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DECK TILE SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND METHODS

Abstract

A deck tile support system includes a deck frame with at least one perimeter support member supporting a plurality of support joists, each with a top wall and at least one lateral wall extending downwardly from the top wall. A plurality of deck tile support straps is secured to the plurality of support joists and together form a backing substrate supporting a plurality of deck tiles. Each deck tile support strap includes a horizontal wall, a first vertical wall defining a plurality of first gaps each receiving one of the plurality of support joists, a second vertical wall defining a plurality of second gaps each receiving the one of the plurality of support joists, and a plurality of first connector tabs extending generally perpendicularly from the first vertical wall and secured to the at least one lateral wall of respective ones of the plurality of support joists.

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Background/Summary

[0001] This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 63/551,853, filed on Feb. 9, 2024, and entitled “Deck Tile Support Systems and Methods,” the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Home and business owners often enhance their outdoor living experience with outdoor decks. Often these decks are constructed with lumber, and the deck surface is natural wood. Alternatively, deck surfaces may be an extruded polymeric composite material that simulates natural lumber. Outdoor decks may also be constructed with a material that is less flexible than natural or synthetic lumber materials. For example, deck surfaces may be constructed of stone, porcelain or ceramic tile, or bricks. Typically, these generally brittle pavers may be set on leveled ground surface such that they are completely supported. Elevated decks of generally brittle material, such as bricks, tiles, stone, and the like present additional challenges because elevated deck frames are typically designed to support more flexible materials such as wood or polymeric composite material that simulates natural wood. As one example, an elevated deck surface of porcelain or stone tiles may require additional support surfaces than a similar deck surface made of wood or polymeric composite material. Porcelain or stone deck tiles require this additional support due to their brittle material characteristics. When supporting generally brittle paver tiles with a deck frame, attention must be paid to the fall through risk associated with the brittle failure mode of the pavers. This risk is typically not present in deck surfaces constructed with natural wood or wood/polymer composite material simulating natural wood.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] According to a first aspect of the present disclosure, deck tile support system includes a deck frame with at least one perimeter support member supporting a plurality of support joists, each with a top wall and at least one lateral wall extending downwardly from the top wall. A plurality of deck tile support straps is secured to the plurality of support joists and together form a backing substrate supporting a plurality of deck tiles. Each deck tile support strap includes a horizontal wall, a first vertical wall defining a plurality of first gaps each receiving one of the plurality of support joists, a second vertical wall defining a plurality of second gaps each receiving the one of the plurality of support joists, and a plurality of first connector tabs extending generally perpendicularly from the first vertical wall and secured to the at least one lateral wall of respective ones of the plurality of support joists.

[0004] A deck tile support system includes a deck frame with at least on perimeter support member supporting a plurality of support joists. A plurality of deck tile support members together forms a backing substrate that is configured to support a plurality of deck tiles that are adhered to the plurality of deck tile support members.

[0005] According to an embodiment, each of the plurality of deck tile support members is formed of a metallic material, such as galvanized steel, such as light gauge galvanized steel having a thickness in a range of 0.05-0.10 inches, for example 0.08 inches. Aluminum may also be a suitable material for certain embodiments.

[0006] According to an alternate embodiment, each of the plurality of deck tile support members is formed of a polymeric material, such as PVC.

[0007] According to an embodiment, each one of the plurality of deck tile support members run

parallel to each one of the plurality of support joists. Alternatively or in addition to, the one or more beams may be substituted in place of the support joists. According to an embodiment, the deck tile support members may straddle the joists, and in another embodiment, sister joists may run parallel without straddling the joists.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The disclosure will become more fully understood from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying figures, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements, in which:

[0009] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a deck tile support system employing joist straddling tile support planks forming a backing substrate for deck tiles with portions of the tiles broken away to show the support system.

[0010] FIG. 2 is a perspective, detail view of joist straddling tile support plank supported by a tube joist.

[0011] FIGS. 3A and 3B are perspective and end views respectively of a joist straddling tile support plank.

[0012] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of portions of a pair of joist straddling support planks and a tile where an edge or corner of the tile is aligned with a drainage gap between adjacent joist straddling support planks.

