

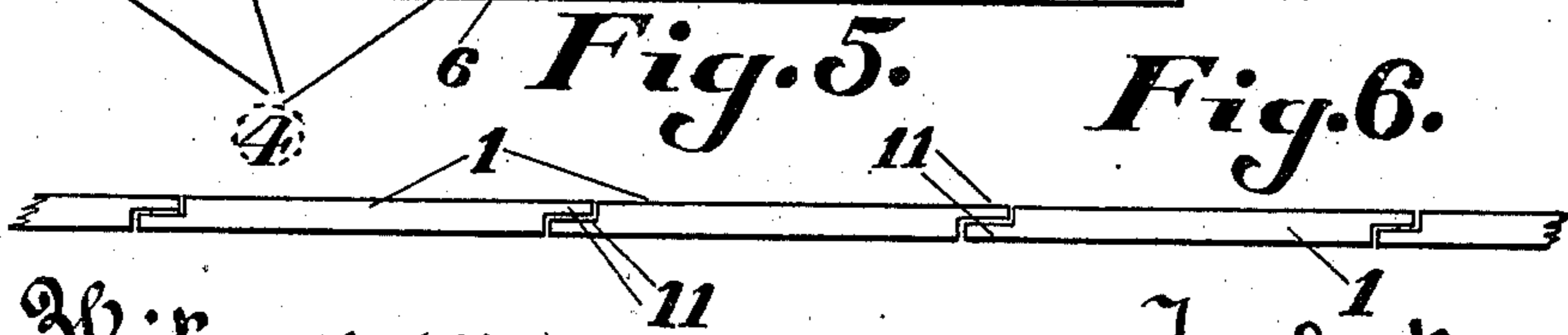
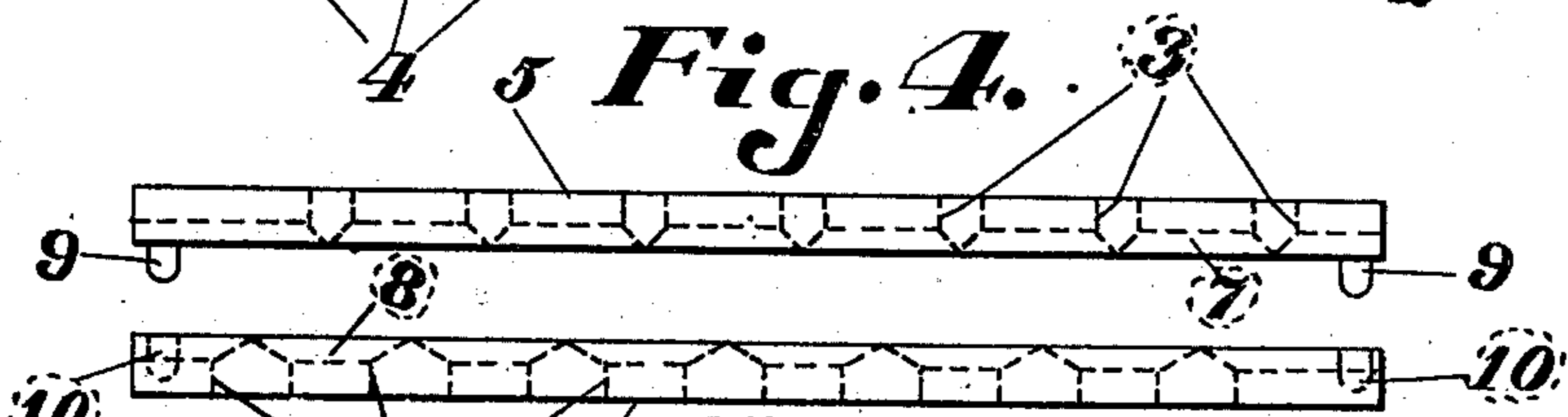
