

No. 841,490.

PATENTED JAN. 15, 1907.

A. DU MONTIER.
ORNAMENTAL METAL PLATE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 12, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

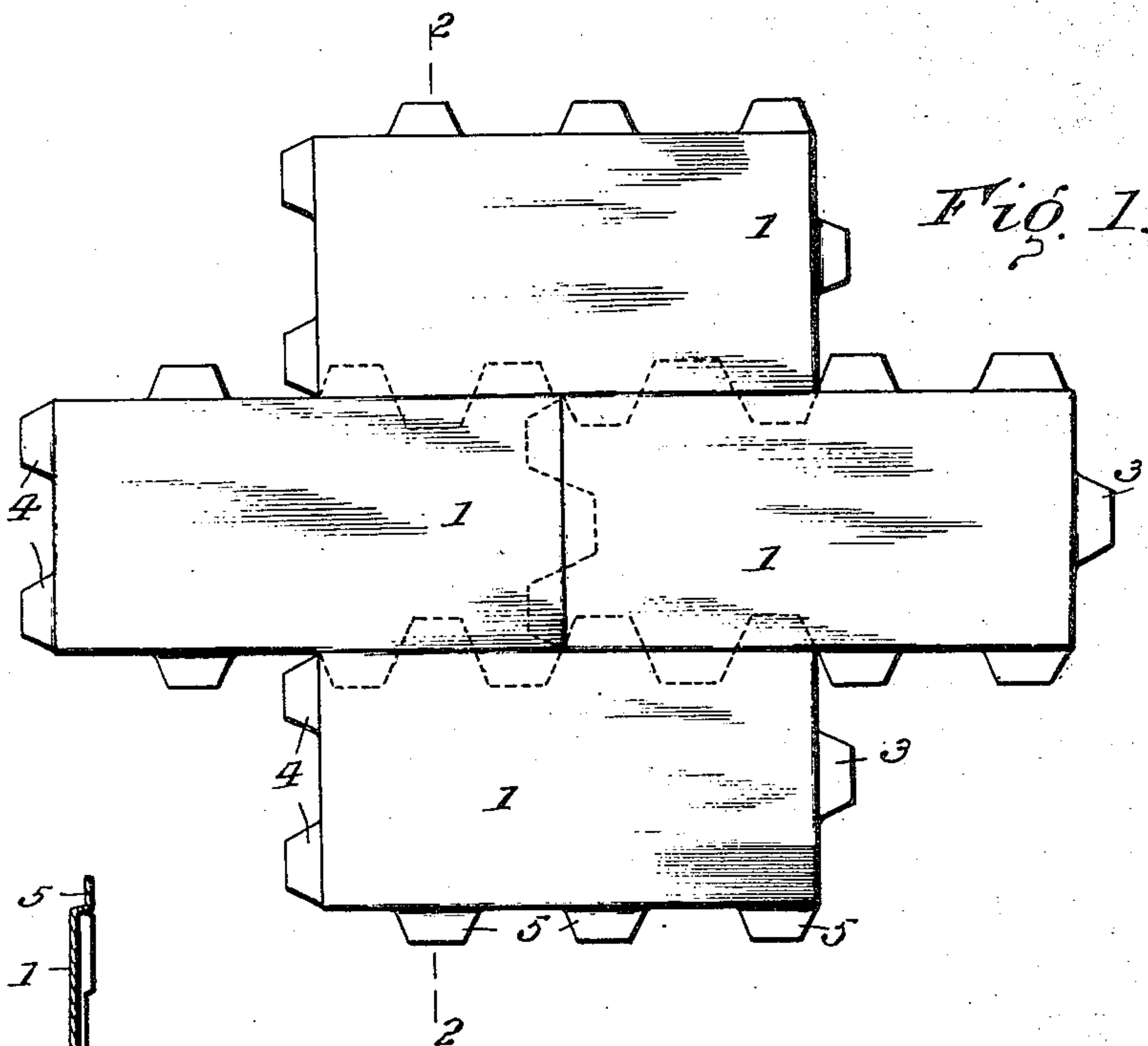


Fig. 1.