[0013] FIGS. 5A, 5B, and 5C, are perspective views of the assembly of a connector bridge extending into the drainage gap shown in FIG. 4.

[0014] FIG. 6 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a deck tile support system employing tile support sister joists forming a backing substrate with the support joists of a deck frame for deck tiles.

[0015] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a tile support sister joist shown in FIG. 6.

[0016] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a deck tile support system employing tile support straps running transverse to the support joists and forming a backing substrate for deck tiles according to the teachings of the present disclosure.

[0017] FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a tile support strap shown in FIG. 8.

[0018] FIG. 10 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a deck tile support system employing tile support straps similar to those shown in FIG. 8 having a shorter width.

[0019] FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the tile support strap shown in FIG. 10.

[0020] FIG. 12A is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a deck tile support system employing tile support straps running transverse to the support joists and forming a backing substrate for deck tiles according to the teachings of the present disclosure with connector tabs extending from each vertical wall of the support strap.

[0021] FIG. 12B is a detailed view of abutting deck tiles support straps shown in FIG. 12A.

[0022] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a deck tile support strap shown in FIG. 12A.

[0023] FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a deck tile support strap similar to that shown in FIG. 12A with connector tabs spaced to accommodate support joists that are spaced apart twelve inches on center.

[0024] FIG. 15 is a perspective view of a deck tile support strap similar to that shown in FIG. 14 with surface texture in the form of a pattern of through holes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0025] Embodiments disclosed herein provide systems and methods for supporting outdoor decks made of porcelain or stone tiles, bricks or other generally brittle material. The systems disclosed provide a backing substrate to which the deck tiles may be adhered. The backing substrate provides

fall-through protection in the event of failure of the brittle pavers according to a generally known brittle failure mode.

[0026] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a deck frame **10**. The deck frame **10** supports a plurality of joist straddling tile support planks **12**. Together, the deck frame **10** and the joist straddling tile support planks **12** make up a deck tile support system **11** according to the teachings of the present disclosure. More specifically, the joist straddling tile support planks **12** provide a backing substrate for the deck tiles **44** in that they provide a surface for adhesive and provide fall through protection in the event of a brittle failure.

[0027] The deck frame **10** may be a floating deck frame and includes four support post assemblies **14**. The support post assemblies **14** directly support the perimeter joist support members **16**. Four perimeter joist support members **16** form a simple rectangular floating deck frame **10**. The perimeter joist support members **16** are coupled to a plurality of joist support brackets **18**. A pair of joist support brackets **18** receive ends of a joist **20**. The joists may be positioned approximately 12 or 16 inches on center. According to an embodiment, the joist support brackets **18** may also be used to support beams.

[0028] A deck frame suitable for use with the deck tile support system **11** is disclosed and claimed in U.S. Pat. No. 11,028,580 assigned to Fortress Iron LP and titled Deck Frame with Integral Attachment Tabs and filed on May 25, 2018, which is hereby incorporated by reference. The '580 patent discloses a deck frame that includes perimeter support members with integral tabs to which the support joists are attached. Another suitable deck frame for use with the present disclosure is described in U.S. Pat. No. 11,598,090, which is hereby incorporated by reference. The '090 patent discloses a deck frame with rectangular tube joists that receive joist support brackets that are connected to perimeter support members, for example an S-ledger. Embodiments disclosed herein may also be used with a variety of framing materials, such as traditional pressure treated wood, steel framing, aluminum framing, or composite framing.

[0029] A detailed perspective view of a support joist **20** and a joist straddling tile support plank **12** is shown in FIG. 2. The support joist **20** is generally in the form of a tube with open ends and a rectangular profile/cross-section. The tube joist **20** includes a top wall **22** and an opposed bottom wall **24**. The tube joist **20** also includes a pair of opposed lateral walls **26**. Other configurations of support joists are contemplated by this disclosure. When referring to support joists in this disclosure, this term is intended to encompass support beams unless otherwise indicated.

