

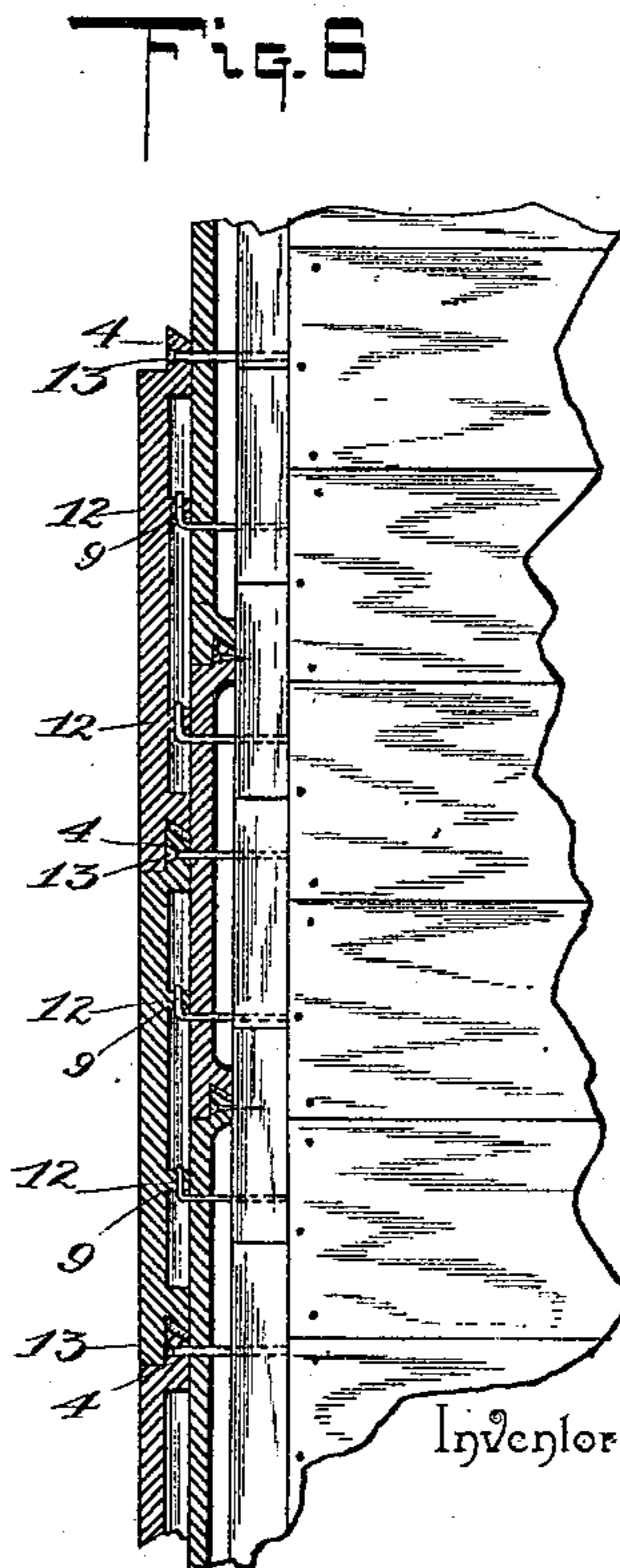
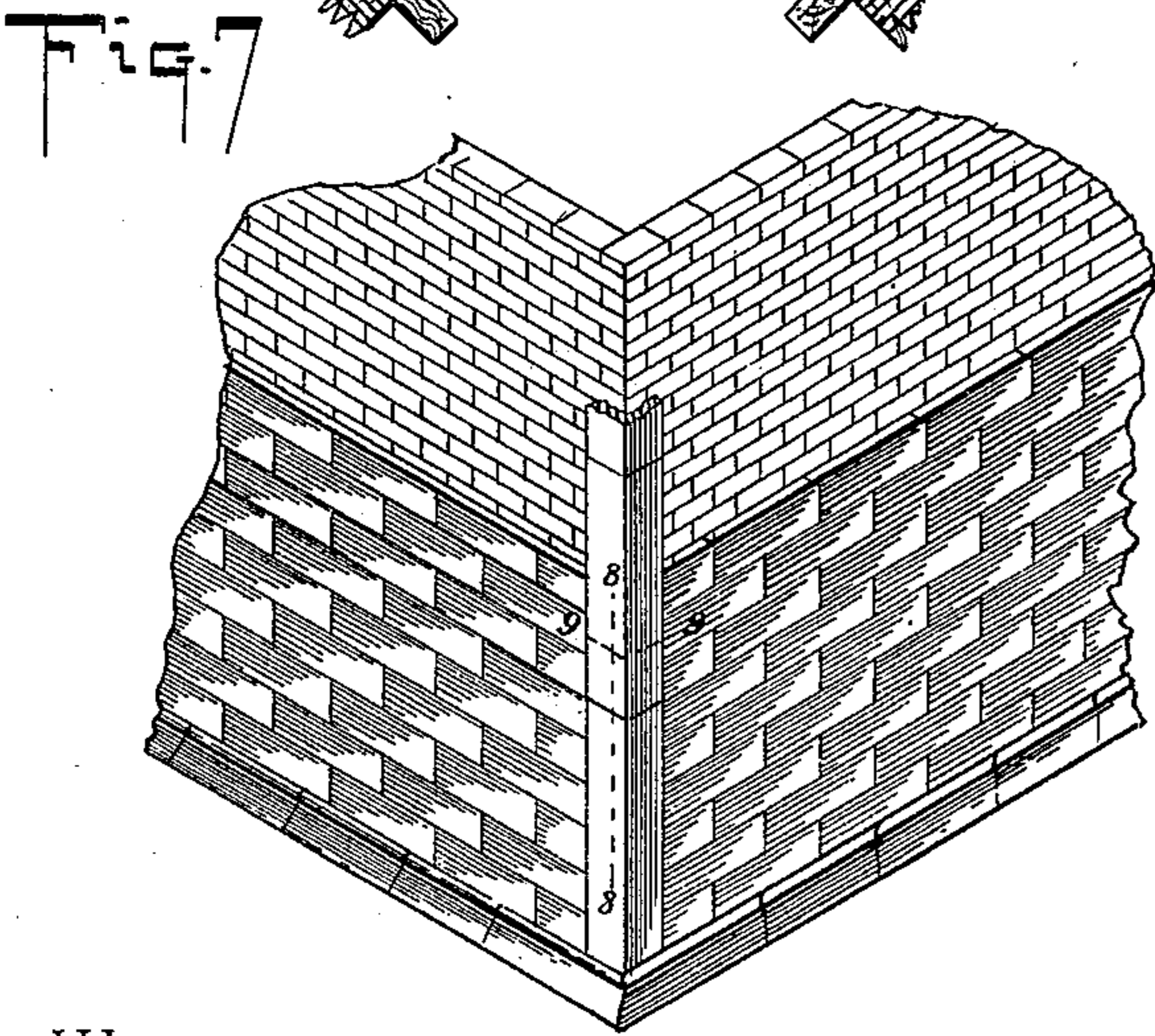
