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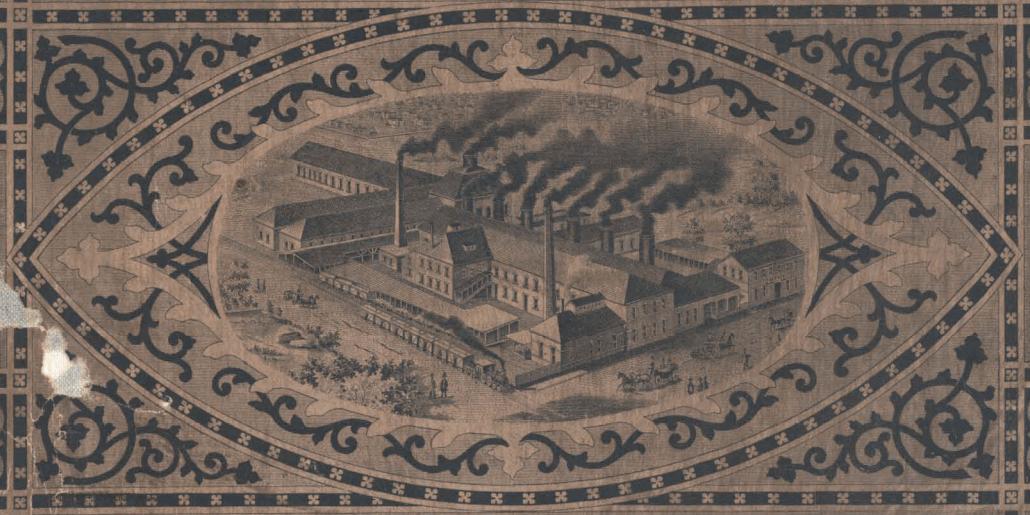
FOL.

ALFRED HARRISON, President.
JOHN C. S. HARRISON, Vice President.
W. W. LYON, Sec. and Treas.
WILL TERRELL, Asst. Sec. and Treas.
R. MINTON TAYLOR, Supt. of Manufacture.
BENJAMIN HARRISON, Asst. Supt. of Manufacture.

THE United States Encaustic Tile Company
Indianapolis, Ind.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN, ENCAUSTIC, MAJOLICA, ENAMELLED & GLAZED TILES.

ROBERT MINTON TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF MANUFACTURE
LATE OF FENTON TILE WORKS STOKE upon TRENT AND LONDON, ENGLAND.



FOR FLOORS
IN
CAPITOLS,
COURT HOUSES,
CHURCHES,
OFFICES AND
PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
VESTIBULES, HALLS,
AND
VERANDAHS.

ALSO FOR
INTERIOR
AND
EXTERIOR
WALL DECORATION,
MANTELS,
FIRE PLACE LININGS,
HEARTHS,
STOVES AND
FURNITURE.

NEW YORK HOUSE

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1882, by the United States Encaustic Tile Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

WM. BRUCE & SON, LITH.

NA2985
.U6
Folio

Class NA2985
Book .U6
Folio
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

TILES.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.

These are, primarily, Tiles bearing ornamental design in variegated colored clays, which are inlaid so as to form a perfectly homogeneous mass, with the general vitreous substance of the Tiles.

Any period or style of ornament can be introduced into the decoration of Encaustic Tiles, and, as the clays are capable of receiving almost any shade of color, the artistic compositions producible are innumerable. Besides, as the clays for inlaying, etc., are compounded for glazing as well as not, the most brilliant coloring can be employed in designing Tile decorations, if required.

PLAIN OR GEOMETRICAL TILES.

Tiles so named are made from clay of one solid color throughout, such as Red, Buff, Black, Chocolate, Salmon, Light Drab, Dark Drab (or Gray,) Blue, Green, Celadon or White; and all the shapes are constructed upon a bassis of "6 x 6," superficial, so that all the various forms will work together correctly in the construction of any geometrical arrangement or pattern desired.

The "body" or substance forming these Tiles is intensely hard, and, in some cases, assumes complete vitrifaction, engendering the Tiles imperishable.

These Geometrical Plain Tiles, besides working in such a multiplicity of ways by themselves, can be introduced in combination with Inlaid Encaustic Tiles, to the great advantage of both; and are indispensible in developing strong lines of demarcation in floors, etc., where strict accordance with the architectural features of a building is imperative.

GLAZED TILES.

Such Tiles are either Encaustic or Plain Geometrical, glazed on the surface with a rich, transparent glaze, which is so clear that any decoration or color underneath is not only distinctly visible, but considerably developed in tone and feature. For all facial ornamentation, where brightness and richness in color are appropriate, such as walls, mantel facings, furniture and hearths, few embellishments can equal Glazed Tiles. For hearths they are especially suitable, on account of their cheerful appearance and the ease with which they are kept clean and bright.

MAJOLICA, OR FAYENCE TILES.

These are Tiles having the ornament in high or low relief, or incised, and are decorated with translucent or opaque enamels, in one or more colors; the prevailing taste being to use only one color on each Tile, and to enhance the effect by using Tiles of individual colors placed alternately, etc.

PLAIN ENAMELLED, AND MOTTLED TILES.

To these are applied the usual Majolica enamels upon a plain "Bisque" surface, so that all the varieties of colors are produced in their rich solidity of tone and lustre without any ornamental adornment whatever.

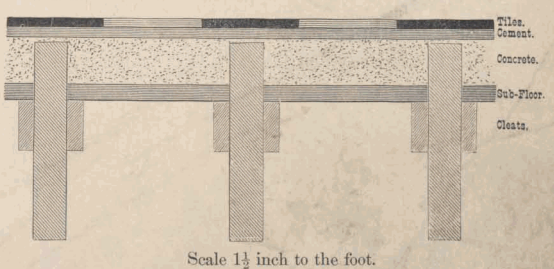
The use of Majolica and Enamelled Tiles is, for the most part, applicable for the same purposes as Glazed, Plain and Encaustic Tiles, *high* relief ornament excepted.

DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING TILE FLOORS.

1. Foundations—Tiles must be laid on a solid foundation, which must be secure and level, and at least three inches in depth, and formed of brick work, or concrete composed of one part cement and three parts of fine gravel or coarse sand, brought to a perfectly level surface by a thin coating of cement, allowing one inch for Tiles and the cement necessary for embedding them.

2. Preparation for Laying Tiles upon Wooden Joists—When practicable the joists should be set five inches below the intended level of the floor, and inch boards firmly nailed upon them. If joists are already in position, cleat them four inches below the top, on each side, with one by three inch strips securely nailed thereto. Then upon the cleats lay a sub-floor of short boards, not over six inches in width, placed slightly apart at the edges, and nail them securely at the corners to the cleats.

Upon this support the concrete may be filled in flush with the upper edge of the joists, bringing the whole perfectly level with a thin floating of cement.