[0030] The joist straddling tile support plank **12** straddles the tube joist such that a portion of a top wall **28** of the joist straddling tile support plank **12** rests on the top wall **22** of the support joist **20**. According to an embodiment, the joist straddling tile support plank **12** includes a pair of lateral walls **29** that abut the lateral walls **26** of the support joist **20**. The lateral walls **29** maybe oriented generally vertically. The lateral walls **29** include sufficient surface area to allow a fastener, such as a self-drilling sheet metal screw to penetrate the lateral wall **29** and also penetrate the lateral wall **26** to join the joist straddling tile support plank **12** to the support joist **20**.

[0031] FIG. 3A is a perspective view of an embodiment of the joist straddling tile support plank **12**. FIG. 3B is an end view of the joist straddling tile support plank **12**. As illustrated, the joist straddling tile support plank **12** extends a length that corresponds to the support joist **20** to which it is attached. With reference to FIG. 1, the joist straddling tile support plank **12** straddles each joist **20**. In this manner, the deck frame **10** is provided with a generally continuous support surface suitable for supporting brittle walking surfaces, such as porcelain or stone tile. The top wall **28** includes a grooved surface **30**. The grooved surface **30** facilitates attachment of the deck tiles **44** using adhesive **45**, for example a liquid epoxy adhesive. The liquid epoxy may be applied to either the surface of the tile **44** or the grooved surface **30** or both. The grooved surface **30** allows the adhesive **45** to be received in the grooves and thereby maintain a stronger connection than if the adhesive was applied to a flat, non-grooved surface. This disclosure contemplates a flat, non-grooved surface embodiment of the joist straddling tile support planks.

[0032] The joist straddling tile support plank **12** also includes a ripping groove **32**. The ripping groove **32** allows the separation of halves of the joist straddling tile support plank **12** in the event only one half is needed. As one example, the ripping groove **32** may be used to create a half the tile support plank **31** when the tile support plank **12** is attached to a perimeter joist support member **16**, as shown in FIG. 1.

[0033] The joist straddling tile support plank **12** may be formed by known metal and polymeric forming techniques such as extrusion. Certain known after extrusion processes may be performed on the extruded part. According to certain embodiments, the tile support plank **12** may be formed by extruding a polymeric material, for example polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Alternatively, the joist straddling tile support planks **12** may be formed of extruded aluminum or other suitable metallic material.

[0034] With reference to FIG. 3B, a lower angled wall **34** extends from the lateral wall **29** at a nonperpendicular angle on each side of the joist straddling tile support plank **12**. A plurality of internal horizontal walls **36** extend from the lower angled wall **34** horizontally toward the center of the joist straddling tile support plank **12**. An end of the internal horizontal wall **36** includes a joist abutting portion **38**. The joist abutting portion **38** increases the surface area of the internal horizontal wall **36** to provide additional contact area to contact the lateral wall **26** of the support joist **20**. Alternatively, the joist abutting portions **38** of each internal horizontal wall **36** may be replaced with a continuous wall extending across multiple ends of the internal horizontal wall ends **36**.

[0035] Reference is made to FIG. 4, which illustrates a gap **42** between a pair of adjacent joist straddling tile support planks **12**, each straddling a respective support joist **20**. According to certain embodiments, a width of the gap **42** between the planks **12** may be about two inches. The gap **42** facilitates drainage of rain water from the deck, and a two inch gap generally supports the tiles **44** forming the external surface of the deck without creating a fall-through risk in the event a tile fails according to a brittle failure mode.

[0036] In the event an edge or corner of a tile **44** is not supported by a support plank **12** and instead falls at a location of a gap **42**, a connection bridge assembly **40** may connect adjacent joist straddling tile support planks **12** at specific locations and support a corner or edge of a paving tile **44** (see FIGS. 5B and 5C).

[0037] Reference is made to FIGS. 5A, 5B, and 5C, which show perspective views of stages of the assembly of the connection bridge assembly **40** that supports the edge or corner of the deck tiles **44**.

[0038] It is understood that the terms deck tiles, tiles, or pavers refer to a variety of deck surfaces formed of generally brittle material that requires more support than traditional wood or wood composite deck surfaces. For example, the tile **44** may be a concrete paver, a stone paver, a porcelain or ceramic tiles, and the like.

