

No. 746,290.

PATENTED DEC. 8, 1903.

G. P. CHAPPELL.  
TILING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1,

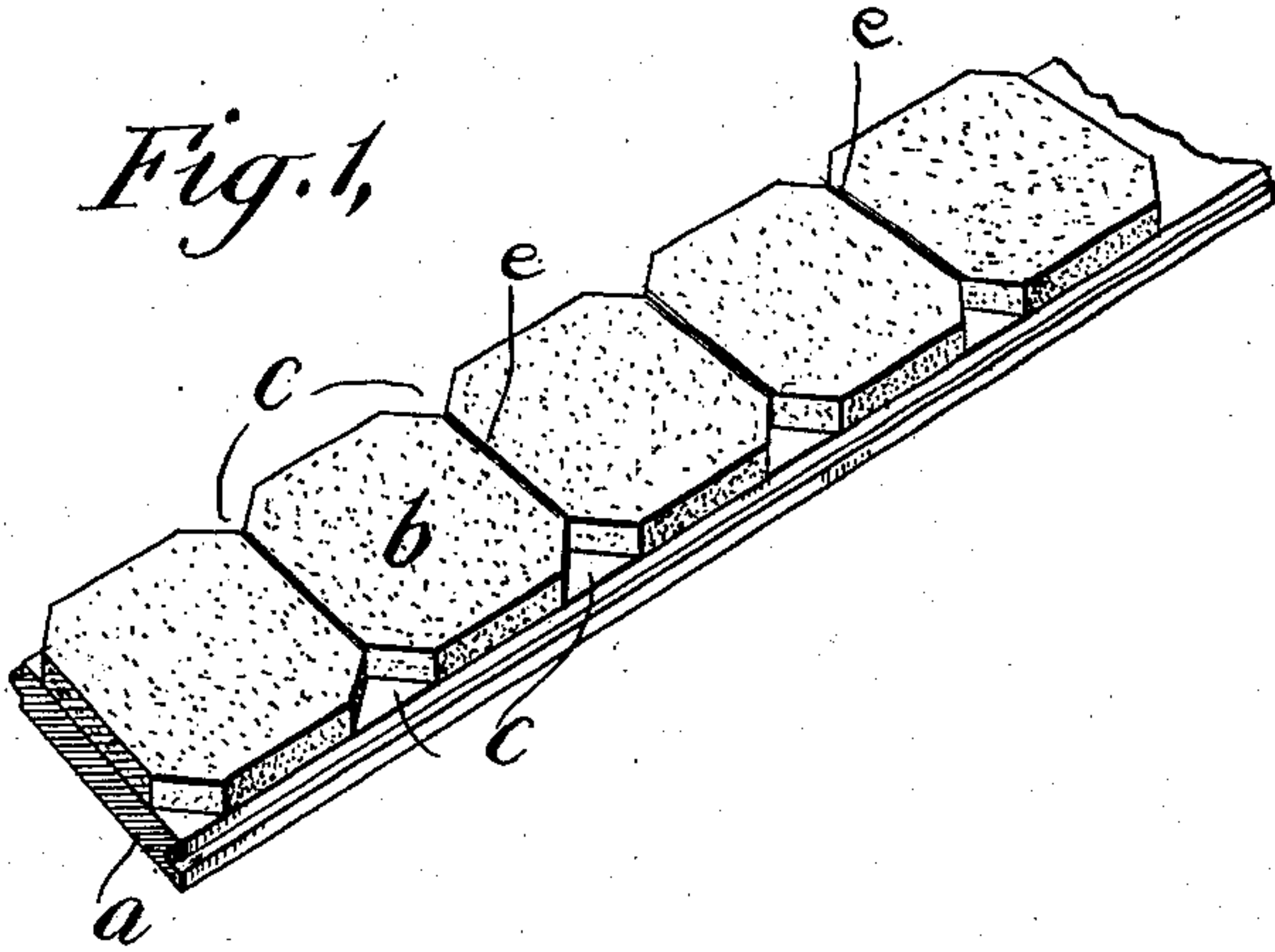


Fig. 2,

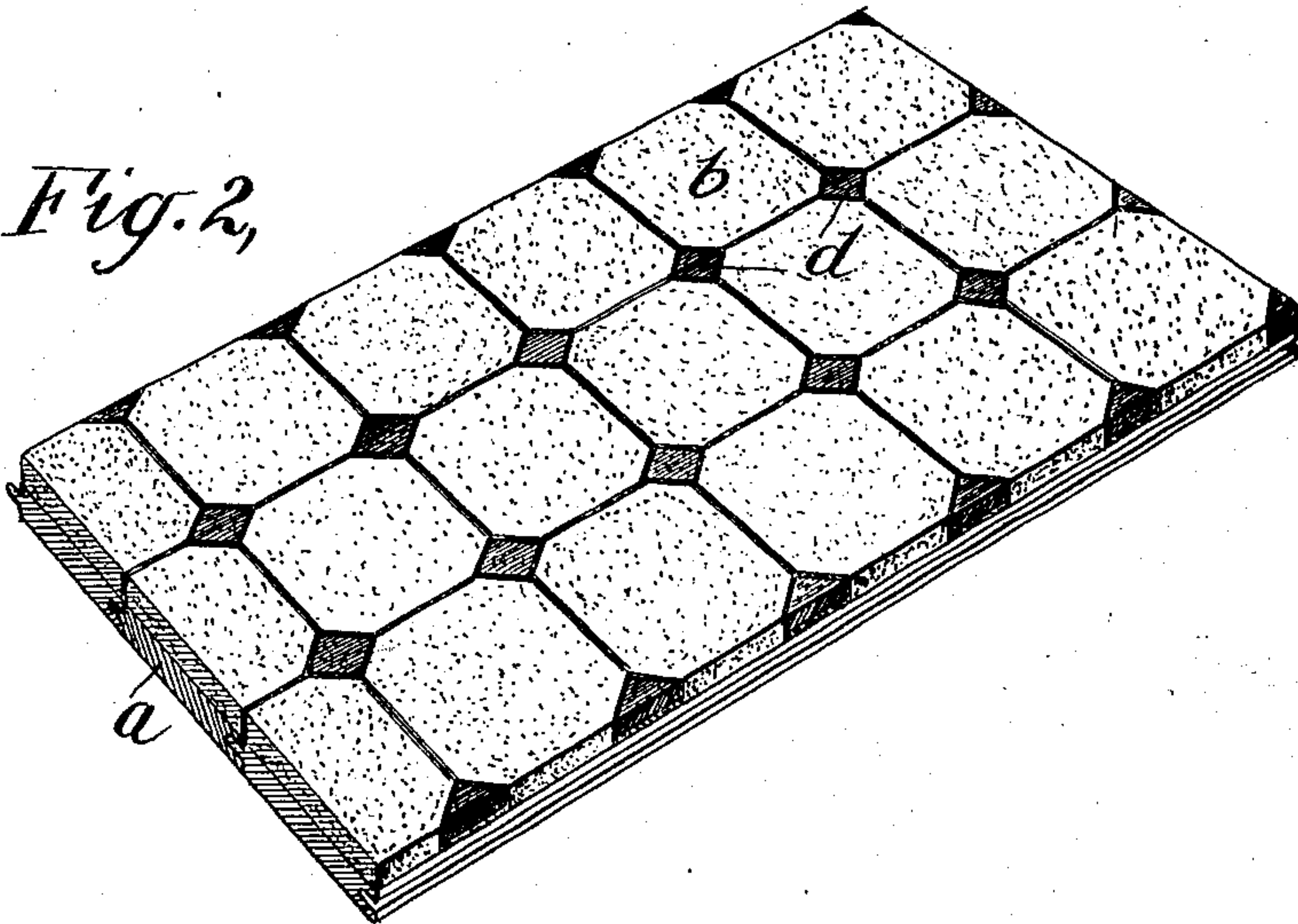


