

F. N. MARVICK.  
TILE.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1907.

903,300.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

FIG. 1.

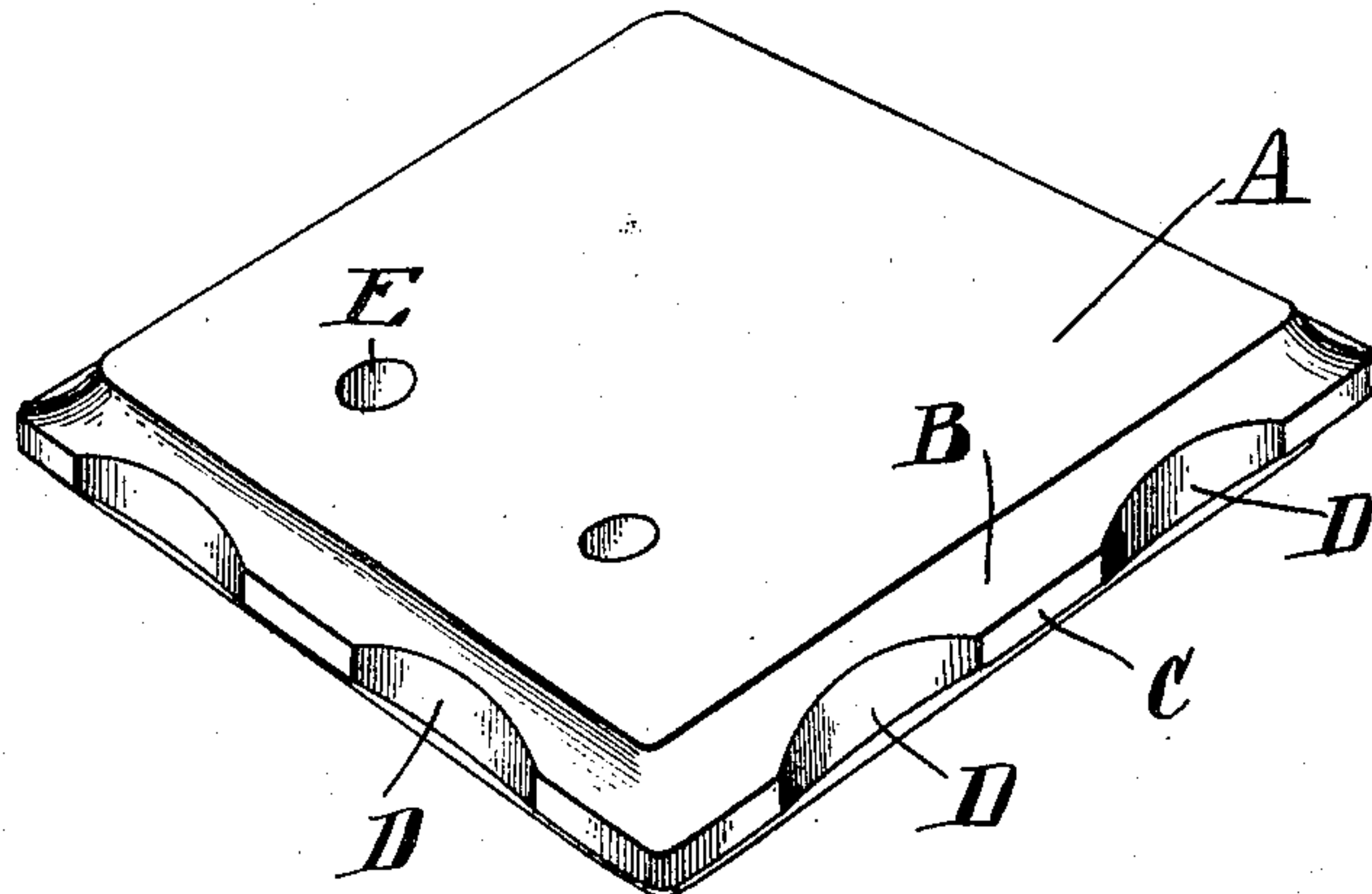


FIG. 2.