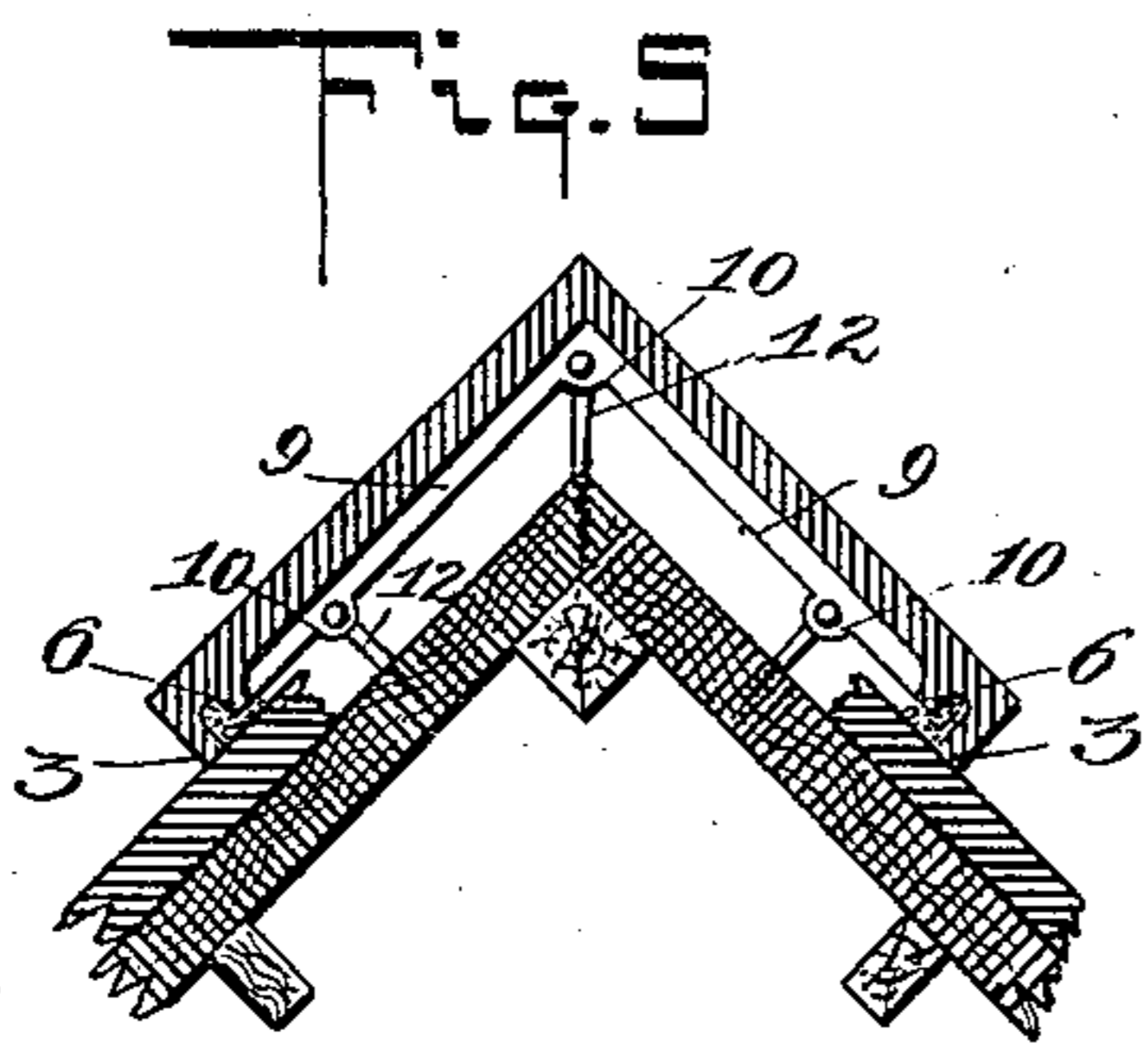
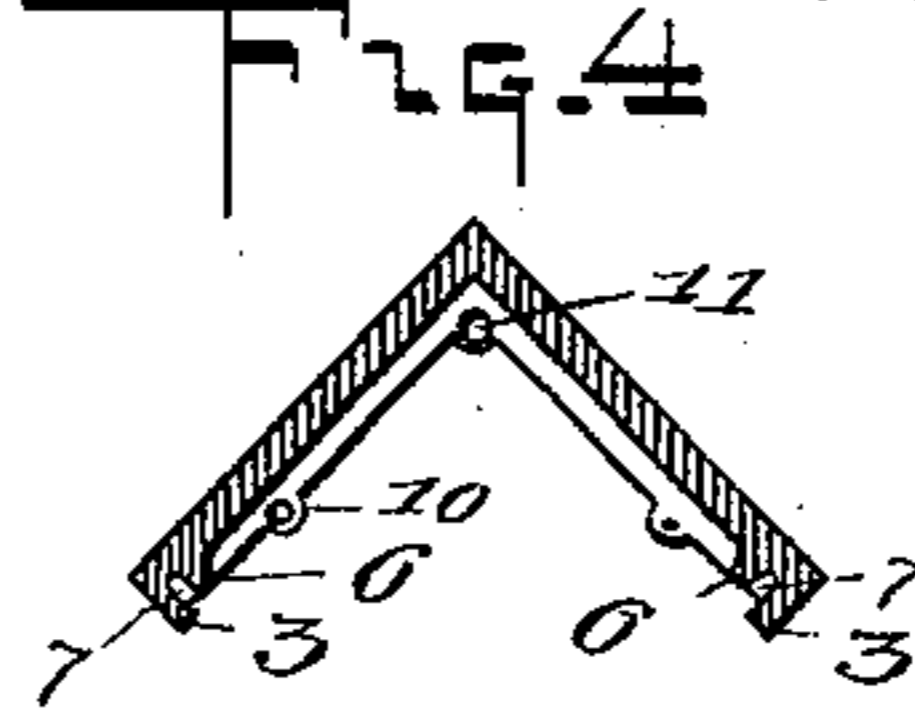
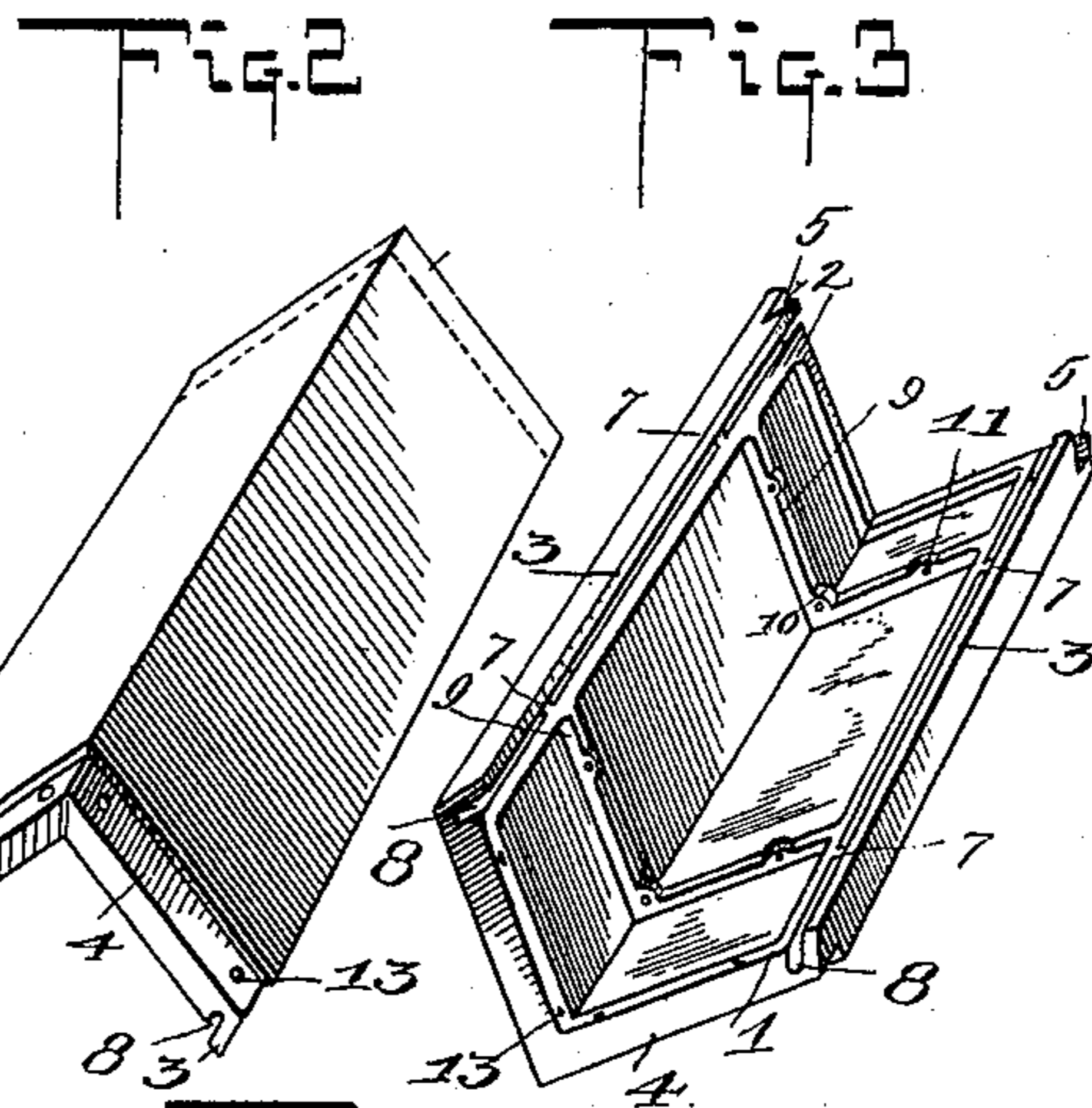
