

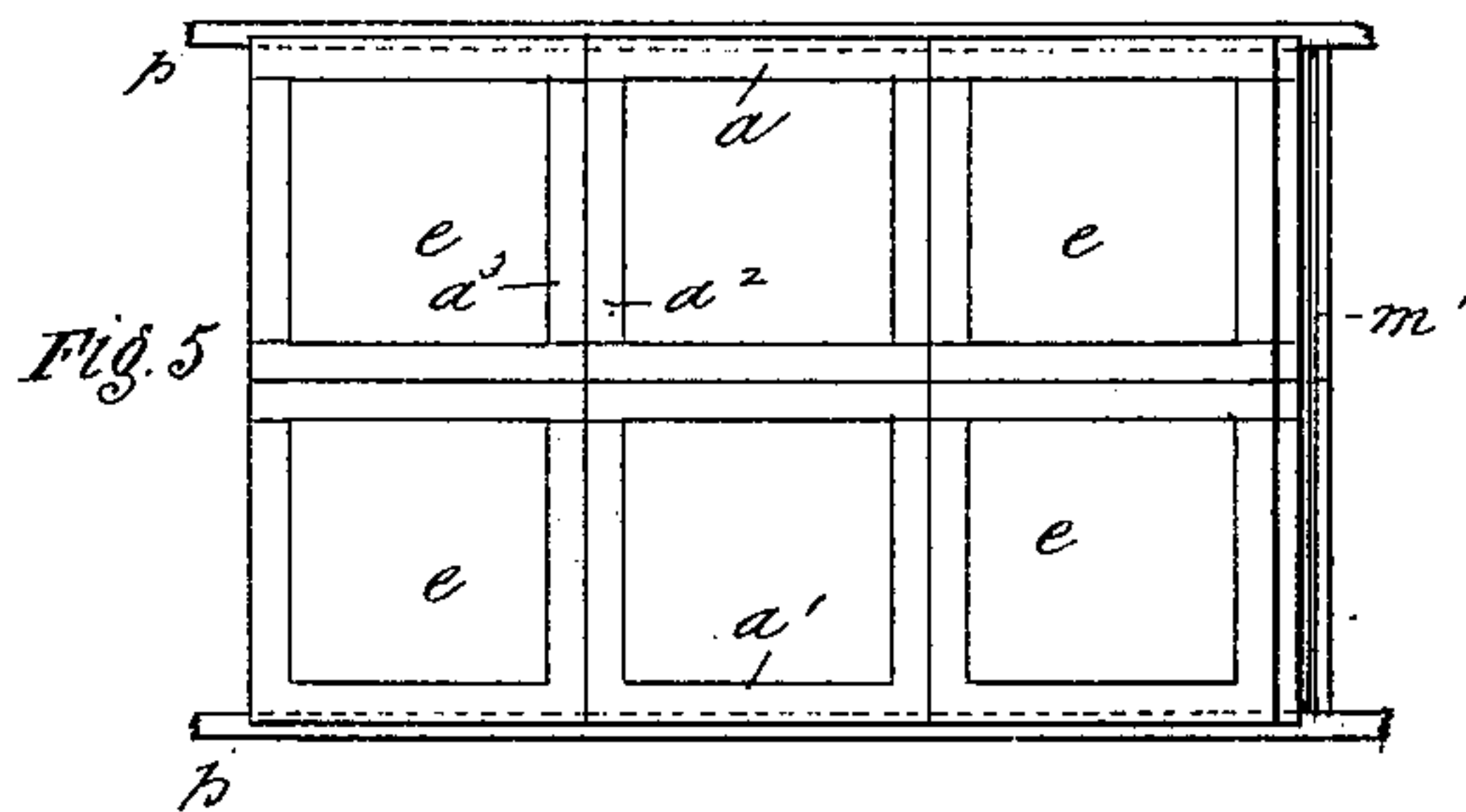