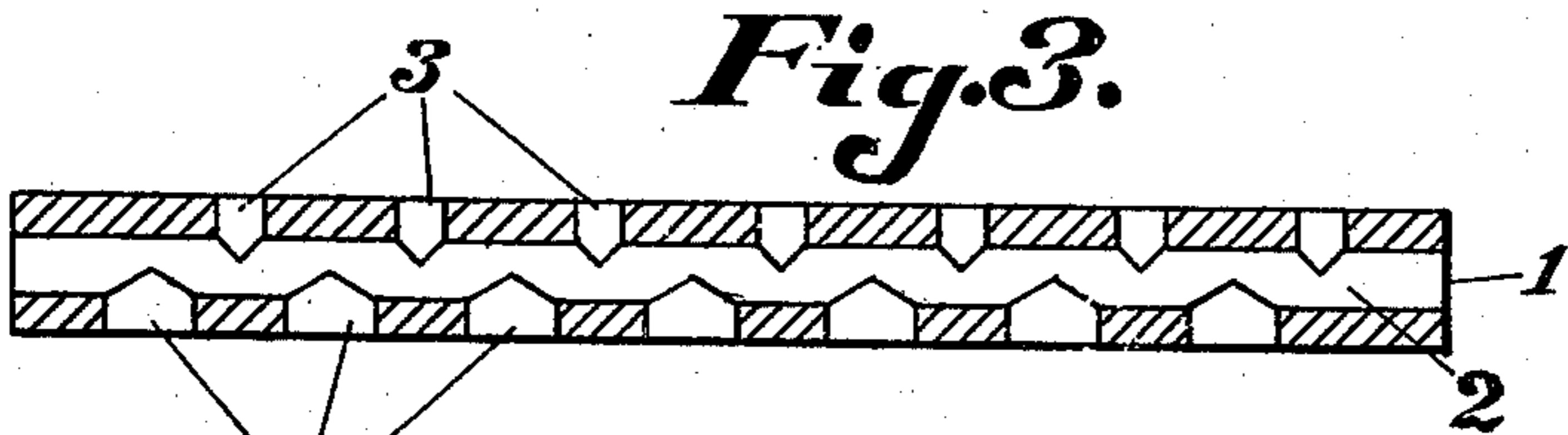
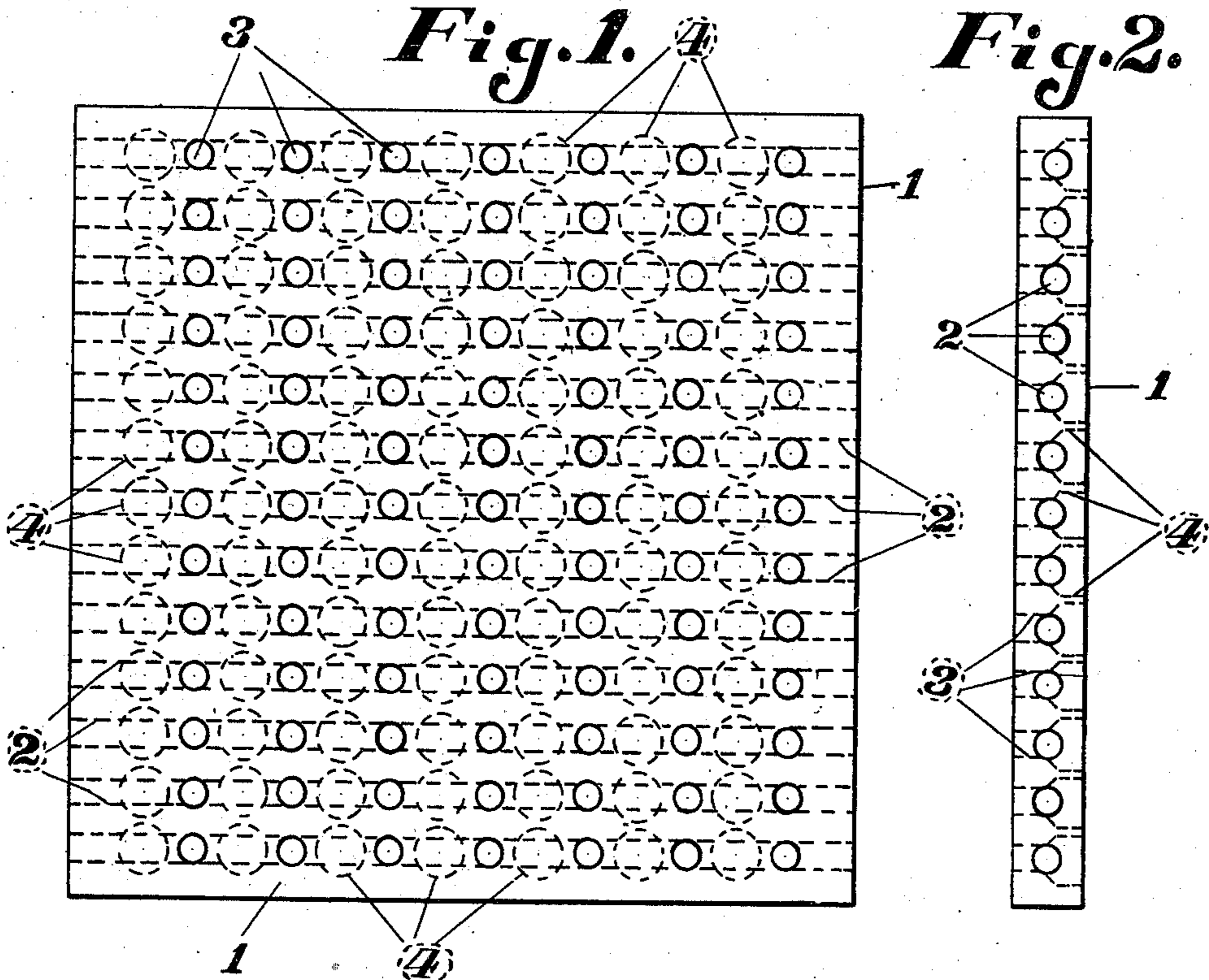
A. J. MEIER.

