

No. 630,706.

Patented Aug. 8, 1899.

J. JACOBS.

ILLUMINATING TILE.

(Application filed Apr. 10, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

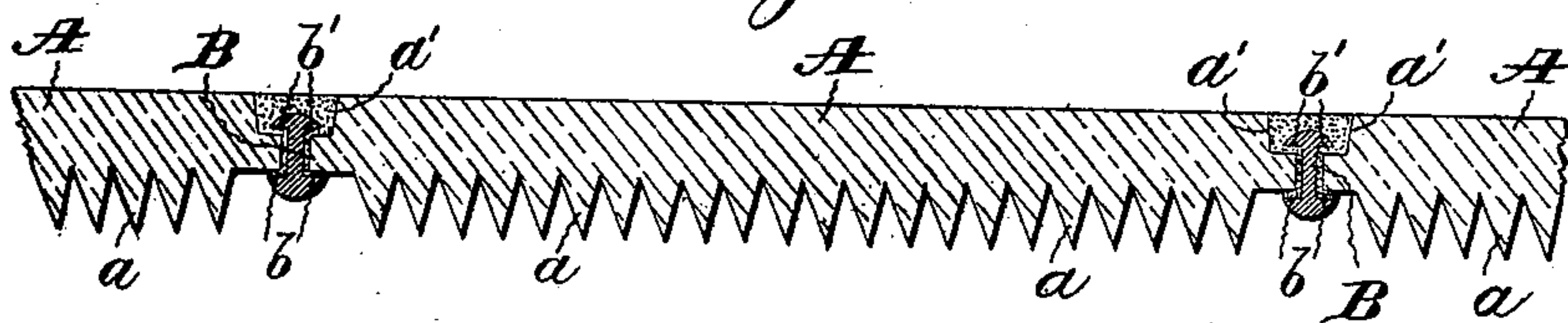


Fig. 2.

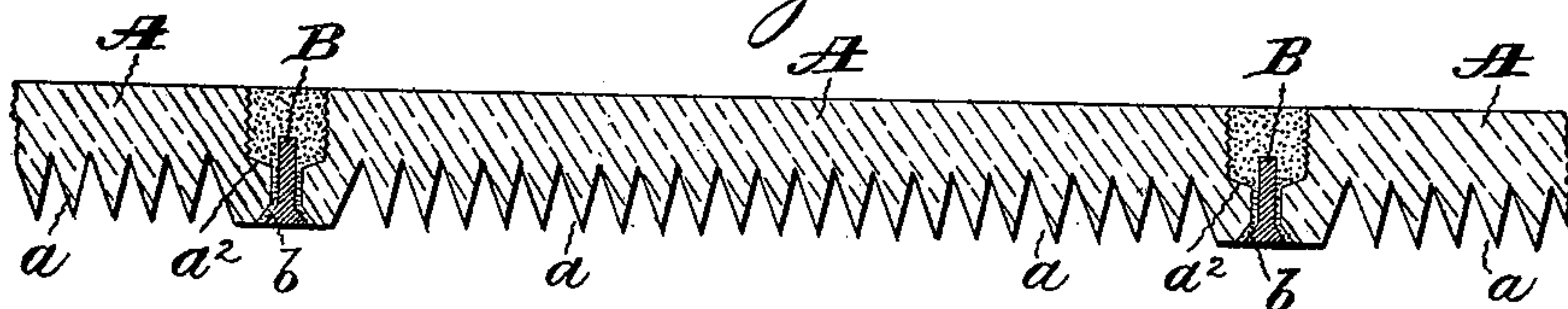


Fig. 3.

