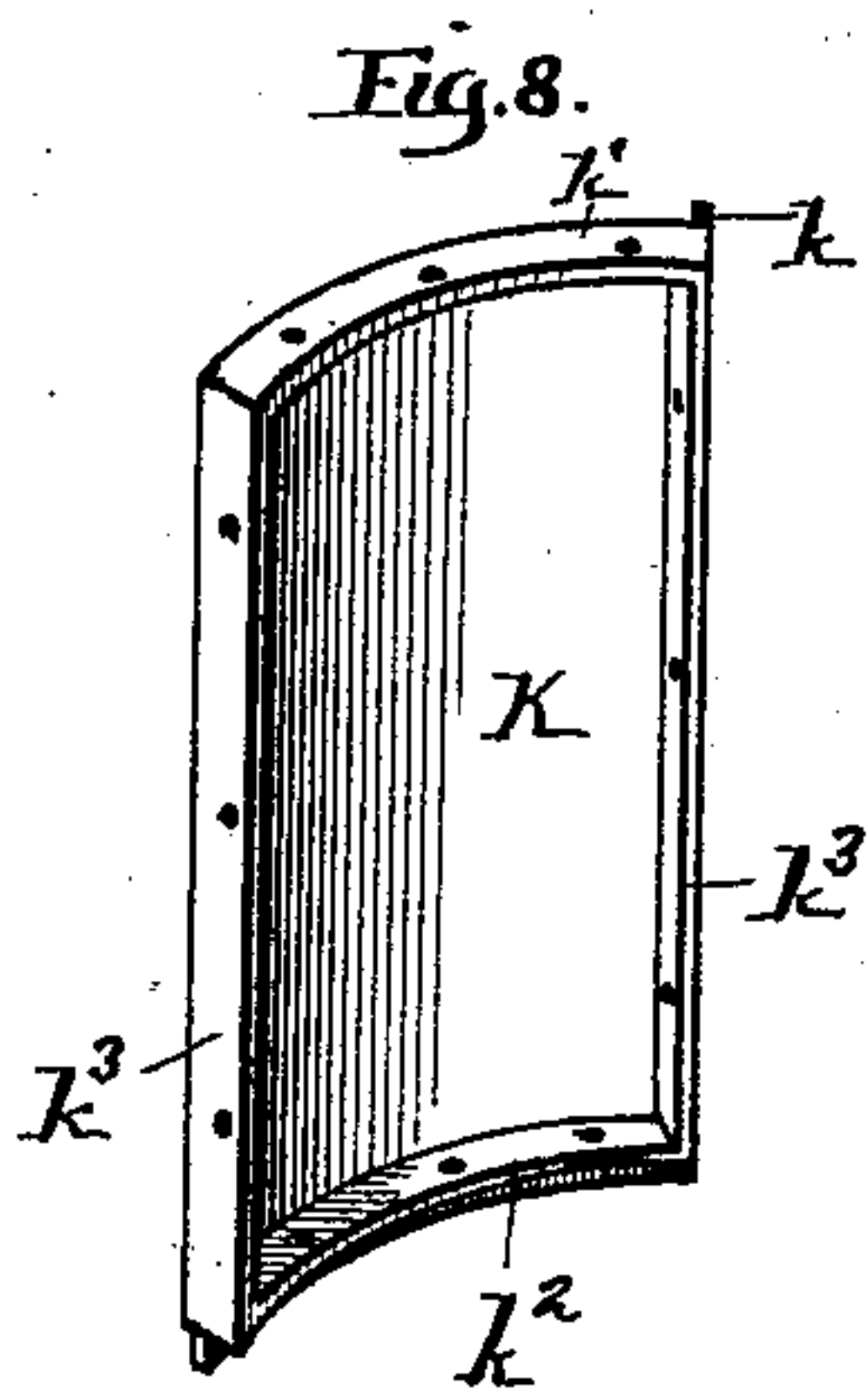
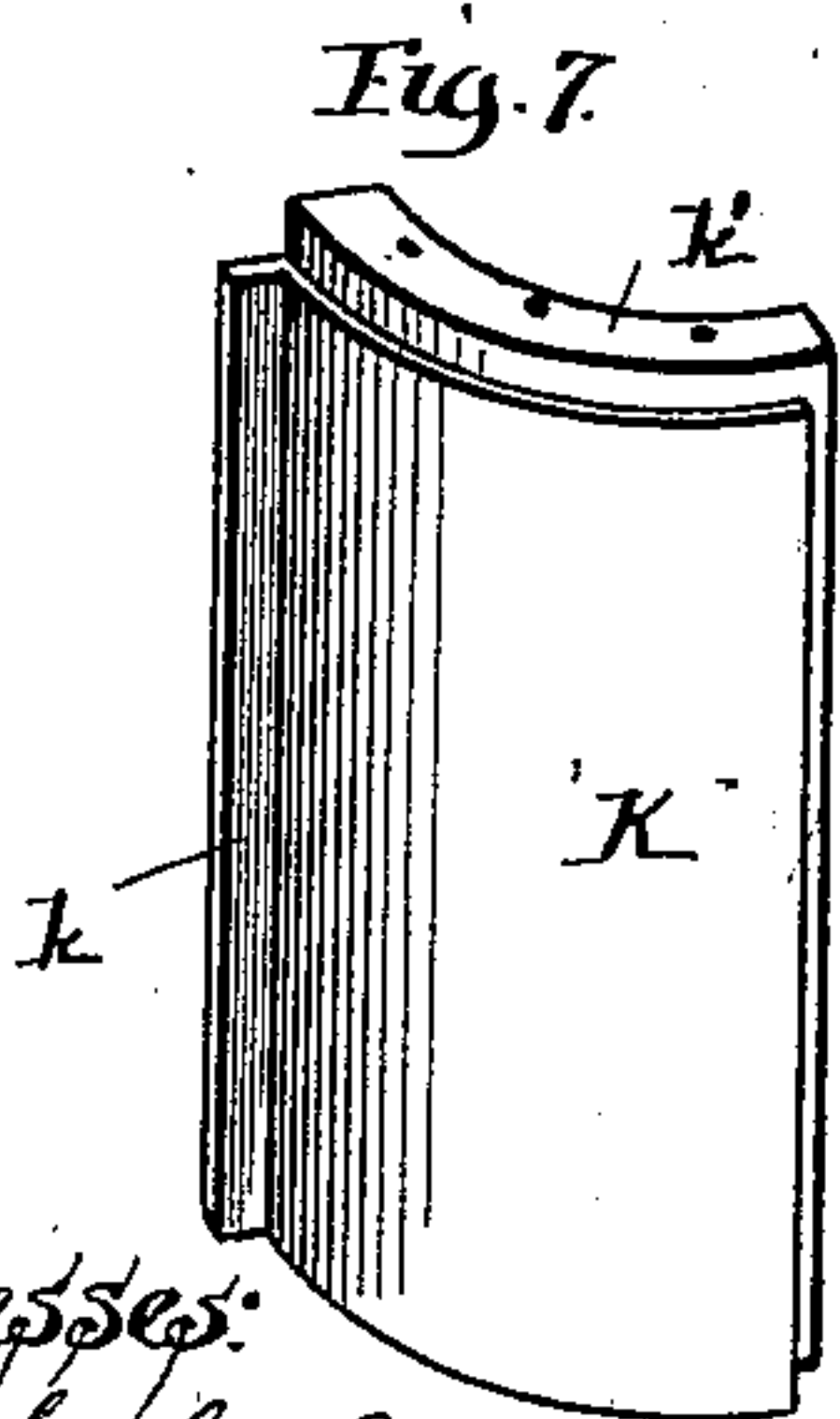
