

Dick Norman Lanyon Patents

Dick was granted seven Letters Patents over a period of 21 years listed below.

Letters Patent 172635 granted 25 January 1876, for improvement in the manufacture of paint brushes, page 2.

Letters Patent 411813 granted 1 October 1889, for improvement in letter and numbers for signs, page 5.

Letters Patent 466741 granted 5 January 1892, for improvement in tile work, page 9.

Letters Patent 466742 granted 5 January 1892, for improvement in tile work, page 14.

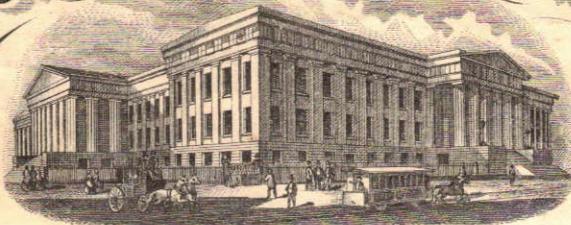
Letters Patent 540501 granted 4 June 1895, for improvement in tile work, page 20.

Letters Patent 587263 granted 27 July 1897, for improvement in tile work, page 26.

The last four for improvement in tile work varied based on the type of tile and method of fixing to the structural surface.

No. 172,635

The United States of America



TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Whereas Wick N. Langyon, of Rockford, Illinois

has presented to the Commissioner of Patents
a petition praying for the grant of **LETTERS PATENT** for an alleged new and useful

Improvement in Paint-Brushes

(He having assigned his right, title, and interest in said Improvement to himself and Ebenezer W. Sanders, of same place)

a description of which invention is contained in the Specification of which a copy is herewith annexed and made a part hereof, and has complied with the various requirements of Law in such cases made and provided; and

Whereas upon due examination made the said Claimant is adjudged to be justly entitled to a Patent under the Law;

Now therefore these **LETTERS PATENT** are to grant unto the said Langyon and Sanders, their heirs or assigns for the term of seventeen years from the Twenty-fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof.

In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, this Twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the One-hundredth



Countersigned:

R. H. Druell
Commissioner of Patents

[Signature]
Acting Secretary of the Interior

D. N. LANYON.
PAINT-BRUSH.

No. 172,635.

Patented Jan. 25, 1876.

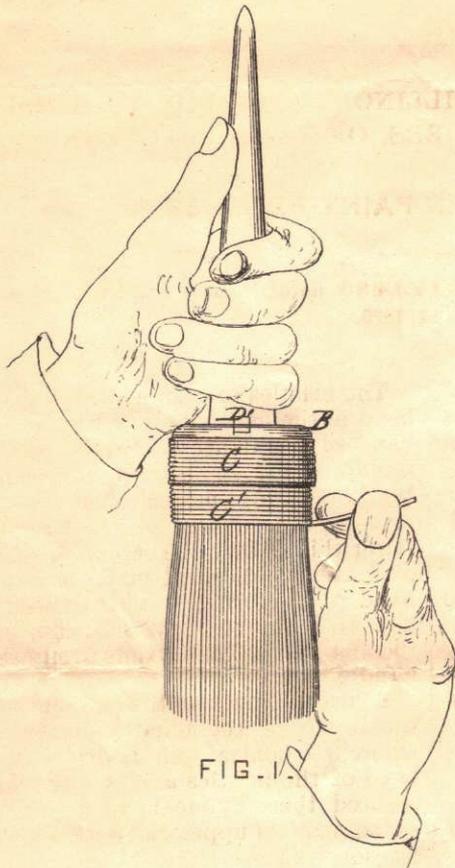


FIG. 1.

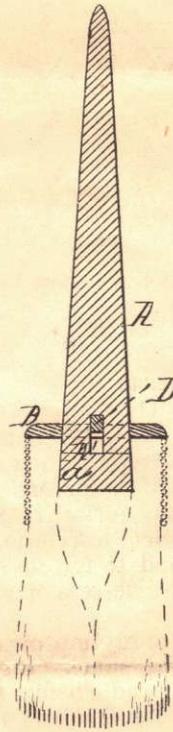


FIG. 2.

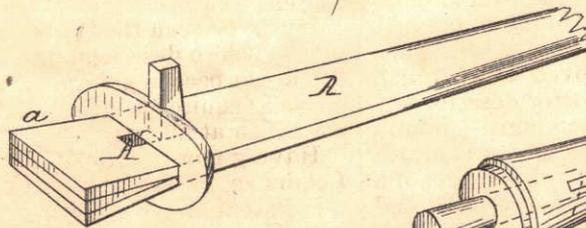


FIG. 3.

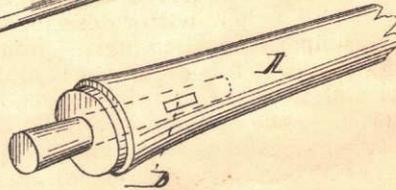


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES.
Alex. Mahon
John S. Center.

INVENTOR.
D. N. Lanyon
G. W. Ford, attorney
by A. M. Smith, associate.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
EBENEZER A. SANDERS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAINT-BRUSHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,635**, dated January 25, 1876; application filed
June 21, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICK N. LANYON, of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Paint-Brushes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved brush. Fig. 2 is a section of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the handle before the bristles are attached, and Fig. 4 shows a modification in the manner of connecting the bristles to the handle.

The invention consists, first, in a novel means of connecting the bristles or brush part to the handle; and, second, in a novel manner of winding or wrapping the brush to prevent spreading of the same, while at the same time said wrapping can be removed as the brush becomes worn, all as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the handle, which is expanded in width at its lower end, as shown at *a*, by means of a wedge inserted in the end, or otherwise, and is also provided near said lower end with an elongated slot or perforation, as shown at *A'*. B is a cap or washer, provided with a slot, *B'*, for permitting it to be passed over the handle, for a purpose which will be described. C is the wire head or band, extending down to the point at which the bristles are cemented together, or to the filling; and *C'* is a coil or bridle, connected at one end to the head C, and extending down to any desired distance, according to the spread it is desired to give to the bristles. This coil *C'* is soldered together to hold it in place, but is free, as the brush becomes worn, to be unwound, one or more coils at a time, to permit the spreading of the brush.

The bristles are connected together at the head in the usual manner, and with the usual band of metal around said head, when the handle is driven through the center of said head, and, by means of its wedge shape, presses the bristles out against the band. After this is done the cap or washer is passed over the handle, and made to rest upon the head of the bristles, when a wedge-shaped key, D, is driven above said cap, and through the slot in the handle, thus firmly securing the handle in place.

A modification in the manner of securing the brush to the handle is shown in Fig. 4, wherein a conical pin is driven through the head of the bristles and into the handle, and secured there by means of a key, being provided near its upper end with a slot for its reception.

It will be seen that by the use of the coil or bridle before described, the operator can, as the brush becomes worn, unwind any number of coils required to give the desired spread to the brush at all times.

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

1. The handle A, provided with the wedge-shaped or enlarging butt, in combination with the cap or washer B and key D, for securing the bristles to the handle, substantially as described.

2. The brush provided with the cohering wire coil or bridle, connected thereto, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

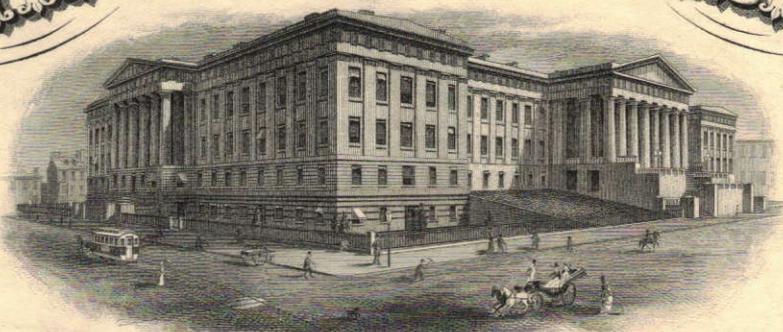
This specification signed and witnessed this 18th day of May, 1875.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

G. W. FORD,
CHARLIE S. FORD.

UNITED STATES AMERICA.



No.

411,813

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas Dick S. Lanyon of Chicago, Illinois

has presented to the Commissioner of Patents a petition praying for the grant of Letters Patent for an alleged new and useful improvement in

Letters or Numbers for Signs

a description of which invention is contained in the Specification of which a copy is hereunto annexed and made a part hereof, and has complied with the various requirements of Law in such cases made and provided; and

Whereas upon due examination made the said Claimant is adjudged to be justly entitled to a Patent under the Law.

Now therefore these Letters Patent are to grant unto the said

Dick S. Lanyon his heirs or assigns for the term of Seventeen years from the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington this first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

(Model.)

D. N. LANYON.
LETTER OR NUMBER FOR SIGNS.

No. 411,813.

Patented Oct. 1, 1889.

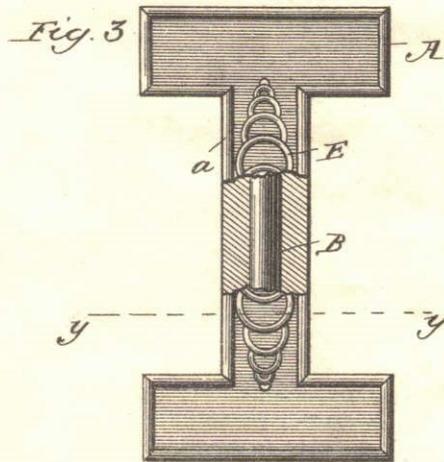
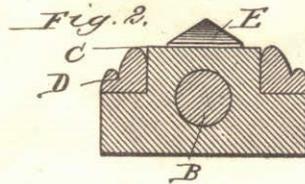
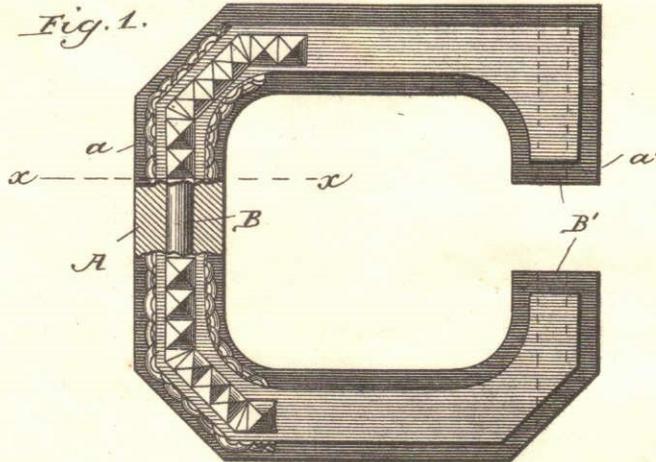
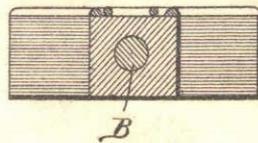


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
W. Rossiter.
F. Mills.