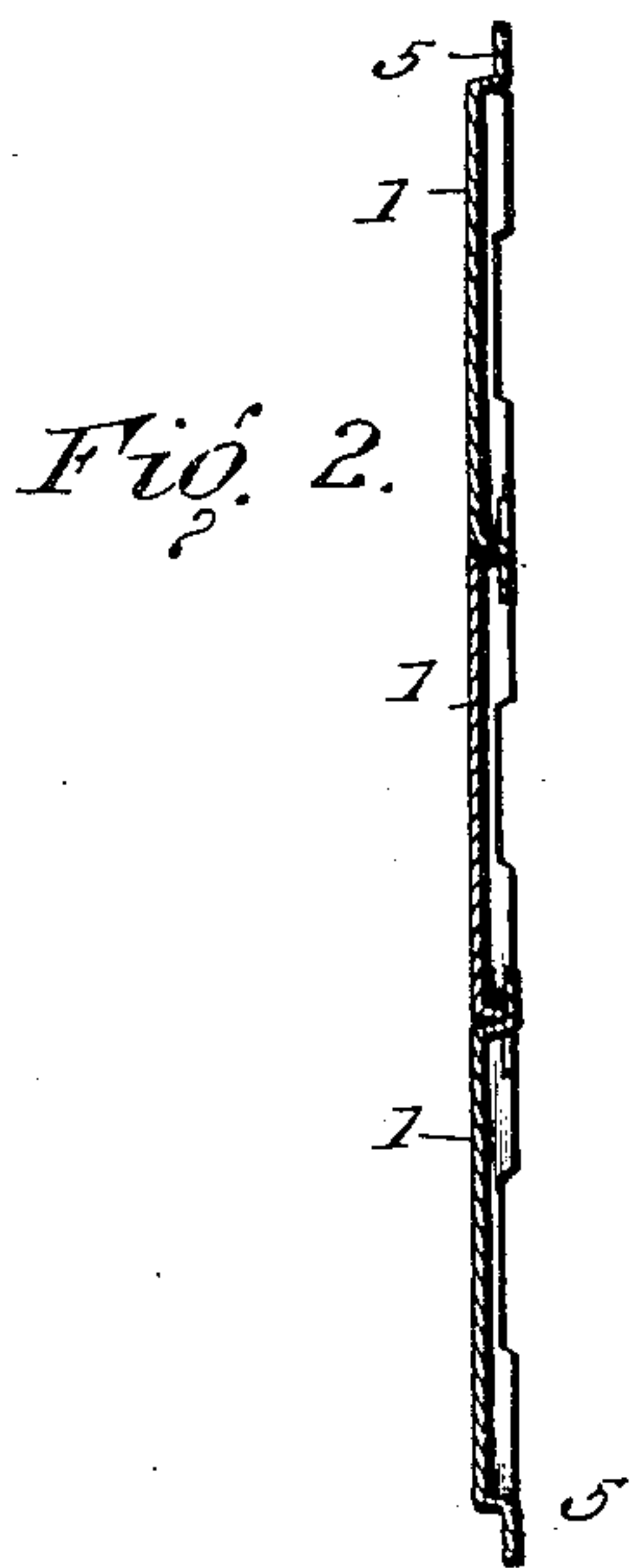


Fig. 2.