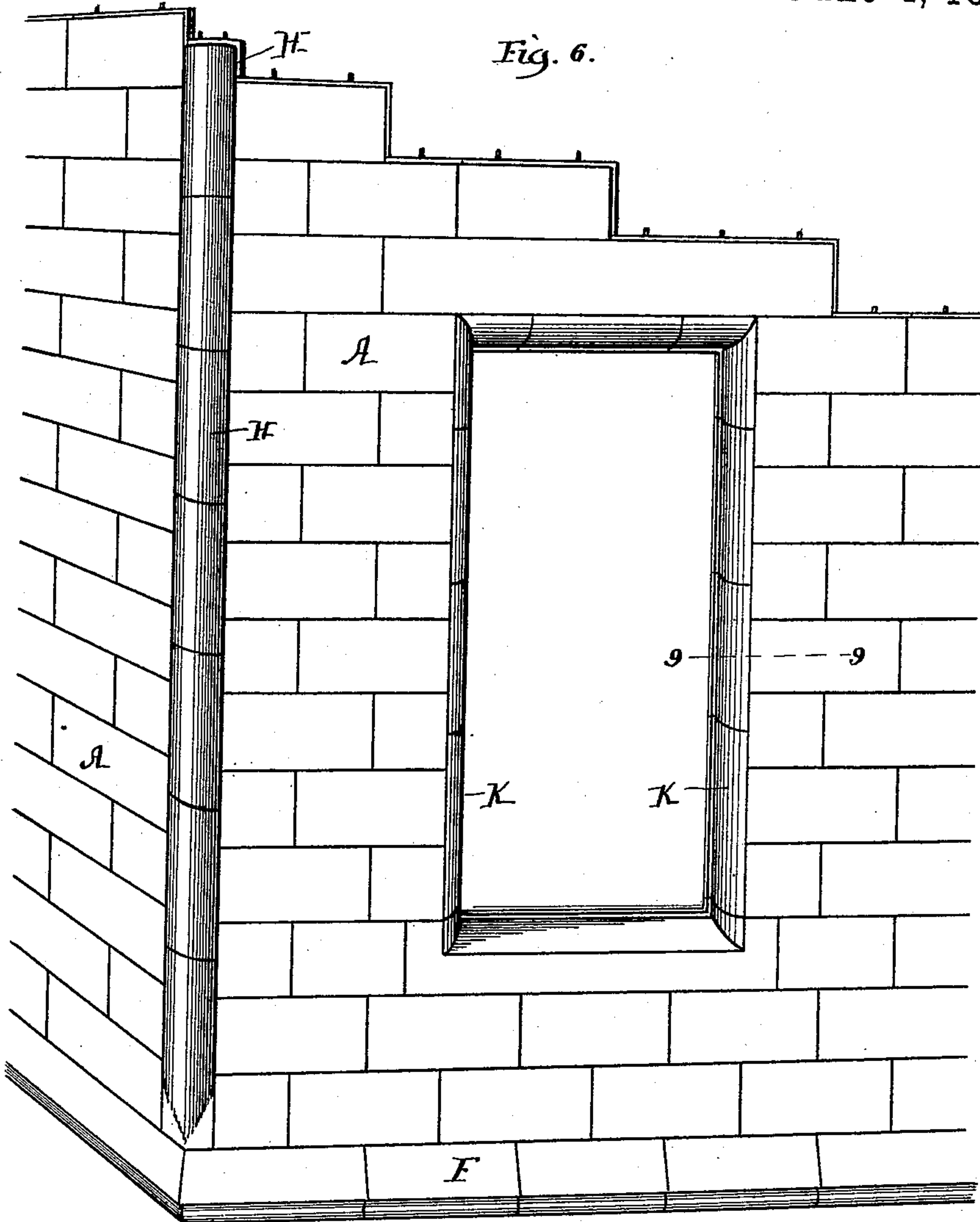
(No Model.)