Fig. 3,

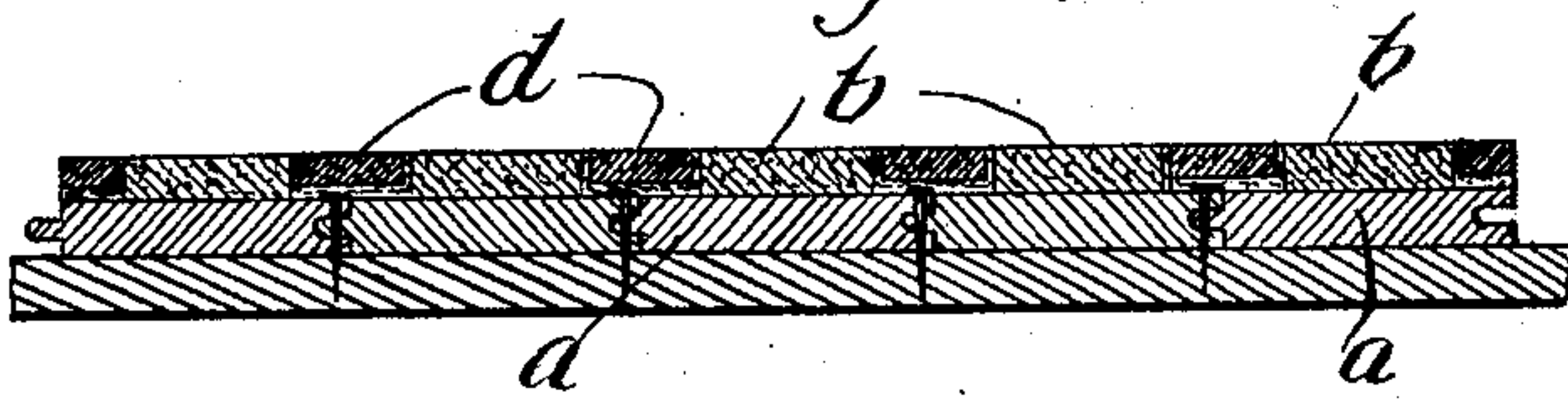
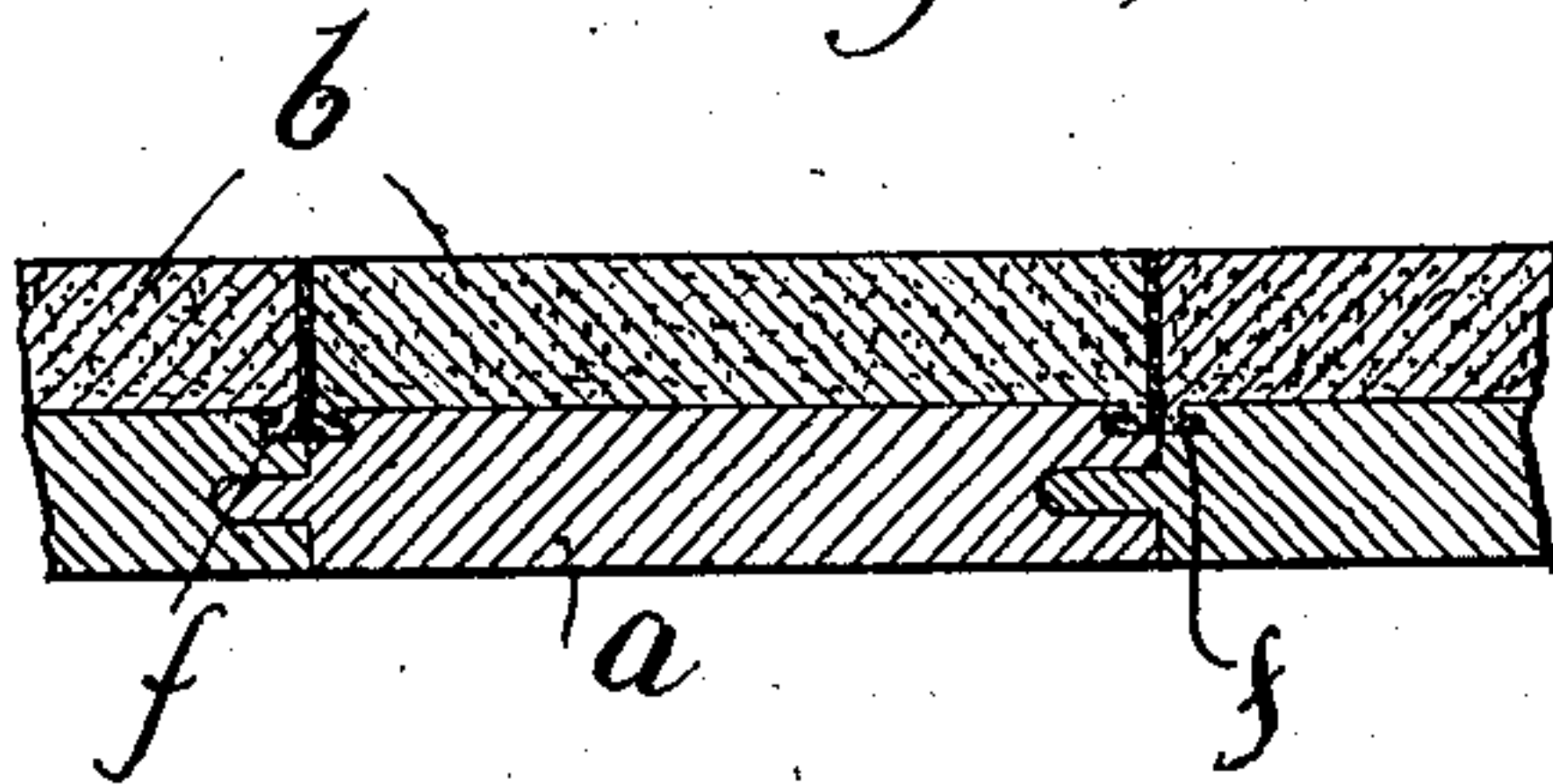