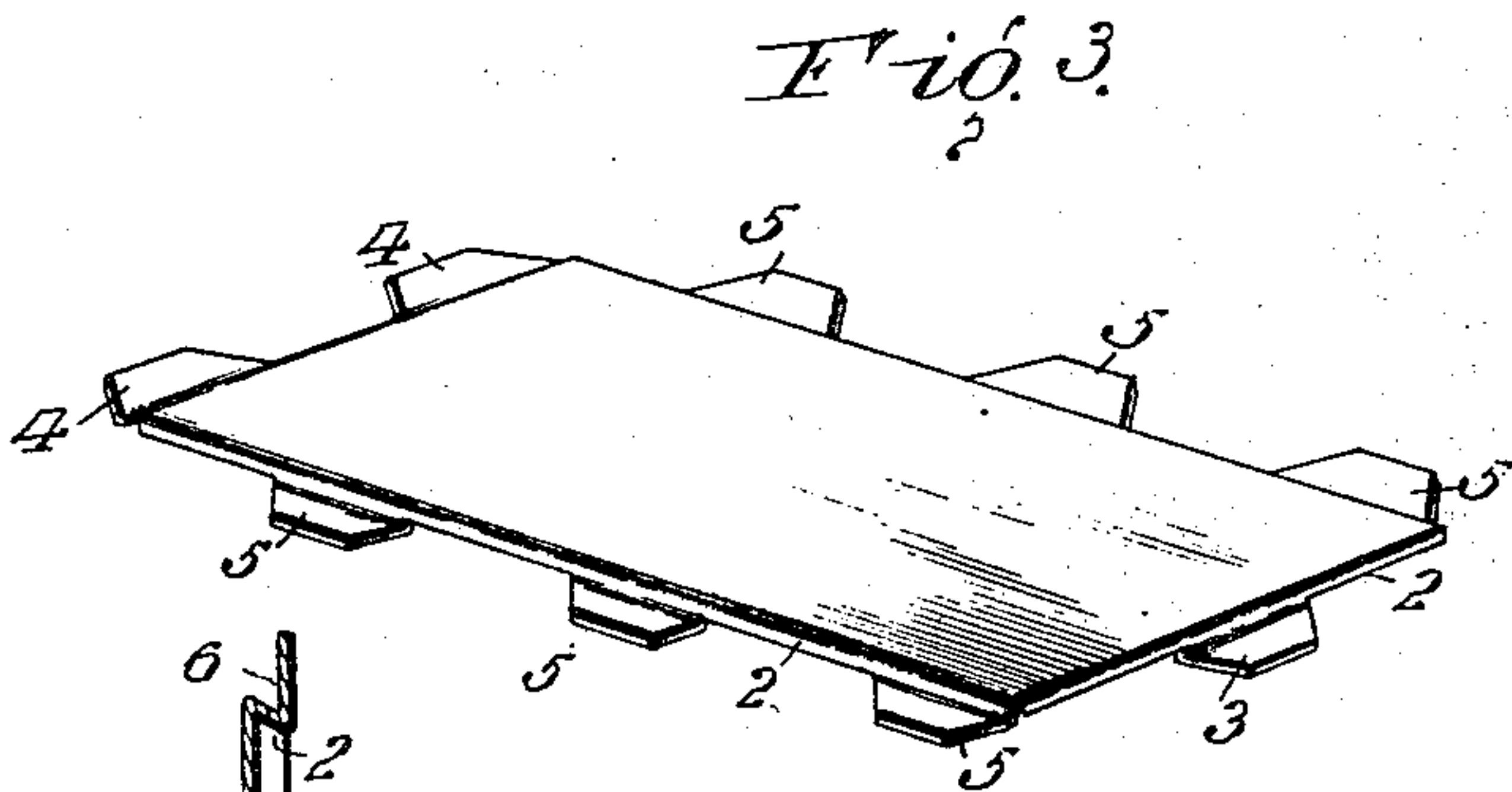


Fig. 3.