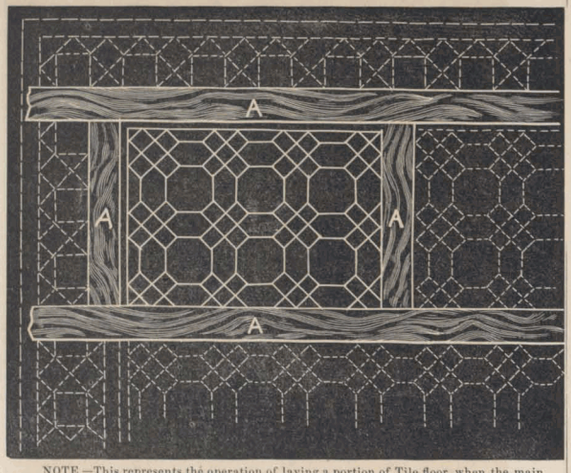


Scale 1½ inch to the foot.

Tiles should never be laid on wood without the intervention of concrete, because they are certain to become loose within a few weeks after being laid.

3. Laying—Portland cement of the best quality and an equal proportion of clean, sharp sand should be used in laying Tiles; and, it may be remarked that the adhesiveness of the cement is much increased by its being mixed with water and allowed to partly harden in the first instance, and then re-mixed thoroughly with more water just before using.

Previous to the commencement of laying the Tiles, the actual space to be covered should be carefully compared with the plan provided for the guidance of the workman in laying, and a portion of the pattern laid out temporarily, to ascertain that the Tiles sent work properly. Following this, the part of the space intended to be laid first should be surrounded by strips of wood, or guides, about four inches wide, and of exactly the thickness of the Tiles and cement requisite for bedding them; and, of course in laying all other sections of the floor, the same method should be adopted.



NOTE.—This represents the operation of laying a portion of Tile floor, when the main lines are square with the space.

When main lines are diagonal the guides (A) should be placed accordingly.

The light lines show part under operation; the dotted lines indicate the position to be occupied by remainder of pavement.

When the guides are fixed with nails to the foundation, the cement must be spread the proper thickness within them, and leveled with a piece of wood, thus:

The Tiles, after having been thoroughly soaked in water (in order that the cement will adhere to them), can then be placed upon the cement and beaten down to the level of the guides, under a flat piece of wood, with a hammer; the joints, (which should be as small as possible) being at the same time carefully regulated with a small trowel. The evenness of the Tiling should also be insured by occasionally testing the surface with a straightedge of sufficient length to bear on the guides. Thus, the whole of the Tiles will be brought to a perfectly flat surface, and thoroughly consolidated with the cement, which the beating down process regularly distributes beneath them—depressing the thicker Tiles and raising all those that may be too low.

When the bedding is sufficiently hardened the joints must be filled up with a floating of pure cement (mixed with water to the consistency of cream), and that which remaines upon the surface of the Tiles must be carefully cleaned off, before it dries hard and adheres to the same. If, when the laying is complete, any subsequent work has to be done, such as painting, etc., the floor should be covered with clean sawdust, free from staining matter, for protection.

CUTTING—Tiles may be readily cut to any desired size by using a hammer and ⅜ cold chisel, or the common steel glass cutter employed by glaziers in cutting window glass. First make a groove with the chisel or steel cutter on the face of the Tile along the line where it is to be cut, and then strike the back of the tile sharply with a hammer opposite the line of the groove. Any roughness on the severed edges can easily be chipped and rubbed, or ground smooth.

DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING TILE FLOORS CLEAN.

It usually happens that, for some time after the Tiles have been laid, a scum appears upon them. This proceeds from a saline in the cement, which is transmitted to the surface of the Tiling as the dampness in the foundation exudes; but it disappears entirely as the foundation becomes thoroughly dry.

To remove this saline scum, the Tiles must be washed daily with soap and clean water, applied with a scrubbing brush and wiped dry with a flannel cloth.

This method of cleaning Tiles should be adopted generally, and a daily washing of Tile floors not only improves their brilliancy, but is a means of preserving their smooth surface.

Stains or dirt which can not be washed off, may be effaced by using one part of Muriatic Acid, and two parts water, applied with a scrubbing brush or pumice stone; care being taken not to allow the solution to remain too long on the floor, or it will injure the face of the Tiles, and destroy the cement in the joints.

After this application, it is important to wash and dry the floor as already directed.

The use of acid is only applicable to *unglazed* Tiles.

For cleaning *Glazed* Tiles, a dry clean cloth is usually sufficient. When not, sponge with clean water, and polish with chamois skin, or soft clean cloth.

No acid should be applied to Glazed Tiles under any circumstances.

APPLICATIONS FOR ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS.

These should always be accompanied by an exact plan of the area to be covered, with all the dimensions marked in figures, and bearing the name and address of the sender. Care should be taken that the position and size of all doors, entrances and recesses, are correctly represented, and where walls are not exactly parallel, their variations should be given.

Mention should also be made of the architectural style to be observed.

Upon receipt of this information, designs will be made adapted to the dimensions given, and sent, accompanied by an estimate of the cost, either laid or unlaid, as directed.

Estimates given are always *exclusive* of any preparation of foundation bed.

THE UNITED STATES ENCAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No. 111. No. 112.

Plates 1-15 Missing

4.

6.

WM. B. BURFORD, LITH. INDS.

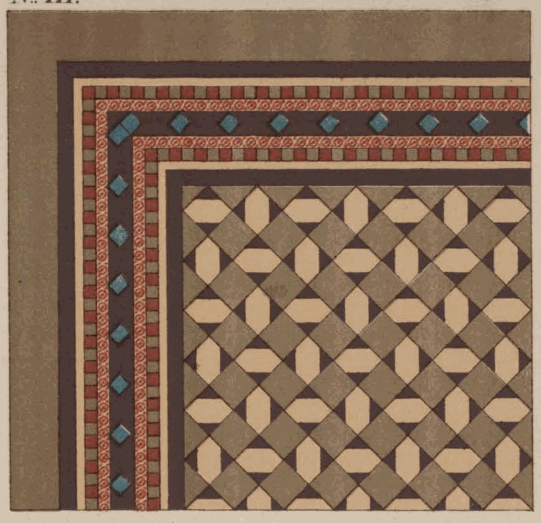
Scale 3/4 of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENCAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No. 111.



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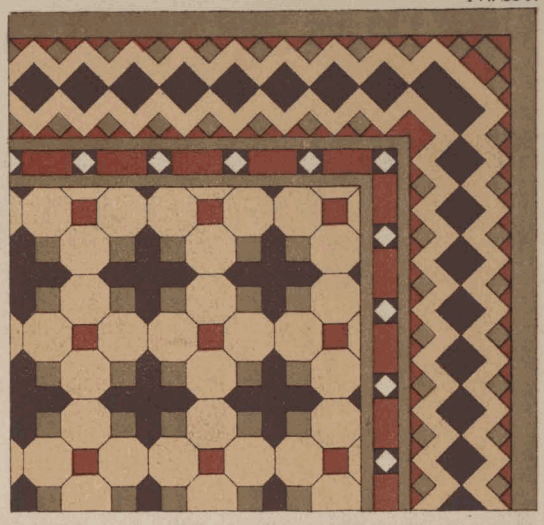
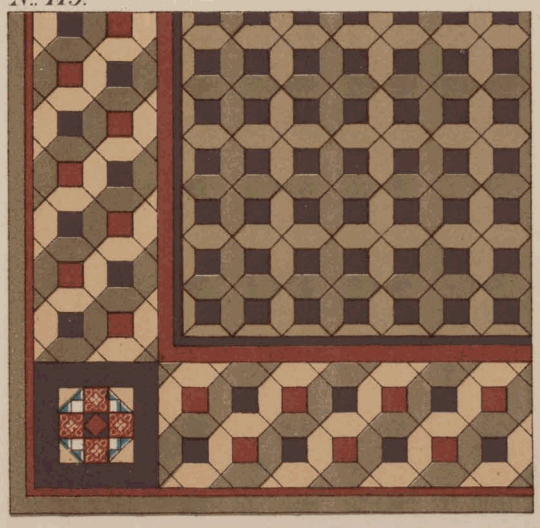


No. 113

No. 114.

