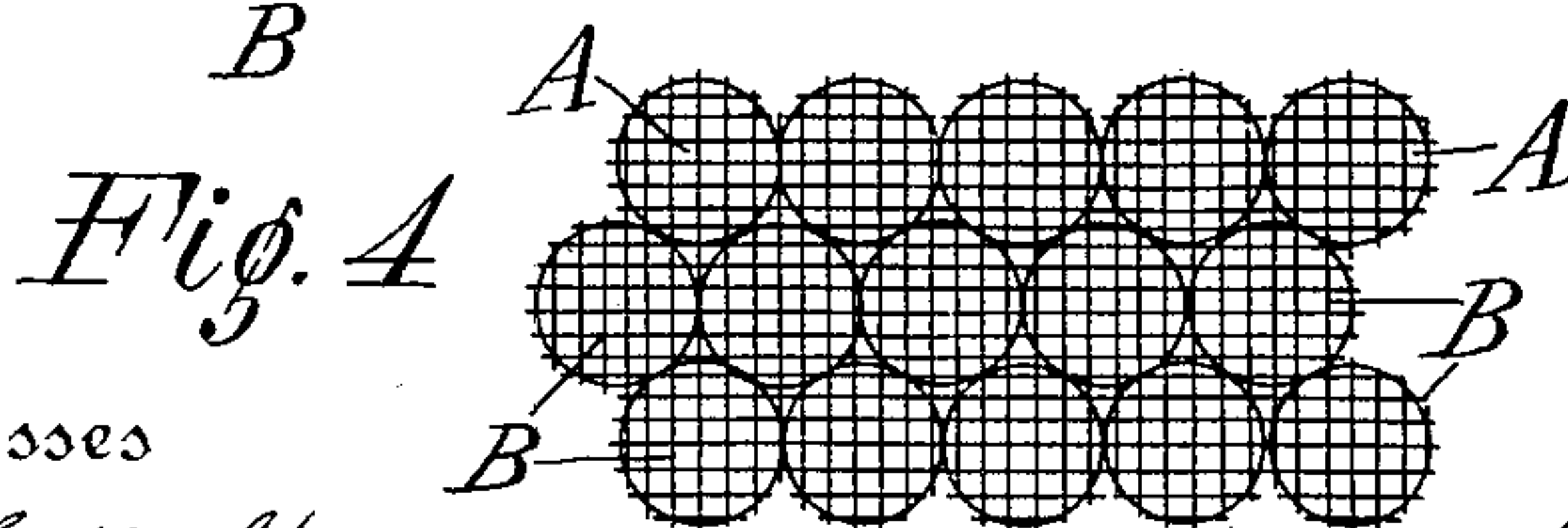