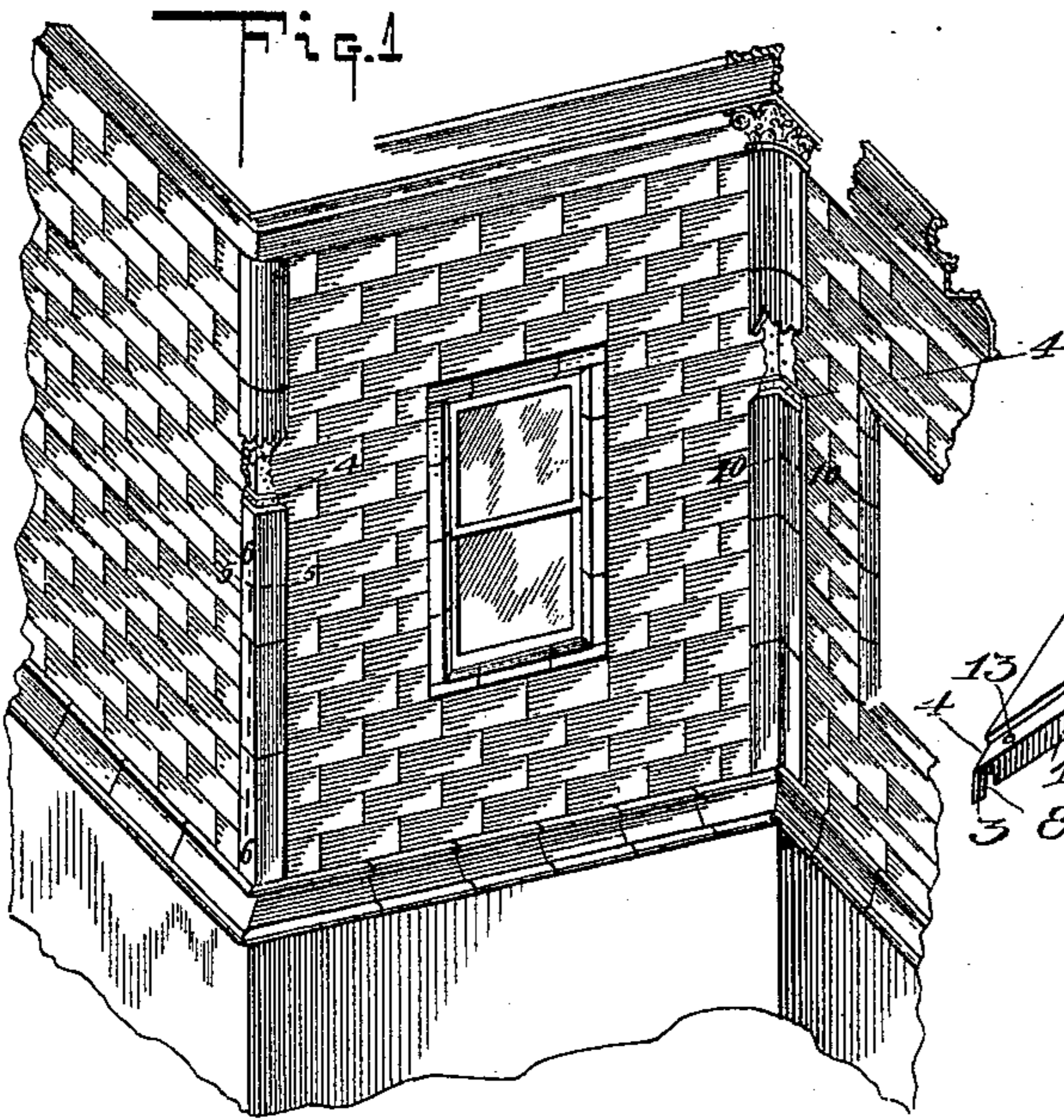
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

