No. 782,447. PATENTED FEB. 14, 1905.

E. HAZLEHURST.

CORNER TILE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1904.

Fig. 1.

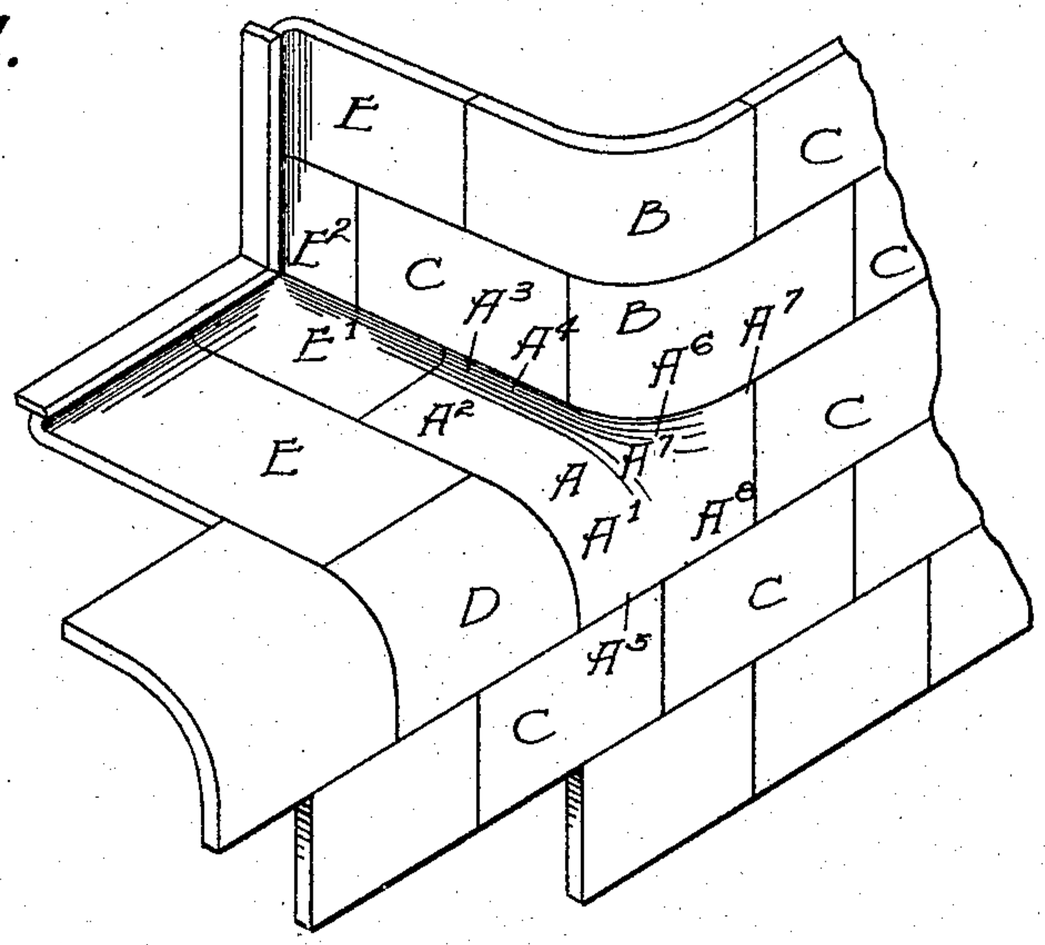


Fig. 2.