Inventor
Dick N. Lanyon
By *Peiner & Baker*
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LETTER OR NUMBER FOR SIGNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,813, dated October 1, 1889.

Application filed May 13, 1886. Serial No. 202,043. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICK N. LANYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Letters or Numbers for Signs, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

My present invention has relation to the improvement of that class of signs in which the letters or numbers composing the sign are formed separately and of wood, and particularly does my invention relate to the improvement of the letters or numbers of street or outdoor signs which are exposed to the action of the weather. A difficulty encountered in the use of this class of sign-letters is that, the letters or numbers being cut from a single piece of wood, there is danger of the splitting of the wood, in the direction of its length at the narrow parts of the letter, since the best quality of wood, under the action of the rain or heat, is liable to warp and crack. Moreover, in the manufacture of sign-letters from wood there is danger of splitting the wood while cutting out the letter, particularly if the letter be formed with any comparatively thin portions extending in opposite direction to the grain of the wood. In order to overcome this difficulty, it has been heretofore proposed to manufacture sign letters and numbers of several thicknesses of wood having their grains crossed; but such construction, while possessing many advantages, entails a considerable increase in the cost of manufacture and necessitates the formation of joints, which, after long exposure, are liable to separate.

My present invention has for its object to provide an improved method for manufacturing letters and numbers for signs, and to construct an improved sign letter or number which shall be cheap, durable, and ornamental.

To this end my invention consists in placing a dowel or dowels in the wooden blank in a direction opposite to the grain of the wood, and then cutting the letter or number in such manner that the narrow part or parts thereof across which the grain runs shall contain the dowel or dowels.

My invention also consists in a letter or

number for signs having a dowel or dowels embedded in the wood through the cross-grain parts thereof that compose the narrow portions of the letter.

My invention further consists in a sign letter or number having applied to its face or edge an ornamental facing or edging of a plastic composition, which shall serve to strengthen the narrow parts of the letter across which the grain of the wood extends.

My invention also consists in a letter or number for street-signs having the narrow portions that extend across the grain of the wood strengthened by means of a dowel embedded therein and by means of an ornamental facing or edging formed of a water-proof plastic composition.

Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of my improved letter, parts being broken away for the purpose of better illustration. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a letter having a single dowel. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line *yy* of Fig. 3.

A designates the main body of my improved letter, such body being formed of wood with its grain extending horizontally, as shown. In the narrow portions *a* and *a'* of this letter are embedded, respectively, the dowels *B* and *B'*. These dowels will be inserted in the blank from which the letter is to be cut in such position that after the letter is formed they will fall within the narrow parts of the letter, and by this means the danger of splitting wood in the operation of cutting the letter will be avoided.

Around the upper edges of the letters shown in Fig. 1 there is cut the grooves *C*, within which will be placed the ornamental edging *D*, formed of plastic composition. The composition which I prefer to employ for this purpose consists of hard drying oil (or other water-proof oil) having whiting mixed therein until the mass reaches the consistency of stiff dough. This mass is then molded or rolled into the desired ornamental configuration and is placed into the grooves after the surface of such grooves has been coated with a priming and with a coat of sticky drying oil. After the plastic composition is entirely set within the grooves the letter will be painted, gilded, or japanned, as desired.

Instead of employing the edging D of plastic composition a facing E, as shown in Fig. 3, may be used, this facing being formed of the same material and employed in like manner as edging, or the two may be employed together.

By inserting the dowels in the wooden blank from which the letter is to be cut, it will be seen that the danger of splitting the narrow parts of the wood in forming the letter will be avoided; and it is also apparent that a letter having its weak parts strengthened by means of dowels can resist the action of the weather without danger of warping or cracking. It will also be seen that the facing or edging of plastic composition not only serves to give additional strength to the weak portions of the letter, but also affords a cheap and simple means of imparting to the letter a highly-ornamental appearance, such as is ordinarily produced by the more expensive process of carving.

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

1. The method of forming letters and num-

bers for signs, which consists in embedding a dowel or dowels in the blank from which the letter is to be cut and across the grain of the wood, and then cutting the letter in such manner that the dowel or dowels shall fall within the narrow part or parts of the letter or number, substantially as set forth.

2. A letter or number for signs cut from a wooden blank, having dowels embedded in that part of the wood across the grain thereof from which the letter or number is cut, so that the dowel or dowels shall fall within the narrow cross-grained parts of the letter or number, substantially as described.

3. A letter or number for signs, formed of wood and having a dowel or dowels embedded in the narrow cross-grained parts thereof, the face of said letter being grooved and being provided with a water-proof plastic composition within the grooved portion serving to strengthen and ornament the letter or number, substantially as described.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. PEIRCE,
J. W. DYRENFORTH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



No.

466,741.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas Dick N. Lanyon

of Chicago, Illinois

has presented to the Commissioner of Patents a petition praying for the grant of Letters Patent for an alleged new and useful improvement in

Tile Work

a description of which invention is contained in the Specification of which a copy is hereunto annexed and made a part hereof, and has complied with the various requirements of Law in such cases made and provided; and

Whereas upon due examination made the said Claimant is adjudged to be justly entitled to a Patent under the Law.

Now therefore these **Letters Patent** are to grant unto the said

Dick N. Lanyon his _____ heirs or assigns for the term of Seventeen years from the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington this fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixteenth.

(No Model.)

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

No. 466,741.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.

Fig. 1.

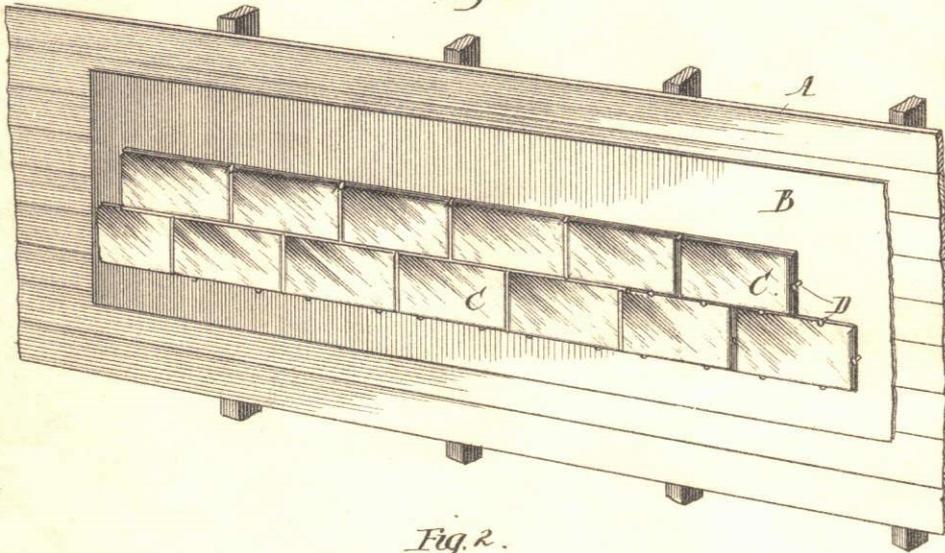


Fig. 2.

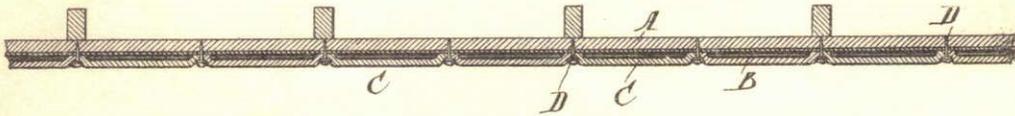


Fig. 3.

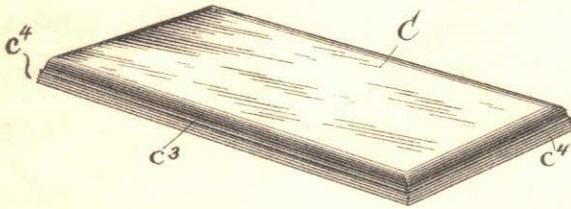


Fig. 6.

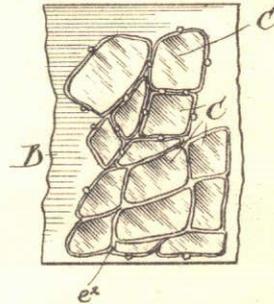
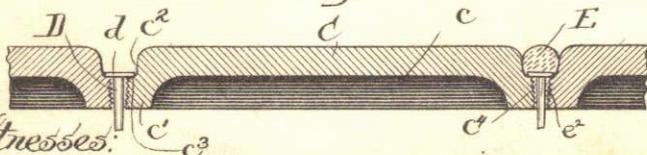


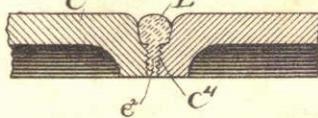
Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

Frederick Berlach
Charles Shervey.

Fig. 5.



Inventor:

Dick N. Lanyon
By Paul Fisher
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TILE-WORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,741, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed October 2, 1890. Serial No. 366,803. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICK N. LANYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tile-Work, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which such invention appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved construction of tiles for building and other purposes, and to provide improved means whereby the tiles may be conveniently held upon the building-walls or in other positions where they are to be employed.