TILE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1910.

996,040.

Patented June 20, 1911.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT J. MEIER, OF GLENDALE, MISSOURI.

TILE.

996,040.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Original application filed January 22, 1909, Serial No. 473,631. Divided and this application filed December 27, 1910. Serial No. 599,377.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT J. MEIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glendale, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

This application is a division and continuation of one filed by me January 22, 1909, Serial No. 473,631.

This invention relates to tiles and has for its object to provide a tile that is particularly adapted to be utilized to prevent mixing of the white lead with the tan-bark used in the process of converting corroding pots and buckles into white lead.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever they occur, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a tile embodying this invention; Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view; Figs. 4 and 5 depict a modified form of tile composed of two cooperating parts; and Fig. 6 shows a modified form of tile in which same are rabbeted so as to prevent the formation of a crack through which the white lead may run to the tan-bark.

The tile 1, the use of which is described in my application for a white lead producing structure filed of even date Serial Number 599,378, may be made either in the form shown in Figs. 1 to 3 or in the form depicted in Figs. 4 and 5. In the first-mentioned form, each tile 1 is an integral body pierced by a plurality of longitudinal passages 2 entered by a plurality of upper openings 3 and a plurality of lower openings 4 which latter are preferably larger in area than the openings 3. As said tiles lie upon the tan-bark, as described in my above-mentioned application, the heat evolved by the decomposition of the tan-bark and the steam, carbon dioxid, and other gases rise through the openings 4, pass through the passages 2, and escape through the openings 3 and circulate through the openings in the plaits of the combined corroding pots and buckles (not shown in the drawings) and otherwise pervade the corroding chamber and react with the acetic acid in the cups of said corroding pots to transmute the lead of the pots and buckles into white lead.

For a description of the combined cor-

roding pots and buckles reference is here made to my copending application, Serial No. 473,631, filed January 22, 1909.