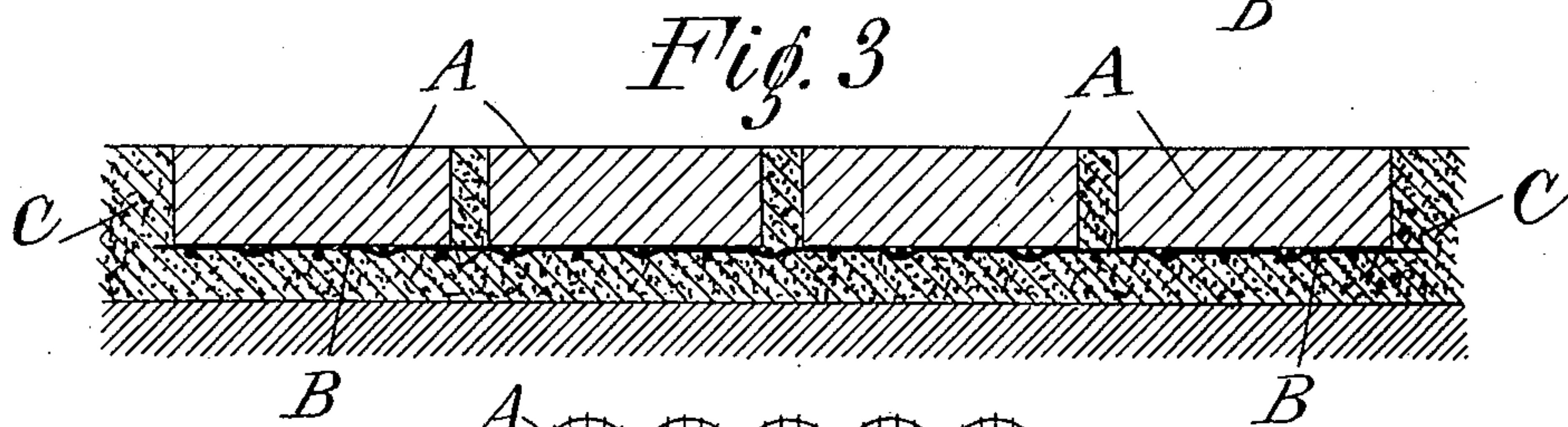
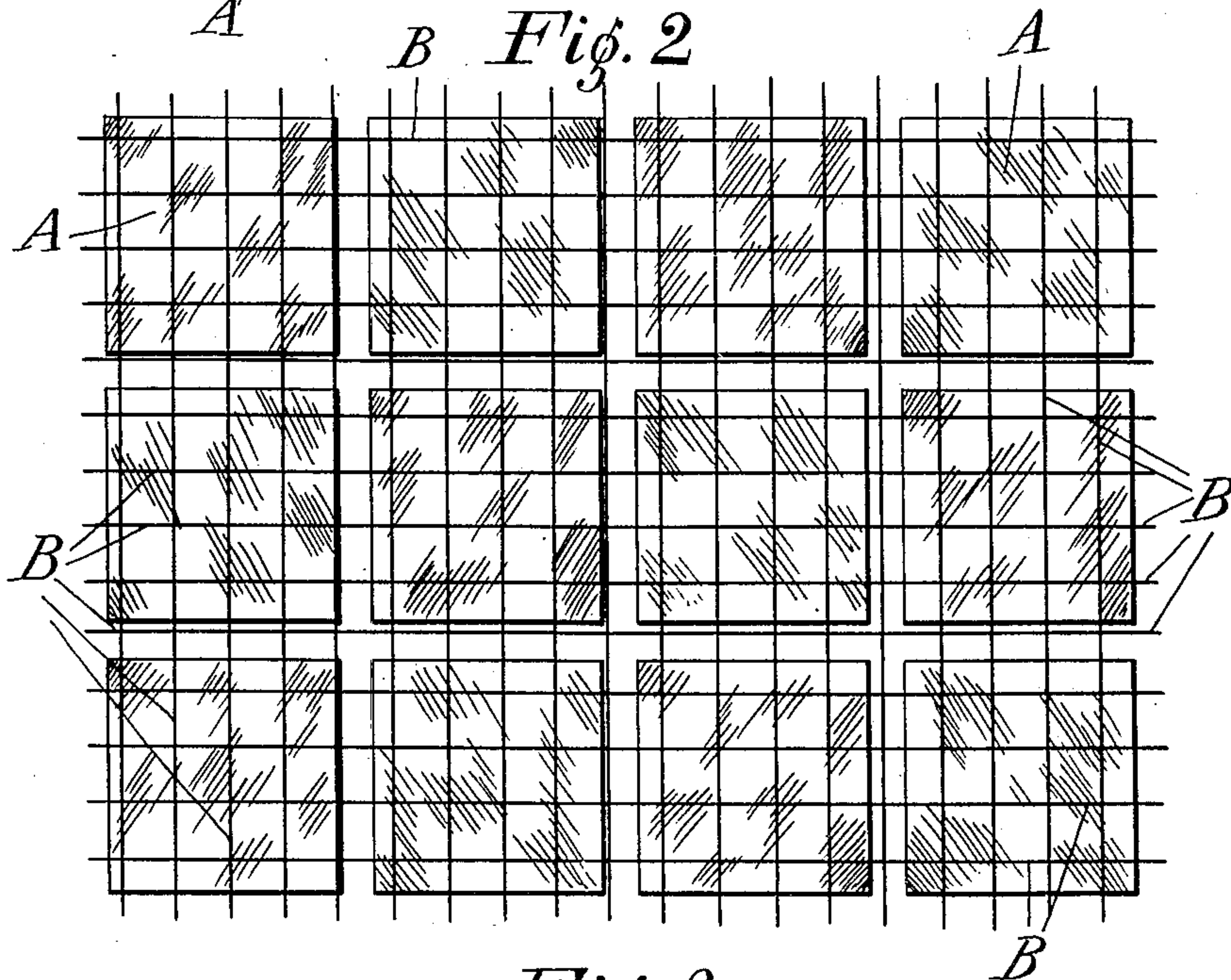