No. 115.



No. 116.

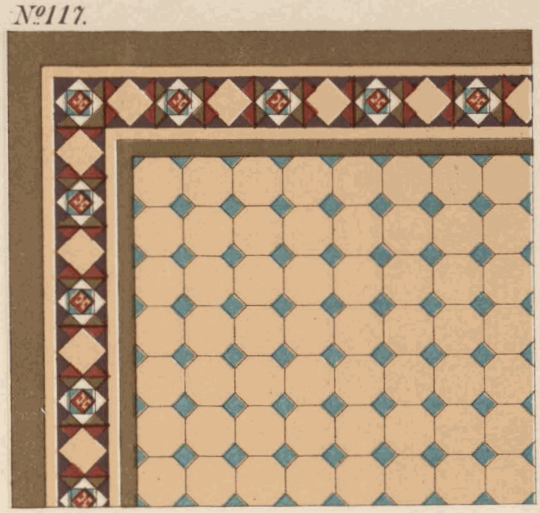
Scale 3/4 of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENGAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No 117.



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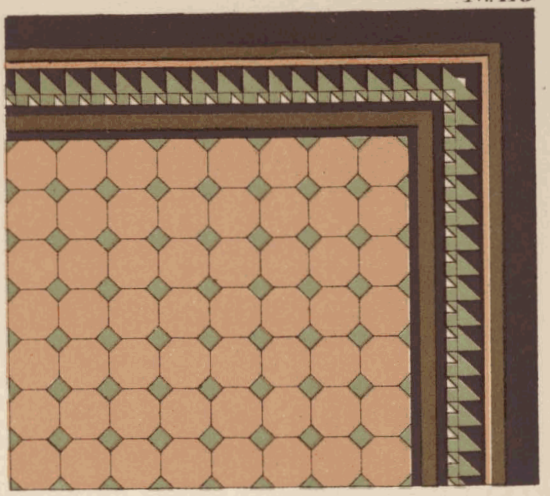

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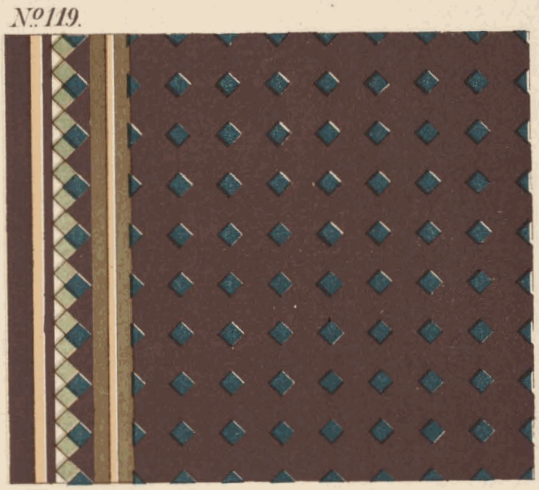

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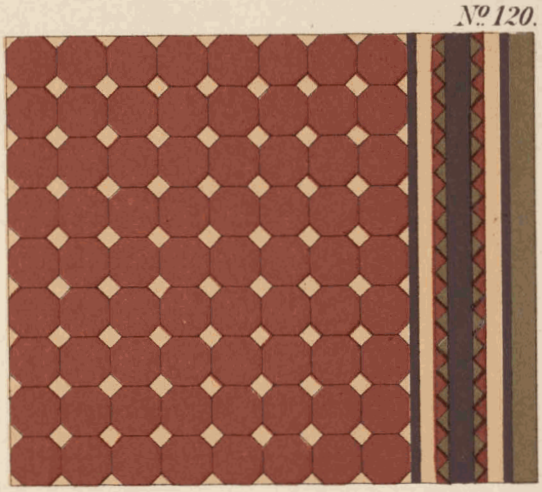

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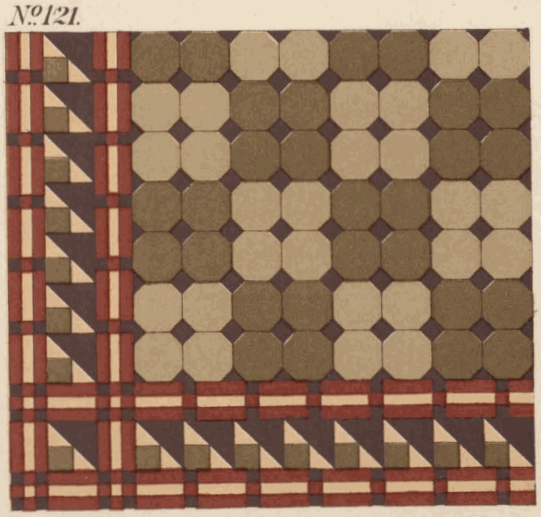

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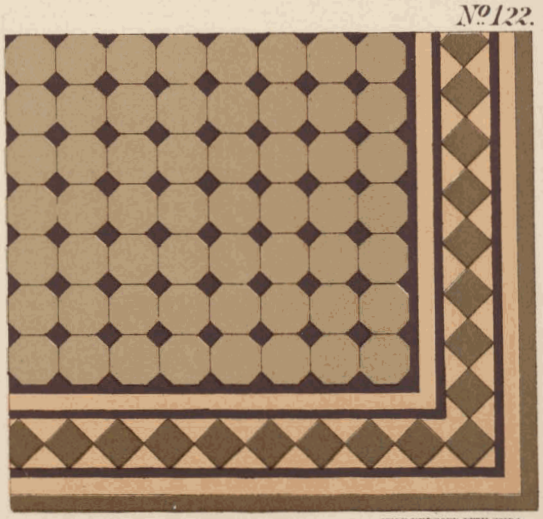


WM. B. BURFORD, LITH. IND^a.

These Patterns may be had with either 4¼ X 4¼ or 6 X 6 octagons.

Scale ¾ of an inch to a foot.