In the form of tile shown in Figs. 4 and 5, instead of being constructed as an integral whole an upper section 5 and a lower section 6 contain mating channels 7 and 8, respectively, which, when united, form a passage 2. The lower section 6 contains openings 4 and the upper section 5 contains openings 3. Dowels 9 provided upon the upper section fit into notches 10 formed in the lower section and hold said sections from longitudinal or lateral movement, although the location of said dowels and notches can as advantageously be transposed relative to the two sections. Openings 4 are made larger than openings 3 for the reason that very little tan-bark will enter same by reason of the tiles lying thereon and for the further reason that the increased size of said openings facilitates the ascent of the heat and gases. On the other hand, the openings 3 are made relatively smaller so as to prevent the entrance thereof of much white lead, although such as does flow thereinto can be readily emptied out when the tiles are lifted.

As shown in Fig. 6, tiles 1 may be formed with rabbets 11 to overlap each other, so that when laid together a crack will not be formed through which the white lead might run to the tan-bark. By means of this rabbeting such a seam will be formed that even if the white lead enters between two adjacent tiles it can only flow down upon the underneath rabbet, which is of the same material as the rest of the tile.

I claim:

1. A tile provided with a plurality of interiorly located horizontal passages and with upper and lower series of openings formed through the corresponding faces thereof and extending into said passages, the openings of the lower series being of larger diameter than those of the upper series.

2. A tile provided with a plurality of interiorly located horizontal passages and with upper and lower series of openings formed through the corresponding faces thereof and extending into said passages, the openings of the two series being out of alinement with each other.

3. A tile provided with a plurality of interiorly-located longitudinal passages ex-

tending from end to end thereof, and with upper and lower series of openings formed through its corresponding faces and extending into said passages, the openings of the lower series being of larger diameter than those of the upper series.

4. A tile provided with a plurality of interiorly-located longitudinal passages extending from end to end thereof, and with upper and lower series of openings formed through its corresponding faces and extending into said passages, the openings of the two series being out of alinement with each other.

5. A tile provided with a plurality of interiorly-located parallel horizontal passages, and with upper and lower series of vertical openings formed through its corresponding faces and extending into said passages, the openings of the lower series being of larger diameter than those of the upper series and being arranged out of alinement with the same.

6. A tile provided with a plurality of interiorly-located longitudinal passages extending from end to end thereof, and with upper and lower series of openings formed through its corresponding faces and extending into said passages, the openings of the lower series being of larger diameter than those of the upper series and being arranged out of alinement with the same.

7. A tile composed of separable upper and lower plates having mating channels formed in their inner faces, each plate having openings extending therethrough into communication with said channels.

8. A tile composed of upper and lower plates having mating channels in their inner faces, each plate having openings extending therethrough into communication with said channels, the openings in one of said plates being larger than those in the other.

9. A tile composed of separable upper and lower plates formed with mating channels in their inner faces, and with vertical openings extending into communication with said channels, and means for connecting said

plates together to hold the same from movement relative to each other.

10. A tile composed of separable upper and lower plates formed with channels in their mutually-adjacent inner faces and with vertical openings extending into communication with said channels, one of said plates being provided with a dowel, and the other plate with a recess adapted to receive said dowel.

11. A tile composed of separable upper and lower plates formed with mating channels in their mutually-adjacent faces and with vertical openings extending into said channels, the openings in one of said plates being arranged out of alinement with those in the other plate.

12. A tile composed of separable upper and lower plates formed with mating channels in their inner faces, and with openings extending into said channels, the openings in one plate being larger than those in the other plate and being arranged out of alinement with the same.

13. A tile composed of separable upper and lower plates formed with mating channels in their inner faces, and with openings extending into said channels, the openings in one plate being larger than those in the other plate and being arranged out of alinement with the same, and means for connecting said plates together to hold the same from movement relative to each other.

14. A tile composed of separable upper and lower plates formed with mating channels in their inner faces, and with openings extending into said channels, the openings in one plate being larger than those in the other plate and being arranged out of alinement with the same, one of said plates being provided with a dowel, and the other plate with a recess adapted to receive said dowel.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT J. MEIER.

Witnesses:

GLADYS WALTON,
GEORGE G. ANDERSON.