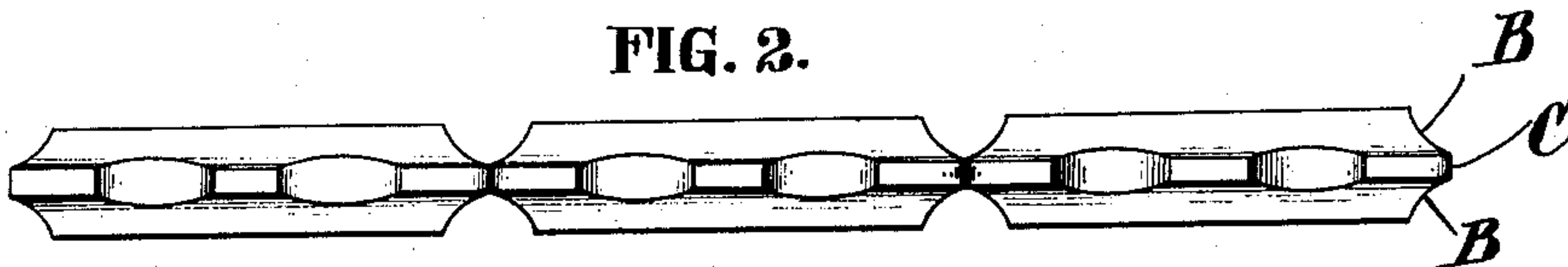


FIG. 3.