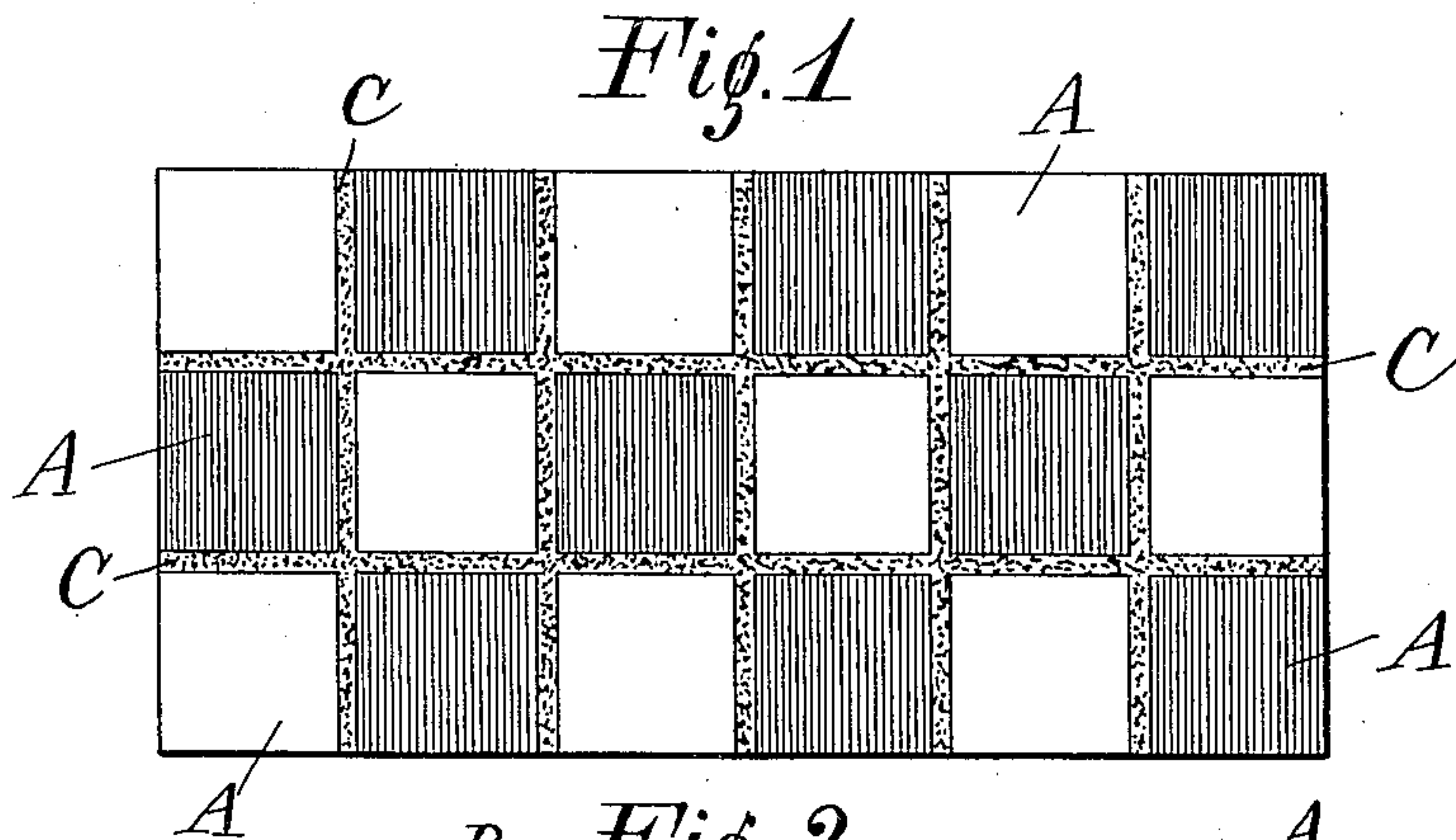