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

No. 540,501.

Patented June 4, 1895.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TILE-WORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,501, dated June 4, 1895.

Application filed November 16, 1894. Serial No. 529,032. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICK N. LANYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tile-Work, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My present invention has relation more particularly to that class of tile work designed for facing the walls of buildings, an example of this type of tile-work being illustrated in Letters Patent No. 466,742, granted to me January 5, 1892. It has been heretofore customary, as shown by my aforesaid Letters Patent, to construct "facing" tiles, as they are frequently called, with side and end flanges projecting inwardly from the back of the tile-body, these flanges being set in such position with respect to the side and ends of the tile as to insure the interlocking of adjoining tiles when placed in position for use. A difficulty encountered in the attachment of this class of tiles to the walls of buildings is that when nails are driven through the tiles or their flanges there is danger of breaking the tiles, even if the nail-holes have been previously formed, because it is difficult even for experienced workmen to determine to what extent the nails can be safely driven in without danger of breaking the tiles.

My present invention has primarily for its object to provide a tile of such improved construction that it can be readily attached to the walls of the building without the necessity of the workman driving nails through the tiles or their flanges and thereby endanger their breakage and my invention has further for its object to provide improved means whereby the tiles can be secured to the walls of the buildings.

To this end my invention consists in the novel features hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a view in vertical section through a part of the building-wall having my tile-work applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view from the front of one of my improved tiles. Fig. 3 is a perspective view from the

rear of the tile shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view in vertical section showing my tile-work applied to metallic lathing. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing corner tile set in position. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a corner of the building faced with my improved tile-work, the corner tiles being of modified construction. Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views of a window-casing tile embodying my invention. Fig. 9 is a view in horizontal section taken at line 9 9 of Fig. 6.