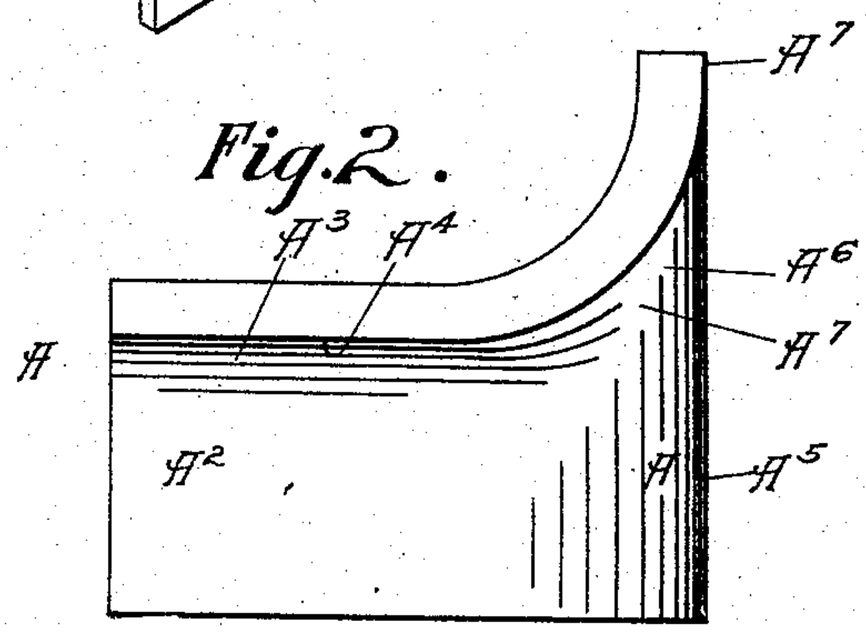


Fig. 4

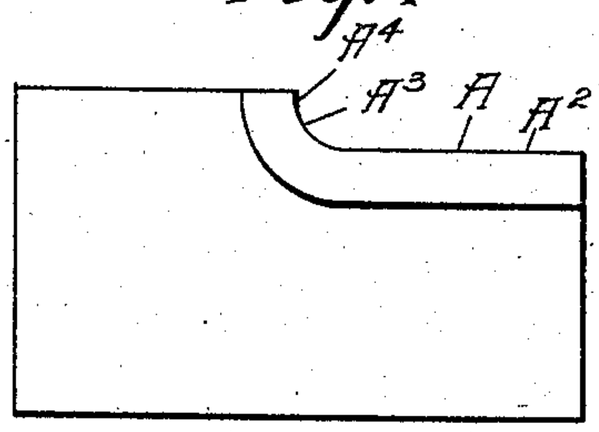
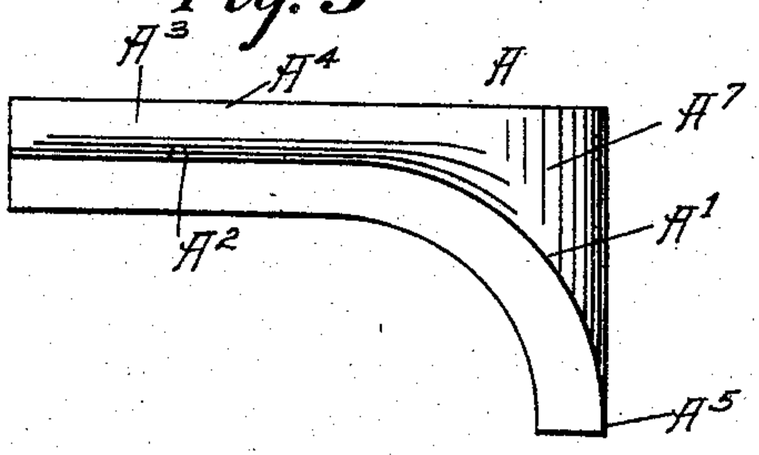


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

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No. 782,447. Patented February 14, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD HAZLEHURST, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CORNER-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 782,447, dated February 14, 1905.

Application filed March 16, 1904. Serial No. 198,375.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD HAZLEHURST, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Corner-Tiles, of which the following is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

My invention relates to facing-tiles such as are used for lining the walls of rooms, and has for its object to provide a facing-tile especially adapted for use as a junction-piece at such corners as are formed between the walls, the ledge and wall of a window, or a similar aperture, the special advantage which I have in view being the avoidance of a sharp corner and the provision of a smooth and sightly junction-piece of a character which can readily be kept clean and will not tend to the accumulation of dust or impurities.

The nature of my improvements will be best understood as described in connection with the drawings in which it is illustrated, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-ledge corner of a tiled room embracing my improved corner-piece or junction-tile. Fig. 2 is a plan view of my tile when used in such a position as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the tile, and Fig. 4 also an elevation taken at right angles to that shown in Fig. 3.

My tile when constructed in its preferred form, as shown in the drawings, is formed with a curved section A′, adapted to unite the wall of the room and the sill or head of the window, the said curved section terminating in a flat portion or section (indicated at A^2) adapted to form a part of the sill and preferably also having a short straight terminal section (indicated at A^5) and adapted to lie flush with the tiles of the room-wall. The tile is also formed with a curved section (indicated at A^7) and adapted to unite the wall of the room with the tiled wall of the window, both curves A′ and A^6 merging into a flat section A^7, adapted to lie flush with and form a part of the tiles covering the wall of the room, and by preference the portion of the tile indicated at A^7, where the two curves mentioned merge into each other, is to be given a warped surface curvature which will fittingly and smoothly unite the two regular curves. My tile is also by preference formed with a curved upwardly-extending section (indicated at A^3) and adapted to unite the flat portion A^2 by a curved surface with the side wall of the window. It is best that the upper edge of this curve (indicated at A^4) should be for a very short distance straight, so as to form a better joint with the tiles of the window-wall, and this curve A^3 will of course merge smoothly into the curves A^6 and A′, already described. I have shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings straight tiles C C, &c., such as are used in lining the walls, and curved tiles, (indicated at B D, &c.,) which are adapted to be used at the corners where two walls meet to avoid the presence of angular corners, the particular tiles shown at B being also new with me and forming the subject-matter of my copending application, filed March 16, 1904, Serial No. 198,376. Fig. 1 also illustrates the use of tiles shown at E E′, which are fittingly used on the inside of the window and which are of known construction.

My improved corner-tiles are adapted for use in any tile-lined room, both by reason of their sightliness and of their cleanliness are especially valuable for use in hospital-rooms, and apart from the useful features already mentioned they are, it will be observed, especially well adapted to form broken or staggered joint with the other lining-tiles, which is a strong factor in the permanence of the tile lining.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A facing-tile for window-ledge and similar corners having its face curved at A′, and A^6, and adapted to form a union or junction piece for the tiles of the wall and of the window-ledge and wall.

2. A facing-tile for window-ledge and similar corners having its face curved at A′, A^3, and A^6, and adapted to form a union or junction piece for the tiles of the wall and of the window-ledge and wall.

3. A facing-tile for window and similar corners having flat sections A^2, and A^8, united by curved sections A', and A^6, and adapted to form a union or junction piece for the tiles of the wall and of the window-ledge and wall.

4. A facing-tile for window and similar corners having flat sections A^2, and A^8, and a curved section A^3, united by curved sections A', and A^6, and adapted to form a union or junction piece for the tiles of the wall and of the window-ledge and wall.

5. A facing-tile for window and similar corners having flat sections A^2, and A^8, united by curved sections A', and A^6, the curved section A', having also a straight terminal section A^5, forming an extension of the flat surface A^8, and the whole adapted to form a union or junction piece for the tiles of the wall and of the window-ledge and wall.

6. A facing-tile for window and similar corners having flat sections A^2, and A^8, united by curved sections A', and A^6, the curved sections A', and A^6, having also short straight terminals A^5, and A^7, forming extensions of the flat surface A^8, and the whole adapted to form a union or junction piece for the tiles of the wall and of the window-ledge and wall.

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Witnesses:
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