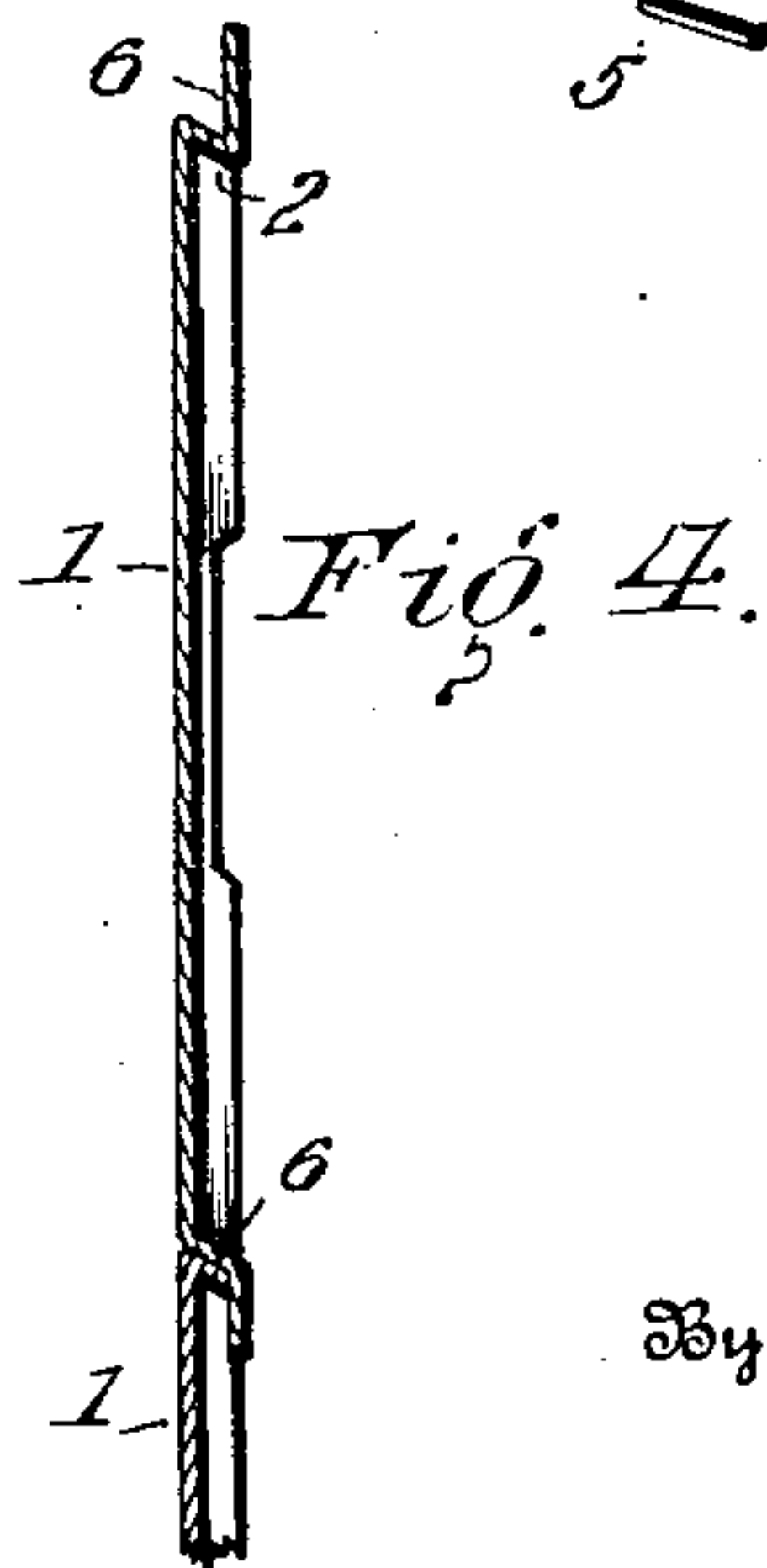


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

R. R. Bond.

Wm. J. Jacob

Inventor
Alfred Du Montier

By

E. H. Bond

Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

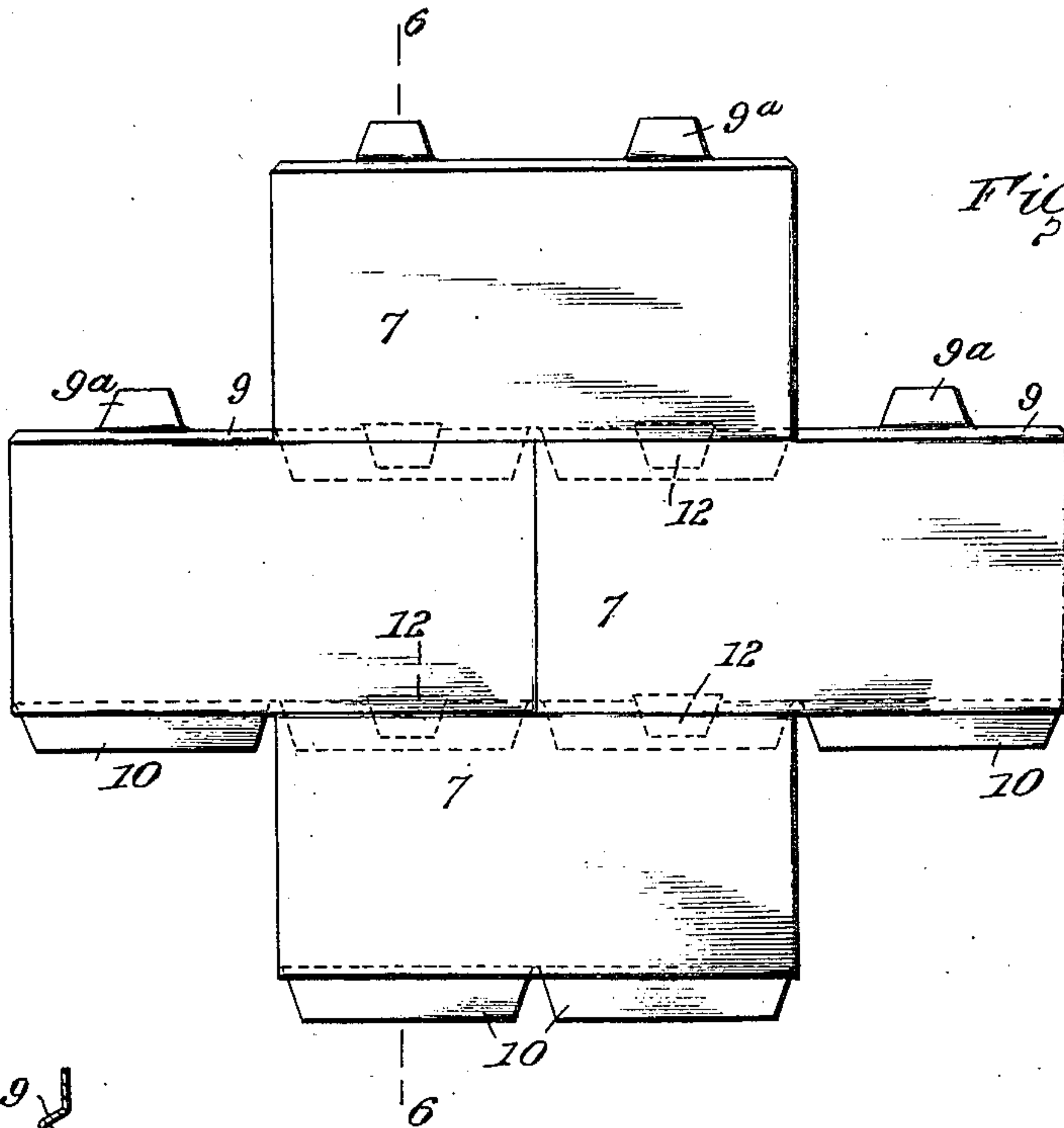


Fig. 5.

