

(No Model.)

H. HALL.  
TILE FOR FACING WALLS, &c.

No. 347,425.

Patented Aug. 17, 1886.

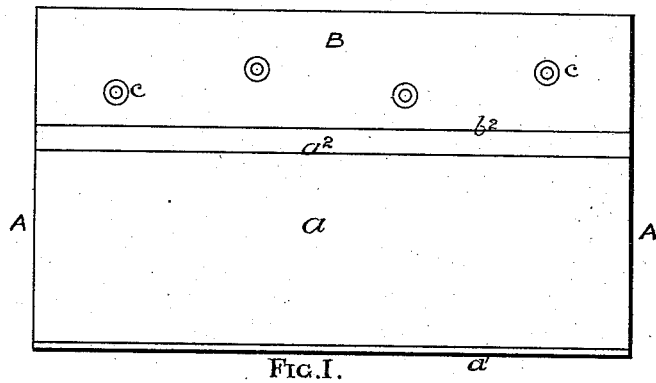


FIG. 1.

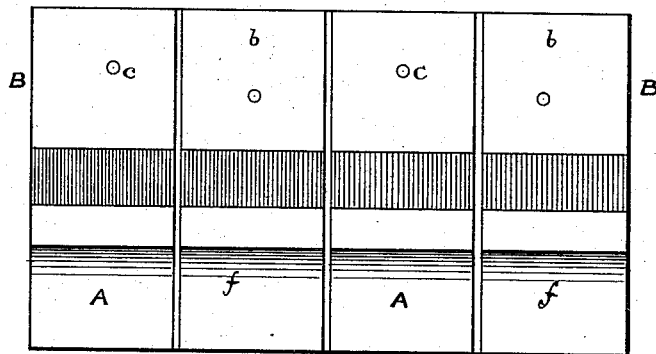


FIG. 3.

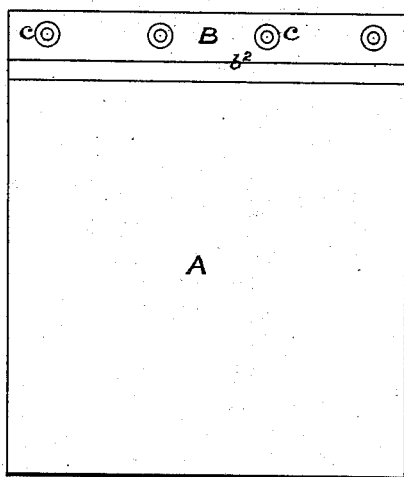


FIG. 4.

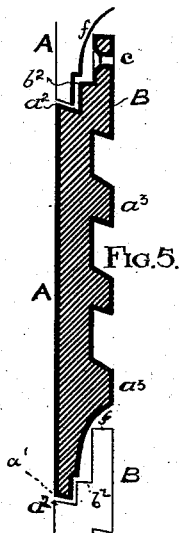


FIG. 5.

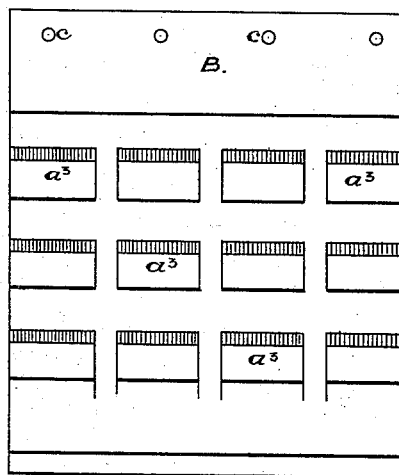


FIG. 6.

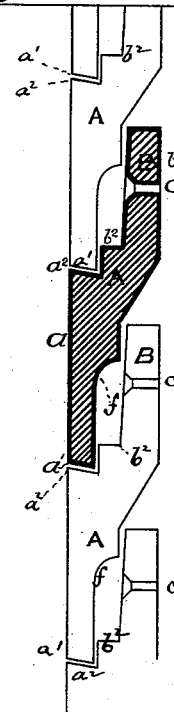


FIG. 2.

Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HALL, OF ST. PANCRAS, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

## TILE FOR FACING WALLS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,425, dated August 17, 1886.

Application filed August 26, 1885. Serial No. 175,353. (No model.) Patented in England September 1, 1881, No. 3,811.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY HALL, of 19 Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tiles for Lining or Facing Walls and other Surfaces, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 3,811, dated September 1, 1881,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to tiles for lining or facing walls and other surfaces; and the invention consists in forming each tile with a lip or flange along the wall side thereof, the said lip or flange being related or depressed below the face of the tile to an extent rather greater than the thickness of the lip itself. The said lip or flange is parallel with the body of the tile, so that when applied upon a wall or other surface one tile will overlap and cover the flange of the tile next below or adjacent, and will thus entirely conceal the nails or screws used to fix the latter, as hereinafter described. The back surface of the lip or flange of the tile projects a corresponding distance in rear of the back of the body portion, and is in a plane parallel with that of the body of the tile, so as to be readily applied against a wall or other flat surface without requiring special care to insure the faces of all the tiles lying flush with one another. Holes are made in this lip or flange for nails or screws by which the tile may be securely fixed either to brick, stone, or wood work, these fastenings being entirely concealed by the adjacent tile, which overlaps and covers them. Besides being secured by nails or screws the body portion of the tile will also be bedded in mortar or cement upon the flange of the adjacent tile, whereby a thoroughly water-proof joint is obtained. The tiles may be white or colored, glazed or not, and may have a raised or other pattern upon the face. The body portion of the tile may be rectangular to course with brick-work, or may be hexagonal, or of any other suitable shape to form a pattern.

In the accompanying drawings I have illus-

trated examples of overlapping tiles of oblong and of square form.

Figure 1 is a front view, Fig. 2 a vertical section, and Fig. 3 a back view, of an oblong tile. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are similar views of a square tile.

A is the body portion of the tile, the face  $a$  of which may be ornamented in any desired manner.

B is the lip or flange molded in one with the body portion A, its rear face,  $b$ , being in a plane parallel to that of the face  $a$ .

The body portion A and the flange B are each rather less than half the total thickness of the tile measured from the front face,  $a$ , to the back face,  $b$ , and they are preferably made of the sectional form shown, although I do not restrict myself thereto. I prefer that the lower edge,  $a'$ , of the body part A should be slightly beveled, as shown, and the upper edge,  $a''$ , of the body part correspondingly undercut, and the flange B formed with a shoulder,  $b'$ , so that when the tiles are affixed to the wall they will overlap, as shown in dotted lines, and the lower edge of each tile will bed against the shoulder  $b'$  of the adjacent tile, and be securely held by the beveled joint with its face flush with the face of the adjacent tile.

$c$  are the holes in the flange B for the nails or screws by which the tiles are fixed. The wall side of the body part is cut away, as at  $f$ . This leaves room for a bed of cement opposite the nails  $c$ , the cement holding the tiles, together and the nails, in place.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the flange B is almost equal in width to the body part A, and the body part A is therefore bedded wholly upon the flange of the next tile, as above described; but I do not limit myself to this arrangement, as the flange may be narrower in proportion to the tile, so that the tiles overlap to a comparatively slight extent, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6, in which case the body part of the tile would be made thicker or provided with projections or feet at back, as at  $a'$ , to take a bearing on the surface of the wall, and form a key for the bed of mortar or cement.

Having described the nature of the said invention and the manner of performing the same, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A tile constructed with the projecting  
5 lip B, front shoulder,  $b^2$ , bearing-edge  $a^2$ , and rear recess,  $f$ , adapted to produce a cement-chamber, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. A tile made with the projecting lip B,

bearing-edge  $a^2$ , front shoulder,  $b^2$ , rear recess,  $f$ , and rear projections or feet,  $a^3$ , substantially as herein shown and described. 10

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