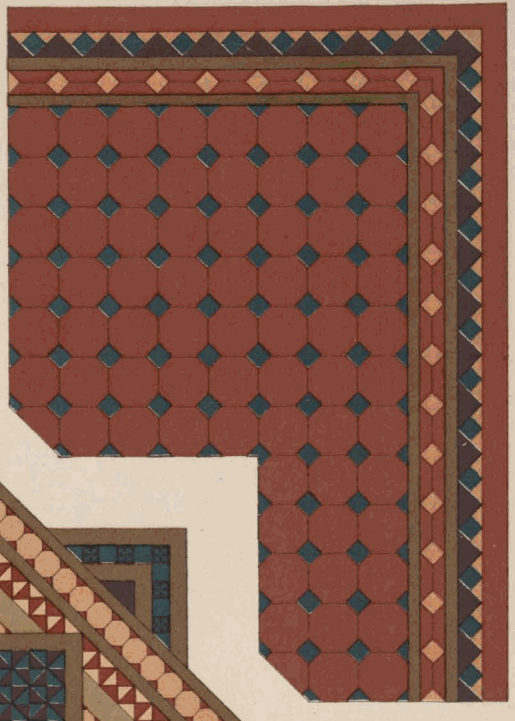
THE UNITED STATES ENCAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No 123.

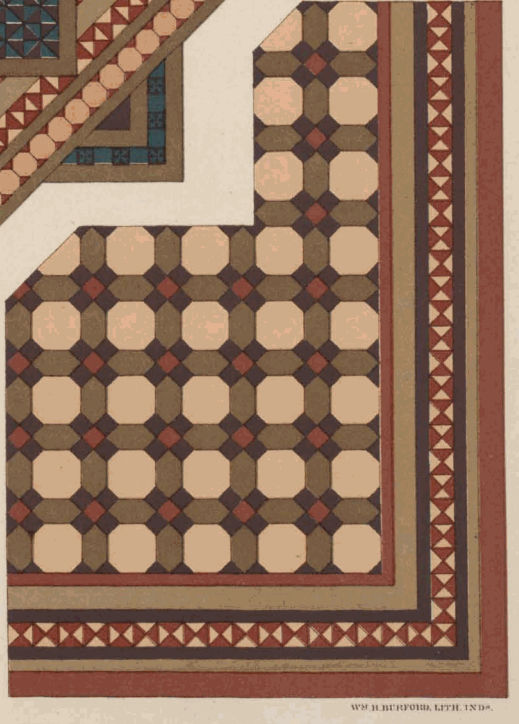
No 124.



No 127.

No 125.

No 126.



WM. H. BURFORD, LITH. INDS.

Scale 3/4 of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENGAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No. 128.

No. 129.

No. 132.

No. 130.

No. 131.

WM. H. BURFORD, LITH. IND'S.

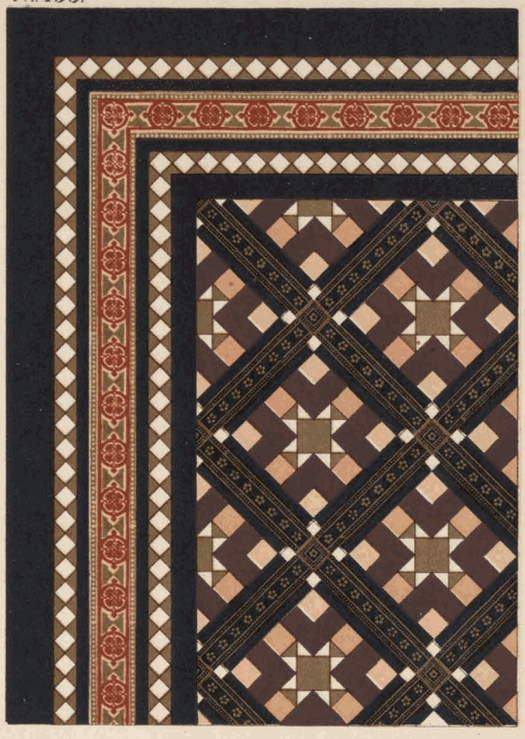
Scale ¾ of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENGAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No. 133.



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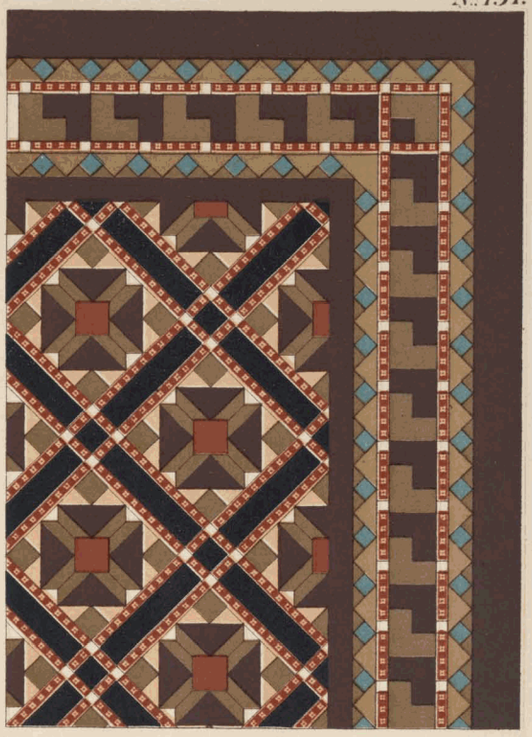


No. 135.

W.E.B. BURFORD, LITH. IND'S.

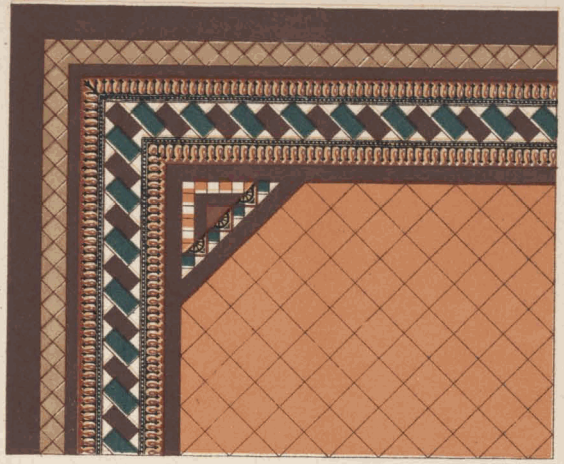
Scale ¾ of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENCAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No. 136.



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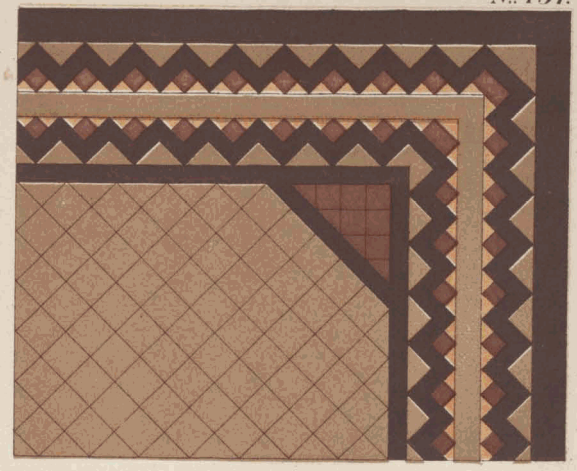

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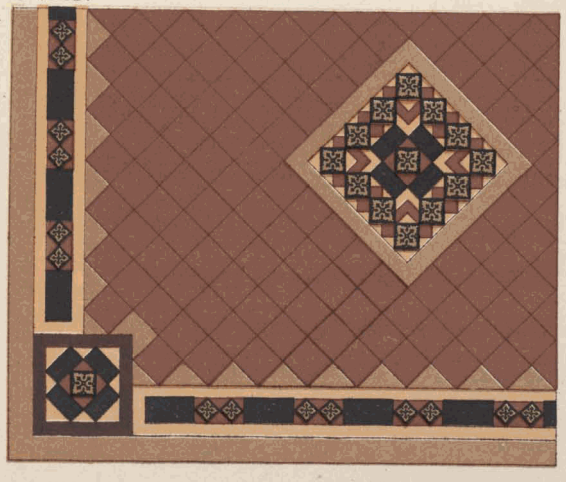
No. 139.