The wall A of the building is shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings as formed of wooden sheeting but it will be understood of course that my improved tile-work can be attached to buildings, the walls of which are formed of brick, stone or other suitable material.

B designates the tiles with which the building is to be faced, each of these tiles comprising a body from the back of which extend the top and bottom inwardly projecting flanges b and b' and the inwardly projecting end flanges b^2 and b^3 . Between the top and bottom flanges b and b' extends the vertical flange b^4 and between the end flanges b^2 and b^3 extends the horizontal flange b^5 .

The top and bottom flanges b and b' are provided with a series of holes c adapted to receive the upturned ends d of suspension hooks D, the bodies of these hooks being preferably pointed or threaded to enter the walls A of the building. In like manner also the horizontal flange b^5 is provided with holes c' of proper size to receive the ends of suspension hooks D, and this flange b^5 serves the further purpose of giving such strength to the body of the tile that all danger of its becoming warped or broken in the baking operation or in handling, is avoided.

In the preferred form of my invention the top flange b extends beyond the upper edge of the tile-body B, while the bottom flange b' terminates at a short distance inside the edge of the tile-body so that when the tiles B are set one upon the other as shown, the top flange b of one tile will come close to the bottom flange b' of the next superposed tile. I prefer however that the top flange b of each tile shall not project beyond the edge of the tile-body as far as the bottom flange is located inside the bottom edge of the tile-body, the purpose of this arrangement being to form

a space for a cement filling E between the flanges of the tile when the edges of the tiles are set together as shown. In like manner the end flanges b^2 and b^3 are arranged in off-
 5 set relation to the body of the tile, that is to say, the flange b^2 at one end of the tile will terminate at a distance inside the adjacent edge of the tile while the flange b^3 at the op-
 10 posite end of the tile will project beyond the edge of the tile as more particularly shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The holes c that are formed in the top and bottom flanges of the tiles are arranged at such points in the flanges as to come coinci-
 15 dent when the tiles are set in position for use, and hence the suspension hooks that pass through the top flange of one tile will enter the holes in the bottom flange of the abutting tile above it.

20 In attaching the tiles to the walls of buildings the workman will first secure to the walls suspension hooks D at proper points and with their upturned ends d at such distance from the face of the wall as to permit the tile
 25 flanges to be readily set over the hooks. By this means all danger of breaking the tiles incident to driving nails therethrough, is avoided.

My purpose in providing the top and bot-
 30 tom flanges b and b' and the horizontal flange b^5 with a number of holes is to insure the more ready attachment of the tiles to the building-wall and it is obvious that since it might be difficult to locate the hooks D at cer-
 35 tain points of the walls, still if a number of holes are provided in the flanges b , b' and b^5 , the hooks can be located at any points that will bring them in position to engage any of such holes. Moreover, by providing a series
 40 of holes in the top and bottom flanges b and b' the cement filling E that is placed between the flanges is more firmly bound by reason of its setting within these holes and around the suspension hooks.

45 In addition to the holes in the top and bottom flanges b and b' of the tile, I prefer to form similar holes c in the end flanges b^2 and b^3 since the cement that is placed between the end flanges of abutting tiles will enter these
 50 holes and thus more securely lock the tiles together.

In Figs. 1 and 6 of the drawings I have shown the bottom series of tiles as of some-
 55 what different shape, being provided with the curved bottom flange F of more or less ornamental outline and of somewhat greater depth than the upper flange b in order to give an incline to the outer face of the tile-body, but this form of tile F has its flanges provided
 60 with holes to admit the ends of suspension hooks as in the form hereinbefore described.

In setting the tiles in place, the workman will first attach to the building-wall a series of suspension hooks D and over the ends of
 65 these hooks will place the flanges of the bottom tiles F. The suspension hooks D will be of such length as to project through and be-

yond the top flanges of the bottom tiles and over the projecting ends of these suspension hooks will be set the bottom flanges of the
 70 next superposed row of tiles as clearly seen in Fig. 1. Preferably a layer of cement E will be placed between the top and bottom flanges of each row of tiles and a similar layer of cem-
 75 ent will be placed between the abutting end flanges of the tiles and this cement setting within the holes formed in the tile flanges, will serve not merely to exclude wind and wa-
 80 ter but will aid in more firmly uniting the tiles together and holding them upon the suspen- sion hooks D. Before the next row of tiles is placed in position upon the bottom set of tiles the workman will locate the suspension
 85 hooks D that are to pass through the flanges of such tiles. It is not essential, although preferable, that hooks should be provided for the horizontal flanges b^5 of the tiles.

