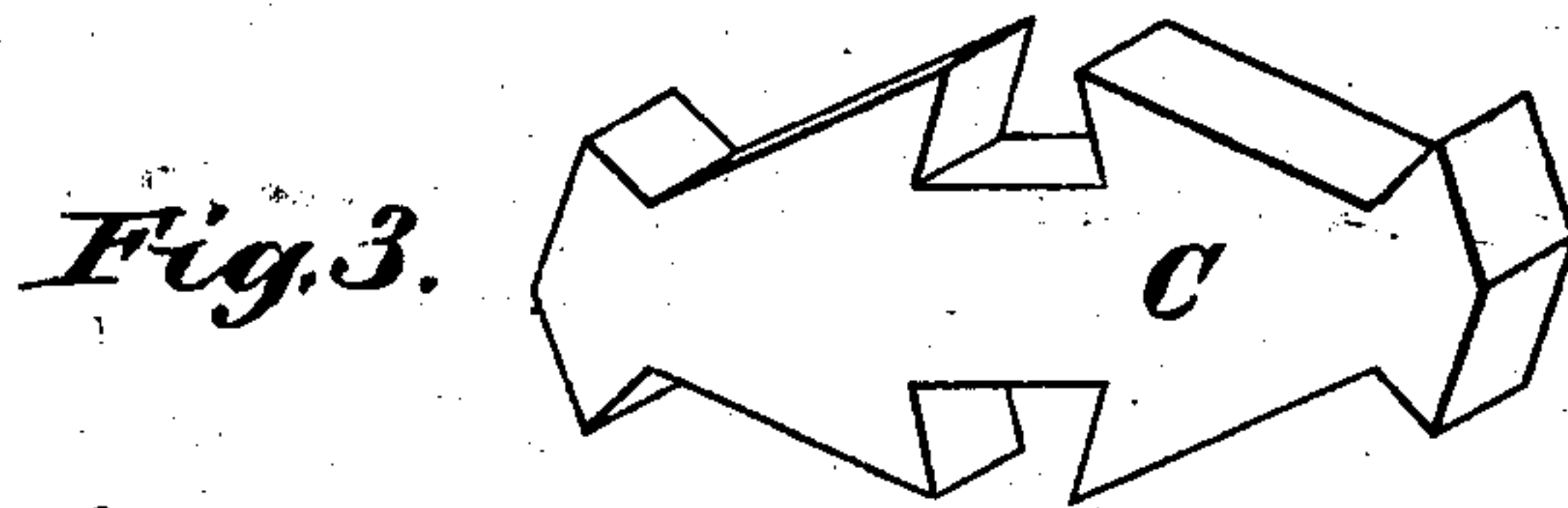
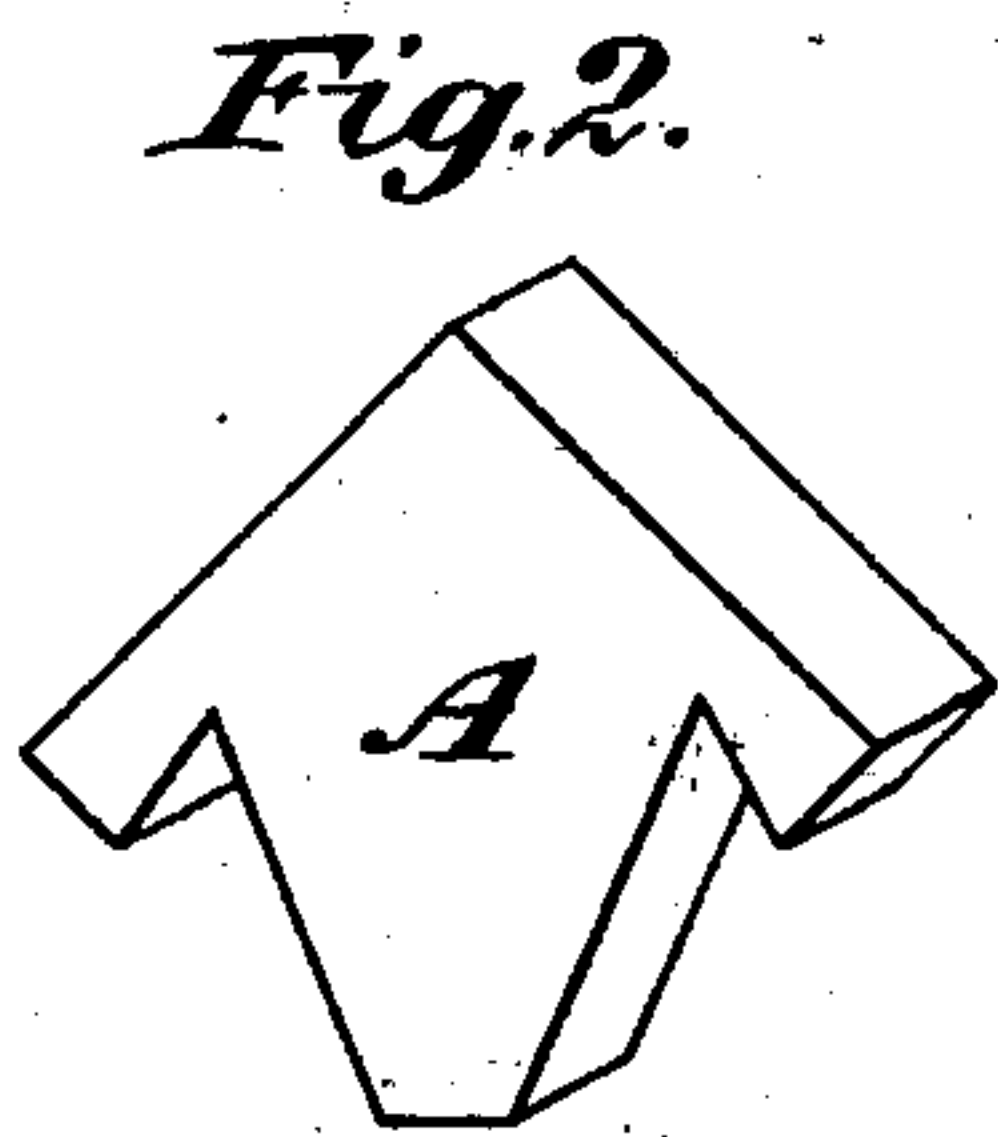