[0039] Features of the joist straddling tile support planks **12** are configured to engage with corresponding features of a connection bridge assembly **40**. For example, the joist straddling tile support planks **12** include a pair of plank channels **46** separated from each other by a plank projection **49**. The plank channels **46** and the plank projection **49** run the length of the joist straddling tile support planks **12** and provide engagement features for a bridge support member **48**. The bridge support member **48** may be injection molded PVC in the shape shown in FIG. 5A. The bridge support member **48** includes a pair of bridge projections **50** that are configured to be received by the plank channels **46**. Similarly, the bridge support members **48** include a bridge channel **52** configured to receive the plank channel **46** extending from the joist straddling tile support planks **12**. The bridge support members **48** also include a level wall **54** and a vertical wall **56**. The bridge projections **50** extend from the vertical wall **56**.

[0040] With the bridge support members **48** engaged with the joist straddling tile support planks **12**, an upper surface **58** of the upper bridge projection **50** engages a corresponding surface **59** of the

joist straddling deck support planks **12**. A lower surface **60** of the lower bridge projection **50** engages a corresponding surface **61** of the joist straddling tile support planks **12**. In this manner, the level wall **54** cantilevers into the gap **42** and is wedged in engagement with the joist straddling deck tile support planks **12**. As shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B, a left support plank **12** supports a bridge support member **48** that extends to cover approximately half of the gap **42**, and a second bridge support member **48** extends from a right deck joist straddling to cover approximately half of the width of the gap **42**.

[0041] The bridge support members **48** include a pair of key-shaped projections **62** extending vertically upward from the level wall **54**. The key-shaped projections **62** are configured to engage with corresponding channels **64** of a bridge **66**. The bridge **66** may be a generally hollow box shaped component. As shown in FIG. 5B, the bridge **66** has a width of approximately 2 inches and is snap fit onto the key-shaped projections **62**. According to an embodiment, a single bridge **66** is snap fit over a pair of bridge support members **48**. FIG. 5B shows a perspective view of a partially assembled connection bridge assembly **40** with the bridge **66** shown exploded from the bridge support members **48**. The bridge **66** may be cut to size from a larger length of extruded polymeric material, such as PVC. Alternatively, the bridge **66** may be formed from extruded aluminum or other suitable metal. The bridge **66** may be extruded substantially in the form shown in FIG. 5B in twelve foot lengths, which can be cut down to two inch bridges **66**.

[0042] Reference is made to FIG. 5C, which shows an assembled connection bridge assembly supporting a tile **44** with a corner that is located at the gap **42** between the adjacent joist straddling tile support planks **12**. The upper surface of the bridge **66** maybe coated with adhesive that is disposed between the upper surface of the bridge **66** and the tile **44** to adhere the tile **44** to the deck frame **10**. The upper surface of the bridge **66** may be generally flush with the upper surface of the deck planks **12**.

[0043] Reference is made to FIG. 6, which is a perspective view of and embodiment of a deck tile support system **70**. The deck tile support system **70** includes the deck frame **10** as described above with respect to FIG. 1 including the perimeter members **16** and the support joists **20**. The deck tile support system **70** includes a plurality of tile support sister joists **72**. More specifically, the support joists **20** and the tile support sister joists **72** together provide a backing substrate for the deck tiles **44**. The backing surface provides a substantially continuous surface for adhesive and provides fall through protection in the event of a brittle failure of the supported deck tiles.

[0044] A pair of tile support sister joists **72** is generally attached to each of the support joists **20**. A tile support sister joist **72** is also attached to two of the perimeter members **16** (only one shown). The attachment of the sister joist **72** to the support joist **20** and the perimeter member **16** form a surface on which tiles may be secured. The layout of the tile support sister joists **72** create drainage gaps **74** between adjacent tile support sister joists **72** as shown in FIG. 6. Sheet metal fasteners, such as self-drilling sheet metal screws are used to secure the tiles support sister joist **72** to the lateral wall of the joists **20**, as discussed further below.

[0045] Reference is made to FIG. 7, which is a perspective view of a tile support sister joist **72**. The tile supports sister joist **72** includes an upper, horizontal wall **76** and a plurality of vertical walls **78**. Support tabs **80** are cut from a continuous wall and bent approximately 90° to form tabs **80** that support the upper horizontal wall **76**. According to certain embodiments, each one of the support tabs **80** may include one or more through holes **82**. The locations in the vertical wall **78** where the support tabs **80** are cut from form voids **83** in the continuous wall and thereby form the vertical walls **78**. The support tabs **80** may also be used to support blocking of the deck frame in that a piece of joist may be cut and secured to the support tabs to add an additional joist piece to which a post or other deck feature may be attached. This blocking also functions as a stiffening member.