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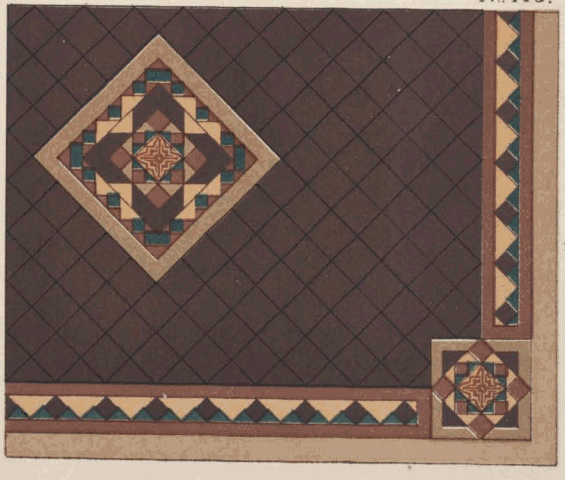


Scale 3/4 of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENGAUSTIC TILE CO.

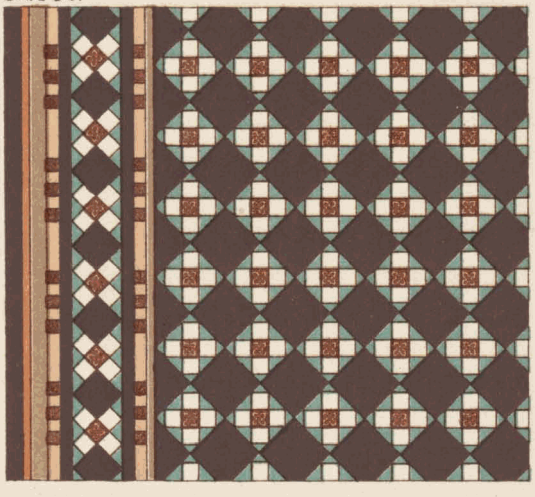
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No 141.

No 142.

No 143.



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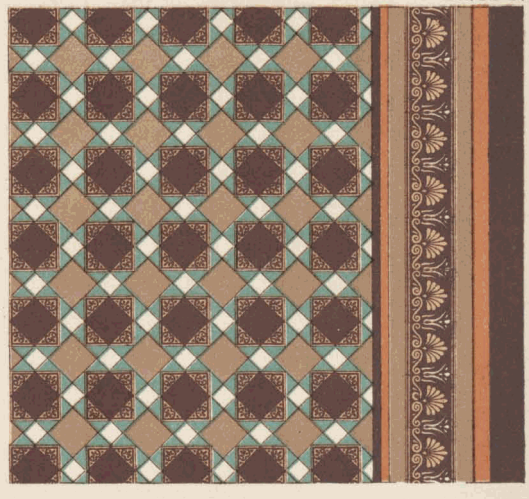

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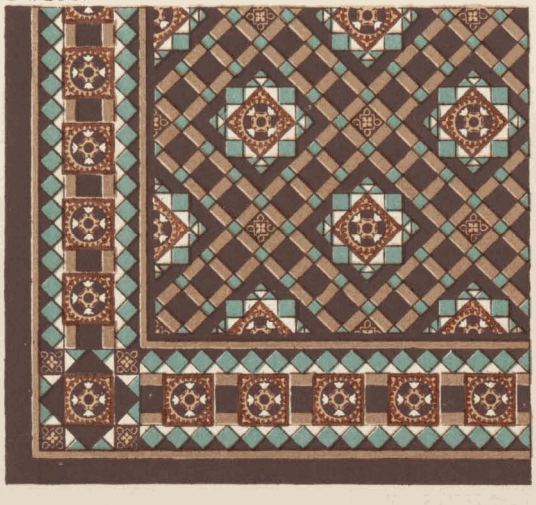


No 146.

WM. H. BURFORD, LITH. INDS.

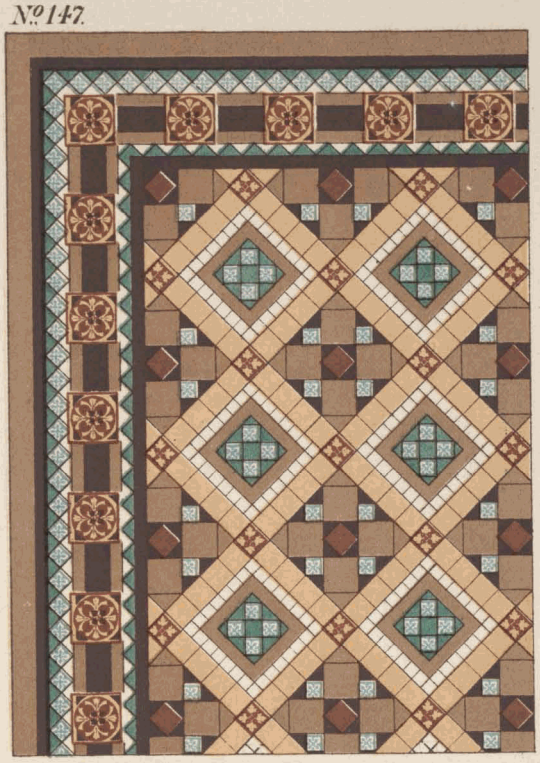
Scale 3/4 of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENGAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

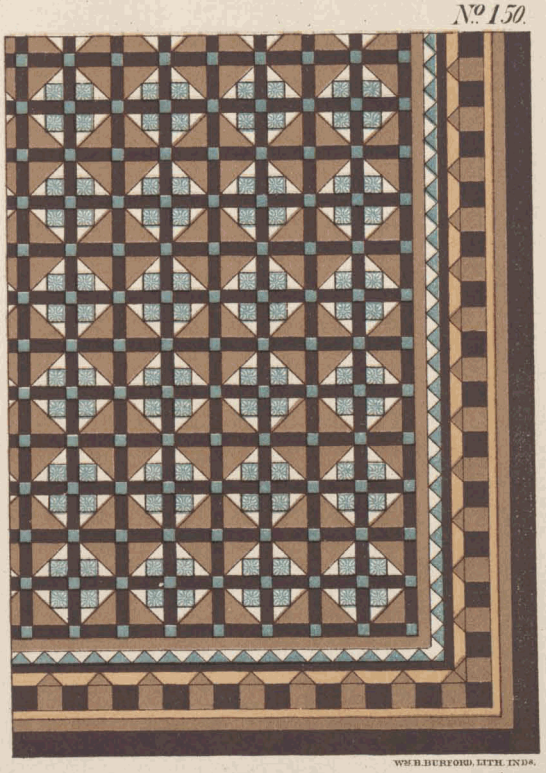
No. 147.



