

(No Model.)

M. AMS.
WALL FACING.

No. 489,914.

Patented Jan. 17, 1893.

Fig. 1.

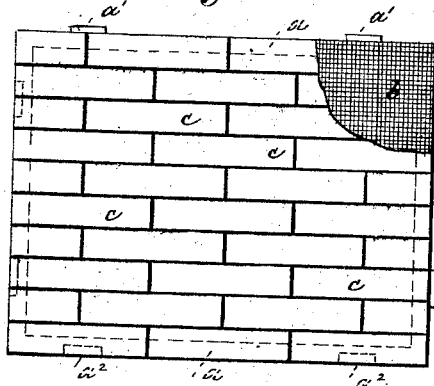


Fig. 2.

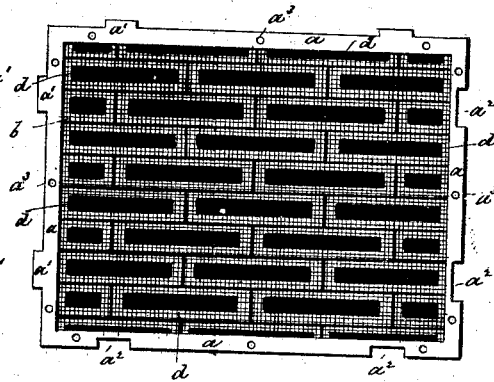


Fig. 3.

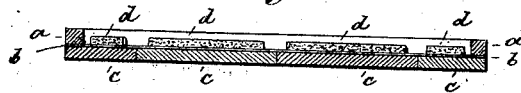
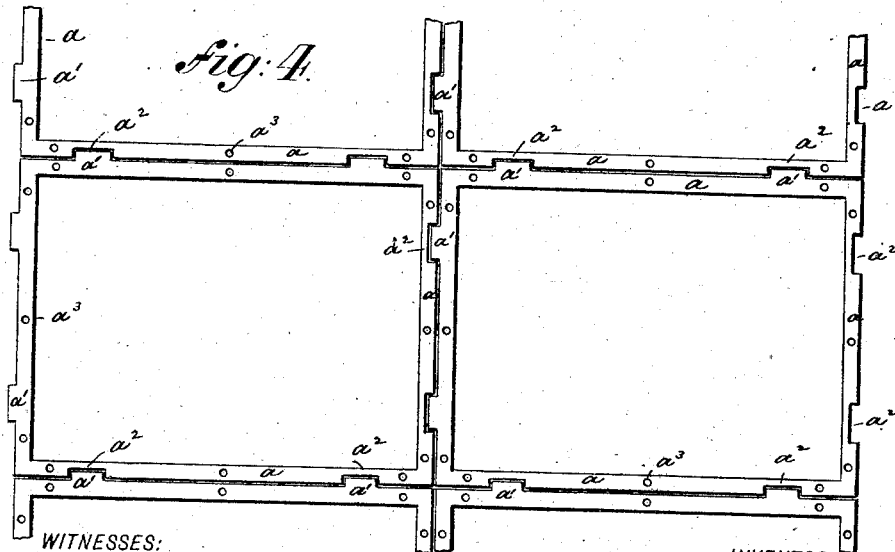


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WALL-FACING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,914, dated January 17, 1893.

Application filed October 17, 1892. Serial No. 449,057. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX AMS, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Wall-Facing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a facing for walls, partitions, ceilings and floors, which is composed of a frame, across which a screen is stretched, such screen carrying a set of tiles connected thereto. By attaching the frame to the ceiling or wall, the facing is applied in a very simple and substantial manner.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved wall facing with part of the tiles broken away. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the facing. Fig. 3 a cross section thereof and Fig. 4 a face view of a set of interlocking frames *a*, without the screens and tiles.

The letter *a*, represents a series of frames of suitable dimensions and provided at their edges with a set of projections or lugs *a'*, and corresponding recesses *a''*, so that the adjoining frames may be interlocked. Across each frame there is stretched a backing *b*, composed of a wire screen or other open-mesh fabric which is secured to the frame in suitable manner. To the face of the screen *b* there is attached a series of tiles *c*, arranged to form any suitable pattern and combination of colors, such as the ceiling, wall, floor or partition is to display. The tiles *c*, are secured to the backing *b*, by means of cement. This cement projects through the netting *b*, (Fig. 3.) and is arranged preferably in narrow rows or blocks *d*, set back from the edge of the tiles so as to leave the joints free (Fig. 2).

The frames with the netting and tiles properly attached are readily transportable and in order to apply the facing to a building it is only necessary to nail the frames to the wall and ceiling. This can be done by driving nails through perforations *a''*, of the frames and between the joints of the tiles. When the frames are secured in place, the tiles will present a continuous surface, which is taut, cannot become dislodged and can readily be removed in sections for the purpose of repair.

What I claim is:

1. The combination of a frame with a backing secured thereto and with tiles secured to one face of the backing, substantially as specified.
2. The combination of a frame with an open mesh backing secured thereto and with tiles cemented to one face of the backing, substantially as specified.
3. The combination of a frame having lugs *a'*, and recesses *a''*, with a backing secured thereto and with tiles secured to the backing, substantially as specified.
4. The combination of a frame having lugs *a'*, and recesses *a''*, with an open mesh backing secured thereto and with tiles secured to the backing by cement blocks or rows *d*, set back from the edge of the tiles, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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