No. 587,263.

Patented July 27, 1897.



Witnesses
Edmund A. Hanson
V. B. Hillyard

By *his* Attorneys,

Dick N. Lanyon

C. A. Snow & Co.

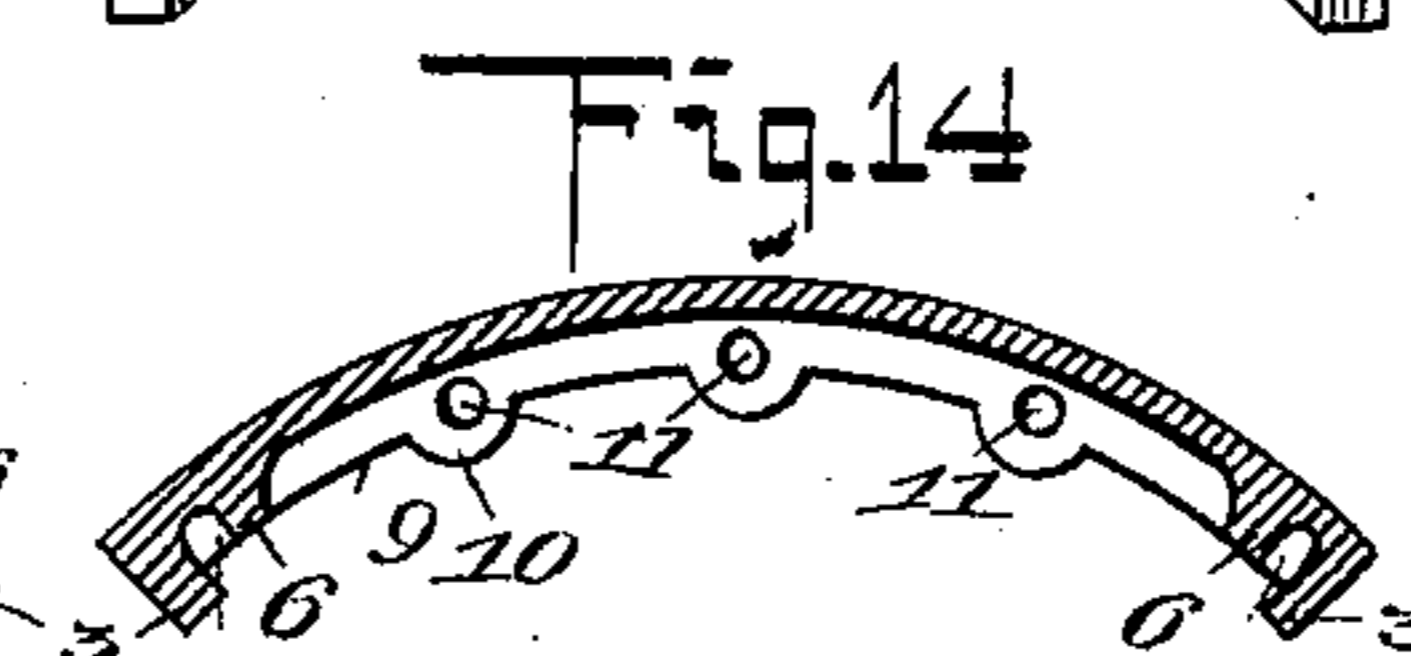
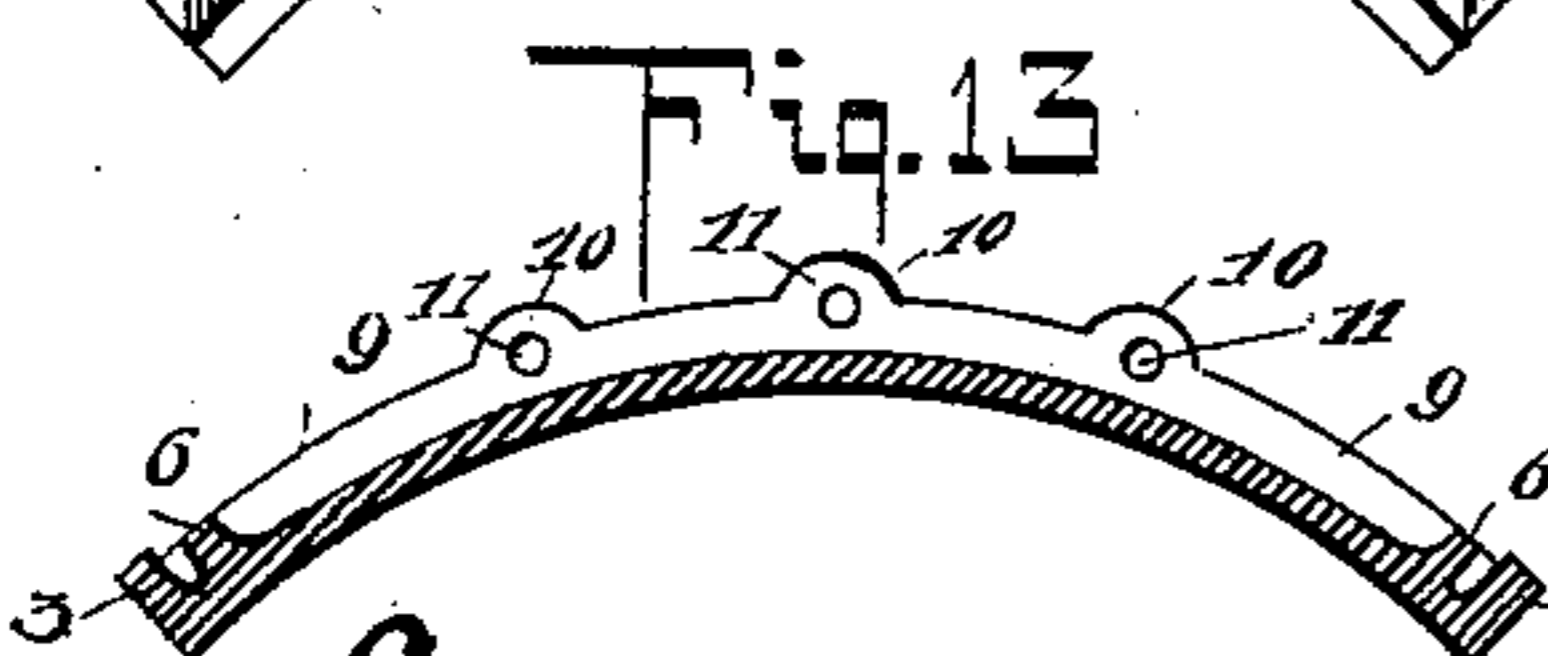