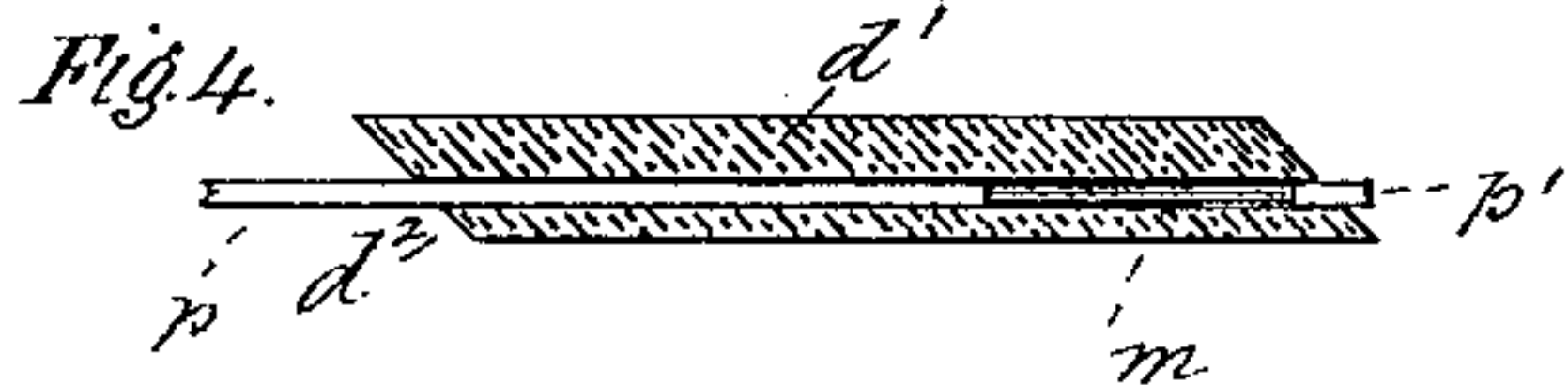
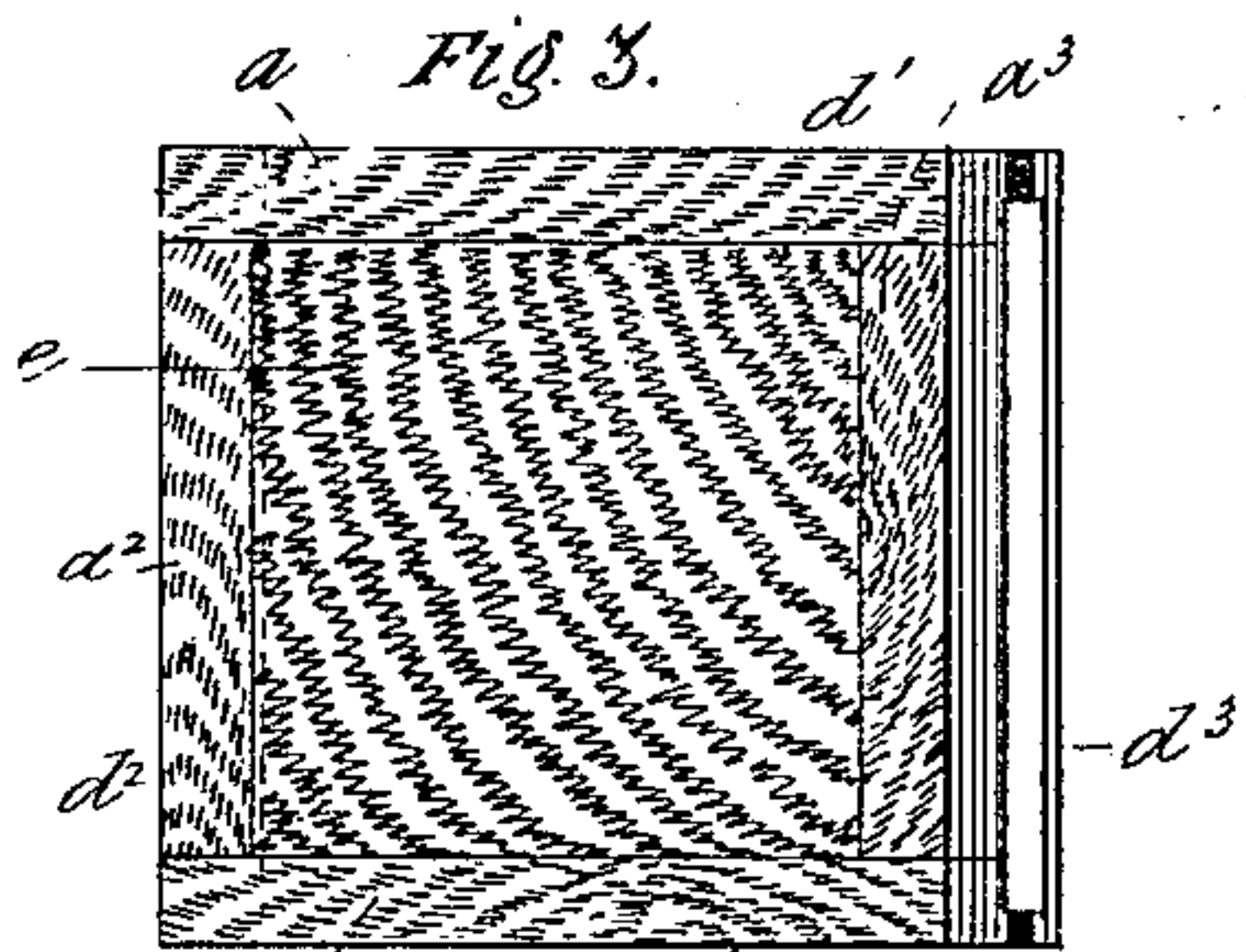