The invention consists in the various novel features of construction hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the wall of a frame building having my improved tile-work applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a view in horizontal section through the wall illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, upon an enlarged scale, of one of my improved tiles. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view, in horizontal section, through several of the tiles, showing the preferred manner of connecting the same together. Fig. 5 is a sectional view through the joint of two adjoining tiles at one side of the nails, whereby the tiles are held in position. Fig. 6 is a detail plan view showing the embodiment of my invention in tiles of irregular outline.

My present invention will be found especially well adapted for the purpose of facing the outer surfaces of frame buildings in order to give to such buildings the appearance of being constructed of stone or brick; but while I have illustrated the invention in this connection and while it will be especially applicable to such purposes it can still be employed in a variety of other situations—such, for example, as the construction of wainscoting, floors, ceilings, &c.; and I do not wish the invention, therefore, to be understood as limited to any particular use to which it may be applied. So, also, while my improved tile-work is shown in the drawings as applied to

the wall of a frame building, I wish it understood that it may be attached to suitable backings other than of wood, and that certain features of the invention may be employed without its adoption as an entirety.

A designates the wall of the building, which is conveniently faced with a sheeting of paper, felt, or like material B for giving to the wall a greater security against the weather and for affording also an elastic background for the tiles, and thereby avoiding the danger of the breakage of the edges of the tiles in attaching them to the building by means of nails.

The tiles C may be of any suitable shape; but for convenience I have shown them in Figs. 1 to 5 as of oblong rectangular shape, to more closely imitate the usual stone or brick work of buildings. Each of these tiles C is formed with a backwardly-extending edge C', forming a concavity *c* upon its under face, this concavity serving to give greater lightness and cheapness to the tile and affording also a dead-air space, which will give to the building-wall greater warmth. The backwardly-turned edge *c'* is preferably flat upon its rear face, and having its outer face *c¹* inclined with respect to the plane of the tile. Around the edges of two or more sides of the tile is formed a seat or depression *c²*, extending a short distance below the outer face of the tile and serving to form a rib or shoulder *c³* around the edge of the tile. The rib or shoulder *c³* thus formed affords a bearing for the head *d* of a suitable nail or screw D, whereby the tiles are attached to their backing, the head *d* of the nail overlapping the shoulders, while the nail also serves to hold the tiles at a slight distance apart, thereby affording a space between the edges of the tiles, wherein will be held the cement, mortar, or the like E, that will form a wedge-shaped rib *e²*, held by the nails and serving to more firmly interlock the tiles. By preference the edges of the tiles are roughened or serrated at *c⁴*, in order to better retain the cement E, and the retaining of this cement is aided also by the broad heads of the nails D, around which the cement will set. By forming the tiles with the depressions or seats *c²* around their upper faces I secure a space wherein a broad rib of cement may be

held in "tuck-pointing" the joints between the tiles. Moreover, by forming the tiles with the shoulders c^3 at a distance below the outer faces of the tiles I am enabled to perfectly cover the nail-head with the rib or tuck-point of cement E and thus prevent their exposure.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings the tiles C are shown as formed of irregular outline, as this form of tile will be found advantageous in imitation of stone buildings that are usually made of dressed bowlders. The construction of the tiles shown in this figure of the drawings is the same as that hereinbefore described, except as to the matter of outline.

While the tiles may be conveniently attached by nails in the manner above stated, still I regard it as within the scope of my invention to attach the tiles in other convenient manner—as, for example, the concavity of each tile might be filled more or less with cement or mortar and applied to a suitable backing, cement or mortar being also run between the joints of the tile. The outer face of the tiles C is preferably glazed, while the edges of the tiles are unglazed to better adhere to the cement.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tile for building and other purposes provided with seats or depressions c^2 , formed in its outer face adjacent to its edges and provided with inclined edges c^4 , whereby when the tiles are set in position a broad space or groove will be provided for the tuck-pointing, and whereby a wedge-shaped layer of cement may be formed between the edges of adjacent tiles, substantially as described.

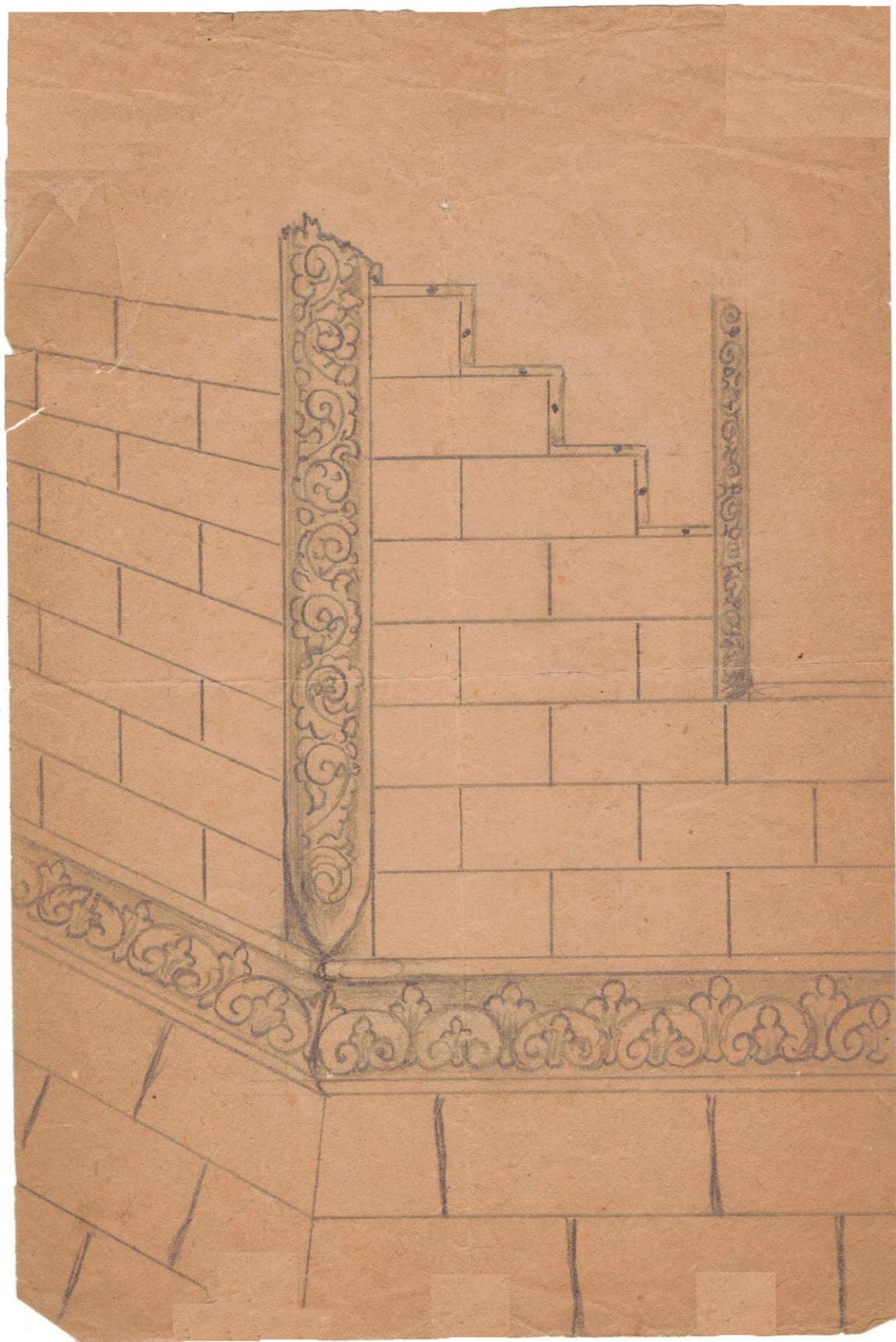
2. A tile for building and other purposes having its outer face provided with seats or depressions adjacent its edges and having its edges roughened or serrated, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a suitable backing of tiles having shoulders set below their outer faces and having inclined edges, suitable nails having heads overlapping said shoulders and a wedge-shaped layer of cement or equivalent material filling the space between adjacent tiles and covering the nail-heads, substantially as described.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

GEO. P. FISHER, Jr.,
IDA B. CARPENTER.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



No.

466,742.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas Dick S. Lanyon

of Chicago, Illinois

has presented to the Commissioner of Patents a petition praying for the grant of Letters Patent for an alleged new and useful improvement in

File Work

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Whereas upon due examination made the said Claimant is adjudged to be justly entitled to a Patent under the Law:

Now therefore these **Letters Patent** are to grant unto the said

Dick S. Lanyon his _____ heirs or assigns for the term of Seventeen years from the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof.

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

No. 466,742.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.

Fig. 1.

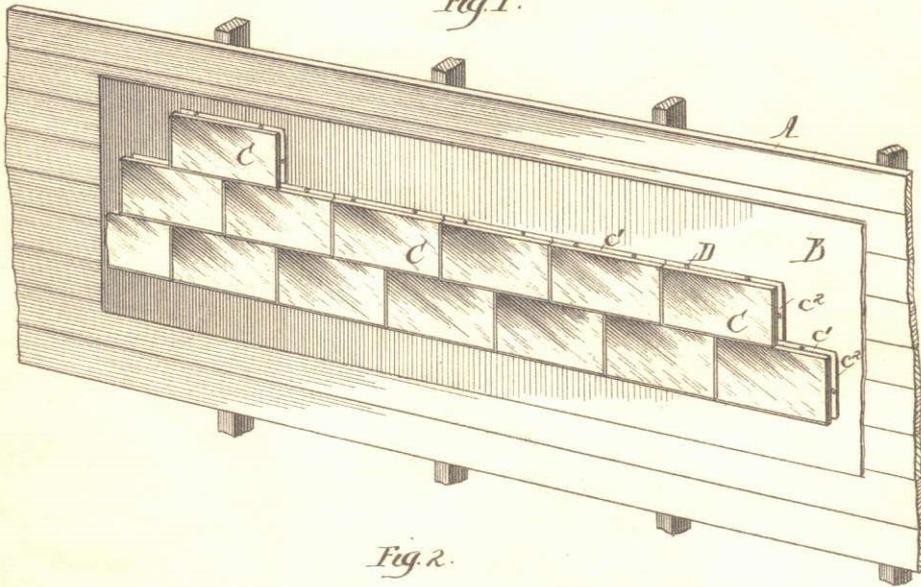


Fig. 2.

