F. E. GOLDSMITH.

PROCESS FOR GLAZING TILE, BRICK, OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 10, 1907.

941,635. Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

Fig. 1.

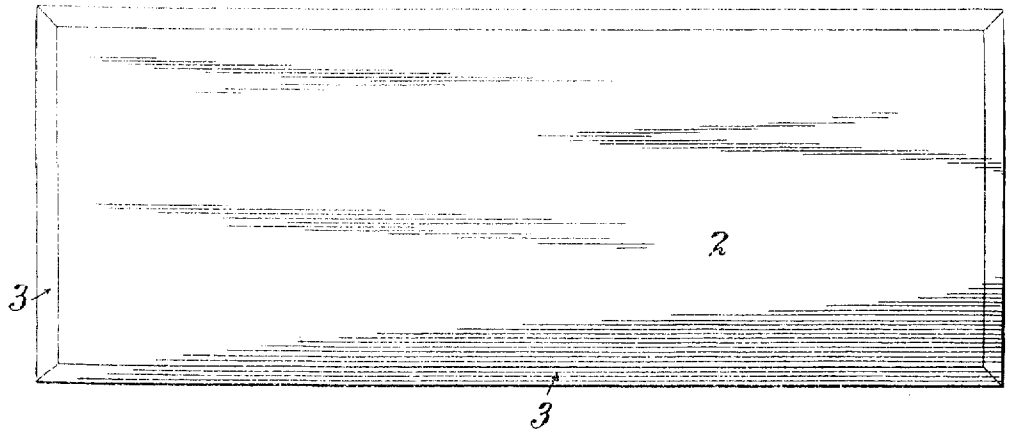
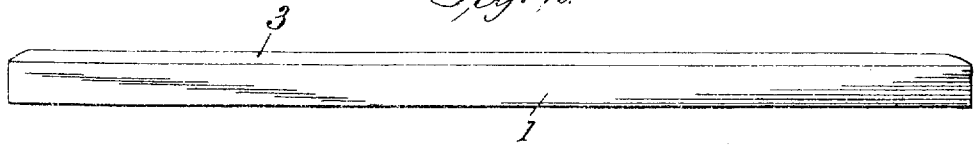


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PROCESS FOR GLAZING TILE, BRICK, OR THE LIKE.

941,635. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Nov. 30, 1909.**

Application filed May 10, 1907. Serial No. 372,903.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK E. GOLDSMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamilton, in the county of Butler and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes for Glazing Tile, Brick, or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a process for coating tile, brick, or the like.

The object of the invention is to provide well matched and perfect tile.

In my invention an uncoated burned tile is coated with a beveled edge film on the face of the tile, so that, when the film or coating is fired, it will not run over the edge of the tile when fused and thereby prevent the tile closely matching with its fellows.

In firing a tile coated with a beveled edge film or layer, the coating when fused flows evenly and outwardly toward the edges of the face of the tile without passing beyond the edges. Any irregularity in the unburned layer of coating in the neighborhood of the beveled edges is merged in the uniform level which extends throughout the glazed area of the tile, including the edges. Tiles are ordinarily dipped in the coating glaze which results in some portions of the edges of the tile being coated over and beyond the edges. Tile have also been coated by coating machines, the result being that the coating, in some cases, is carried over onto the side edges of the tile, and in other cases a bead-like ridge or other irregularity is left along the edge of the tile which extends over onto the side edges. In all these cases the tile when fired is imperfect and will not match its fellows. If the edge of the coating, when fired, projects at any point beyond the side edges of the tile, the coating will chip off generally at those points, in setting the tile in a wall, for example, and they will have to be thrown away. To avoid these difficulties the coating at the edges of the tile in my invention is beveled so that there is a relatively thin film at the outer edges, the thickness of the coating increasing inwardly on a substantially diagonal line for a slight distance. This product may be obtained, for example, by passing the dry thirsty biscuit over an open pervious rotary roll charged with coating of a certain consistency and adjusting the degree and time of contact therewith.

Figure 1 is a plan, and Fig. 2 an edge view of a sample tile embodying my invention.

1 is the body; 2, the coated layer, and 3 the beveled edges of the coating.

A dry porous biscuit coming in contact with a pervious foraminous roll saturated with coating of a rather dense consistency will take on the coating within the neighborhood of the edges of the tile, if the passage of the tile across the roll be timed at a relatively slow speed, and the deposit of coating will be quite thin at the extreme edge, and gradually thickens within the edge for a slight distance. After the coating or glaze has been applied to the surface of the tile in any suitable way with the beveled edges as above described, the tile is fired to fuse the glaze which then covers the whole coated surface of the tile without over-running at the edges. By the word "tile" is meant any object to be coated, as tile, brick, and the like.

What I claim is:

1. The process of glazing ceramic objects, consisting in applying fusible coating material to a surface of the object, the coating decreasing in thickness toward the edges of the object, and thereafter fusing the coating material.

2. The process of glazing ceramic objects consisting in applying to one surface of the object a fusible coating material, the material being beveled inwardly from the edges of the object, and thereafter fusing the coating material so that the object is glazed on the coated side, the glaze uniformly covering the surface of the object without over-running the edges.

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Witnesses:

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