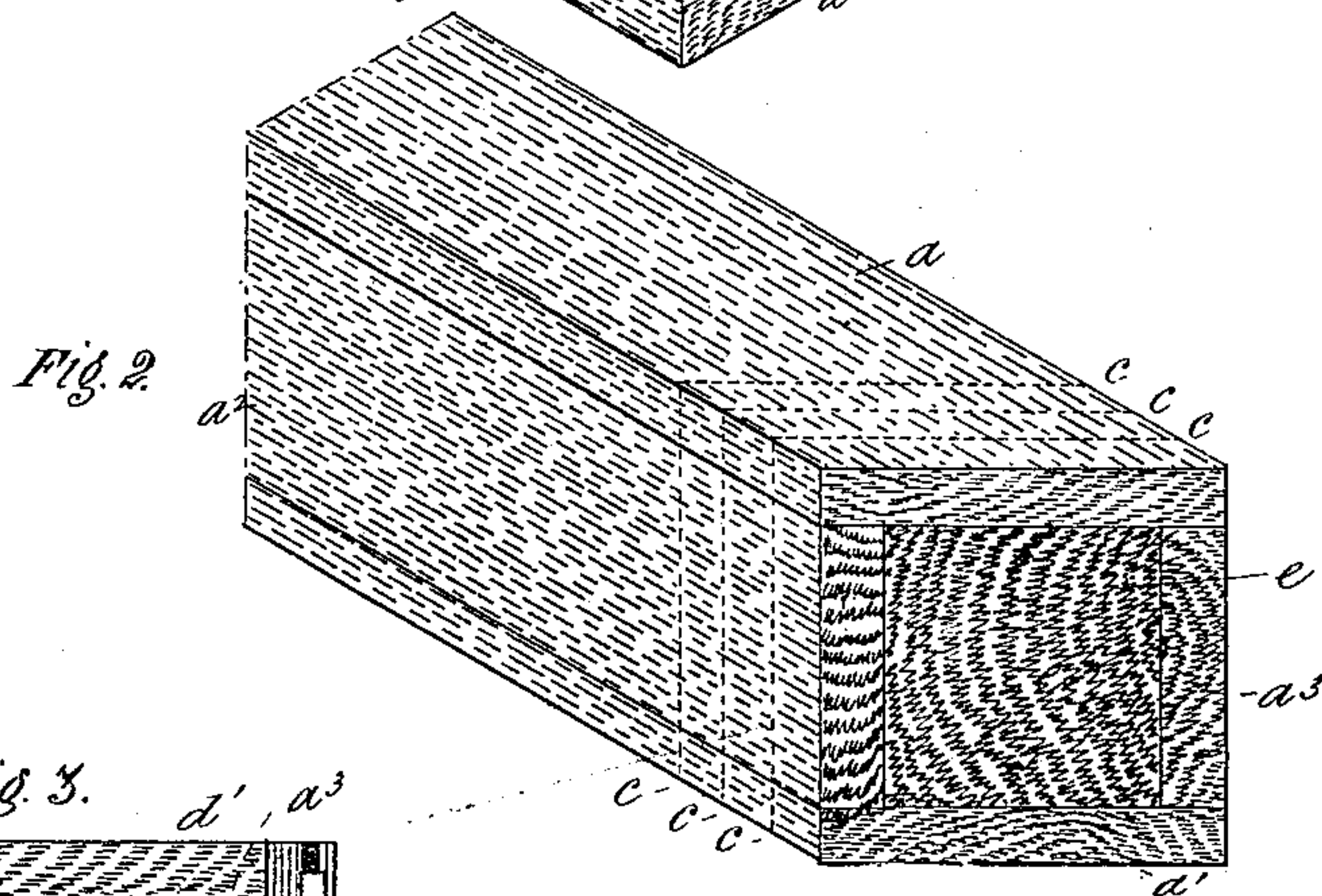