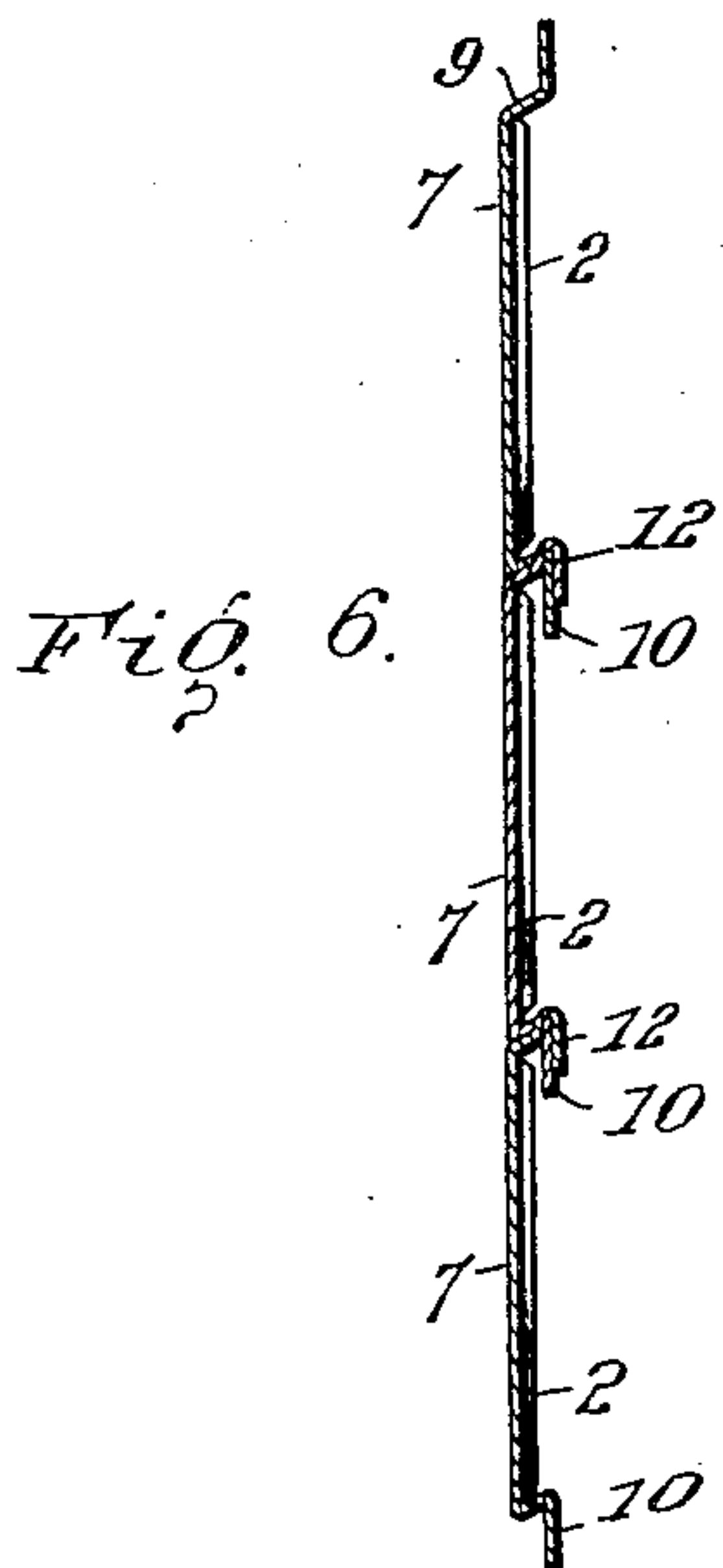


Fig. 6.