[0046] Returning to FIG. 6, the tile support sister joist **72** is positioned such that the upper surface of the upper horizontal wall **76** is flush with the upper surface of the joist **20** and the upper horizontal wall **76** runs parallel to the joist **20**. In this configuration, fasteners (not shown) may be

inserted through the vertical walls **78** and into the lateral walls of the joist **20**. According to an alternate embodiment, the vertical walls **78** may be magnetized such that the magnetic force holds the vertical wall **78** to abut the lateral wall of the joist **20**.

[0047] One sister joist **72** is secured to one lateral wall of a joist **20** and a second sister joist **72** is secured to the opposite lateral wall of the same joist **20** and thereby form a substantially flat surface which can receive adhesive to allow the tiles **44** to be secured to the surface of the deck tile support system **70**.

[0048] Each of the tile support sister joists may be formed of 18 gauge steel. For example, each tile support sister joist **72** may be a sheet metal blank that is cut and sheet-metal formed into the configuration shown in FIG. 7. The specific material may be Q195, G60, 18 Gage carbon steel. Alternatively, Q235 steel may be used.

[0049] According to an embodiment, the upper wall may have a width of approximately 5 inches. This 5 inch width is particularly suited to form the tile support surface with joists **20** that are positioned at 12 inches on center to form a drainage gap **74** of approximately 0.25 inches.

[0050] Reference is made to FIG. 8, which is a perspective view of a deck tile support system **90** employing tile support straps **92**, and FIG. 9, which is a perspective view of a deck tile support strap **92**. FIG. 8 shows twenty-two support straps **92** secured to joists **20** of the deck frame **10**. The tile support straps **92** straddle the joists and run transverse to the length of the support joists **20**. The tile support straps **92** provide a backing substrate for the deck tiles **44**. The backing surface provides a substantially continuous surface for adhesive and provides fall through protection in the event of a brittle failure of the supported deck tiles **44**.

[0051] Each of the tile support straps **92** has a length **94** to accommodate and be secured to four support joists **20** that are positioned 16 inches on center. For example, the length **94** may be approximately 48 inches. The tile supports straps **92** have a width **96** of approximately 6 inches. When the tile support straps **92** are laid across the 16 inch on-center joists, they provide a tile support surface that can receive adhesive to secure a plurality of tiles **44** to the support surface. In addition, the tile support straps **92** are spaced such that a drainage gap of up to approximately 2 inches is disposed perpendicular to the joists **20**. Alternatively, the support straps **92** may abut each other, such that there is no substantial drainage gap between adjacent support straps **92**.

[0052] FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a tile support strap **92**. Each of the tile support straps **92** may be formed by metal forming techniques used to form a piece of sheet metal. For example, the sheet metal may be 18 gauge steel. The tile support straps **92** include an upper horizontal wall **98** and a plurality of vertical walls **100** extending perpendicular to the horizontal wall. A plurality of connector tabs **102** is cut from the vertical walls **100** and bent approximately 90° with respect to the vertical walls **100**. The displacement of the connector tabs **102** create gaps **104** that are sized to receive the width of the joists **20**. The connector tabs **102** have a length that serves as a spacing guide for the position of the next adjacent strap and to allow for drainage. When the tile support straps **92** are placed over the joists **20**, the connector tabs **102** are positioned on one side of the joist **20**. A self-drilling fastener, such as a self-drilling sheet metal screw is inserted through the connector tab **102** and into a lateral wall of the support joist **20**. According to an embodiment, the connector tab **102** includes a predrilled through hole **119** to receive the self-drilling fastener.