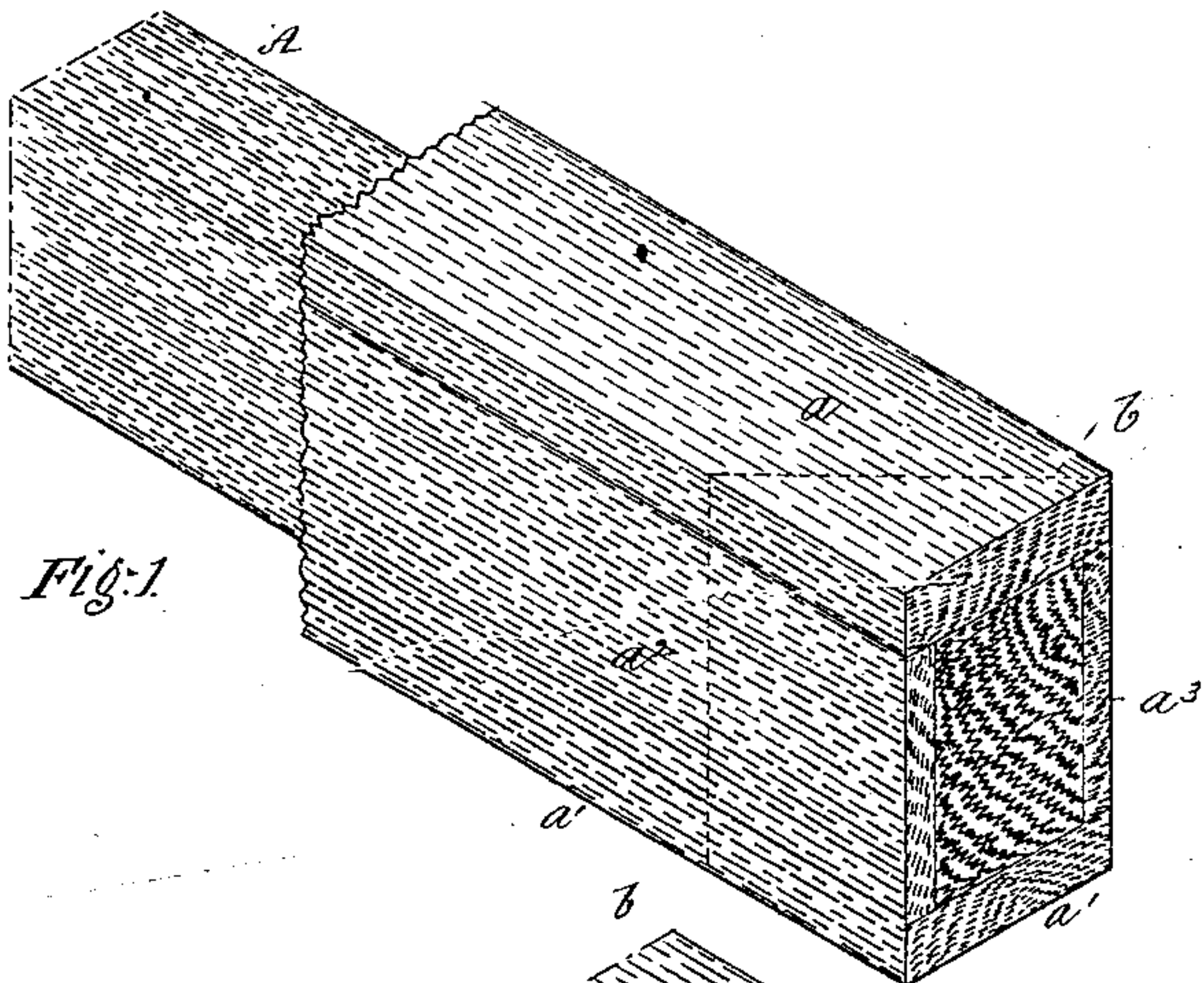
(No Model.)