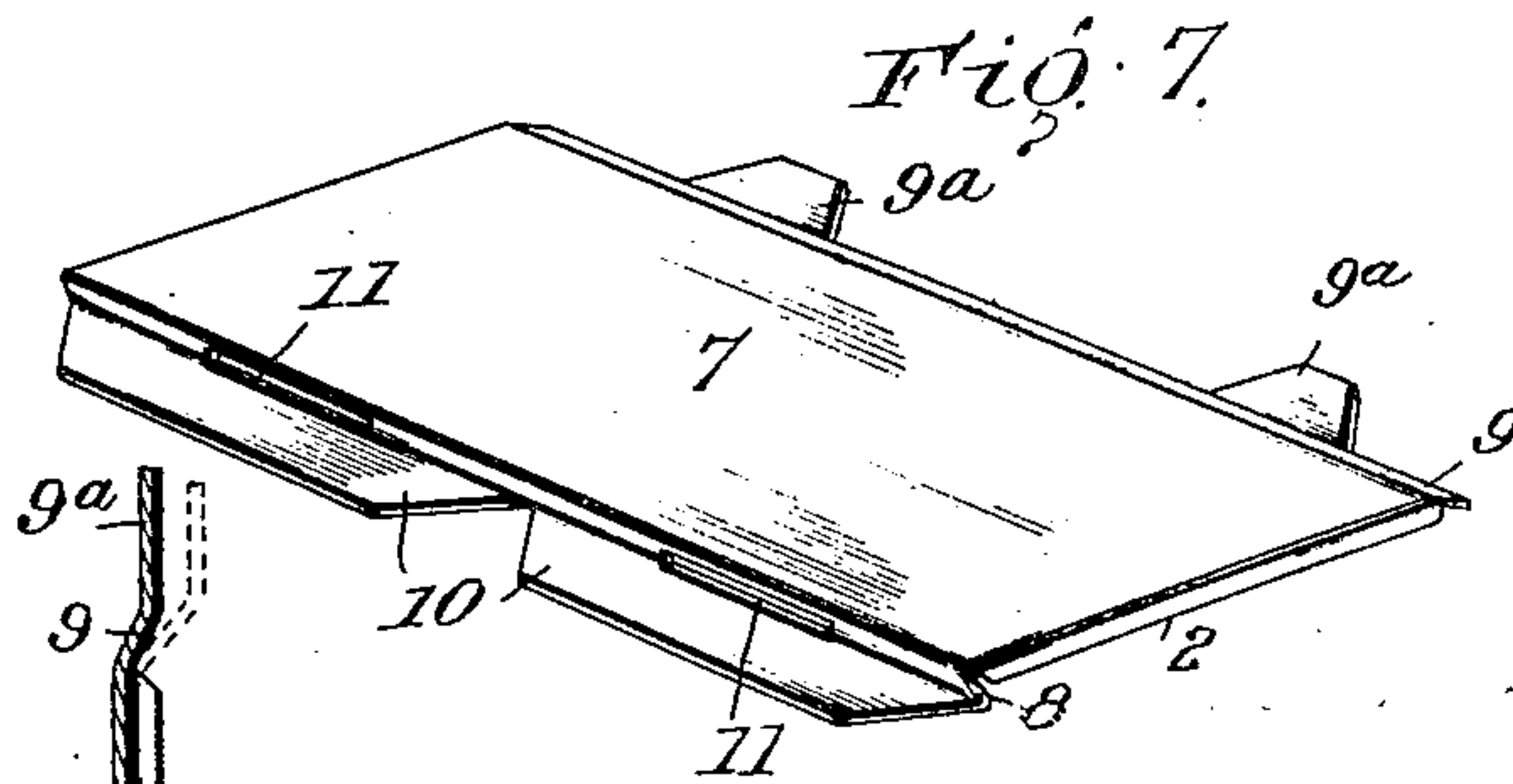


Fig. 7.