No. 148.

No. 149.

No. 150.



WM. B. BURFORD, LITH. IND'A.

Scale ¾ of an inch to a foot.

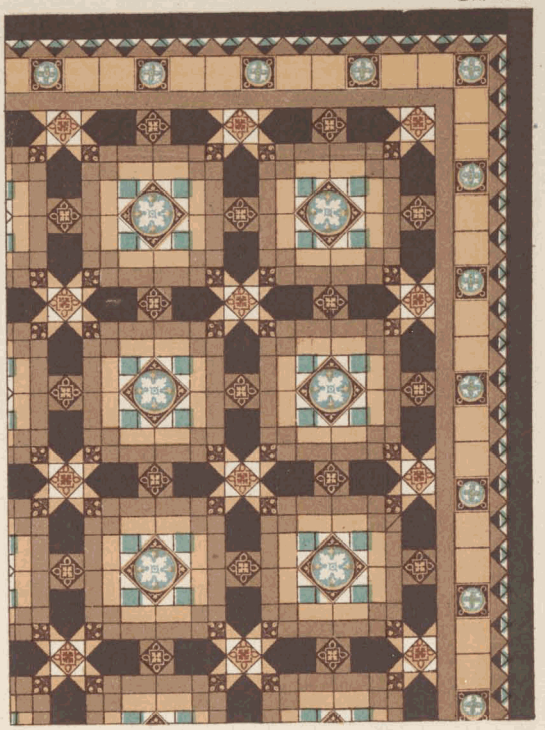
THE UNITED STATES ENGAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Floor Tile Patterns.

No. 151.

No. 152.



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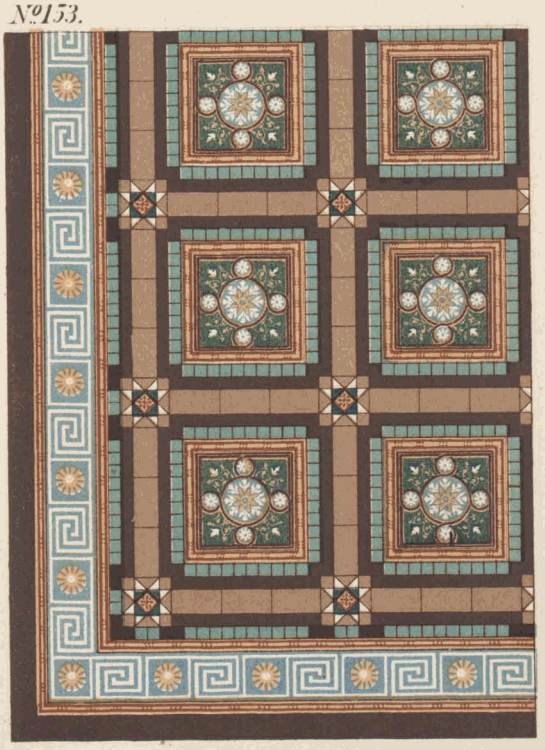

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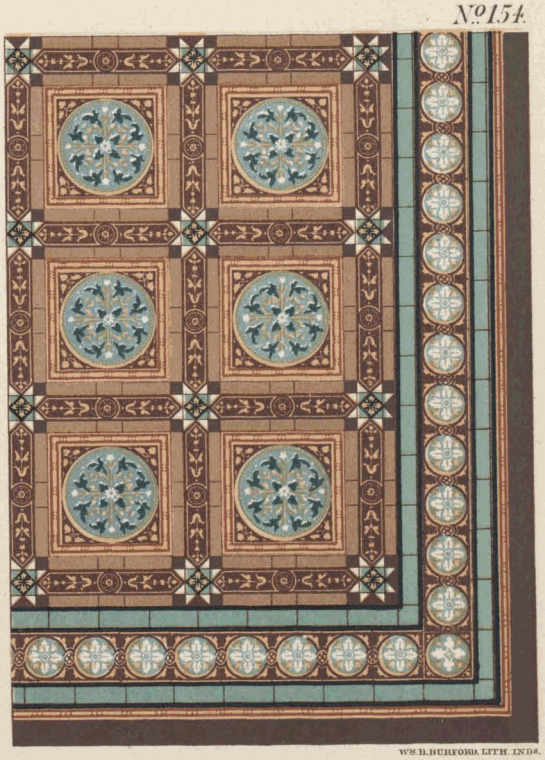


WM. B. BURFORD, LITH. INDS.

Scale ¾ of an inch to a foot.

PLATE 25.

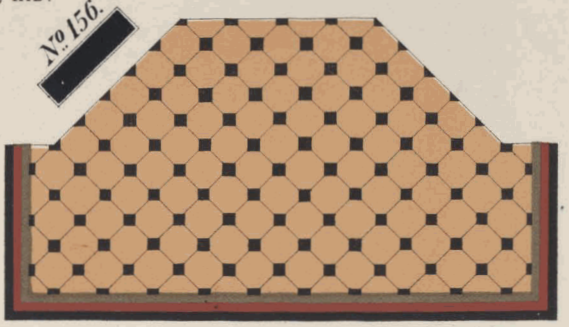
THE UNITED STATES ENCAUSTIC TILE CO'S.

HEARTH TILES.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

No. 155.

No. 156.



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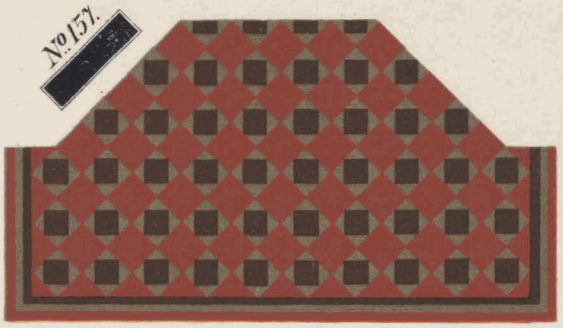
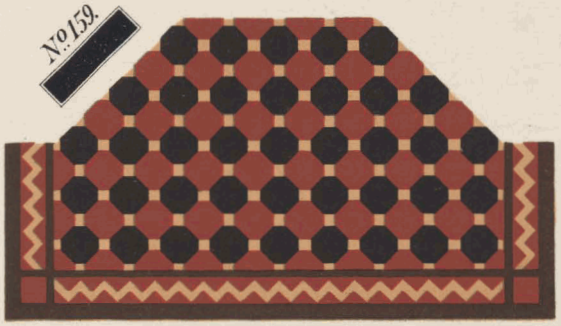


No. 158.

No. 159.



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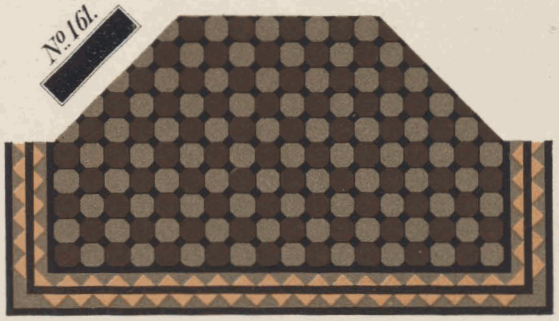
No. 161.