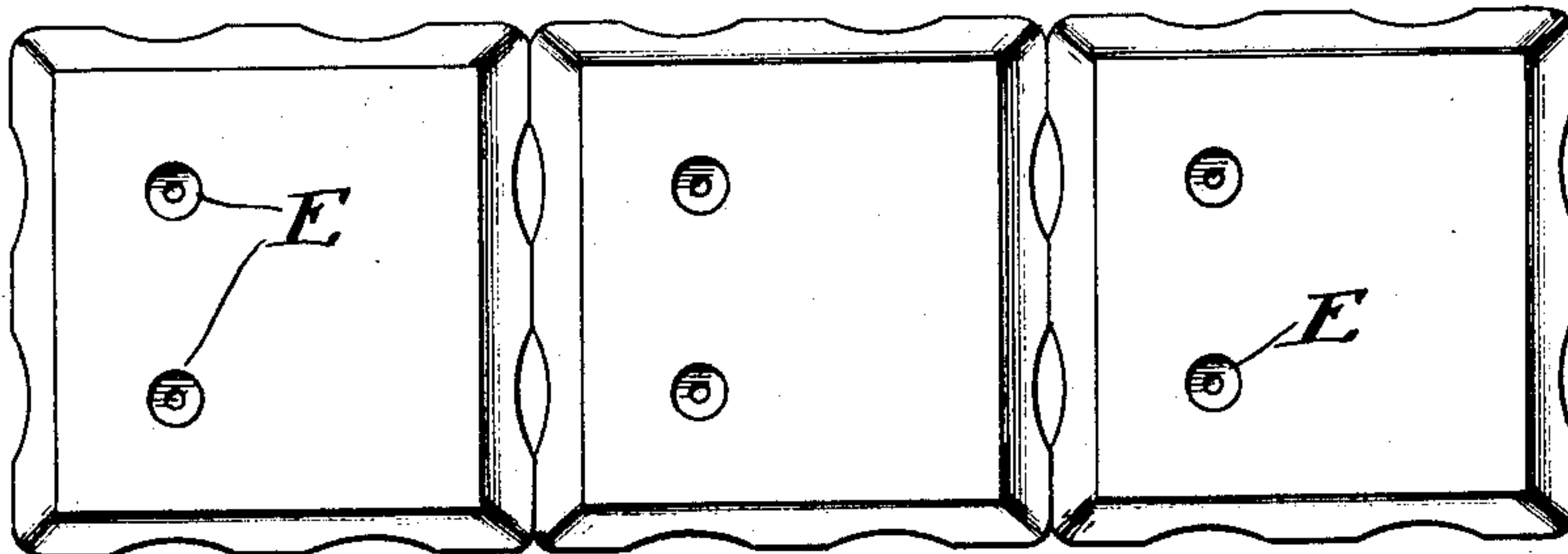
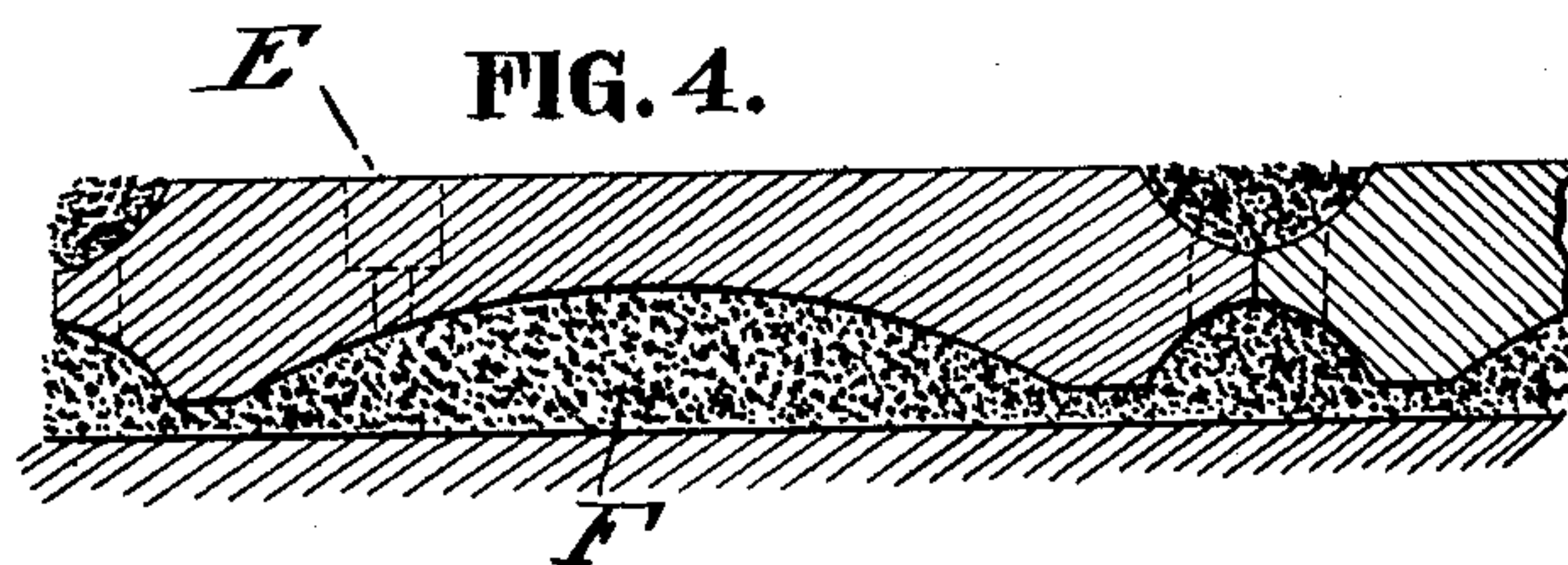


FIG. 4.



Attest:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK N. MARVICK, OF MIAMI, FLORIDA.

## TILE.

No. 903,300.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

Application filed November 9, 1907. Serial No. 401,473.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK N. MARVICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Miami, in the county of Dade and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-

10 pertains to make and use the same.  
This invention relates to tiles, more particularly to tiles for use in roofing and flooring, although the same may be used for many other purposes, and the objects of the invention are to improve the construction of  
15 such tiles, to insure good adhesion of the tiles to the surface on which they are laid, and to facilitate the filling of the spaces between adjacent tiles, so as to insure good  
20 joints.