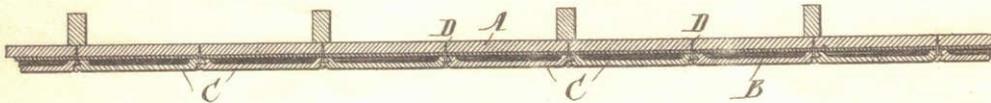


Fig. 3.

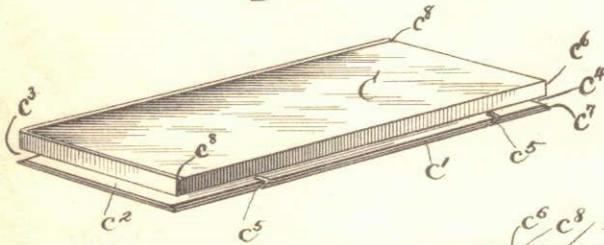


Fig. 4.

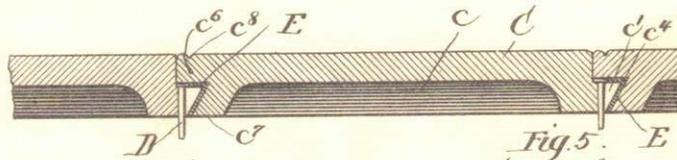


Fig. 5.

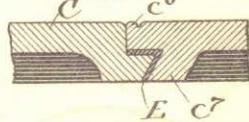
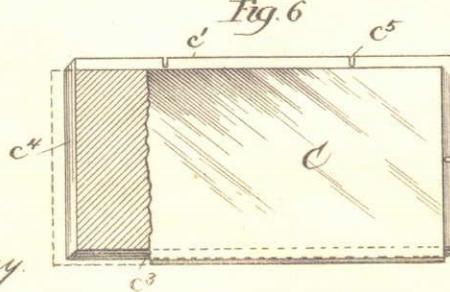


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
 Fred Berlach
 Charles Sherway.

Inventor
 Dick N. Lanyon
 By Price Fisher
 Attorneys.

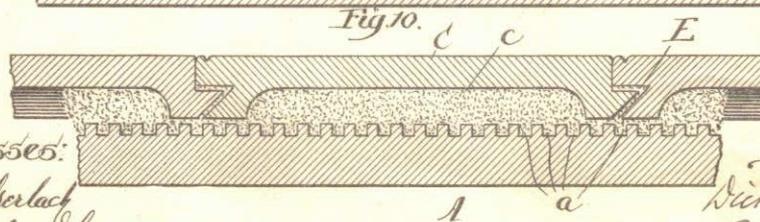
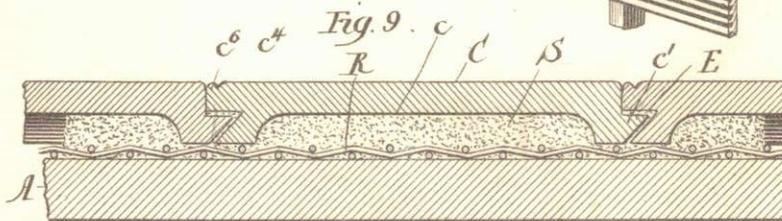
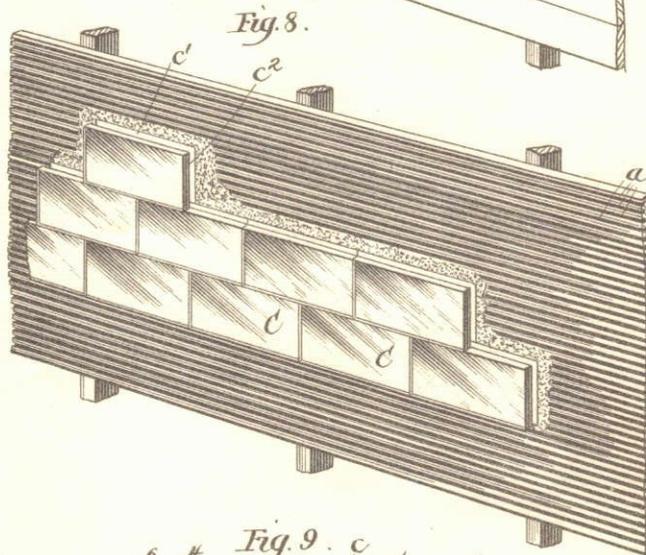
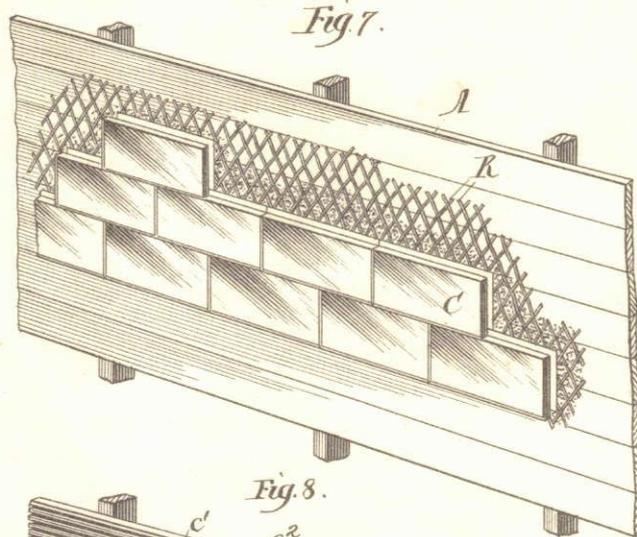
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

No. 466,742.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.



Witnesses:
 Fred Gerlach
 Charles Sherrey

Inventor:
 Dick N. Lanyon
 By *[Signature]*
 Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TILE-WORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,742, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed October 2, 1890. Serial No. 366,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICK N. LANYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tile-Work, of which the following is hereby declared to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My present invention, while capable of use for a variety of purposes, is more particularly designed to provide improved tile-work, with which the walls of frame buildings may be faced in order to give to such buildings the appearance of brick or stone buildings at a cost very much below that of buildings constructed of brick or stone.

The invention can be embodied in a variety of forms, and certain features of the invention may be employed without its adoption as an entirety.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated only one form of tile-work, which in practice will be found to be simple, cheap, durable, and effective.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the wall of a frame building having my improved tile-work applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a view in horizontal section through the wall illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view upon an enlarged scale of one of my improved tiles. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view in horizontal section through several of the tiles, showing the manner of connecting them together and to the building-wall. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view through the joints of two adjoining tiles at one side of the nails by which the tiles are connected to the building-walls. Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of the tiles, a portion being broken away for better illustration. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a portion of the wall of a frame building, showing modified means of attaching the tiles thereto. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a portion of a frame building, showing a further modified means of attaching the tiles thereto. Fig. 9 is a view in horizontal section through the tile-work shown in Fig. 7. Fig. 10 is a

view in horizontal section through the tile-work shown in Fig. 8.

A designates the wall of the building. This wall may be of wood, as shown; or, in case it is desired to apply my improved tile-work to a wall constructed of cheap brick or stone, this can be readily done.

When the wall of a building is of wood, I may place upon the outer face of the wall and between it and the tile-work a felt or paper sheathing B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, which serves to make a tighter and warmer wall, and serves also to give a somewhat elastic backing to the tile-work, so that in driving the nails to fix the tile-work to the face of the building the danger of breaking the tiles is avoided.

C designates my improved tiles. For ordinary work these tiles will be of rectangular shape, preferably oblong, to more closely imitate stone or brick work, although other shapes may be employed, of course, without departing from the spirit of the invention. By preference, also, the tile is formed with a concavity *c* upon its inner surface, in order to give lightness to the tile and to cheapen its construction and, when the tile is applied as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to afford a dead-air space, which serves to give greater warmth to the building-wall. The inner edges of the tile around the concavity *c* have preferably a flat face, so as to afford a secure bearing-surface for the tile when it is fixed in position for use. In the preferred form of the invention illustrated one side of each of the tiles C is furnished with a rib or tongue *c'*, and one end of each of the tiles is furnished with a similar rib or tongue *c''*, and the opposite side of each of the tiles is formed with a groove or rabbet *c'''* and the opposite end with a groove *c''''*, the grooves or rabbets and ribs being preferably of such shape as to permit the interlocking of adjacent tiles when set in position for use. I prefer to form the ribs or tongues of the tiles of V shape, as shown, and the grooves of corresponding shape, since by so doing I can secure not only an interlocking or tongue-and-groove joint, but at the same time obtain greater body in the tongue or rib

for the nails that may be used to hold the tiles in position and consequently lessen the danger of breakage of such ribs. Moreover, by forming the grooves and tongues or ribs of this shape the molding of the tiles is more easily effected. The ribs of the tiles in the form shown in Figs. 1 to 6 of the drawings are formed with slots c^5 in convenient number to admit nails D, by which the tiles will be attached to the building-walls. The grooves c^4 are formed by projecting portions c^6 and c^7 of the tiles, and, if desired, the projecting portions c^6 may be furnished with the grooves or indentations c^8 , which will give to the joints the appearance of "tuck-pointing." In the tiles shown, if the ribs c^7 and c^6 are formed, respectively, at the top and right-hand end of each tile and the grooves c^4 at the bottom and left-hand end, it will be seen that when the tiles are set together the ribs of one tile will interlock with the corresponding grooves of the adjacent tiles. In setting the tiles in position cement E will be placed within the grooves c^3 and c^4 , so that when the next adjacent tiles and their corresponding ribs are forced into these grooves the cement will be spread more or less to form a bond between the tiles. By forming the grooves and ribs of such shape that they shall interlock, as I prefer to do, it is only necessary to nail each of the tiles upon one side and one end, since the opposite grooved sides and ends of the tiles will be held by the interlocking ribs of the next adjacent tiles. By preference the faces of the tiles C are glazed, and, if desired, the edges may also be glazed, although I wish it understood that the material, color, precise shape, and like details may be varied to suit the special work for which the tiles are designed.