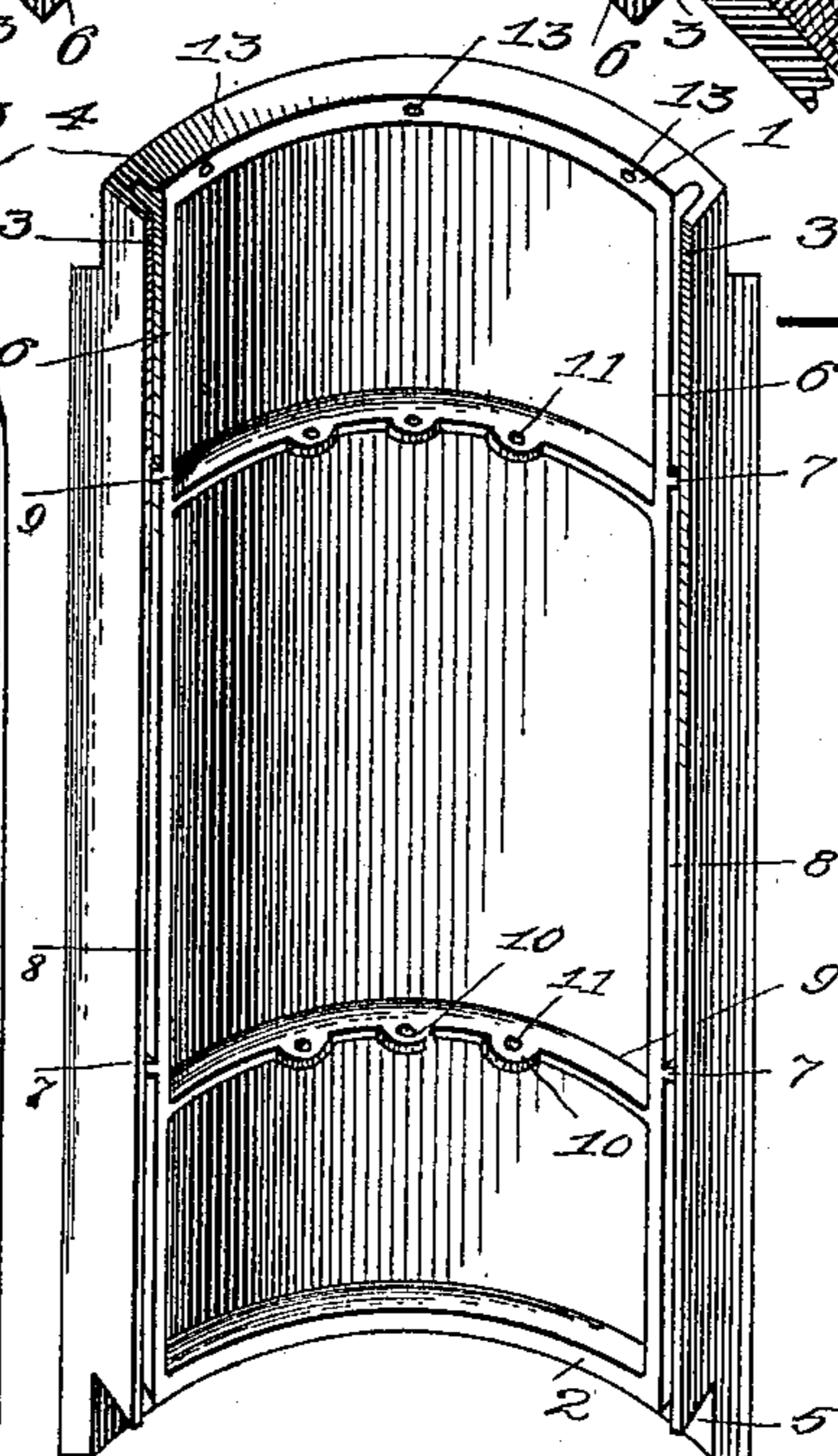
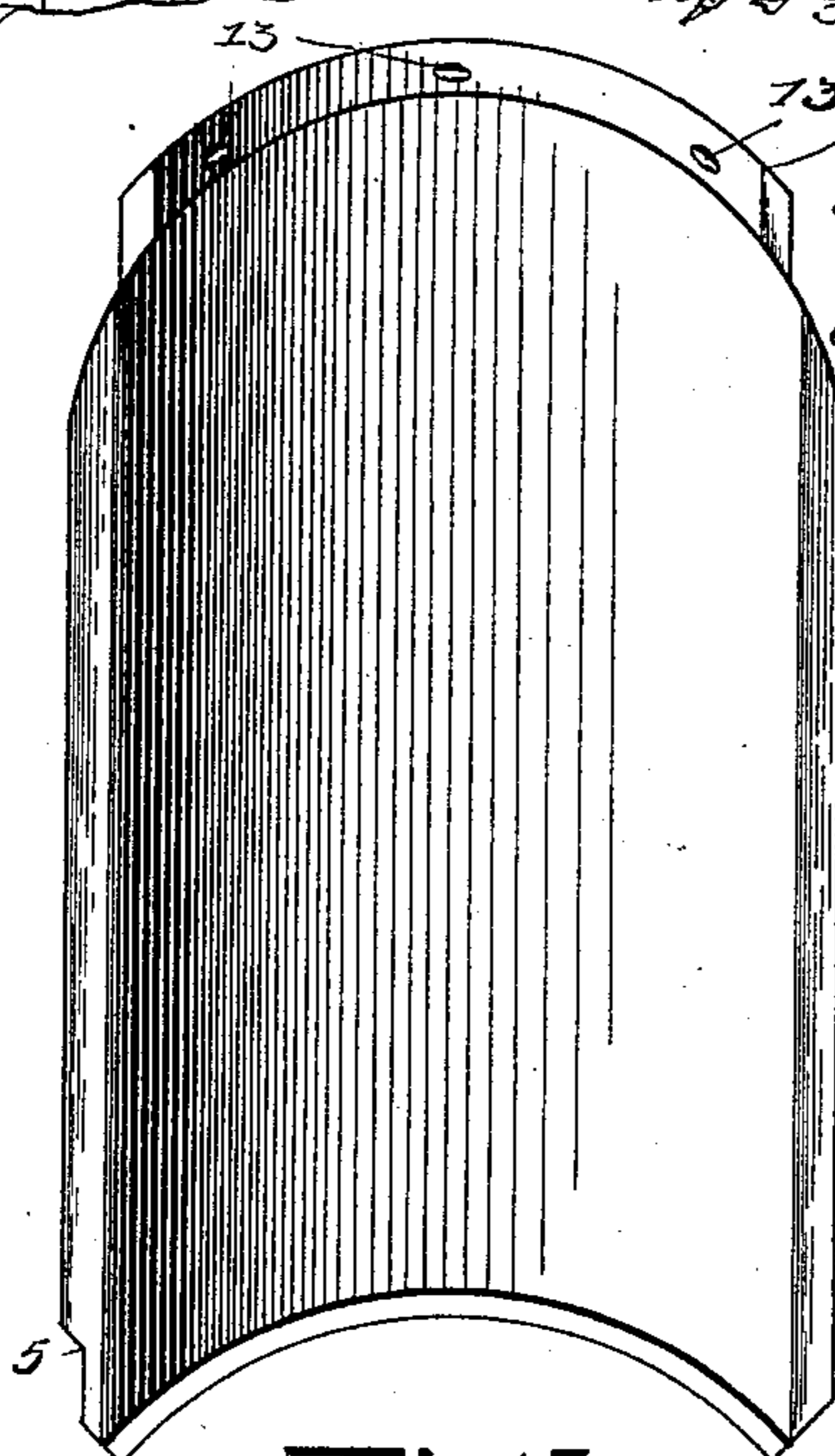
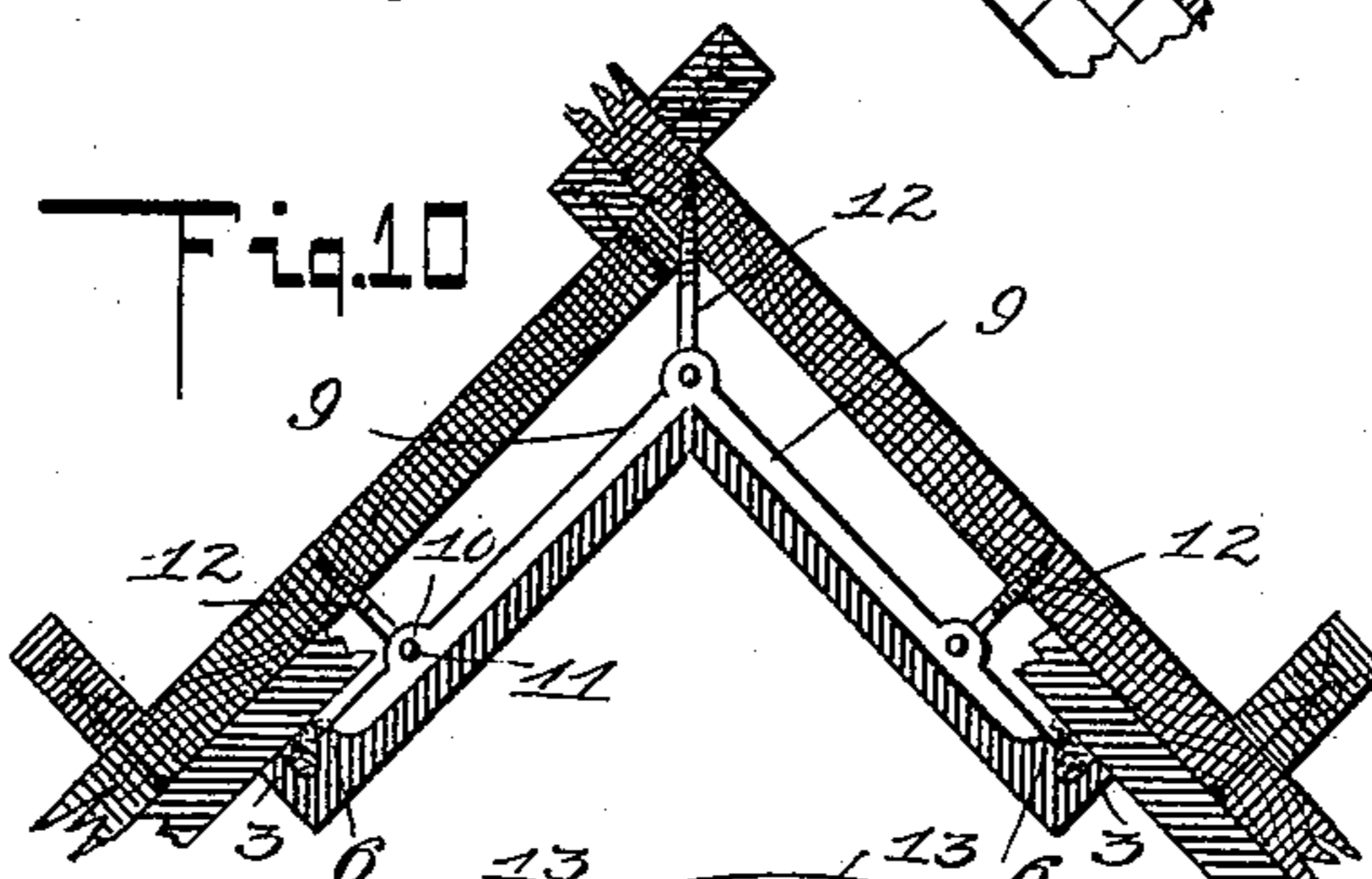