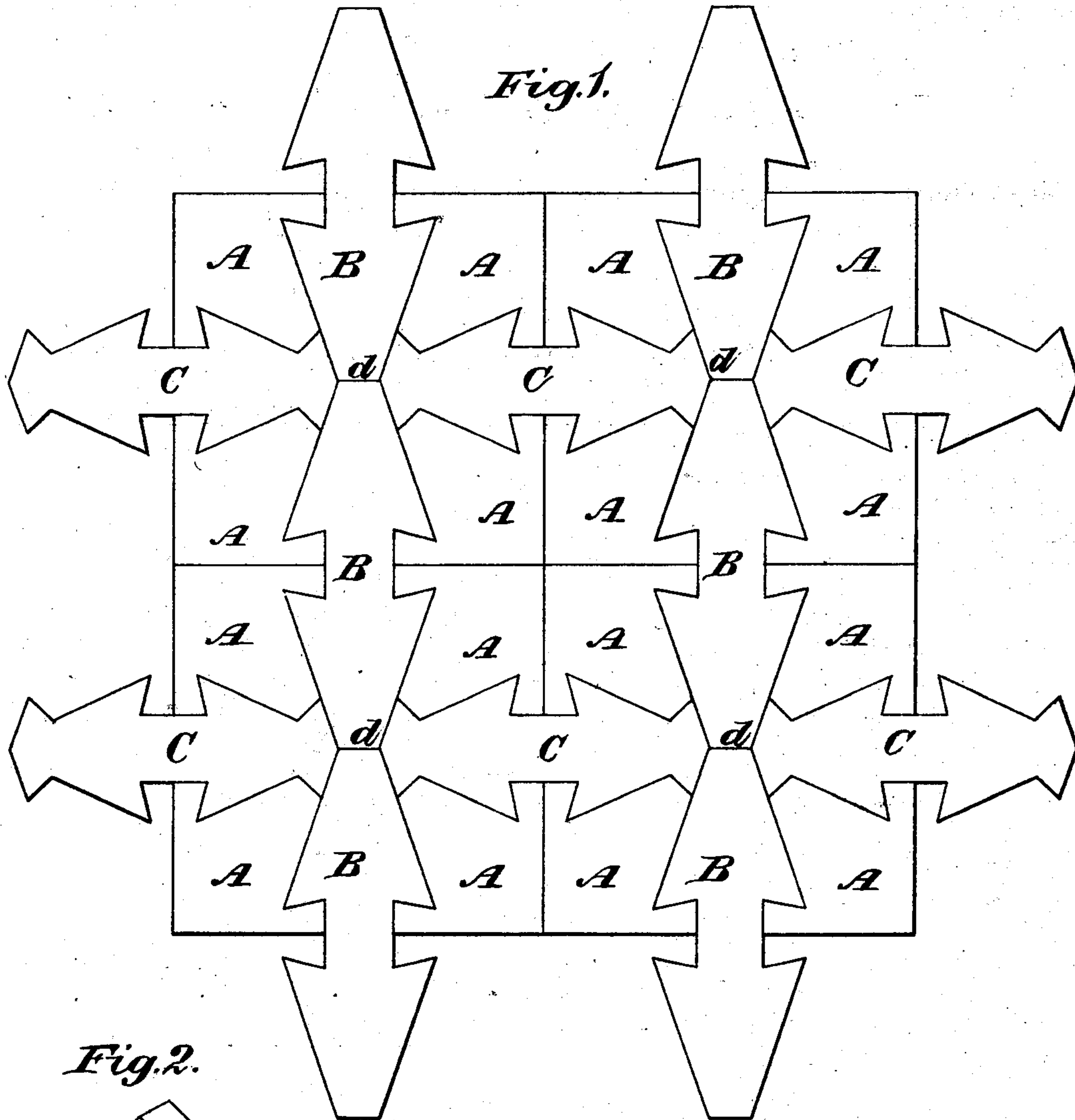