One advantage incident to the union of the tiles by tongue-and-groove joints is that they cannot come apart by reason of the ordinary shrinkage or settling of the building, and consequently the danger of leakage at the joints is avoided, since the overlapping portions of the tiles will serve effectually to prevent the passage of water between the joints, even should the bond of cement be broken. By preference the grooves of the tiles are made somewhat larger than the tongues or ribs in order to admit a layer of cement in proper quantity to securely seal the joints.

My improved tile-work, besides being suitable for facing the walls of buildings, may be used, also, for interior work, such as wainscoting, floors, ceilings, or, in fact, in a great variety of situations.

As I have before stated the precise details of construction may be varied without departing from my invention. Thus, for example, I regard it as within the scope of my invention to construct the tiles without the cavities upon their inner faces and with any form, arrangement, or number of interlocking grooves or rabbets and tongues or ribs, and, to a certain extent, the advantages of

my invention may be obtained by forming the tiles with squared ribs and ordinary rabbets or grooves to admit said ribs, since the ribs in such case would afford a means for attaching the device to the building-wall by nails, while the overhanging shoulder of the rabbeted portion of the tile would serve to cover and protect the nails and close the joints between the tiles.

In Figs. 7 to 10 I have illustrated two other ways in which my improved tile-work may be attached to the building or in other situations. In Figs. 7 and 9, A represents the building-wall, upon which is suitably fastened a backing R, of wire-gauze or other perforated or reticulated material having openings or seats to receive the cement S, whereby the tiles are held in position. When the tiles are applied as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 9, the concavity c of each of the tiles will be filled with cement, and the tile will then be applied to the backing R; or, if desired, a layer of cement may first be placed upon the backing. The cement will thus set around the meshes of the wire-gauze or like backing, and a layer E of the cement will also be placed within the grooved edges of the tiles, so as to form tight joints between the adjacent tiles. By thus attaching the tiles the necessity of employing nails is avoided. In Figs. 8 and 10 the tiles are attached in manner somewhat similar to that illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8; but, instead of forming the backing for the tiles of wire-gauze or like material, a backing is provided to receive the cement, consisting of boards suitably grooved, as at a , or otherwise provided with seats or indentations to receive the cement S. When the tiles are to be applied as illustrated in Figs. 8 and 10, their concavities c will be filled with cement, and the tiles will then be applied to the backing or wall A, parts of the cement setting within the seats or indentations formed in the outer face of the backing or wall A and serving to securely hold the tiles in position. So, also, a layer of cement E will be placed between the joints of the tiles in order to firmly seal the joints. Aside from the manner in which they are attached to the building-walls, the tiles illustrated in Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10 are the same in construction as those hereinbefore described.

It is obvious that the tiles for the angles or corners of the building, or for portions of the wall which are of irregular outline, will be correspondingly shaped; but in these cases the tiles would still be formed with the ribs and tongues and grooves or rabbets, as in the construction hereinbefore described.

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

1. A tile C for building and other purposes, having its under side formed with a concavity c , having one edge formed with a tongue or rib c' and one edge formed with a tongue

or rib c^2 , and having each of the other edges formed with a groove c^4 , corresponding in outline to the tongues or ribs, substantially as described.

5 2. The combination, with a suitable backing having seats or the like to receive cement, of a layer of cement, and tiles C, provided with suitable concavities c , which are filled

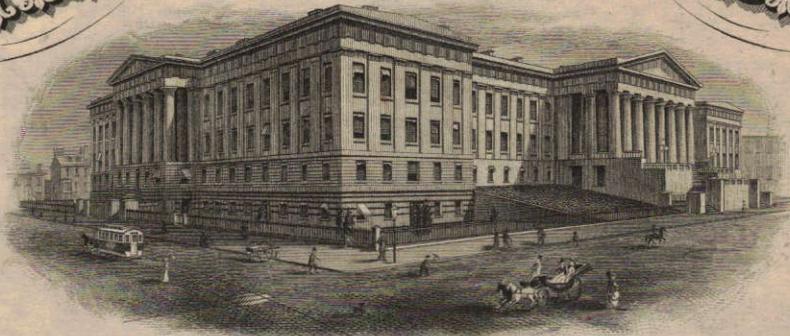
with cement, said tiles having their edges provided with ribs or tongues and grooves or rabbets, substantially as described.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

GEO. P. FISHER, Jr.,
IDA B. CARPENTER.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



No.

540,501

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas *Dick N. Lanyon* of *Chicago, Illinois*

has presented to the Commissioner of Patents a petition praying for the grant of Letters Patent for an alleged new and useful improvement in

File Work

a description of which invention is contained in the Specification of which a copy is hereunto annexed and made a part hereof, and has complied with the various requirements of Law in such cases made and provided; and

Whereas upon due examination made the said Claimant is adjudged to be justly entitled to a Patent under the Law.

Now therefore these Letters Patent are to grant unto the said

Dick N. Lanyon, his heirs or assigns for the term of *Seventeen* years from the *fourth* day of *June* *one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five* the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington this *fourth* day of *June* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the *one hundred and nineteenth*

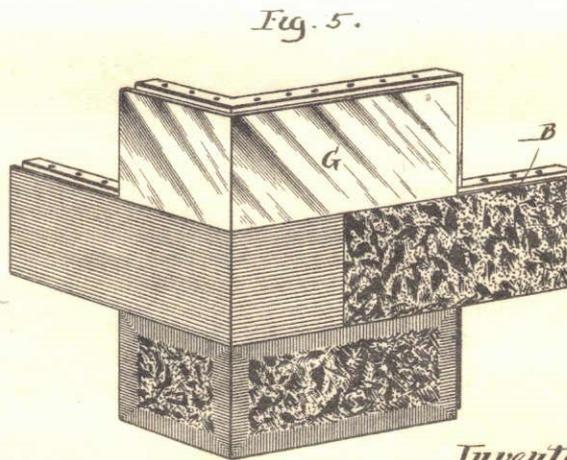
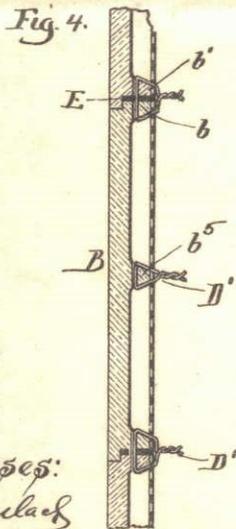
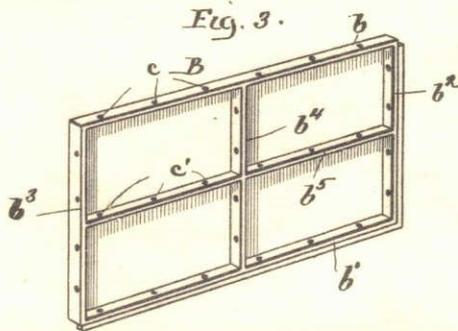
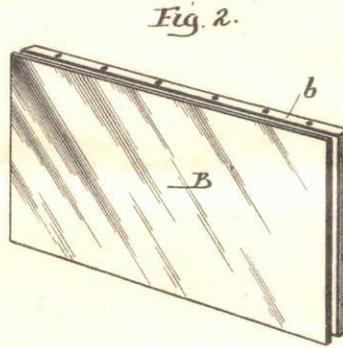
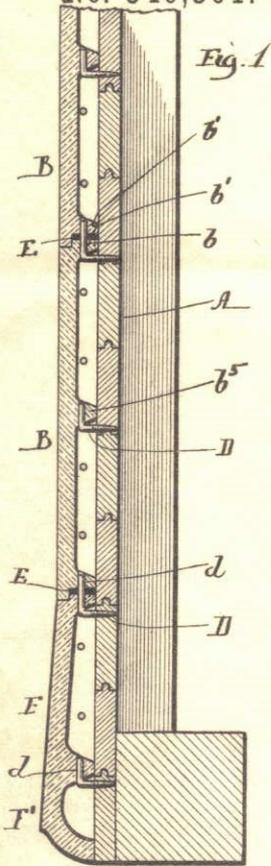
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

Patented June 4, 1895.

No. 540,501.



Witnesses:
Fred Schuch
Alberta Adamick

Inventor:
D. N. Lanyon
 By *Rein Fischer*
 Attorneys.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

No. 540,501.

Patented June 4, 1895.