A. GREEN.

WOODEN FLOORING AND WAINSCOTING.

No. 329,828.

Patented Nov. 3, 1885.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT GREEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WARREN N. ABBOTT
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WOODEN FLOORING AND WAINSCOTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,828, dated November 3, 1885.

Application filed February 25, 1885. Serial No. 156,964. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT GREEN, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Wooden Flooring and Wainscoting; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

10 This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of ornamental wooden floors and wainscots; and the object of the invention is to produce at a comparatively small cost a highly-ornamental flooring, which will be very
15 durable and comparatively free from liability to become disfigured by constant wear, or by the contact therewith of hard substances.

My improved flooring is composed of a number of blocks of uniform shape and size, each
20 having a central piece and surrounding side pieces forming borders, said central piece and side pieces each having its end grain—that is to say, the lines formed by the successive layers—running in a direction different from that
25 of the others, while the length of the grain of each stands at an angle of forty-five degrees (more or less) to the plane of the surface. The side pieces or borders are attached to the central portion before being cut, by gluing or otherwise attaching strips of wood to the sides of
30 the log parallel therewith, and then cutting through the whole diagonally and simultaneously, all of which is hereinafter particularly set forth and described. By these means an
35 ornamental wooden flooring or wainscoting is produced cheaply and expeditiously, which is very durable, as the inclination of the grain being about forty-five degrees from the horizontal is in the best position for resisting wear
40 and escaping injury from being split or splintered.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a log with side strips attached, from which the blocks are to be cut. Fig. 2 represents the same, with its end cut off diagonally
45 and ready for the blocks to be cut therefrom. Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the blocks detached; Fig. 4, a side view of the latter, and Fig. 5 shows a series of the blocks arranged to
50 form a floor or a wainscot.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the several figures.

A represents a rectangular log of any suitable kind of wood, cut as nearly as possible with its grain lengthwise. To the four sides of this
55 log I glue or otherwise attach boards $a a' a^2 a^3$, forming side strips, each having its grain as near as may be running lengthwise parallel with that of the log A, but with the course of the grain at its ends set in a different direc-
60 tion from that of the others and of the log A, substantially as shown in the drawings. In cross-section the widths of said log and of said side strips are in such proportion to each other
65 that when cuts are made diagonally, as on the line b , they will present faces which are uniform and of the dimensions desired to be shown
in the blocks, for which purpose the strips a and a' are made thicker than a^2 and a^3 , as will
70 be readily understood. The log and side strips attached thereto having been cut on said line b , successive diagonal cuts at equal distances
75 apart are made along the log, as shown by the dotted lines c , parallel with the plane produced by the above-mentioned line b . By this
means a block is produced at each cut, similar in form to that shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the
80 same having two parallel rectangular sides or edges, $d d'$, and two parallel beveled or inclined edges, $d^2 d^3$, and presenting a surface having
a central piece, e , and four side strips or borders, $a a' a^2 a^3$, having their grain running
lengthwise at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and the course of their grain set in different
85 directions on the surface of the block. In laying these blocks their rectangular edges are placed together in courses and their inclined edges laid over each other. Grooves
90 $m m'$ are cut along each edge of each block to receive tenons or tongues $p p'$, by means of which the blocks are jointed so as to produce
a uniformly smooth surface when connected. The tongues running in one direction may be
95 made continuous along the grooves in the edges of several adjoining blocks, while those running at right angles thereto are somewhat shorter
than the width of a block, so as not to interfere with the longer tongues just mentioned. These
tongues may be of wood, metal, or other suitable material.

I do not claim as my invention the mode above described of joining the blocks, as they may be joined together by any suitable and well-known means to form a floor or wainscot-
5 ing.

In the above description and in the drawings I have shown and described the log as being rectangular; but it may have more sides with side strips of proper dimensions attached
10 and the blocks cut off diagonally, as above described.

I am aware that a composite log or block has been formed by cementing slabs or blocks of different varieties or colors of wood, and
15 then sawing or cutting the block and moving or sliding the pieces on each other a greater or less distance, so as to change the relative positions of the pieces, and I do not claim that as my invention.

I am also aware that in forming wooden flooring alternate squares or sheets of different-colored wood have been glued together at their wider faces, and so cut that the fiber thereof
20 is at an oblique angle relatively to the plane of the floor, the strips being then arranged with contrasting colors opposite each other, and I do not claim that as my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The method herein described of produc-

ing wooden blocks for flooring and wainscot- 30
ing, said method consisting in gluing or attaching wooden strips to the sides of a rectangular or a polygonal log of timber in such position that the course of the grain shall be
35 in different directions on the ends of the several pieces, then cutting off the end of the combined strips and log diagonally, and then cutting off blocks of uniform and suitable thickness by successive cuts made diagonally parallel with the plane first produced, substan- 40
tially as set forth.

2. A block for flooring and wainscoting having a central portion, *e*, and side pieces or borders, *a a' a'' a'''*, said central piece and side pieces
45 each having its end grain or the lines formed by the successive layers running in a different direction from that of the rest, and the grain of said pieces running about parallel with each other lengthwise at an angle of forty-five de- 50
grees (more or less) to the plane of their general surface, said blocks each having two parallel rectangular edges, *d d'*, and two parallel inclined edges, *d'' d'''*, as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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