

No. 693,420.

Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

H. C. MUELLER & K. LANGENBECK.
PROCESS OF GLAZING TILE.

(Application filed Jan. 31, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig 1

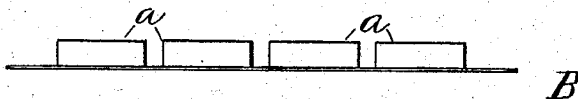


Fig 2

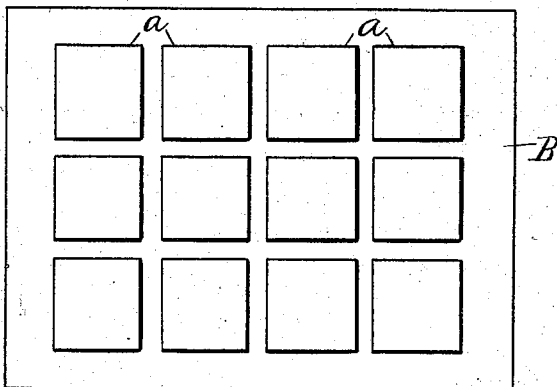


Fig 3

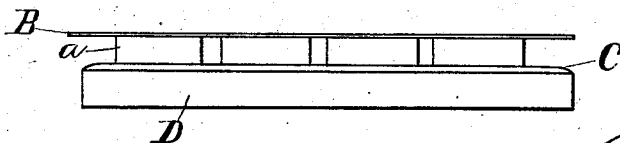
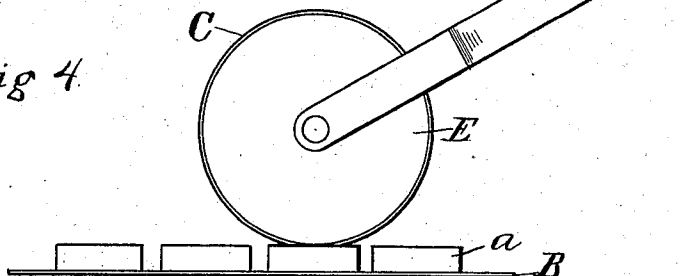


Fig 4



Witnesses
Emma Lyford
C. E. Tisinger.

Inventors
Herman C. Mueller
Karl Langenbeck
By Murray & Murray
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN C. MUELLER AND KARL LANGENBECK, OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

PROCESS OF GLAZING TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,420, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed January 31, 1901. Serial No. 45,431. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERMAN C. MUELLER and KARL LANGENBECK, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Zanesville, in the county of Muskingum and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes of Glazing Tile, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to save labor in applying the coating to the surface of the tile before they are placed in the kiln for firing and, second, to save labor and care in placing them in the kiln to prevent the tile from becoming stuck together by the glaze.

In applying the glazing liquid to tile before they are fired each tile has heretofore been treated separately—a process which requires much time and labor, especially when the tile are of small area. Then in placing the tile within the kiln much care has also had to be exercised to properly space each tile with respect to the others, since if one piece contact with another in firing the glaze in its melted state causes them to stick together. We accomplish this object by sticking the pieces of tile to a base made of material which is disintegrated by a degree of heat such as is used in firing tile—for instance, paper—leaving a suitable space between the pieces before applying the glazing material to them.

In Figure 1 is shown a side elevation of tile so pasted to a piece of paper. Fig. 2 shows a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 shows one method of applying the glazing material to the face of the tile, and Fig. 4 shows another.

Any suitable paste may be used for sticking the tile *a* to a base *B* of material which is disintegrated by heat of a firing-kiln, the tile be-

ing spaced a little apart, as shown in the drawings. After the tile have adhered to the base, forming a series such as shown, the glazing liquid *C* may be applied readily to all of them at once without handling each piece separately. One method of applying the coating is by turning the series faces downward and bringing the faces in contact with a layer of glazing liquid *C*, spread upon a plane *D*. Another method is to pass a roller *E*, containing a layer of the liquid *C*, over the faces of the series. After being so coated the series are placed in saggers and conveyed to and placed in the kiln. In so doing, since they are held at a proper distance apart by the paste, no care need be exercised to keep them from coming together. In the firing process the base *B* is burned away, leaving the pieces clean upon the bottom and properly spaced, so that there is no chance of their sticking together.

What we claim is—

1. The process of glazing tile herein described which consists in pasting the pieces of tile to a base, second applying glazing material to the surfaces of the tile, and third placing the base containing the tile in the kiln for firing.

2. The process of glazing tile herein described which consists in pasting the pieces of tile to a base made of a material which is disintegrated by the heat of a kiln, second applying the glazing material to the faces of the tile, and third placing the base containing the tile in the kiln for firing.

HERMAN C. MUELLER.
KARL LANGENBECK.

Witnesses:

W. E. ZINSMISTER,
THOMAS SCOTT, Jr.