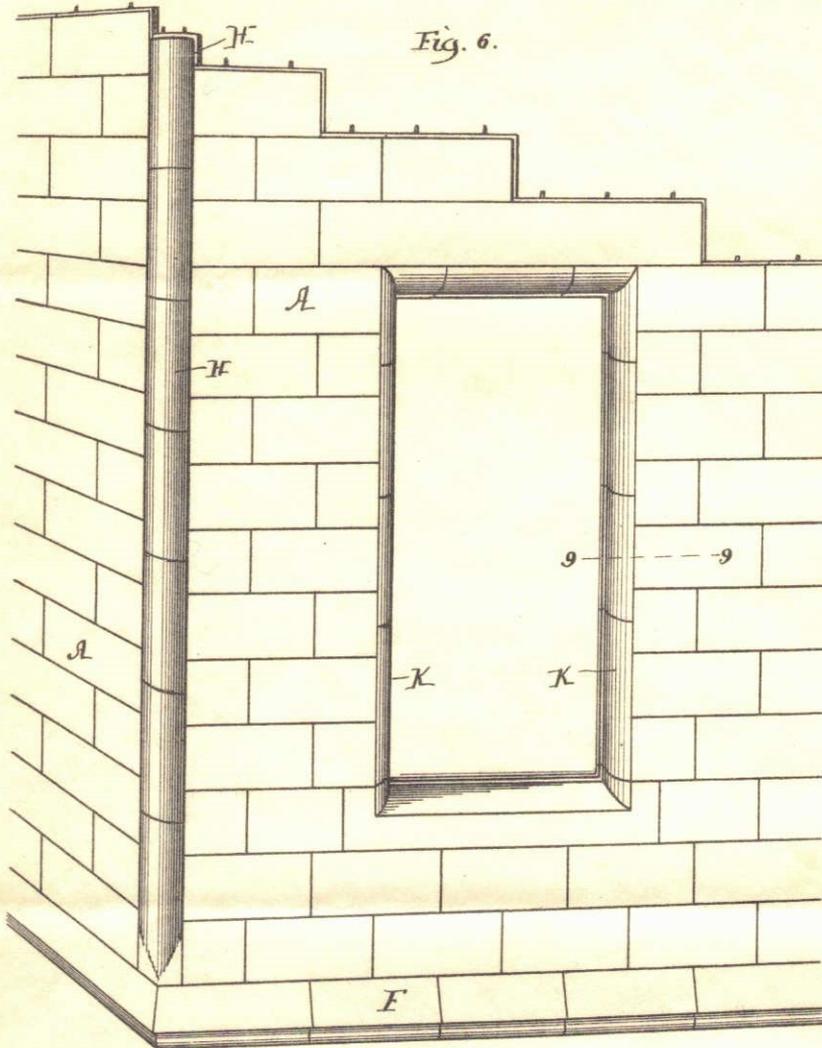


Fig. 6.

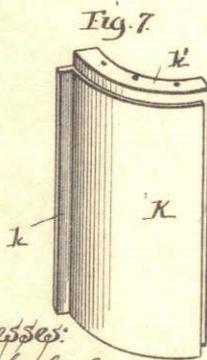


Fig. 7.

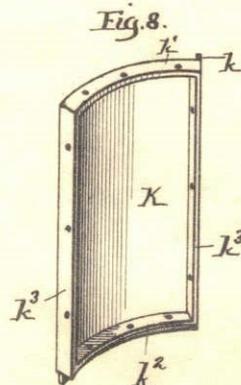


Fig. 8.

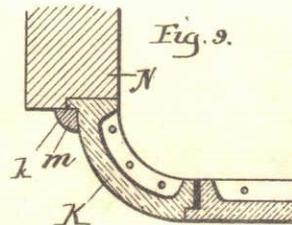


Fig. 9.

Witnesses:
Fredrich a ch
Alberta Adamick

Inventor:
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By Peirce & Fisher
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TILE-WORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,501, dated June 4, 1895.

Application filed November 16, 1894. Serial No. 529,032. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICK N. LANYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tile-Work, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My present invention has relation more particularly to that class of tile work designed for facing the walls of buildings, an example of this type of tile-work being illustrated in Letters Patent No. 466,742, granted to me January 5, 1892. It has been heretofore customary, as shown by my aforesaid Letters Patent, to construct "facing" tiles, as they are frequently called, with side and end flanges projecting inwardly from the back of the tile-body, these flanges being set in such position with respect to the side and ends of the tile as to insure the interlocking of adjoining tiles when placed in position for use. A difficulty encountered in the attachment of this class of tiles to the walls of buildings is that when nails are driven through the tiles or their flanges there is danger of breaking the tiles, even if the nail-holes have been previously formed, because it is difficult even for experienced workmen to determine to what extent the nails can be safely driven in without danger of breaking the tiles.

My present invention has primarily for its object to provide a tile of such improved construction that it can be readily attached to the walls of the building without the necessity of the workman driving nails through the tiles or their flanges and thereby endanger their breakage and my invention has further for its object to provide improved means whereby the tiles can be secured to the walls of the buildings.

To this end my invention consists in the novel features hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a view in vertical section through a part of the building-wall having my tile-work applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view from the front of one of my improved tiles. Fig. 3 is a perspective view from the

rear of the tile shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view in vertical section showing my tile-work applied to metallic lathing. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing corner tile set in position. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a corner of the building faced with my improved tile-work, the corner tiles being of modified construction. Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views of a window-casing tile embodying my invention. Fig. 9 is a view in horizontal section taken at line 9 9 of Fig. 6.

The wall A of the building is shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings as formed of wooden sheeting but it will be understood of course that my improved tile-work can be attached to buildings, the walls of which are formed of brick, stone or other suitable material.

B designates the tiles with which the building is to be faced, each of these tiles comprising a body from the back of which extend the top and bottom inwardly projecting flanges b and b' and the inwardly projecting end flanges b^2 and b^3 . Between the top and bottom flanges b and b' extends the vertical flange b^4 and between the end flanges b^2 and b^3 extends the horizontal flange b^5 .

The top and bottom flanges b and b' are provided with a series of holes c adapted to receive the upturned ends d of suspension hooks D, the bodies of these hooks being preferably pointed or threaded to enter the walls A of the building. In like manner also the horizontal flange b^5 is provided with holes c' of proper size to receive the ends of suspension hooks D, and this flange b^5 serves the further purpose of giving such strength to the body of the tile that all danger of its becoming warped or broken in the baking operation or in handling, is avoided.

In the preferred form of my invention the top flange b extends beyond the upper edge of the tile-body B, while the bottom flange b' terminates at a short distance inside the edge of the tile-body so that when the tiles B are set one upon the other as shown, the top flange b of one tile will come close to the bottom flange b' of the next superposed tile. I prefer however that the top flange b of each tile shall not project beyond the edge of the tile-body as far as the bottom flange is located inside the bottom edge of the tile-body, the purpose of this arrangement being to form

a space for a cement filling E between the flanges of the tile when the edges of the tiles are set together as shown. In like manner the end flanges b^2 and b^3 are arranged in off-set relation to the body of the tile, that is to say, the flange b^2 at one end of the tile will terminate at a distance inside the adjacent edge of the tile while the flange b^3 at the opposite end of the tile will project beyond the edge of the tile as more particularly shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The holes c that are formed in the top and bottom flanges of the tiles are arranged at such points in the flanges as to come coincident when the tiles are set in position for use, and hence the suspension hooks that pass through the top flange of one tile will enter the holes in the bottom flange of the abutting tile above it.

In attaching the tiles to the walls of buildings the workman will first secure to the walls suspension hooks D at proper points and with their upturned ends d at such distance from the face of the wall as to permit the tile flanges to be readily set over the hooks. By this means all danger of breaking the tiles incident to driving nails therethrough, is avoided.

My purpose in providing the top and bottom flanges b and b' and the horizontal flange b^5 with a number of holes is to insure the more ready attachment of the tiles to the building-wall and it is obvious that since it might be difficult to locate the hooks D at certain points of the walls, still if a number of holes are provided in the flanges b , b' and b^5 , the hooks can be located at any points that will bring them in position to engage any of such holes. Moreover, by providing a series of holes in the top and bottom flanges b and b' the cement filling E that is placed between the flanges is more firmly bound by reason of its setting within these holes and around the suspension hooks.

In addition to the holes in the top and bottom flanges b and b' of the tile, I prefer to form similar holes c in the end flanges b^2 and b^3 since the cement that is placed between the end flanges of abutting tiles will enter these holes and thus more securely lock the tiles together.

In Figs. 1 and 6 of the drawings I have shown the bottom series of tiles as of somewhat different shape, being provided with the curved bottom flange F of more or less ornamental outline and of somewhat greater depth than the upper flange b in order to give an incline to the outer face of the tile-body, but this form of tile F has its flanges provided with holes to admit the ends of suspension hooks as in the form hereinbefore described.

In setting the tiles in place, the workman will first attach to the building-wall a series of suspension hooks D and over the ends of these hooks will place the flanges of the bottom tiles F. The suspension hooks D will be of such length as to project through and be-

yond the top flanges of the bottom tiles and over the projecting ends of these suspension hooks will be set the bottom flanges of the next superposed row of tiles as clearly seen in Fig. 1. Preferably a layer of cement E will be placed between the top and bottom flanges of each row of tiles and a similar layer of cement will be placed between the abutting end flanges of the tiles and this cement setting within the holes formed in the tile flanges, will serve not merely to exclude wind and water but will aid in more firmly uniting the tiles together and holding them upon the suspension hooks D. Before the next row of tiles is placed in position upon the bottom set of tiles the workman will locate the suspension hooks D that are to pass through the flanges of such tiles. It is not essential, although preferable, that hooks should be provided for the horizontal flanges b^5 of the tiles.

It will thus be seen that by my invention I provide a simple and effective means whereby the tiles may be quickly and securely attached to the walls of a building and without danger of breaking the tiles, such as exists when the attachment of the tiles is effected by driving nails therethrough.

When my improved tiles are used for facing the walls of buildings that are covered with a metal lathing, I prefer to attach the tiles in position as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. In this form of the invention the fastener consists simply of pieces of wire that pass through coincident holes in the top and bottom flanges of adjoining tiles and through meshes or openings formed in the lathing, the ends of the wire D' being twisted in order to firmly retain the tiles in position. It is manifest, however, that both in the construction illustrated in Fig. 1 and that shown in Fig. 4, the suspension hooks D in the one instance, and the wires D' in the other, constitute fasteners that not only serve to secure the tiles to the wall of the building but also firmly unite the tiles together.