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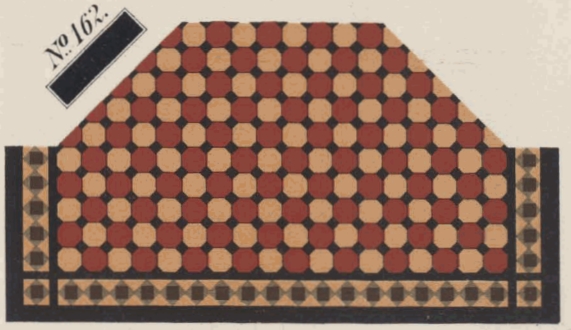


SCALE ¾ OF AN INCH TO A FOOT.

N.B. *Any of these patterns may be had glazed or unglazed, & of any size.*

THE UNITED STATES ENGAUSTIC TILE CO.

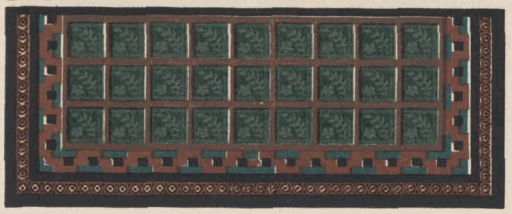
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Hearth Tiles–Inlaid, Plain, Glazed, Majolica &c.

No. 163.

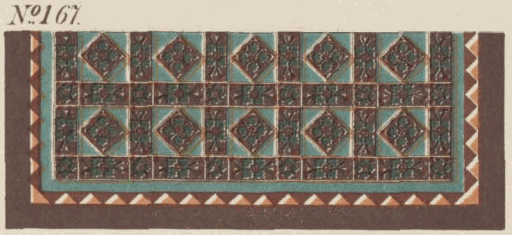
No. 164.

No. 165.



No. 166.

No. 167.



No. 168.

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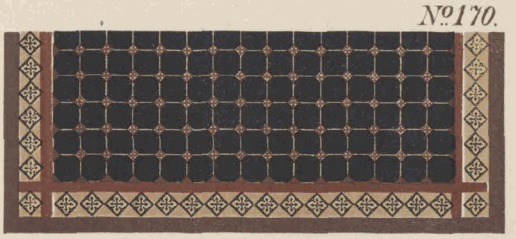

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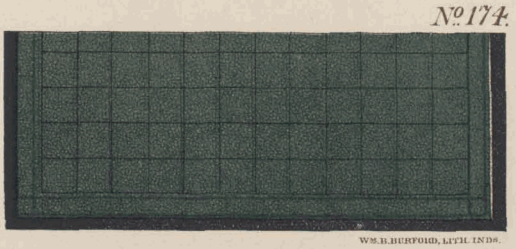
No. 173.

No. 174.



WM. B. BURFORD, LITH. INDS.

Scale ¾ of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENGAUSTIC TILE CO.

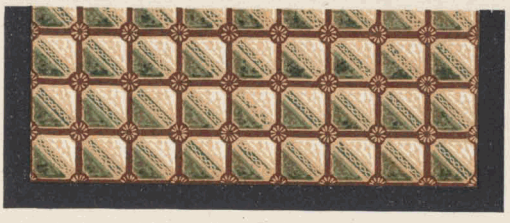
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Hearth Tiles-Inlaid, Plain, Glazed, Majolica &c.

No. 175.

No. 176.

No. 177.



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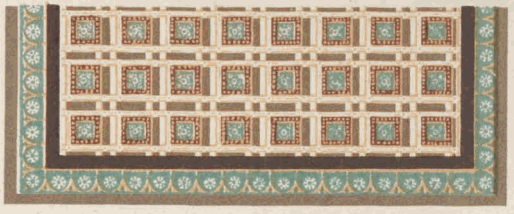

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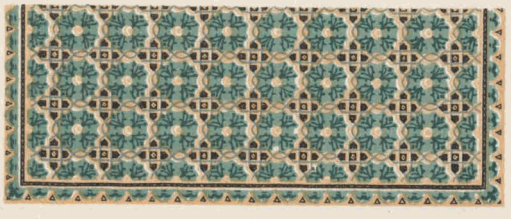

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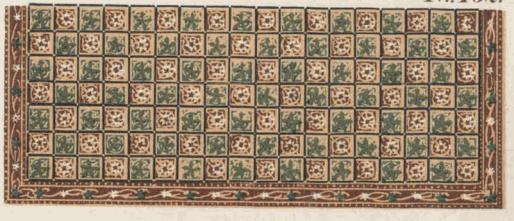

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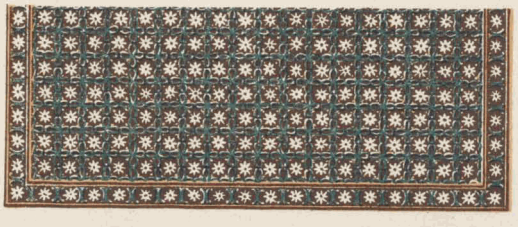

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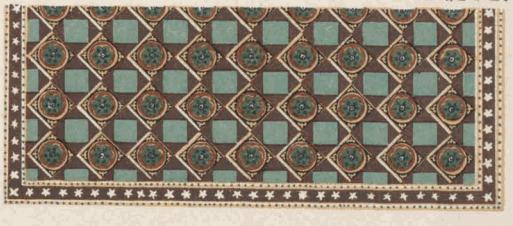

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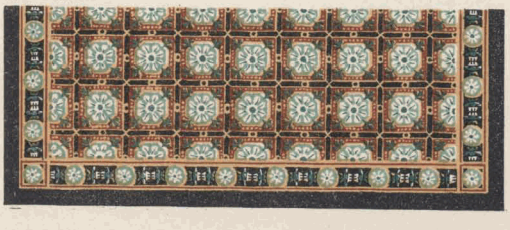


No. 186.