Fig. 4,



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 746,290, dated December 8, 1903.

Application filed August 9, 1902. Serial No. 119,089. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. CHAPPELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiling; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in tiling; and it consists in the novel construction of the tiling.

The objects of my invention are to simplify and cheapen the construction of tiled floors, walls, and the like.

In the accompanying drawings I illustrate a tile embodying my invention and the method of laying the same.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of a single tile or section embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a plurality of such sections joined together. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of a plurality of tiles joined together, and Fig. 4 is a detail view showing how the cement layer may be interlocked with the base.

My improved tile consists of a wooden or other suitable base preferably tongued on one side and grooved on the other to permit close connection of the tiles. Upon this base is a layer of cement of such character that it will cling firmly to the base and which is notched at intervals to permit nails to be driven through the base to secure the tile to the floor. These notches may be filled by pieces inserted after the several tiles have been placed side by side. The said tiles or tile strips may be of any convenient length, and may even be of the commercial lengths of the ordinary tongue-and-groove boards commonly used for flooring. Such tile strips may be cut to any desirable length, the cement or artificial stone employed being preferably of a character such that it may be sawed.

In the accompanying drawings, *a* indicates the said base, and *b* the cement layer thereon. *c c* indicate the said notches in the side of the cement strip, adapted to receive the small pieces *d*.

The base *a* may be formed of wood, "compo-

board," or any other suitable material. For the layer *b* I may employ any suitable cement or artificial stone, but prefer to employ a cement made by mixing solutions of oxid and chlorid of magnesium, as this cement has the property of clinging very firmly to a wooden base, and, moreover, it may be cut by a saw. It is also cheap and easily made and sets quickly. The cement layer may be applied to the wooden base by hand or by machinery, and when applied and while the cement is still soft the notches or holes *c*, provided to permit the tiling to be nailed down, may be formed in the cement layer. These notches need not necessarily be of the shape shown. They may be of any suitable or desirable shape. The cement layer may have cross-grooves *e* at intervals, so as to give it the appearance of being divided into sections. When a number of tile strips are joined together, the tiled surface thereby formed will have the appearance of being formed of a number of square or rectangular tiles of the ordinary type.

In using my improved tiling the several tile strips cut to the proper length if necessary are joined together in the same manner as ordinary tongue-and-groove flooring, the adjacent edges of the several cement strips being first moistened with a liquid cement, preferably of the same character as that used in the construction of the tiling. The tile strips may be nailed down as they are laid by nails driven through the notches or through the holes formed by the registering notches of adjacent strips. Pieces *d*, previously prepared and which may be of the material used in the construction of the tiling, are then moistened around the edges and on the bottom with cement of similar character and then inserted into the spaces formed by the adjacent notches *c*, filling the same and covering the nails and at the same time locking the tiling-strips together. When the cement hardens, the resulting tile surface has the appearance of being composed of separate tiles set in the ordinary manner. To further secure the cement layers of the tile strips to their base, these base-strips may be provided with reëntrant locking-grooves *f*, as shown in Fig. 4, which will be filled by the cement when the latter is applied. When the cement

hardens, it is mechanically locked to the base by those portions of it which fill the locking-grooves.

Having thus completely described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As an article of manufacture, a tile strip composed of a base of wood or other suitable material, provided with a coating of tiling material, the said base having reëntrant lock-

ing-grooves *f* adapted to receive projecting portions of the tile coating, whereby the tile coating and base are locked together mechanically.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEO. P. CHAPPELL.

Witnesses:

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