It is obvious that my invention may be embodied not merely in the tiles that are used upon the faces of the building-walls, but well also at the corners or other angles of the walls. Thus for example, in Fig. 5 of the drawings I have shown one form of corner tile G embodying my invention. This corner tile G differs from the tile B only in the particular that about one-third the tile extends at right angles to the remainder of the tile-body. The inner face of the corner tile G is provided with inwardly projecting top, bottom and end flanges like those of the tile B and if desired also with horizontal and vertical flanges similar to the flanges of the tile B hereinbefore described. By this form of tile, joints will be broken at the corner or angles of the buildings or other points where tiles of this character can be effectively employed.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings I have shown a modified form of corner tile H embodying my invention. This corner tile H will have its in-

ner face formed with the inwardly projecting top, bottom and end flanges extending correspondingly with the several flanges of the tile B hereinbefore described and if desired
 5 also flanges corresponding to the flanges b^4 and b^5 of the tile B may be extended across the body of the tile H in order to give greater strength thereto. The tiles H will have
 10 their top and bottom flanges provided with holes to receive suspension hooks in order to securely retain them in position, and it will be understood that the side flanges of the corner tiles will be arranged as counterparts to the end flanges of the abutting tiles B so
 15 as to properly interlock with these tiles as shown in Fig. 6.

In Figs. 7, 8 and 9 of the drawings I have illustrated a form of tile K adapted for use about the window or door-openings of the
 20 building. This tile K is similar in construction to the corner tile H, being provided with top, bottom and end flanges k^1 , k^2 and k^3 similar to the flanges of the tile B illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings; the top and
 25 bottom flanges and preferably also the end flanges being provided with holes for the admission of suspension hooks. Preferably also this tile K will be formed with an outwardly projecting flange or lip k at one side adapted
 30 to be covered by a piece of quarter-round tile M in order to protect the ends of the tile-work and more securely retain the tiles in position. The tiles K are shown as having one of their
 35 flanges flush with the body of the tile where such body abuts against the casing N of the window, the flange at the opposite side of the tile-body projecting in such manner as to interlock with the adjoining tile B.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tile provided at its back with top and bottom inwardly projecting flanges extending lengthwise thereof and provided with vertically arranged holes to admit suspension
 45 hooks or fasteners, substantially as described.

2. A tile provided at its back with top and bottom and end flanges projecting inwardly around the tile body and provided also at its
 50 back with a flange intermediate the top and bottom flanges, said top and bottom flanges and said intermediate flange having holes to admit suspension hooks or fasteners, substantially
 as described.

3. A tile having its back provided at one
 55 side with an inwardly projecting flange extending beyond the edge and at its opposite side with an inwardly projecting flange located inside the edge of the tile body, said
 60 flanges having holes to receive fasteners, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a series of tiles having inwardly projecting flanges provided with coincident holes and fasteners extending
 65 through said coincident holes and serving to securely retain the tiles together, substantially as described.

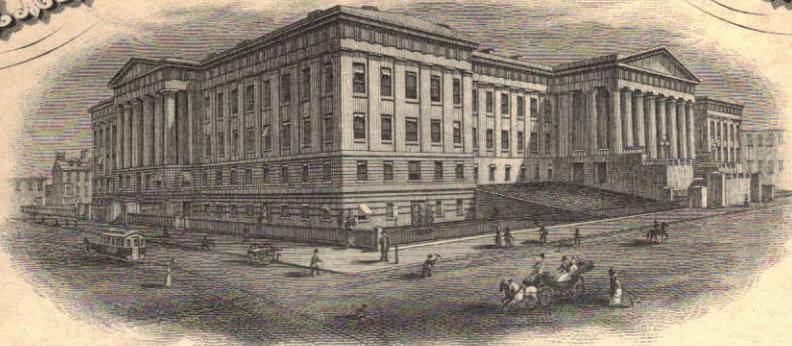
5. The combination with a suitable backing, of a series of tiles provided with inwardly
 70 projecting flanges having coincident holes and fasteners extending through said coincident holes and secured to the backing, substantially as described.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

FRED GERLACH,
 ALBERTA ADAMICK.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



No.

584,263

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas Dick St. Lanyon,

of Chicago, Illinois,

has presented to the Commissioner of Patents a petition praying for the grant of Letters Patent for an alleged new and useful improvement in

Lilework.

a description of which invention is contained in the Specification of which a copy is hereunto annexed and made a part hereof, and has complied with the various requirements of Law in such cases made and provided: and

Whereas upon due examination made the said Claimant is adjudged to be justly entitled to a Patent under the Law.

Now therefore these Letters Patent are to grant unto the said

Dick St. Lanyon, his heirs, or assigns for the term of Seventeen years from the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-second.

Abster Davis

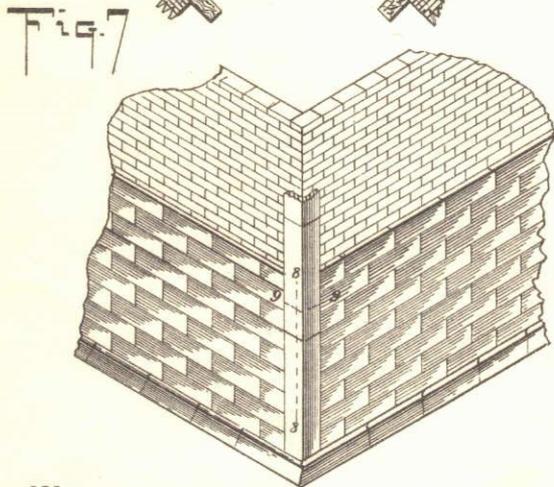
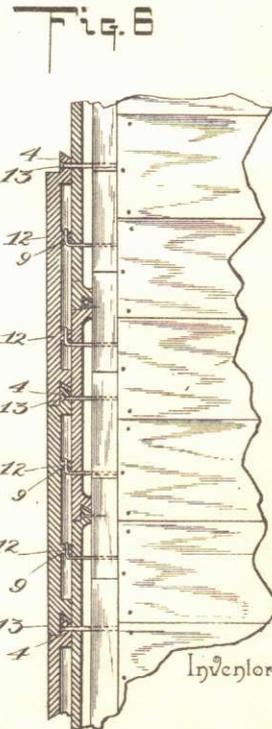
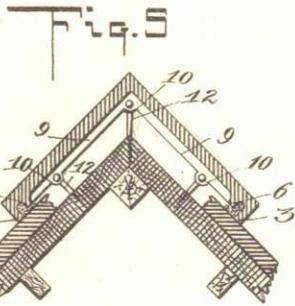
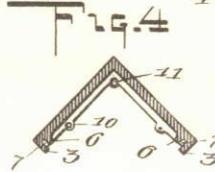
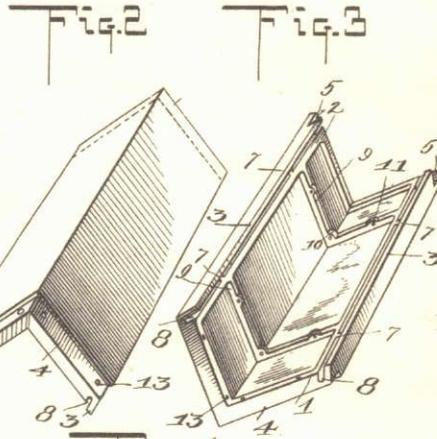
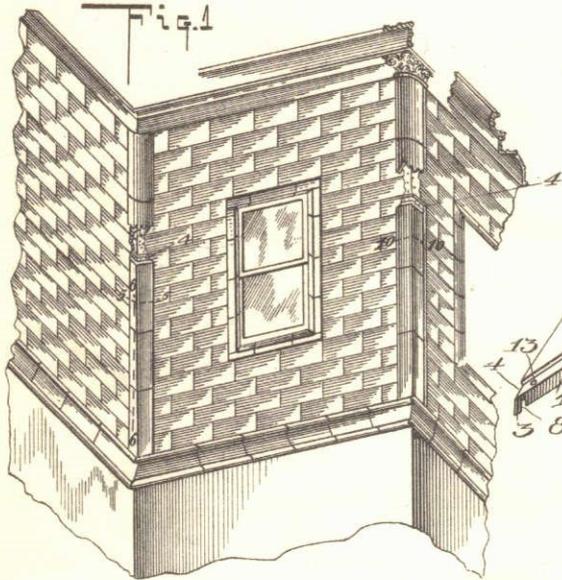
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. N. LANYON.
TILE WORK.

No. 587,263.

Patented July 27, 1897.



Witnesses
Edmund A. Hanson
V. B. Hillyard.

By his Attorneys,

Dick N. Lanyon

Cashow & Co.

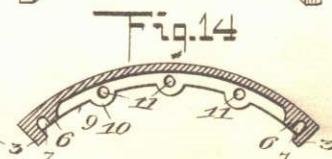
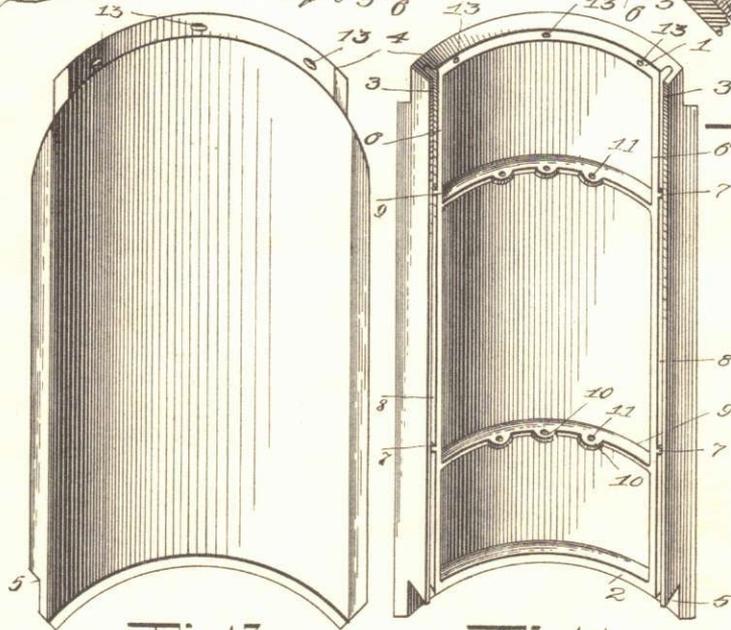
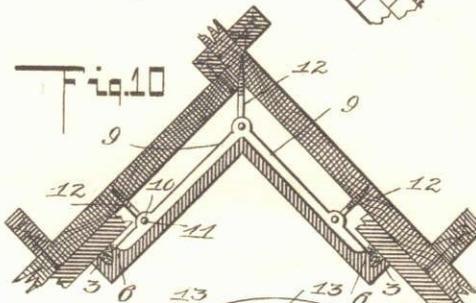
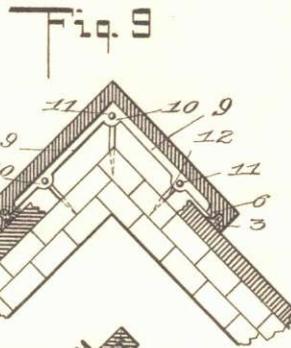
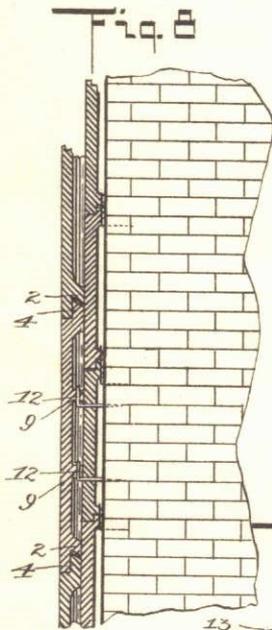
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. N. LANYON,
TILE WORK.