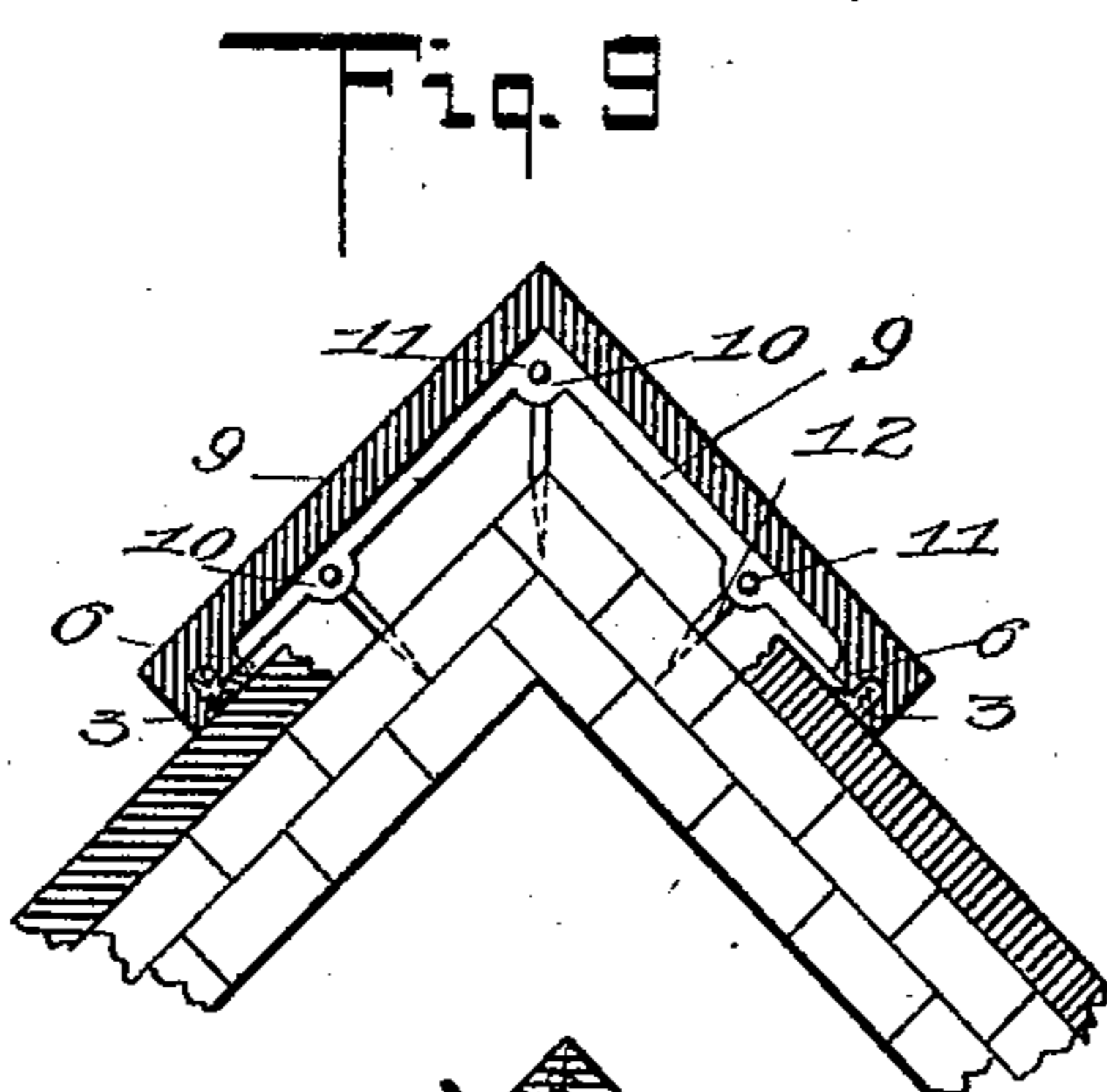
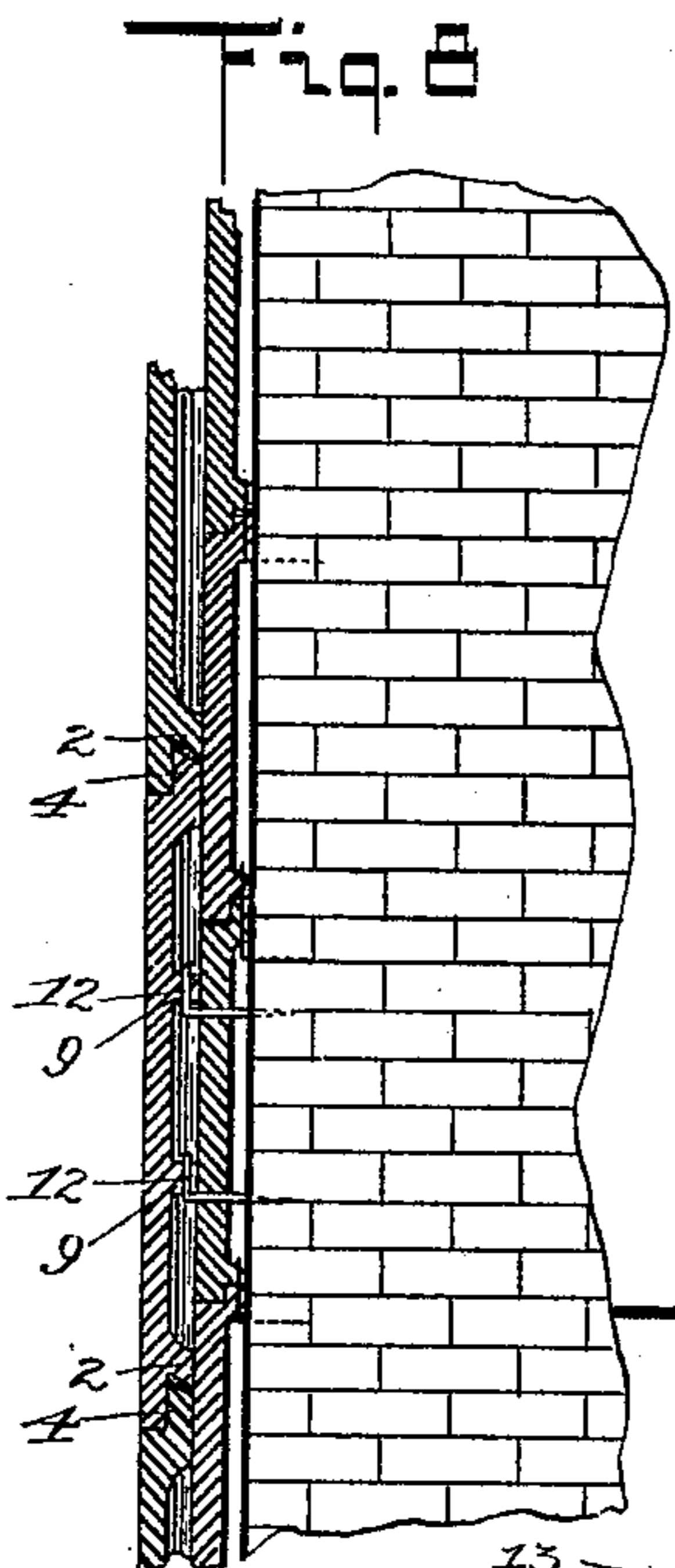
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