No. 695,647.

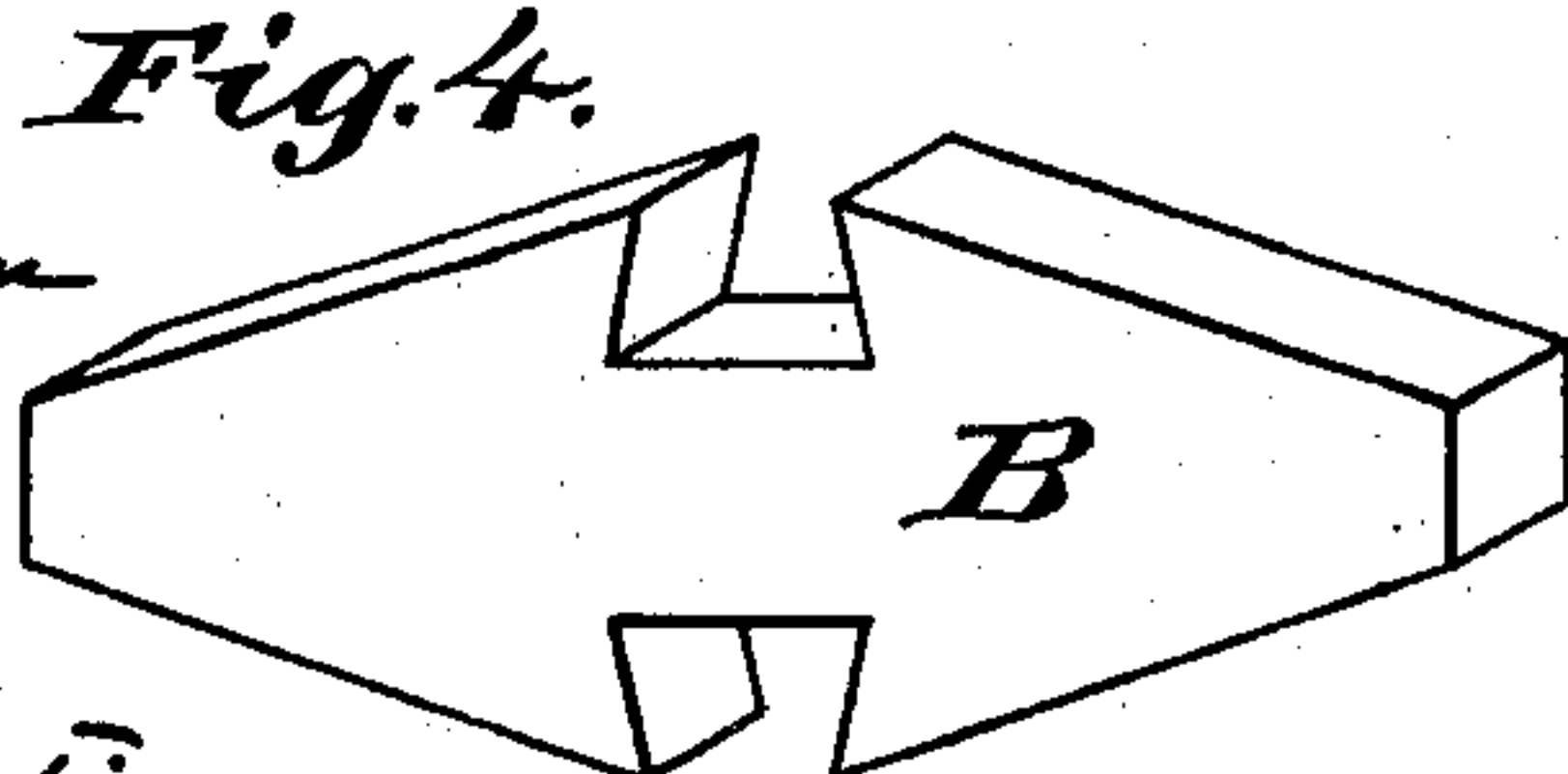
Patented Mar. 18, 1902.