It will thus be seen that by my invention I provide a simple and effective means whereby
 90 the tiles may be quickly and securely attached to the walls of a building and without danger of breaking the tiles, such as exists when the attachment of the tiles is effected by driving nails therethrough.

When my improved tiles are used for facing
 95 the walls of buildings that are covered with a metal lathing, I prefer to attach the tiles in position as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the draw-
 100 ings. In this form of the invention the fastener consists simply of pieces of wire that pass through coincident holes in the top and bottom flanges of adjoining tiles and through
 105 meshes or openings formed in the lathing, the ends of the wire D' being twisted in order to firmly retain the tiles in position. It is mani- fest, however, that both in the construction
 110 illustrated in Fig. 1 and that shown in Fig. 4, the suspension hooks D in the one instance, and the wires D' in the other, constitute fasteners that not only serve to secure the tiles
 115 to the wall of the building but also firmly unite the tiles together.

It is obvious that my invention may be em-
 120 bodied not merely in the tiles that are used upon the faces of the building-walls, but as well also at the corners or other angles of the walls. Thus for example, in Fig. 5 of the
 125 drawings I have shown one form of corner tile G embodying my invention. This corner tile G differs from the tile B only in the particu- lar that about one-third the tile extends at
 130 right angles to the remainder of the tile-body. The inner face of the corner tile G is provided with inwardly projecting top, bottom and end flanges like those of the tile B and if desired
 135 also with horizontal and vertical flanges similar to the flanges of the tile B hereinbefore described. By this form of tile, joints will be broken at the corner or angles of the build-
 140 ings or other points where tiles of this char- acter can be effectively employed.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings I have shown a modified form of corner tile H embodying my invention. This corner tile H will have its in-

ner face formed with the inwardly projecting top, bottom and end flanges extending correspondingly with the several flanges of the tile B hereinbefore described and if desired also flanges corresponding to the flanges b^4 and b^5 of the tile B may be extended across the body of the tile H in order to give greater strength thereto. The tiles H will have their top and bottom flanges provided with holes to receive suspension hooks in order to securely retain them in position, and it will be understood that the side flanges of the corner tiles will be arranged as counterparts to the end flanges of the abutting tiles B so as to properly interlock with these tiles as shown in Fig. 6.

In Figs. 7, 8 and 9 of the drawings I have illustrated a form of tile K adapted for use about the window or door-openings of the building. This tile K is similar in construction to the corner tile H, being provided with top, bottom and end flanges k^1 , k^2 and k^3 similar to the flanges of the tile B illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings; the top and bottom flanges and preferably also the end flanges being provided with holes for the admission of suspension hooks. Preferably also this tile K will be formed with an outwardly projecting flange or lip k at one side adapted to be covered by a piece of quarter-round tile M in order to protect the ends of the tile-work and more securely retain the tiles in position. The tiles K are shown as having one of their flanges flush with the body of the tile where such body abuts against the casing N of the window, the flange at the opposite side of the tile-body projecting in such manner as to interlock with the adjoining tile B.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tile provided at its back with top and bottom inwardly projecting flanges extending lengthwise thereof and provided with vertically arranged holes to admit suspension hooks or fasteners, substantially as described.

2. A tile provided at its back with top and bottom and end flanges projecting inwardly around the tile body and provided also at its back with a flange intermediate the top and bottom flanges, said top and bottom flanges and said intermediate flange having holes to admit suspension hooks or fasteners, substantially as described.

3. A tile having its back provided at one side with an inwardly projecting flange extending beyond the edge and at its opposite side with an inwardly projecting flange located inside the edge of the tile body, said flanges having holes to receive fasteners, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a series of tiles having inwardly projecting flanges provided with coincident holes and fasteners extending through said coincident holes and serving to securely retain the tiles together, substantially as described.

5. The combination with a suitable backing, of a series of tiles provided with inwardly projecting flanges having coincident holes and fasteners extending through said coincident holes and secured to the backing, substantially as described.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

FRED GERLACH,
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