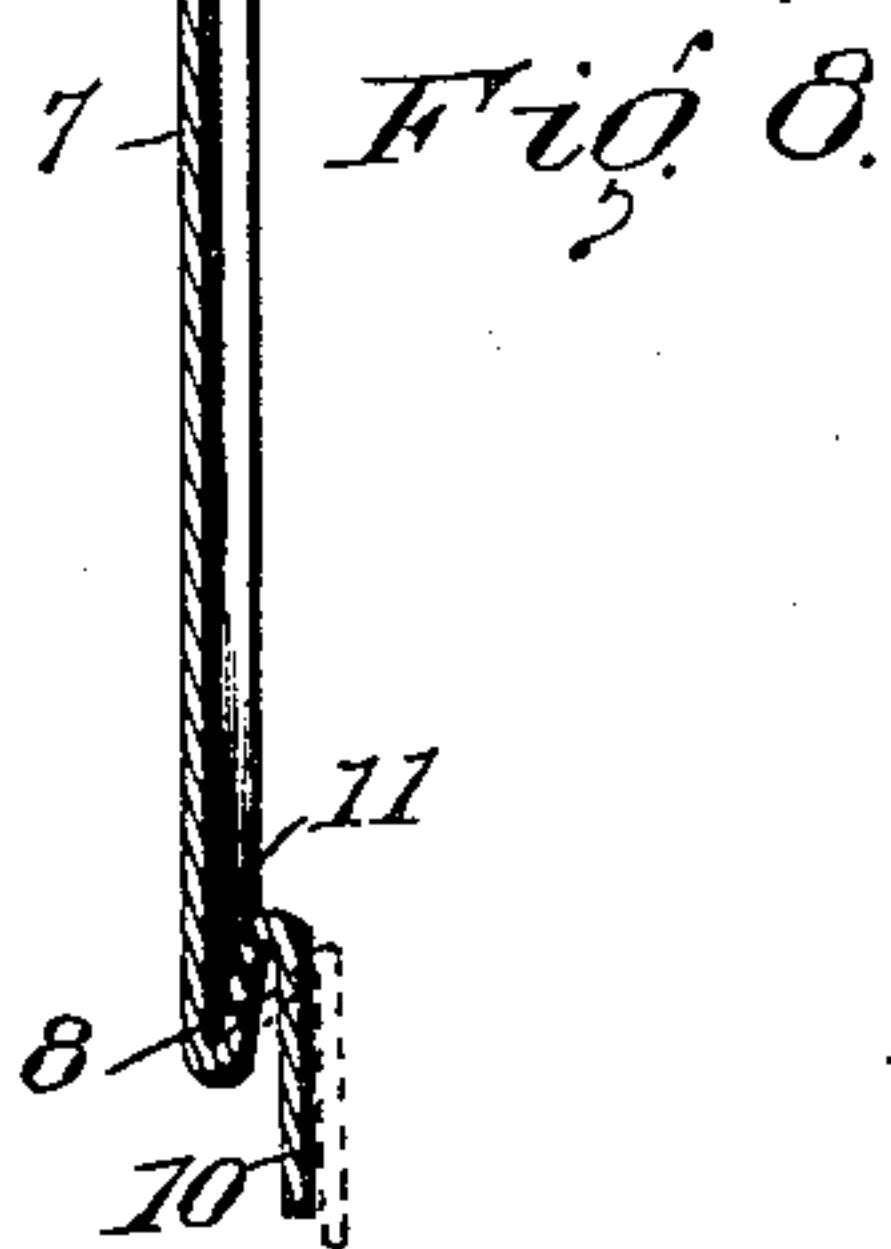


Fig. 8.

Witnesses

R. R. Bond.
Wm. J. Jacobi

Inventor
Alfred Du Montier

By

E. H. Bond
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED DU MONTIER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN LOKTILE COMPANY, OF ALEXAN-
DRIA, VIRGINIA.

ORNAMENTAL METAL PLATE.

No. 841,490.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 15, 1907.

Application filed October 12, 1905. Serial No. 282,520.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED DU MONTIER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ornamental Metal Plates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in ornamental metal plates, such as tile used for wall-finish, and more particularly to sheet-metal plates provided with a glaze or enamel finish in any color desired and well adapted for use in bath-rooms, lavatories, Pullman dining-cars, for metal ceilings, and other like uses.

The present invention has for its objects, among others, to provide an improved ornamental plate or tile of this general type which can be either set in cement, either singly or in blocks composed of a plurality of the plates, or nailed to a joist or other support, or held in place by both of these methods, the construction being such that a slide lock-joint is provided together with a plurality of clings for the cement formed by the interlocking of the plates.

A further object of the invention is to provide a tile or plate with a plurality of tongues evenly distributed about the edges of the same with no two tongues adjoining each other and so disposed that the plates or tiles can be readily and quickly placed together so as to break joints.

A further object is to form the plates or tiles with undercut engaging edges, which not only tend to increase the bonding of the tiles or plates in the cement, but permit of the ready compression of the joints to compensate for unevenness in the wall, so the tiles or plates can be set or laid so as to present a perfectly even and smooth surface.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention is capable of embodiment in a variety of forms, some of which are herein illustrated, being at the present considered the preferable ways of carrying out the invention.