No. 587,263.

Patented July 27, 1897.



Witnesses
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By

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Inventor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DICK N. LANYON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TILEWORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,263, dated July 27, 1897.

Application filed May 20, 1896. Renewed June 12, 1897. Serial No. 640,571. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICK N. LANYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Tilework, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tilework, and more particularly to that class designed for facing the walls of buildings, whether exterior or interior, examples of which are to be found in Letters Patent No. 466,742, granted to me January 5, 1892, and No. 540,501, granted to me June 4, 1895. It has been customary heretofore, as shown in my patents herein noted, to construct the tiles that form the corners and angles and sweeps with interlocking edges at sides and ends the same as the main or body tiles, so that when set in place the whole becomes interlocked as one. In certain classes of work this construction is satisfactory and gives good results, particularly in new work which has been designed with a view to being faced or covered with said tile; but in covering buildings not constructed to be faced or tiled many difficulties are encountered from the fact that the spaces between the openings—such as windows, doors, and corners—vary to such an extent that it is almost impossible to fit the tiles so that they will all interlock compactly without requiring a great number of different sizes of tile, and as each size of tile has to be made on a special die, which is very costly, it would prove impracticable from this fact alone.

This invention has for its object to provide a casing-tile of such improved construction as will obviate the difficulties just enumerated and enable a neat finish being given to the openings, corners, and the eaves or cornice.

To this end the invention consists in the novel features hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing two different corners of a building, illustrating the invention applied in its various phases. Fig. 2 is a perspective view from the front of an angle or corner casing-tile. Fig. 3 is a perspective view from the rear of the tile shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sec-

ion of the tile illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 5 is a plan section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a view in vertical section, taken on the line 6 6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a corner of a brick building partly covered with the improved casing-tile. Fig. 8 is a view in vertical section on the line 8 8 of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a plan section on the line 9 9 of Fig. 7. Fig. 10 is a horizontal section on the line 10 10 of Fig. 1, showing the inner corner or angle. Figs. 11 and 12 are detail views from the front and rear, respectively, of curved or quarter-round tiles. Figs. 13 and 14 are transverse sectional views of the tiles shown in Figs. 11 and 12.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in the several views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference-characters.

The chief characteristic of the improved casing-tile is that it does not interlock or abut the other tiles on the building at its edges or sides, but simply overlaps them, the tiles interlocking only at their top and bottom ends. The sides or edges of the improved casing-tiles are simply made square, or, if desired, they can be formed in any ornamental shape. It will be readily understood from the drawings that all the flat surfaces of the building between the openings or corners, such as doors and windows, can be readily faced or covered with the interlocking tiles up to the edges of openings or corners without especial care being exercised to secure a neat finish on an exact vertical line, as is the case when using interlocking corner-tiles as generally constructed. By referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings it will be seen that the corners disclosed by breaking away the tiles are not neatly finished, the ends of the body-tiles being irregular, and the corner-tiles have an extended limit to cover the defects and give an agreeable and pleasing appearance. The same is the case with doors, windows, and cornice. The improved facing-tiles allow several inches of space to make proper connection, which is an important and vital feature of this invention.

Another great advantage is that the tiles can be used to form the cornice of the building, as well as the corners, sweeps, and angles.

The improved facing-tile may have any desired form according to the position it is to occupy when in operative relation, and its sides or edges may be plain or ornamented, as desired. This tile is practically hollow on one face and is formed with a top flange 1, a bottom flange 2, and side flanges 3, which are located at the edges of the tile and extend at right angles therefrom. A tongue 4 is formed at one end of the tile and a corresponding groove 5 is provided at the opposite end, so that when the tiles are placed end to end their opposing or meeting ends will interlock by a tongue-and-groove joint and mutually strengthen and brace one another. Flanges 6 are located adjacent to the edges of the tiles and extend parallel with the flanges 3, forming a groove or channel therewith. This groove or channel is subdivided by cross-pieces 7, forming pockets 8, which are adapted to receive and retain the cement or mortar employed for bonding the tile in place. These cross-pieces 7 also assist in strengthening the flanges 3 and 6 and bracing the edge portions of the tile. Intermediate transverse flanges 9 are located between the top and bottom flanges 1 and 2 and connect at their ends with the side or edge flanges 6 and serve to strengthen and brace the tile and admit of the latter being made light, consistent with strength and durability. These transverse flanges 9 extend parallel with the top and bottom flanges 1 and 2 and will be provided in sufficient number and located at such points as experience may determine to secure the best results.

Extensions 10 are formed at intervals in the length of the transverse flanges and are provided with openings 11 to receive suspension-hooks 12 or similar fastenings provided on the wall of the building or structure to which the tile is to be applied. The outer flanges 3 are of greater depth than the adjacent parallel flanges 6, the object being to form a blind-joint as near as possible when the casing-tile is placed against the body-tile. As the cement or mortar used to bond the tiles would be confined to the pockets or channels the surplus would escape into the space or hollow of the tile and would not be visible where flange 3 comes in contact with the body-tiles.

When the tile is constructed to be used in connection with wooden buildings or structures, the tongue 4 will be provided with a series of openings to receive screws 13 or like fastenings for securing the tile in place in addition to the suspension-hooks 12, which latter enter the openings 11 in the transverse flanges. For brick and stone buildings the fastenings 13 will not be necessary, as the suspension-hooks 12, in connection with flanges 9, extensions 10, and openings 11, will be sufficient to properly anchor the tiles in position. The cement or mortar bond is only used for the purpose of sealing the joints to make them water and air tight. They have

to be anchored either with the fasteners 12 or 13 in any case, as the bond is not calculated to hold the tiles in position without them. 70

The tile is deflected in its sides or edges, and appears either angular or curved in end elevation, according to the style or finish imparted thereto. For corners, either exterior or interior, the tile will be angular in form, but where the corners are to be curved or made rounding the tile will be curved between its edges or made quarter-round. The tile is designed for exterior or interior work, and the flanges will be formed on one face or the other, according as the tile is to be fitted over the angle or within the angle, as illustrated in the detail views of the accompanying drawings. This construction of the tile admits of two or more tiles being combined to secure an ornamental finish, and by having the face of such tiles embellished any required ornamental finish may be had, and by suitably combining two or more of such tiles a cornice may be provided to a building or structure. A capital, either plain or ornamental, may be located at the juncture of the corner and the sides of the cornices, thereby securing a neat finish, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The openings may be finished by either angular or curved tiles, according to the architectural design. The edge portions of the tile overlap the body-tiles without interlocking therewith, and themselves interlock or are jointed at their ends, and, as previously intimated, this feature admits of the body-tiles being placed in position without any especial care on the part of the workman to secure a neat finish or joint on a vertical line. 105

In adapting the invention for buildings and structures differing in architectural design it is to be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention. 110

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In tilework, the combination with the walls of buildings or other structures, and facing-tile applied to the said walls without securing a finished joint at the angles, of tiling fitted to the angles and deflected between its edges and made hollow on the side facing the wall, and having its edge portions overlapping and cemented to the adjacent ends of the body or facing tile without interlocking therewith, substantially as set forth. 120

2. In tilework for facing buildings or like structures, a tile made hollow on its rear face and having top, bottom, side and intermediate flanges on the hollow face, and having a tongue at one end formed with transverse openings to receive fastenings, and having the flanges intermediate the top and bottom flanges formed with openings at right angles to the openings in the said tongue and extending lengthwise of the tile to receive other 130

fastenings, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A facing-tile for buildings or like structures, having parallel flanges at its edges between which the mortar or cement is received for bonding or securing the tile in place, and having cross-pieces connecting the flanges to strengthen them and retain the mortar or cement in place, substantially as set forth.

4. A facing-tile for covering buildings or structures of kindred nature, having parallel flanges at its edges, the outer flanges being of greater depth than the adjacent inner flanges, substantially as set forth for the purpose described.

5. A facing-tile for covering buildings or structures of kindred nature, having parallel flanges at its edges, the outer flanges being of greater depth than the adjacent inner flanges, and having cross-pieces connecting

the flanges at intervals in their length and corresponding in depth with the said inner flanges and coming flush with the outer edges thereof, substantially as specified.

6. In tilework, the combination with facing-tiles applied to the walls of a building or like structure, of a series of two or more angular or quarter-round casing-tiles connected in horizontal line, and two or more courses of angular or quarter-round casing-tiles connected in vertical line, forming a cornice which overlaps the facing-tiles, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DICK N. LANYON.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM W. CARTER,
ARCHELAUS G. WARNER.