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,
FIREPLACE LININGS,
HEARTH,
STOVES AND
FURNITURE.

NEW YORK HOUSE
ENCAUSTIC TILES.

These are, primarily, Tiles having ornamental design in variegated colored clays, which are baked so as to form a perfectly homogeneous mass, with the peculiar viscous substance of the Tiles.

Any pattern or style of ornament can be introduced into the decora
tion of Encaustic Tiles, and, as the clays are capable of receiving almost any shade of color, the artistic accomplishments probable are incalcula
ble. Besides, as the clays for inlaying, etc., are compounded to glaze as well as not, the most brilliant coloring can be employed in designing Tile-decorations, if required.

PLAIN OR GEOMETRICAL TILES.

These are made and are made from clay of any solid color throughout, such as Red, Buff, Black, Cheddar, Saline, Light Beige, Dark Beige, etc. (Gray) Blue, Green, Ochre, or White, and all the shades are con
structed upon a basis of 6 x 6", superficial, so that all the various forms will work together correctly in the construction of any geometrical arrange
ment or pattern desired.

The "body" or substance forming these Tiles is extremely hard, such, in some cases, momentous complex vitrification, rendering the Tiles impermeable.

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 advantages of both; and are indispensable in developing strong lines of decoration in floors, etc., where close 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 decora
tion or color underneath is not only distinctly visible, but occasionally de
velops a distinct and feature. For all bold ornamentation, where brightness and richness in appearance, such as walls, mantel shelves, furni
ture and borders, for embelishment can equal Glazed Tiles. For borders they are especially suitable, on account of their cheerful appearance and the one with which they are kept clean and bright.

MAJOLICA, OR FAIENCE TILES.

These are Tiles having the ornament in high or low relief, as intended, and are decorated with transfered or opaque enamel, in one or more colors; the prevailing tone being usually 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 "flaque" surface, so that all the varieties of colors are produced on their respective bases of tone and texture without any enamelled decoration whatever.

The use of Majolica and Enamelled Tiles, 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 true 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 Tite and the cement necessary for embedding them.

2. PREPARATION FOR LAYING TILES OVER WOODEN Joists—When practical the joists should be set for the width below the intended level of the floor, and each board firmly nailed upon them. If joists are already in position, cut them four inches below the top, on each side, with one of these inch strips securely nailed therein. Then upon two cleats lay a quadrilateral of sheet boards, not over six inches in width, placed slightly apart at the edges, and nail them securely in the corners to the cleat.

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

TILES should never be laid an wood without the intervention of cement, because they are liable to become loose within a few weeks after being laid.

8. LAYING—Perishable vacant of the best quality and an equal propor
tion of clean, sharp sand should be used in laying Tite; and, it may be remarked that the adherence of the cement to the brick 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.
The tiles, after having been thoroughly soaked in water (in order that the cement will adhere to them), are then placed upon the cement and beaten down in the center of the guide, under a thin 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 cement of the Tiling should also be thinned by occasionally testing the surface with a straightedge of sufficient length to bear on the guides. Then, the whole of the Tilings will be brought to a perfectly flat surface, and thoroughly consolidated with the cement, which the bowing down process regularly distributes beneath them—impressing the thicker Tilings and raising all those that may be too low.

When the bedding is sufficiently hardened the joints must be filled up with a finishing of pure cement mixed with water in the consistency of cream, and that which remains upon the surface of the Tilings 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 must be covered with clean matting, free from cutting matter, for protection.

Ceramics—Tiles may be readily cut to any desired size by using a hammer and a 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 Tiling along the line where it is to be cut, and then strike the back of the Tiling sharply with a hammer opposite the line of the groove. Any roughness on the covered edge can readily be chipped and rubbed, or ground smooth.

APPLICATIONS FOR ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS.

These should always be accompanied by the exact plan of the room to be estimated, with all the dimensions marked in figures, and bearing the name and address of the sender. Care should be taken that the positions and sizes of all doors, windows, and recesses, are correctly represented, and whose walls are not entirely parallel, their variations should be given.

Details 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 unlined, as directed.

Estimation given are always subject to any preparation of foundation bed.
SCALE \( \frac{3}{4} \) OF AN INCH TO A FOOT.

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