[0053] Reference is made to FIG. 10, which shows an alternate embodiment of the tile support straps, where the width **99** of the tile support straps is approximately 4 inches (see FIG. 11). The tile support straps **110** include the same features as the tile support straps **92** shown in FIGS. 8 and 9. The width **99** of four inches causes the deck frame shown in FIG. 10 to support twenty-eight tile support straps. The tile support straps **110** straddle the joists and run transverse to the length of the support joists **20**. The tile support straps **110** provide a backing substrate for the deck tiles **44**. The backing surface provides a substantially continuous surface for adhesive and provides fall through protection in the event of a brittle failure of the supported deck tiles **44**. The backing surface provides a substantially continuous surface for adhesive and provides fall through protection in the

event of a brittle failure of the supported deck tiles **44**. Similar to the embodiment shown in FIGS. **8** and **9**, the upper horizontal wall **98** of the tile support straps form a surface to receive adhesive and the tiles **44** may be thereby secured with the adhesive to the deck tile support system **90**. FIG. **11** is a perspective view of a tile support strap **110** showing the features described with respect to FIG. **9**.

[0054] FIG. **12** is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a deck tile support system **118** that includes a plurality of offset tabbed tile support straps **120**. FIG. **13** is a perspective view of the offset tabbed tile support strap **120**. FIG. **12** shows eight offset tabbed tile support straps supported by four support joists **20**. The offset tabbed tile support straps **120** provide a backing substrate for deck tiles **44** (see FIG. **8**) to be adhered to the offset tabbed tile support straps **120**. The offset tabbed tile support straps lay transversely across four joists **20** and include many of the same features shown and described with respect to FIGS. **8** and **9**, with the exception that the offset deck tile support strap **120** includes connector tabs **132** extending from both sides of the offset tabbed tile support strap **120**, as shown in FIG. **13**. Also, the connector tabs **132** are offset to allow one connector tab **132** to be secured to one lateral wall of the support joist **20** and the offset and opposite connector tab **132** is secured to the other lateral wall of the same support joist **20**. The tile support straps **120** provide a backing substrate for the deck tiles **44**. The backing surface provides a substantially continuous surface for adhesive and provides fall through protection in the event of a brittle failure of the supported deck tiles **44**.

[0055] As shown in FIG. **12A**, the spacing between adjacent offset tabbed tile support straps **120** may vary. For example, an installer may use the connector tabs **132** to provide the spacing of adjacent tile support straps as shown in FIG. **8**. Alternatively, the connector tabs may be nested in a gap **134** of an adjacent offset tabbed tile support strap **120** such that the adjacent tile support straps **120** substantially abut each other.

[0056] FIG. **12B** is a detail of abutting tile support straps **120a** and **120b**. As shown, connector tab **132b** is received in gap **134** of tile support strap **120a**. Similarly, connector tab **132a** is received in gap **134** of tile support strap **120b**.

[0057] Reference is made to FIG. **13**, which is a perspective view of an offset tabbed tile support strap **120**. The tile support strap **120** has a length **124** to accommodate and be secured to four support joists **20** that are positioned 16 inches on center. For example, the length **124** may be approximately 48 inches. The tile supports straps **120** have a width **126** of approximately 6 inches. When the tile support straps **120** are laid across the 16 inch on-center joists, they provide a tile support surface that can receive adhesive to secure a plurality of tiles **44** to the support surface. In addition, the tile support straps **120** may be spaced such that a drainage gap of up to approximately 2 inches is disposed perpendicular to the joists **20**. Alternatively, the support straps **92** may abut each other, such that there is no substantial drainage gap between adjacent support straps **92** (see FIGS. **12A** and **12B**). The connector tab spacing **136** accommodates 16 inch on center joists **20**.

[0058] FIG. **13** is a perspective view of a tile support strap **120**. The tile support straps **120** may be formed by metal forming techniques used to form a piece of sheet metal. For example, the sheet metal may be 18 gauge steel. The tile support straps **120** include an upper horizontal wall **128** and a plurality of vertical walls **130** extending perpendicular to the horizontal wall **128**. A plurality of connector tabs **132** is cut from the vertical walls **130** and bent approximately 90° with respect to the vertical walls **130**. The displacement of the connector tabs **132** create gaps **134** that are sized to receive the width of the joists **20**. The connector tabs **132** have a length that may serve as a spacing guide for the position of the next adjacent strap and to allow for drainage. When the tile support straps **120** are placed over the joists **20**, the connector tabs **132** are positioned on both sides of the joist **20**. A self-drilling fastener, such as a self-drilling sheet metal screw is inserted through the connector tab **132** and into a lateral wall of the support joist **20**. According to an embodiment, the connector tab **132** includes a predrilled through hole **133** to receive the self-drilling fastener.