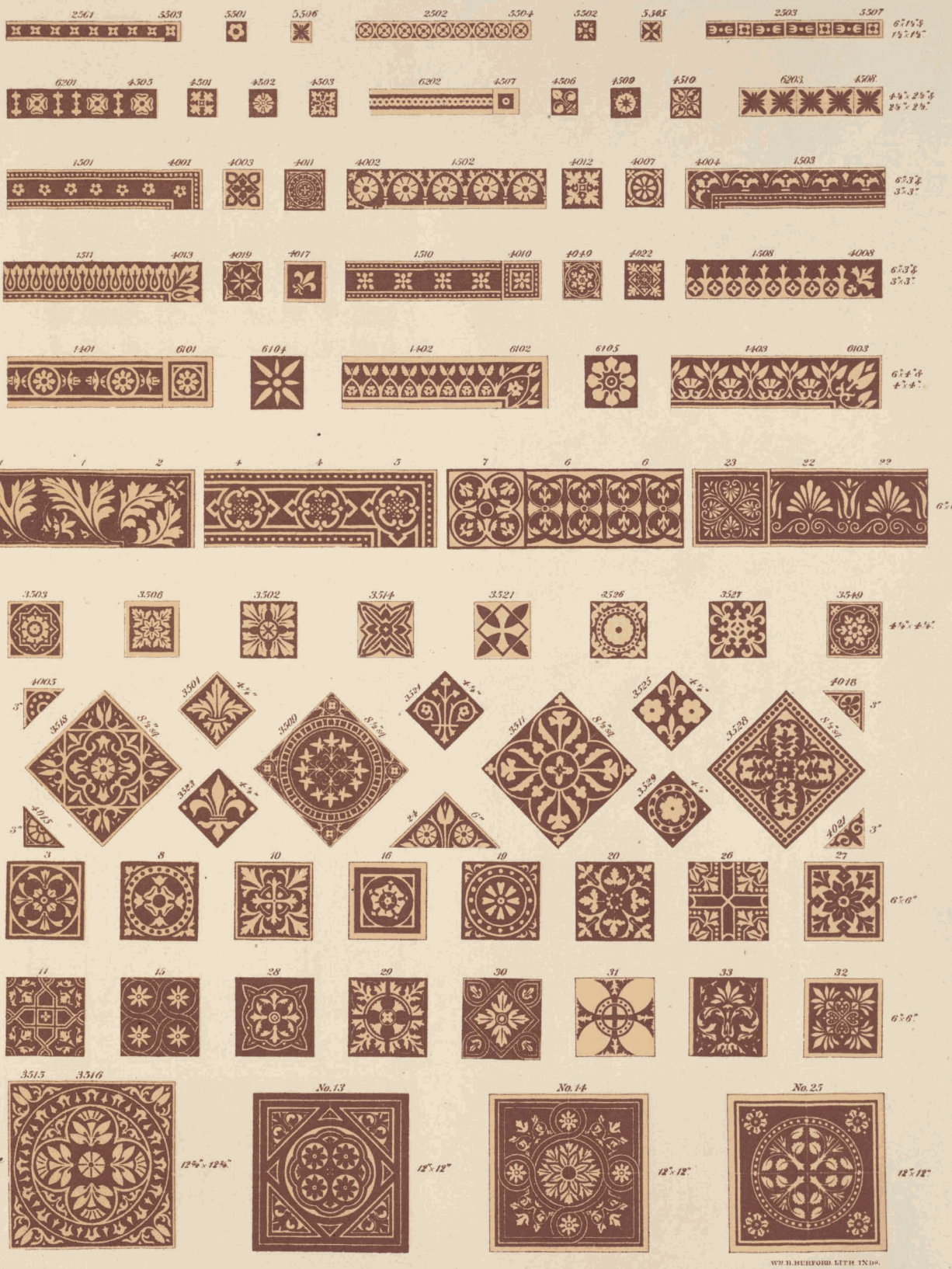
WM. H. BURFORD, LITH. INDS.

Scale 3/4 of an inch to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENCAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Inlaid Encaustic Tiles



WM. B. BURFORD, LITH. INDS.

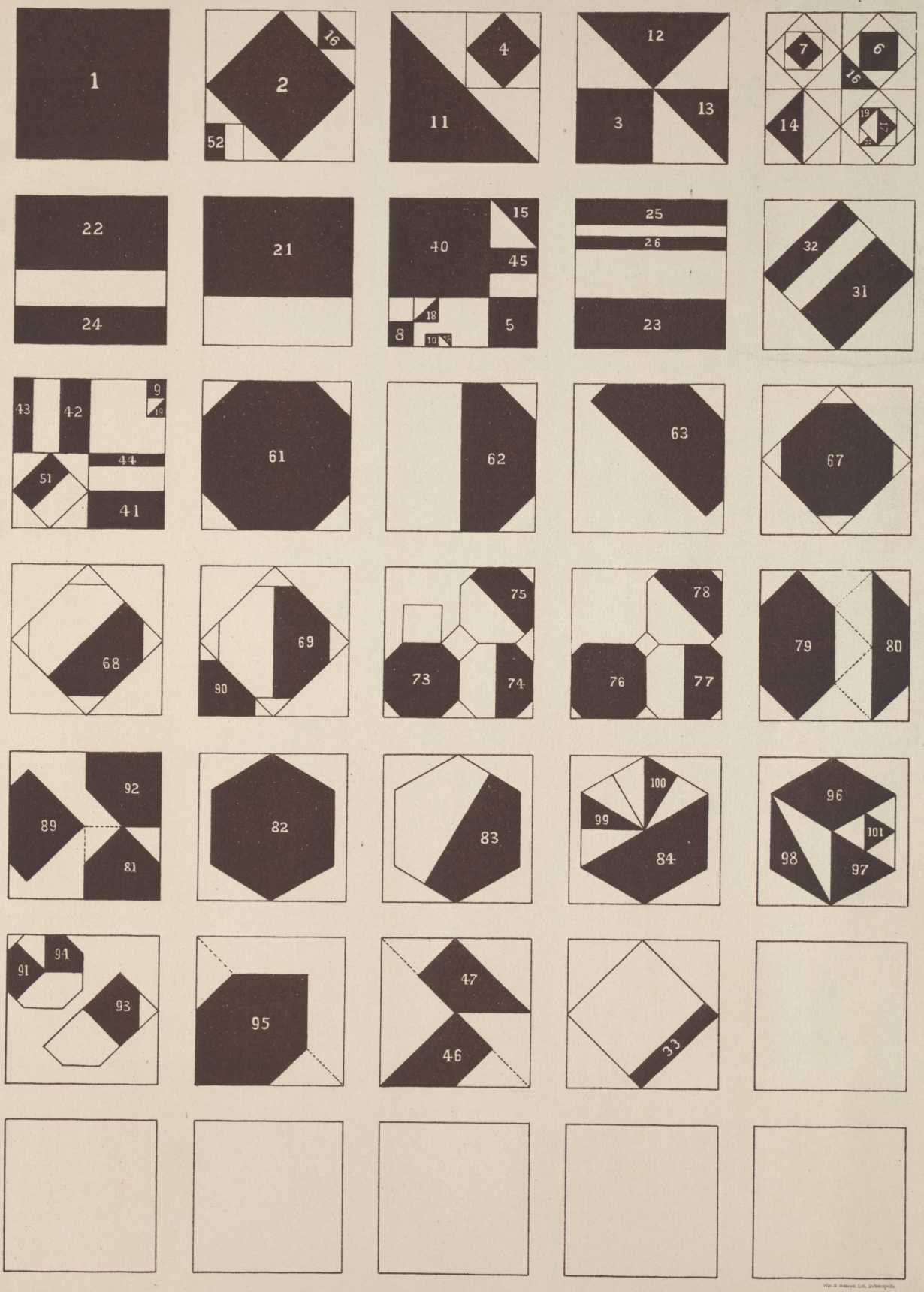
Scale 1½ inches to a foot.

THE UNITED STATES ENCAUSTIC TILE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PLATE 2.

Diagrams of Plain Tiles



Scale 3 inches to a foot.

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