The invention in its preferred embodiment is clearly illustrated in the accompanying

drawings, which, with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a face view showing a number of tiles or plates as they appear when placed in position. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the plates seen in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail through two of the plates, showing the under-inclined joint at the edges. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a plurality of plates of slightly-modified form united together. Fig. 6 is a cross-section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one of the plates seen in Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is an enlarged cross-section through the same, showing how the inclined edges may be compressed to compensate for inequalities or unevenness in the wall.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring first to Figs. 1 and 3, 1 designates a plate of requisite size and shape, being formed about its two sides and two ends with the flanges 2, as seen best in Fig. 3. Each plate is formed at one end at the center with a tongue 3 and at the opposite end with the tongues 4, while upon the sides are the tongues 5. It is to be noted that these tongues extend substantially horizontally in a plane below that of the face of the plate, and these various tongues are disposed at equal distances about the edges of the plate, there being no two tongues adjacent each other—that is, there is a space between each two tongues entirely around the plate. This is essential for the reason that it permits of and insures the proper assemblage of the plates without care on the part of the workmen and allows of the plates being laid so as to break joints, as will be clearly understood upon reference to Fig. 1. When the plates are laid in position upon the wall, the tongues interlock, as will be clearly understood by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and, as will be seen from Fig. 2, spaces are provided into which the cement is forced as the plates are pressed in place on the wall, thus forming additional clings for firmly bonding the plates in place. By reason of this disposition of the tongues the plates are locked together both longitudinally and transversely, and in assembling or placing the plates in position they are sure to come

into proper alinement and relative position so as to break joints, and, furthermore, the plates can be laid very rapidly.

In order to insure a better joint between the adjacent edges of the plates, and, further, to provide an additional lock or better union of the plates and to avoid unsightly joints, I provide the edges, as at the flanges 2, with under-inclined walls 6, as seen clearly in Fig. 4, so that when the plates are in position the under-inclined wall of the one plate receiving the inclined adjacent wall of the next plate forms a lock-joint between the two plates, and, further, by reason of this under-inclined wall forming the recess for the reception of the adjacent edge of the adjoining plate the same may be readily compressed by the hand to compensate for inequalities or unevenness in the wall upon which plates are to be laid.

In Figs. 5 and 7 I have shown a slightly-modified form of plate, embodying, however, the feature of the under-inclined edge above described. In this form the plate 7 has the flange 2 as in the other form and also the under-inclined wall 8 upon the one side and the outwardly-inclined flange 9 upon the opposite side, as seen most clearly in Fig. 7. This plate has the tongues 9^a projecting from the outwardly-inclined flange 9 and the tongues 10 extending from and integral with the under-inclined wall 8. The flanges 10 at their junction with the under-inclined wall 8 are provided with the elongated openings or slots 11, which extend through the under-inclined wall 8 for the reception of the tongues 9^a on the adjoining plate, the object being to pass the said tongues 9^a through the openings 11 and then bend them over, as indicated at 12 in Figs. 5 and 6, so as to draw the adjacent edges of the two plates closely together and form a tight undercut joint between them.

It is deemed important that the coacting inclined walls be straight in contradistinction to being rounded to form a spring or friction-held joint, as by my construction the tiles are more firmly drawn together and rigidly locked by the action of the cement which engages both members of the joint. Besides my construction permits of more readily placing the tiles together in proper position on the wall and in the cement.

In Fig. 8 I have indicated by dotted lines the manner in which the edges of the plates thus formed may be compressed by a mallet, or generally by mere pressure of the hand, so as to compensate for any inequalities or unevenness in the wall against which the plates are to be laid.

The plates may be made as ornamental in appearance as may be desired, and for tile-work the face thereof is to be glazed or covered with enamel similar to the so-called "metile" now in use for similar work.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A metallic plate for the purpose stated formed at its opposite edges with straight inclined walls, one of which is inwardly inclined to extend under the plate and the other inclined downwardly and outwardly from the plate to form with adjacent plates a concealed clamping lock and joint.

2. A metallic plate for the purpose stated, formed upon opposite edges with tongues and at its opposite edges with inclined flanges one of which has its incline straight and extended under the plate as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A metallic plate for the purpose stated, formed with flanges about its different sides, the flange upon one side having straight inclined wall extended under the plate, and with tongues evenly spaced along said sides.

4. A metallic plate for the purposes stated, formed with flanges one of which has an inwardly-inclined straight wall extended under the plate and the other flange inclined straight downwardly and outwardly from the plate and with tongues projecting from said flanges and evenly spaced about the four sides thereof, with no two tongues directly adjacent.

5. A metallic plate formed with flanges, one of which has an inwardly-inclined straight wall extended under the plate and the other flange inclined straight outwardly from the plate and with tongues projecting therefrom and evenly spaced with a space between each two tongues, the opposite edges of said plate being constructed to form with adjacent plates under-inclined locking-joints.

6. As an improved article of manufacture, an enameled metallic plate formed at its opposite sides with flanges each having an inclined wall, one of which is under-inclined, and tongues projecting from the outer edges of said flanges to support and extend beneath the adjacent edge of an adjoining tile and to form therewith undercut engaging edges and a concealed clamping slide lock-joint with oppositely-disposed clings for the cement.

ALFRED DU MONTIER.

Witnesses:

ANDREW D. PORTER,
J. HASSON MILLER.