Jan. 27, 1931. N. H. CEDERQUIST 1,790,227

CERAMIC TILE

Filed July 2, 1928

Fig. 1

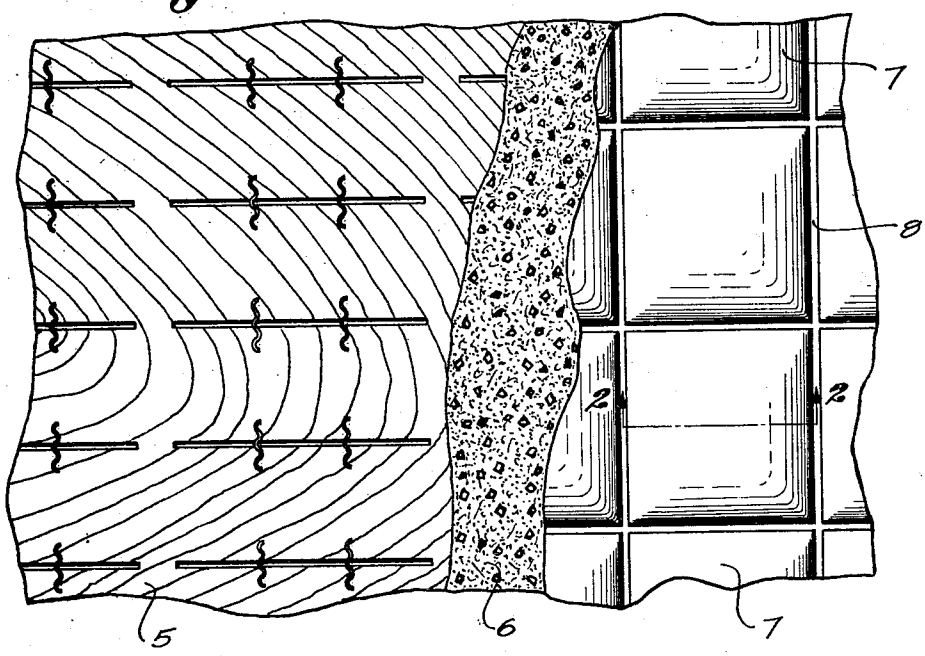
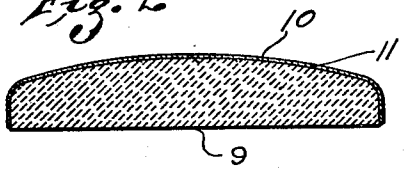


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CERAMIC TILE

Application filed July 2, 1928. Serial No. 289,891.

This invention relates to a ceramic tile and the method of glazing the surface thereof. Ceramic tiles are now used for ornamental veneering and facing. It is especially desirable to have a shallow tile suitable for attachment to backings which may be made of wood or like material so as to form panels easily installed. The face of such tiles produce a pleasing effect, if they are sloped toward the edges and crowned. Furthermore, a glaze on the front face of such tile produces visually changing effects in accordance with the direction of light impingement, reflection and refraction. It is current practice to add powdered vitreous material having coloring matter to produce a striation or a mottled effect. It is difficult to distribute this colored material over the face of the tile with uniformity and the ultimate appearance is dependent upon the skill displayed in initially positioning the vitreous coloring matter. By use of my improved tile, a flow of the vitreous matter in its fused state causes the color to be uniformly striated or mottled.

The present invention has for its primary object the provision of a tile of novel construction which has a crowned face. Another object of this invention is to provide a method of distribution of the glaze and coloring to produce uniformity in depths and color effects.

These objects together with other objects and corresponding accomplishments are obtained by means of the embodiment of my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:—

Fig. 1 is a face view of a fragment of a panel having my improved tile thereon; Fig. 2 is a section as seen on the lines correspondingly numbered in Fig. 1.

Referring more particularly to the drawing and especially Fig. 1, a backing of multiple ply wood is indicated by 5. This wood is preferably slotted and tied to provide a neutralized backing. Tiles are secured thereto by means of an adhesive 6 which is preferably a yielding material so as to prevent cleavage of the tiles, chipping, cracking and breaking under climatic changes. The tiles are indicated by 7 and the joints are suitably pointed with cement as indicated by 8.

The tiles are formed of bodies of ceramic material such as baked clay with a vitreous coating on the front face thereof. The tile body is made of a biscuit substantially rectangular in transverse section and of shallow depth. The base of the tile is flat as indicated by 9. The front face to be displayed and indicated by 10 is crowned with its sides sloping toward the base to produce a symmetrical crown. The front face and edges are glazed.

In manufacture of the tile, the biscuit is first formed. A number of biscuits are then placed in a tray and powdered vitreous material sprinkled thereover. This vitreous material has matter which will cause color to appear in the glaze upon fusion. The tiles so treated are then placed in an oven and the vitreous material fused. In the manufacture of my tile, the vitreous material may be placed at the peak of the crown and the biscuits maintained in horizontal position. Upon the vitreous material fusing, it runs or flows downwardly toward the base over the front face of the tile. The action of gravity in causing the flow results in a uniform depth of the glaze and in striations being produced which center at the peak. If the coloring vitreous material is not of the character to produce striation, but to produce a mottled effect; these spots are distributed uniformly over the surface. The tile when finished has a glazed surface, the appearance of which is changed depending upon the play of light thereon and the angle of sight of the observer. There is a symmetrical distribution of the colors, and all this is made without any especial skill in the distribution of the powdered vitreous matter.

What I claim is:—

1. The method of making glazed tile which comprises forming a ceramic biscuit having a crowned front face, positioning said biscuit with its front face uppermost, placing vitreous material on said front face, fusing said vitreous material to a fluent state and causing fused vitreous material to flow over said face.

2. The method of making glazed tile

which comprises forming a ceramic biscuit having a flat base and a crowned front face sloping toward the base, positioning said biscuit with its front face uppermost and with its surface disposed symmetrical with respect to the horizontal, fusing said vitreous material to a fluent state, and causing the fused material to flow over said front face under the action of gravity.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 7th day of June, 1928.

NILS H. CEDERQUIST.