[0059] Reference is made to FIG. **14**, which shows an alternate embodiment of the tile support

straps, where the tabbed spacing **142** accommodates 12 inch on center joists **20**. The other features are similar to those described above with respect to FIG. **13**, and therefore will not be repeated. [0060] Reference is made to FIG. **15**, which shows an alternate embodiment of a tile support strap **150** that includes a plurality of through holes **152** extending through the upper horizontal wall **154**. The through holes **152** may be any suitable size, such as $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. The through holes **152** permit water drainage to prevent rainwater or other water accumulation between the deck tiles and the tile support strap **150**. Additionally, the through holes **152** allow an adhesive to flow through and set within the through holes **152**. In this manner, additional surface area of the tiles support strap **150** is adhered to a deck tile. The tile support strap **150** may include through holes in any suitable pattern, such as the rows and columns of through holes **152** shown in FIG. **15**. Other types of surface texture that provides additional surface area to allow an adhesive to bond to the surface texture may be include on the upper horizontal wall **154** of the tile support strap **150** (see FIGS. **3A-3B**). Similar to the tile support strap illustrated in FIG. **14**, the spacing of the connector tabs **156** accommodates support joists **20** positioned 12-inches on center. The other features of the tile support strap **150** are similar to those described above with respect to FIG. **13**, and therefore will not be repeated.

[0061] As used herein, the terms “approximately,” “about,” “substantially”, and similar terms are intended to have a broad meaning in harmony with the common and accepted usage by those of ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter of this disclosure pertains. It should be understood by those of skill in the art who review this disclosure that these terms are intended to allow a description of certain features described and claimed without restricting the scope of these features to the precise numerical ranges provided. Accordingly, these terms should be interpreted as indicating that insubstantial or inconsequential modifications or alterations of the subject matter described and claimed are considered to be within the scope of the disclosure as recited in the appended claims.

[0062] It should be noted that the term “exemplary” and variations thereof, as used herein to describe various embodiments, are intended to indicate that such embodiments are possible examples, representations, or illustrations of possible embodiments (and such terms are not intended to connote that such embodiments are necessarily extraordinary or superlative examples).

[0063] The term “or,” as used herein, is used in its inclusive sense (and not in its exclusive sense) so that when used to connect a list of elements, the term “or” means one, some, or all of the elements in the list. Conjunctive language such as the phrase “at least one of X, Y, and Z,” unless specifically stated otherwise, is understood to convey that an element may be either X, Y, Z; X and Y; X and Z; Y and Z; or X, Y, and Z (i.e., any combination of X, Y, and Z). Thus, such conjunctive language is not generally intended to imply that certain embodiments require at least one of X, at least one of Y, and at least one of Z to each be present, unless otherwise indicated.

[0064] References herein to the positions of elements (e.g., “top,” “bottom,” “above,” “below”) are merely used to describe the orientation of various elements in the figures. It should be noted that the orientation of various elements may differ according to other exemplary embodiments, and that such variations are intended to be encompassed by the present disclosure.

[0065] Although the figures and description may illustrate a specific order of method steps, the order of such steps may differ from what is described, unless specified differently above. Also, two or more steps may be performed concurrently or with partial concurrence, unless specified differently above. All such variations are within the scope of the disclosure.

[0066] It is important to note that the construction and arrangement of the assemblies as shown in the various exemplary embodiments is illustrative only. Additionally, any element disclosed in one embodiment may be incorporated or utilized with any other embodiment disclosed herein. Although only one example of an element from one embodiment that can be incorporated or utilized in another embodiment has been described above, it should be appreciated that other

elements of the various embodiments may be incorporated or utilized with any of the other embodiments disclosed herein.

