J. G. Kappes.

Mosaic Floor.

No. 87,853. Patented Mar. 16, 1869.

Fig. 1.

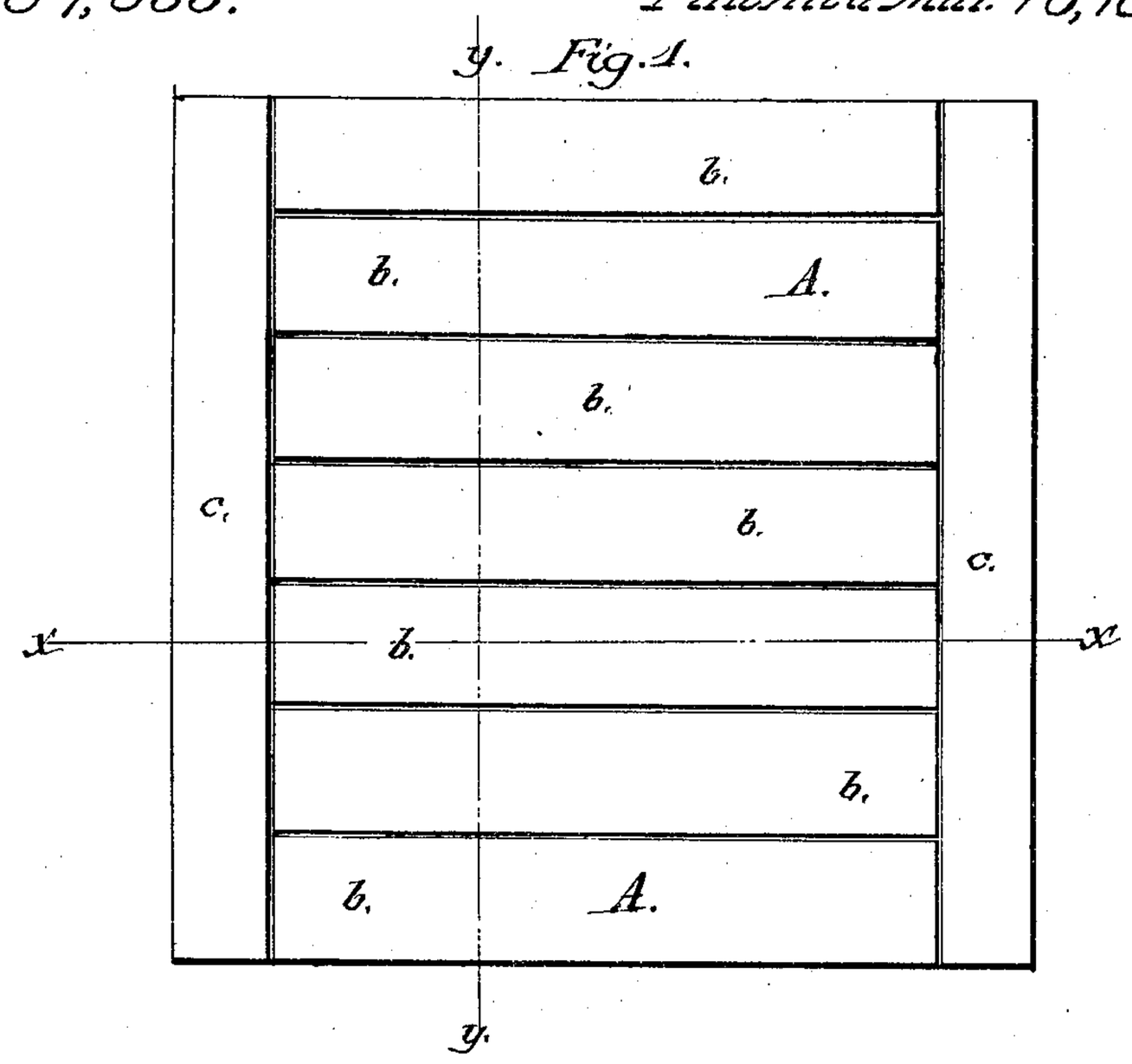


Fig. 2.

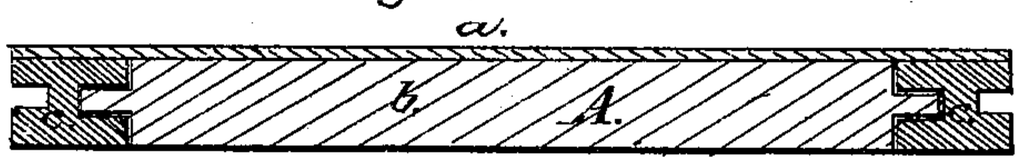
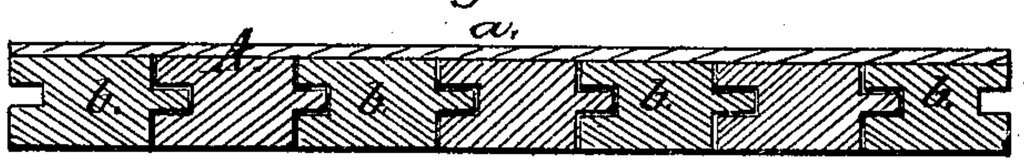


Fig. 3.



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J. GEORGE KAPPES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 87,853, *dated March* 16, 1869.

IMPROVED MOSAIC FLOOR.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. GEORGE KAPPES, of New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Mosaic Floor; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a new manner of arranging the lower soft-wood layer of that kind of mosaic floors in which the ornaments are produced from very thin pieces of hard wood; and the invention consists in constructing the said soft-wood layer of narrow pieces, or bars, which are grouped together in such manner that the separate plates, composed of such groups, will not be able to shrink, so as not to displace the hard-wood covering which is glued upon them.

That class of mosaic floors herein referred to, and which is preferred on account of its cheapness, is, as heretofore made, very apt to be destroyed by shrinking, the plates, which constitute the lower layers, being made of a single piece of wood.

To prevent this, without materially increasing the cost, is the object of my invention.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 represents an inverted plan view of the aforementioned lower layer.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same, taken on the line *x x*, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical transverse section of the same, taken on the line *y y*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A, in the drawing, represents one plate of a mosaic floor.

It is composed of two thicknesses, of which the upper one, *a*, is thin, and made of such ornamental wood or other material, and of as many pieces of different kinds of the same as are requisite to produce the desired design. The lower layer consists of thick, preferably soft wood.

It is composed of a series of parallel bars, *b b*, which are, by means of tongues and grooves, connected at the ends with transverse bars, *c c*, of equal thickness.

The different bars *b b* are also connected with each other by means of tongues and grooves, as indicated in fig. 3.

The connections *b* and *c* should be glued. Those between the different bars *b*, I prefer not to glue, but it may also be done. The upper layer *a* is glued upon the lower plate thus constructed.

The various plates may be of rectangular or other suitable size, and are fastened upon the floors in any convenient manner.

The edges of each plate should be grooved, as in figs. 2 and 3, so that the different plates may be connected by means of feathers.

The different bars *b b* can expand or contract, independent of each other, and will, in that case, not influence the upper layer *a*, which will always remain flat and even.

The lower layer *b c* may be made of hard wood, if desired, although soft wood is preferable, on account of its cheapness.

My invention is not only applicable to floors, but also to walls, and other purposes.

Having thus described my invention,

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the parallel bars *b b*, cross-bars *c c*, and the upper layer *a*, connected together in the manner described, the whole forming squares for mosaic floors, as herein set forth and shown.

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