Further objects of the invention are to secure lightness and strength with great durability and simplicity of form.

To the accomplishment of these objects  
25 and such others as may hereinafter appear, the invention comprises the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part thereof,  
30 and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tile constructed according to my invention; Fig. 2 is an end view of a series of tiles placed end to  
35 end; Fig. 3 shows a top view of such a series of tiles; Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of a modified form of tile.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a tile made of burnt clay, vitreous material, or  
40 wood or other suitable material. Said tile may be of various forms permitting the laying of tiles close together, the particular tile shown being square. The outer edges of the tile A are beveled as shown at B, both from  
45 above and from below, so as to form a rib C which is preferably situated about midway of the edges of the tile. The tiles are preferably laid edge to edge, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, adjacent rows of such tiles being also  
50 edge to edge as customary. The beveled portions B are preferably curved, although they may be straight. I find that curved surfaces give the best adhesion. To facilitate the introduction of cement or binding  
55 material, the edges of the ribs are provided with recesses D, the said recesses of adjacent

tiles registering and forming openings through which liquid binding or connecting material may be poured. The corners of the tile are preferably rounded. Through the top of the  
60 tile are provided counter-sunk holes E for the insertion of screws or nails to hold the tile in position, although these holes may be dispensed with as the cement is usually sufficient to hold the tiles in position without the use  
65 of nails or screws. To facilitate bedding the tiles, and for other reasons, the tiles are preferably provided on their under sides with concave recesses F. Of course either side of the tile may be uppermost; but preferably  
70 said concavely-curved side is placed down.

The floor or roof upon which the tiles are placed is first preferably coated with a layer of cement or other suitable binder, such as pine-tar or asphaltum or other suitable ma-  
75 terial, such for example as the elastic glue sometimes used for closing the joints in ships' decks; and the tiles are preferably dipped or coated on one side at least, with pine-tar or asphaltum or other liquid binder. The ribs  
80 are then laid edge to edge on the prepared surface, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and pine-tar or asphaltum or other binder, such as the elastic glue above mentioned, is poured into the joints through recesses D. When such  
85 cement or glue sets it holds the tiles firmly in place, the portion of the cement in the grooves above the ribs C being united to the cement beneath said ribs through the openings formed by the recesses D, so that the  
90 tiles are positively locked in place. The same is true with respect to the openings due to the rounded corners of the tiles. Pine-tar, if used for coating the tiles, or otherwise used as a cement or binder, should  
95 be boiled.

What I claim is:—

1. A tile for the purpose described comprising a body portion having reduced projections on its sides with recesses extending  
100 transversely the full width of said projections, such recesses adapted to register with recesses of corresponding tiles to form openings through which a binder may be poured.

2. A tile for the purpose described, comprising a body portion having a recess on its under side and having tapering projections on its sides provided with recesses extending  
105 transversely the full width of said projections.

3. A tile for the purpose described, comprising a body portion having a recess on its  
110



under side and having tapering projections on its sides provided with recesses extending transversely the full width of said projections, the under surface of said projections  
5 being concavely curved.

4. A tiled surface comprising a plurality of tiles set edge to edge, said tiles having along their adjacent edges tapering projections provided with recesses extending trans-  
10 versely the full width of said projections forming openings through which a binder may be poured, and binding material filling such openings and locking the tiles to-  
15 gether.

5. A tiled surface comprising a plurality

of tiles set edge to edge, the said edges on the tiles tapering from above and from below, forming grooves to receive binding material, said tiles having in said edges recesses which extend transversely the full width of  
20 the tapering edges forming openings through which binding material may be poured and binding material within said grooves and openings locking the tiles in place.

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

FREDERICK N. MARVICK.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. GRAMLING,  
E. L. GRAHAM.