No. 587,263.

Patented July 27, 1897.



Inventor

Witnesses
Edmund A. Shanks.
U. B. Hillyard.

Attorneys, *Dick N. Lanyon*
Chenoweth

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TILEWORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,263, dated July 27, 1897.

Application filed May 20, 1896. Renewed June 12, 1897. Serial No. 640,571. (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, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Tilework, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tilework, and more particularly to that class designed for facing the walls of buildings, whether exterior or interior, examples of which are to be found in Letters Patent No. 466,742, granted to me January 5, 1892, and No. 540,501, granted to me June 4, 1895. It has been customary heretofore, as shown in my patents herein noted, to construct the tiles that form the corners and angles and sweeps with interlocking edges at sides and ends the same as the main or body tiles, so that when set in place the whole becomes interlocked as one. In certain classes of work this construction is satisfactory and gives good results, particularly in new work which has been designed with a view to being faced or covered with said tile; but in covering buildings not constructed to be faced or tiled many difficulties are encountered from the fact that the spaces between the openings—such as windows, doors, and corners—vary to such an extent that it is almost impossible to fit the tiles so that they will all interlock compactly without requiring a great number of different sizes of tile, and as each size of tile has to be made on a special die, which is very costly, it would prove impracticable from this fact alone.

This invention has for its object to provide a casing-tile of such improved construction as will obviate the difficulties just enumerated and enable a neat finish being given to the openings, corners, and the eaves or cornice.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing two different corners of a building, illustrating the invention applied in its various phases. Fig. 2 is a perspective view from the front of an angle or corner casing-tile. Fig. 3 is a perspective view from the rear of the tile shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sec-

tion of the tile illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 5 is a plan section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a view in vertical section, taken on the line 6 6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a corner of a brick building partly covered with the improved casing-tile. Fig. 8 is a view in vertical section on the line 8 8 of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a plan section on the line 9 9 of Fig. 7. Fig. 10 is a horizontal section on the line 10 10 of Fig. 1, showing the inner corner or angle. Figs. 11 and 12 are detail views from the front and rear, respectively, of curved or quarter-round tiles. Figs. 13 and 14 are transverse sectional views of the tiles shown in Figs. 11 and 12.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in the several views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference-characters.

The chief characteristic of the improved casing-tile is that it does not interlock or abut the other tiles on the building at its edges or sides, but simply overlaps them, the tiles interlocking only at their top and bottom ends. The sides or edges of the improved casing-tiles are simply made square, or, if desired, they can be formed in any ornamental shape. It will be readily understood from the drawings that all the flat surfaces of the building between the openings or corners, such as doors and windows, can be readily faced or covered with the interlocking tiles up to the edges of openings or corners without especial care being exercised to secure a neat finish on an exact vertical line, as is the case when using interlocking corner-tiles as generally constructed. By referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings it will be seen that the corners disclosed by breaking away the tiles are not neatly finished, the ends of the body-tiles being irregular, and the corner-tiles have an extended limit to cover the defects and give an agreeable and pleasing appearance. The same is the case with doors, windows, and cornice. The improved facing-tiles allow several inches of space to make proper connection, which is an important and vital feature of this invention.

Another great advantage is that the tiles can be used to form the cornice of the building, as well as the corners, sweeps, and angles.

The improved facing-tile may have any desired form according to the position it is to occupy when in operative relation, and its sides or edges may be plain or ornamented, as desired. This tile is practically hollow on one face and is formed with a top flange 1, a bottom flange 2, and side flanges 3, which are located at the edges of the tile and extend at right angles therefrom. A tongue 4 is formed at one end of the tile and a corresponding groove 5 is provided at the opposite end, so that when the tiles are placed end to end their opposing or meeting ends will interlock by a tongue-and-groove joint and mutually strengthen and brace one another. Flanges 6 are located adjacent to the edges of the tiles and extend parallel with the flanges 3, forming a groove or channel therewith. This groove or channel is subdivided by cross-pieces 7, forming pockets 8, which are adapted to receive and retain the cement or mortar employed for bonding the tile in place. These cross-pieces 7 also assist in strengthening the flanges 3 and 6 and bracing the edge portions of the tile. Intermediate transverse flanges 9 are located between the top and bottom flanges 1 and 2 and connect at their ends with the side or edge flanges 6 and serve to strengthen and brace the tile and admit of the latter being made light, consistent with strength and durability. These transverse flanges 9 extend parallel with the top and bottom flanges 1 and 2 and will be provided in sufficient number and located at such points as experience may determine to secure the best results.

Extensions 10 are formed at intervals in the length of the transverse flanges and are provided with openings 11 to receive suspension-hooks 12 or similar fastenings provided on the wall of the building or structure to which the tile is to be applied. The outer flanges 3 are of greater depth than the adjacent parallel flanges 6, the object being to form a blind-joint as near as possible when the casing-tile is placed against the body-tile. As the cement or mortar used to bond the tiles would be confined to the pockets or channels the surplus would escape into the space or hollow of the tile and would not be visible where flange 3 comes in contact with the body-tiles.

When the tile is constructed to be used in connection with wooden buildings or structures, the tongue 4 will be provided with a series of openings to receive screws 13 or like fastenings for securing the tile in place in addition to the suspension-hooks 12, which latter enter the openings 11 in the transverse flanges. For brick and stone buildings the fastenings 13 will not be necessary, as the suspension-hooks 12, in connection with flanges 9, extensions 10, and openings 11, will be sufficient to properly anchor the tiles in position. The cement or mortar bond is only used for the purpose of sealing the joints to make them water and air tight. They have

to be anchored either with the fasteners 12 or 13 in any case, as the bond is not calculated to hold the tiles in position without them.

The tile is deflected in its sides or edges, and appears either angular or curved in end elevation, according to the style or finish imparted thereto. For corners, either exterior or interior, the tile will be angular in form, but where the corners are to be curved or made rounding the tile will be curved between its edges or made quarter-round. The tile is designed for exterior or interior work, and the flanges will be formed on one face or the other, according as the tile is to be fitted over the angle or within the angle, as illustrated in the detail views of the accompanying drawings. This construction of the tile admits of two or more tiles being combined to secure an ornamental finish, and by having the face of such tiles embellished any required ornamental finish may be had, and by suitably combining two or more of such tiles a cornice may be provided to a building or structure. A capital, either plain or ornamental, may be located at the juncture of the corner and the sides of the cornices, thereby securing a neat finish, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The openings may be finished by either angular or curved tiles, according to the architectural design. The edge portions of the tile overlap the body-tiles without interlocking therewith, and themselves interlock or are jointed at their ends, and, as previously intimated, this feature admits of the body-tiles being placed in position without any especial care on the part of the workman to secure a neat finish or joint on a vertical line.

In adapting the invention for buildings and structures differing in architectural design it is to be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In tilework, the combination with the walls of buildings or other structures, and facing-tile applied to the said walls without securing a finished joint at the angles, of tiling fitted to the angles and deflected between its edges and made hollow on the side facing the wall, and having its edge portions overlapping and cemented to the adjacent ends of the body or facing tile without interlocking therewith, substantially as set forth.

2. In tilework for facing buildings or like structures, a tile made hollow on its rear face and having top, bottom, side and intermediate flanges on the hollow face, and having a tongue at one end formed with transverse openings to receive fastenings, and having the flanges intermediate the top and bottom flanges formed with openings at right angles to the openings in the said tongue and extending lengthwise of the tile to receive other

fastenings, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A facing-tile for buildings or like structures, having parallel flanges at its edges between which the mortar or cement is received for bonding or securing the tile in place, and having cross-pieces connecting the flanges to strengthen them and retain the mortar or cement in place, substantially as set forth.

10 4. A facing-tile for covering buildings or structures of kindred nature, having parallel flanges at its edges, the outer flanges being of greater depth than the adjacent inner flanges, substantially as set forth for the purpose described.

15 5. A facing-tile for covering buildings or structures of kindred nature, having parallel flanges at its edges, the outer flanges being of greater depth than the adjacent inner flanges, and having cross-pieces connecting

the flanges at intervals in their length and corresponding in depth with the said inner flanges and coming flush with the outer edges thereof, substantially as specified.

6. In tilework, the combination with facing- 25 tiles applied to the walls of a building or like structure, of a series of two or more angular or quarter-round casing-tiles connected in horizontal line, and two or more courses of angular or quarter-round casing-tiles connected 30 in vertical line, forming a cornice which overlaps the facing-tiles, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM W. CARTER,
ARCHELAUS G. WARNER.