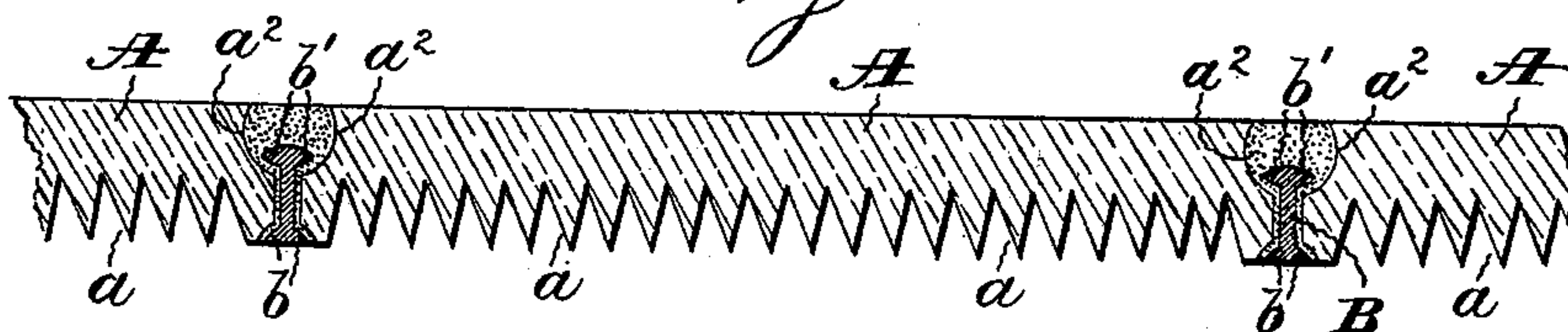
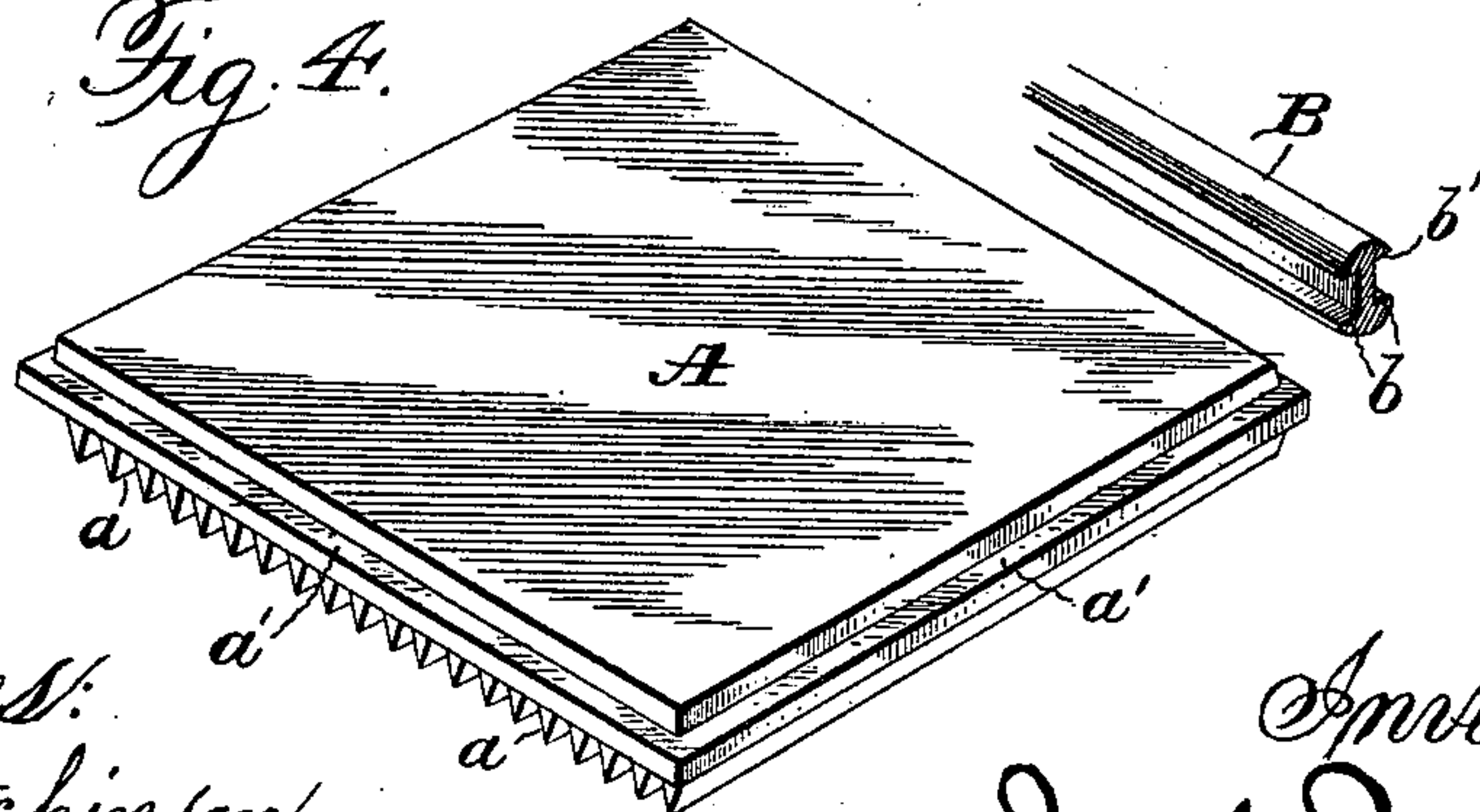