No. 762,428.

PATENTED JUNE 14, 1904.

J. H. MUNRO.
TILING FOR FLOORS, &c.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
Harry H. Walton.
Hjelmman J. Hilberg.

Inventor
James H. Munro
By his Attorney
Alexander C. Proudfoot.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. MUNRO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN MILTON VAN ORDEN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

TILING FOR FLOORS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,428, dated June 14, 1904.

Application filed December 31, 1902. Serial No. 137,343. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. MUNRO, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Tiling for Floors, Walls, Ceilings, Fireplaces, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide certain new and useful improvements in the making and setting of tiles for floors, walls, ceilings, fireplaces, &c., whereby each tile is separately embedded and securely bound in the binding material and during the setting of the tiles the faces thereof remain at all times uncovered, so that the workman can place the tiles in proper position.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the perforated carrier and the blocks secured thereon to form a section of tiling. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of the improvement, and Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view of a modified form of the improvement.

In the ordinary manner of setting small tiles or mosaic blocks in floors, walls, ceilings, &c., as now generally practiced sheets of paper are employed and fastened with some adhesive substance to the faces of the small tiles or blocks, each sheet, with its tiles or blocks secured thereon, forming a section of tiling. Now the sections are placed on the bed of cement with the tiles or blocks downward and the sheet of paper uppermost, and then the sheet is dampened with water until the adhesive substance or paste is softened to permit removal of the sheet of paper from the blocks or tiles. When this has been done, the blocks or tiles are beaten or troweled into position in the cement. Among the many disadvan-

tages of this method may be mentioned the fact that the sheet of paper hides the pattern or design of the blocks, and hence the latter cannot be corrected or adjusted until after the sheet of paper is removed. Furthermore, the adhesive substance or paste that remains on the faces of the blocks is difficult to wash off and is liable to fill the spaces or crevices between adjacent blocks and prevent proper filling of the spaces or crevices with the cement. It often happens that the paste adheres too strongly to the blocks, and the paper can only be removed under great difficulty from the blocks, and if too much water is used the paper is liable to tear easily and the cement bedding become too soft to finish properly.

With my invention, presently to be described in detail, the above-mentioned objections are entirely overcome, and the blocks can be quickly and uniformly set in the binding material or cement and securely bound therein to prevent the blocks from becoming loose.

The blocks or small tiles A, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, have their backs secured to a perforated carrier B by a suitable adhesive substance—such as glue, paste, or the like—and the blocks A are spaced uniformly apart, as plainly indicated in Fig. 2, a number of such blocks and the corresponding carrier forming a section of tiling. The sections are placed upon the cement bedding C with the perforate carrier lowermost, and then this section is beaten into the cement bedding, so that the binding material passes through the perforations of the carrier B and into the spaces between the adjacent blocks A, as plainly indicated in Fig. 3. By the arrangement described the perforate carrier B remains permanently embedded in the cement bedding, the same as the small tiles or blocks A, and each of the latter is independently embedded in the cement material, as all the side edges of each block, as well as the bottom thereof, are in contact with the binding material.

In practice I prefer to use very wide-mesh fabrics as the perforate carrier, it being,

however, expressly understood that the perforate carrier is fastened to the back of the blocks or small tiles and not to the faces thereof, as the sheets of paper heretofore employed, so that the faces of the tiles are at all times in view of the workmen when beating in the tile-section. Thus by the arrangement described it is next to impossible to join wrong tile-sections, and as the perforate carrier is embedded in the binding material and at the same time is attached to the backs of the tiles or blocks it is evident that they aid in securely holding the blocks in position in the embedding material.

15 The small tiles or blocks may be of any desired shape, and in the case of circular blocks, as shown in Fig. 4, the blocks may be arranged to touch at their peripheral surfaces and leave triangular spaces between adjacent
20 blocks.

It is understood that by the arrangement described the embedding material filling the spaces between adjacent blocks is flush at the top with the blocks and forms part of the design of the tiling. (See Fig. 1.)

25 What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tiling, comprising a plurality of blocks spaced apart and an open-mesh fabric secured to the backs of the blocks at the points of contact of its strands with the said blocks, whereby the several blocks will be held together and the meshes of the fabric left free for the passage of the cement bedding therethrough into
35 contact with the blocks and into the spaces between said blocks, as set forth.

2. In assembled tiling, the combination, with a number of tiles, of a flexible backing of a fibrous fabric on which said tiles are arranged with their rear faces secured to the
40 said backing so as to expose the ornamental front faces of the tiles, and said backing being of such nature that when forced into the cement foundation, the cement will permeate

said fabric backing and fill the joints between the tiles, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 45

3. In assembled tiling, the combination, with a number of tiles, of a flexible backing of a fibrous fabric on which said tiles are arranged with their rear faces secured to the said backing so as to expose the ornamental front faces of the tiles, the said backing being provided with perforations for admission of the cement through the said perforations to fill the joints between the tiles and against the backs of the tiles when forced into the cement foundation, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 55

4. A tiling-section, consisting of a series of tiles grouped together in longitudinal and transverse rows, with each tile spaced from the adjacent tile, and an open-mesh fabric of a size equal to that of the assembled tiles and overlying the same, the said fabric being secured to the backs of the tiles at the points of contact of its strands with the said tiles, whereby the several tiles will be flexibly held together and the meshes of the fabric left free for the passage of the cement bedding there-
60 through into contact with the backs of the tiles and into the spaces between the several tiles, as set forth. 65

5. A tiling-section, comprising a series of tiles grouped together in rows to leave a space between adjacent tiles, and an open-mesh fabric of a size equal to that of the assembled tiles and overlying the same, the said fabric being secured to the backs of the tiles at the points of contact of its strands with the said
75 tiles, as and for the purpose set forth. 80

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 16th day of December, A. D. 1902.

JAMES H. MUNRO.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER C. PROUDFIT,
WM. F. STONEBRIDGE.