Claims

1. A deck tile support system, comprising: a deck frame comprising at least one perimeter support member supporting a plurality of support joists, each support joist comprising a top wall and at least one lateral wall extending downwardly from the top wall; and a plurality of deck tile support straps secured to the plurality of support joists, the plurality of deck tile support straps together forming a backing substrate supporting a plurality of deck tiles, each deck tile support strap comprising: a horizontal wall; a first vertical wall defining a plurality of first gaps each receiving one of the plurality of support joists; a second vertical wall defining a plurality of second gaps each receiving the one of the plurality of support joists; and a plurality of first connector tabs extending generally perpendicularly from the first vertical wall and secured to the at least one lateral wall of respective ones of the plurality of support joists.
2. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein each deck tile support strap further comprises a plurality of second connector tabs extending generally perpendicularly from the second vertical wall and secured to a second lateral wall of respective ones of the plurality of support joists opposite the at least one lateral wall.
3. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein at least one of the plurality of deck tile support straps straddles multiple ones of the plurality of support joists.
4. The deck tile support system of claim 3 wherein at least one of the plurality of deck tile support straps runs transverse to at least one of the plurality of support joists.
5. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of deck tile support straps is formed of metal.
6. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of deck tile support straps is formed of a polymeric material.
7. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of deck tiles is porcelain.
8. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of deck tiles is stone.
9. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of deck tiles is brick.
10. The deck tile support system of claim 1 further comprising a gap between adjacent deck tile support straps.
11. The deck tile support system of claim 10 wherein the gap is less than two inches.
12. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein a first one of the plurality of deck tile support straps abuts a second one of the plurality of deck tile support straps.
13. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein the plurality of deck tiles is adhered to the plurality of deck tile support straps.
14. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein the plurality of support joists is spaced apart either 12 inches on center or 16 inches on center.
15. The deck tile support system of claim 1 wherein the horizontal wall defines a plurality of through holes.
16. A deck tile support system, comprising: a deck frame comprising at least one perimeter support member supporting first and second support joists, each of the first and second support joists comprising a top wall and at least one lateral wall extending downwardly from the top wall; and first and second deck tile support straps secured to the first and second support joists, the first and second deck tile support straps together forming a backing substrate configured to support a plurality of deck tiles, each of the first and second deck tile support straps comprising: an upper horizontal wall; a first vertical wall defining a first gap receiving the first support joist and a second gap receiving the second support joist; a second vertical wall defining a third gap receiving the first support joist and a fourth gap receiving the second support joist; a first connector tab extending

generally perpendicularly from the first vertical wall and secured to the at least one lateral wall of the first support joist; and a second connector tab extending generally perpendicularly from the first vertical wall and secured to the at least one lateral wall of the second support joist.

17. The deck tile support system of claim 16 wherein each of the first and second deck tile support straps further comprises: a third connector tab extending generally perpendicularly from the second vertical wall and secured to a second lateral wall opposite the at least one lateral wall of the first support joist; and a fourth connector tab extending generally perpendicularly from the second vertical wall and secured to a second lateral wall opposite the at least one lateral wall of the second support joist.

18. A deck tile support system, comprising: a deck frame comprising at least one perimeter support member supporting first and second support joists, each of the first and second support joists comprising a top wall and at least one lateral wall extending downwardly from the top wall; and first and second deck tile support straps secured to the first and second support joists, the first and second deck tile support straps together forming a backing substrate configured to support a plurality of deck tiles, each of the first and second deck tile support straps being formed of metal and comprising: an upper horizontal wall defining a plurality of through holes; a first vertical wall defining a first gap receiving the first support joist and a second gap receiving the second support joist; a second vertical wall defining a third gap receiving the first support joist and a fourth gap receiving the second support joist; a first connector tab extending generally perpendicularly from the first vertical wall and secured to the at least one lateral wall of the first support joist; a second connector tab extending generally perpendicularly from the first vertical wall and secured to the at least one lateral wall of the second support joist; a third connector tab extending generally perpendicularly from the second vertical wall and secured to a second lateral wall opposite the at least one lateral wall of the first support joist; and a fourth connector tab extending generally perpendicularly from the second vertical wall and secured to a second lateral wall opposite the at least one lateral wall of the second support joist.

19. The deck tile support system of claim 18 further comprising a gap disposed between the first deck tile support strap and the second deck tile support strap.

20. The deck tile support system of claim 18 wherein the first deck tile support strap is abutted with the second deck tile support strap.