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ILLUMINATING-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,706, dated August 8, 1899.

Application filed April 10, 1899. Serial No. 712,569. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB JACOBS, of New York city, in the county of Queens, and in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Illuminating-Tiles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in vertical section of an illuminating tile or light embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a similar view of a different embodiment of my invention; Fig. 3, a like view of still another embodiment of the invention, and Fig. 4 a detail view in perspective of one of the lights shown in Fig. 1.

The object of my invention is to provide a superior form of joint for illuminating and other tiles; and to this end said invention consists in the joint for tiles having the features of construction substantially as and for the purpose hereinafter specified and claimed.

My invention has been devised for use more especially in the glazing of prism-lights for pavement, floor, or skylights, and I illustrate prism-lights in the drawings; but it is to be understood that I do not limit the invention to use with prism or any particular lights, nor to use in any particular situation.

The lights shown in the drawings consist each of a plate A of glass having on one side prisms a and a , and the plate being, as usual, square in shape. Between adjacent sides of adjoining plates is the member of the supporting-frame in the form of a light bar B, having on its bottom at each side a flange b , forming a ledge on which the prism-plate rests and is supported. The height of the bar B is such that a considerable space is between its upper side and the top of the plates, and in such space and a lateral enlargement thereof formed by a channel or rabbet a' in the side of the plate A is a filling of some suitable cement that will securely hold the plates in the frame and render the joint water-tight. Preferably the cement is placed between all of the adjoining surfaces of plate and bar.

The construction I prefer, both as to form of bar and of channel or rabbet, is shown in Fig. 1, in which the bar has a flange b' on each side at the top, so that its form in cross-section is that of an I, and in which the bottom of the channel or rabbet is horizontal or in a

plane parallel with the plane of the outer face of the plate A, while the side of the channel inclines.

As shown in Fig. 2, the top flanges b' and b' may be omitted from the bar and the upper sides of the bottom flanges slightly inclined. The bottom of the channel a may, as appears in this figure, be slightly inclined and the side of the channel be perpendicular to the plane of the surface of the plate A.

As illustrated in Fig. 3, the channel or rabbet is curved concavely, and the bar having an I form in cross-section has the under sides of the top flanges b' and b' similarly curved, but convexly. The upper sides of the bottom flanges b and b are also convexly curved, and the adjacent surface of the plate A is correspondingly formed.

The sides of the channels or rabbets may be smooth or they may be roughened to enable the cement filling to be better attached to the plate.

By my construction a better-looking joint is formed, as the frame does not appear on the outer or exposed side of the work, and by the body of cement which embeds the upper part of the frame-bars and fills the channels or rabbets in the plates the latter and the frame are strongly united and the joints rendered waterproof.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of tiles or lights having channels or rabbets in their sides, a frame having tile or light supporting bars which have portions that extend laterally into said channels or rabbets, but not above the surface of the tiles or lights, and cement in the channels, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of tiles or lights having channels or rabbets in their sides, a frame having supporting-bars I-shaped in cross-section, the flanges at one edge of which project into the channels or rabbets, and cement in the channels around said flanges, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of April, 1899.

JACOB JACOBS.

Witnesses:

GEO. S. PRINDLE,
S. B. GOODALE.