R. L. MOYLE.  
COMBINATION TILE FOR FLOORS.  
(Application filed Oct. 30, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD LEONARD MOYLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD  
TO JAMES HAROLD WARNER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## COMBINATION-TILE FOR FLOORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,647, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed October 30, 1901. Serial No. 80,531. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD LEONARD MOYLE, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Invention in Tile Floors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the formation of tile floors that are subjected to considerable strain or pressure—as, for example, those in large office-buildings and on ocean steamers—though the present construction of my improved tiles makes them available for all purposes for which tiles are used.

The object of the improvement is to prevent the dislodgment or displacement of any part of a tile flooring that might result from unusual wear or jar.

My present invention is an improvement on my prior invention for a tile floor for which a patent was allowed September 30, 1901, the serial number of which is 72,391. The improvement enables me to dispense with the free center piece described in those Letters Patent when such part is not found desirable.

To attain the object of my invention, I use parts of tiles not by interlocking them in the usual way, so that two or three parts fitting into one another form a tile, but by so arranging and combining them as to form an interlocking floor.

To attain the object of my invention, I use the various tile parts shown in the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters refer to similar parts.

Figures 1 to 4 of the drawings illustrate the invention when the tile floor is composed of three classes of parts of tile. Fig. 1 is a plan view showing three integral pieces arranged to form a combination tile floor. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are perspective views of the three parts so arranged.

Part A is somewhat of the form of an arrow-head. However, I do not confine myself to this particular form, since the angles formed by the faces may be changed without affect-

ing a variation from the essence of my invention. It is apparent also that none of the parts is a tie or binder. The part C is so shaped as to "catch" four arrow-heads A, and two of the parts C catch, though they do not lock, the parts B when they butt against each other, as at *d*. The part B is also so shaped as to catch, though it does not lock, four arrow-heads A. It is thus seen that the construction of this improvement is especially designed to avoid "interlocking tiles," for they afford no variety either in design or in color effect and are a great expense, because they cannot be constructed in small shapes and forms.

In making my combination tile floor I prefer to use vulcanized rubber; but an artificial-stone or other suitable material may be employed.

I claim as my invention—

1. A flooring, composed of three differently-formed parts of tiles, each presenting a recess and projection on one or more of its faces having their faces forming angles of any suitable degrees, so that recesses in one part will conform to the projections in the others, substantially as described.

2. A flooring formed of the parts of tiles, of three different forms, one of which is arrow-shaped, and the other two having their faces to form angles of any suitable degree, so that the recesses in parts B and C, will conform to the projections of the heads of the arrow-shaped part substantially as described.

3. A tile floor formed of the parts of tiles of three different forms, each presenting a recess and projection on one or more of its faces so shaped and arranged that no single one interlocks with the other two; the three parts being joined together by recesses and projections in one fitting into the projections and recesses of the others, substantially as described.

RICHARD LEONARD MOYLE.

Witnesses:

JESSIE H. WATERS,

CLARENCE GALICENSTEIN.