No. 613,099. Patented Oct. 25, 1898.

A. K. WALLA.

CONTINUOUS FLOOR TILING.

(Application filed Oct. 25, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

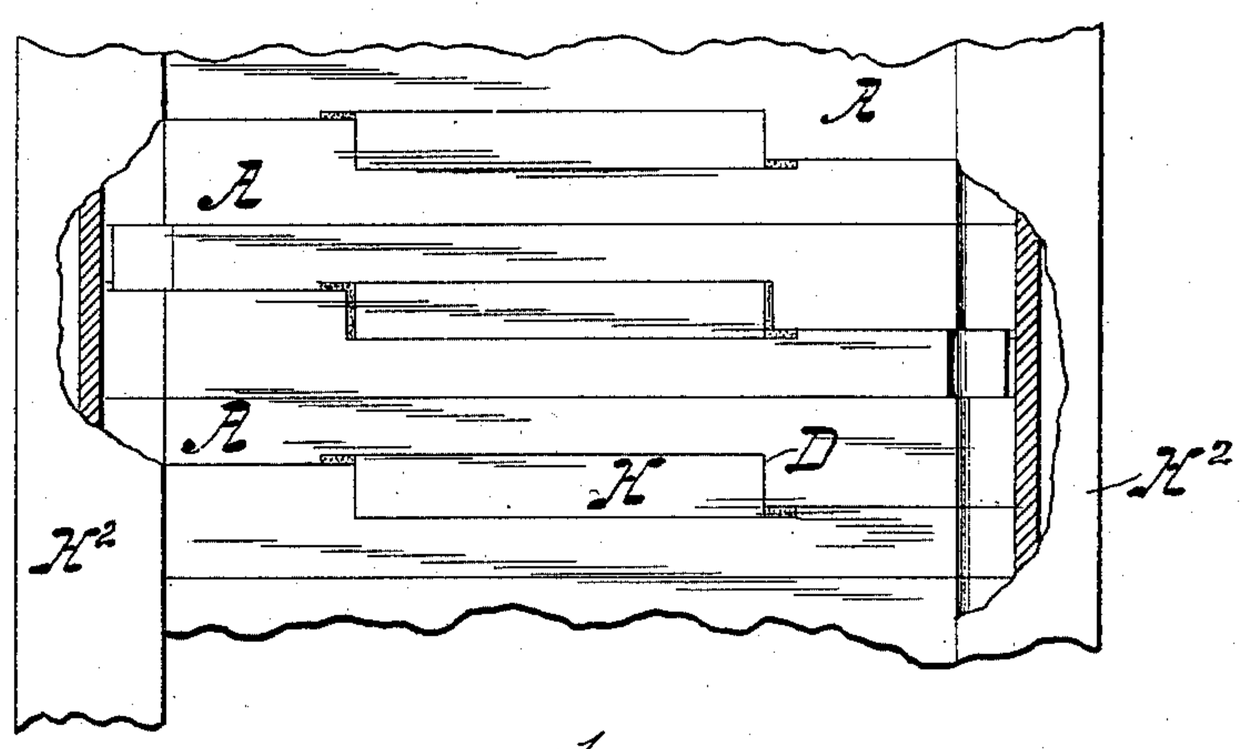


Fig. 2

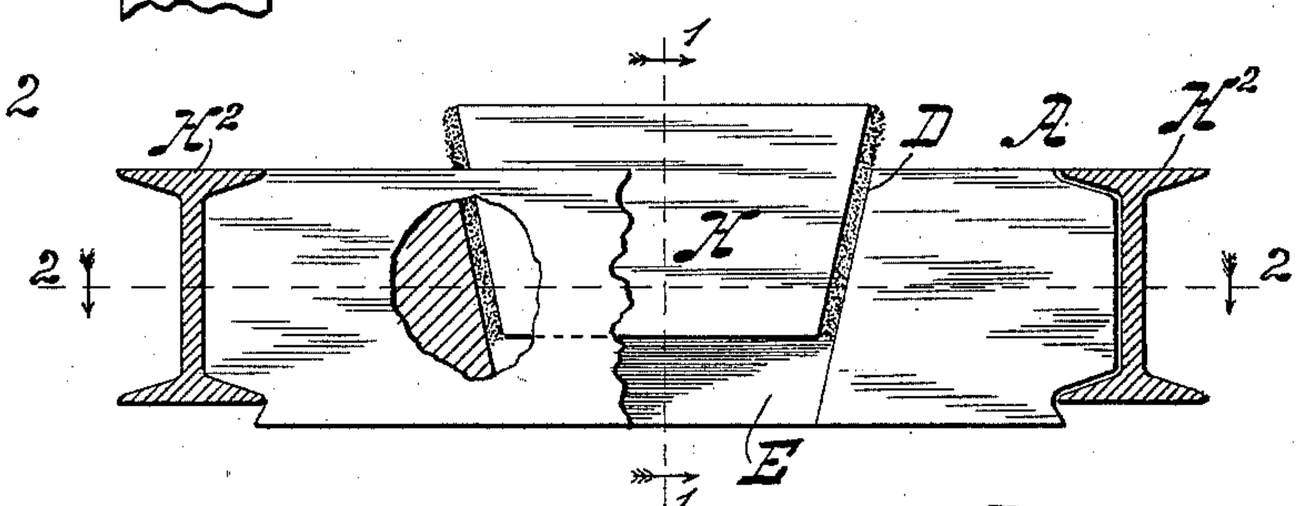


Fig. 3

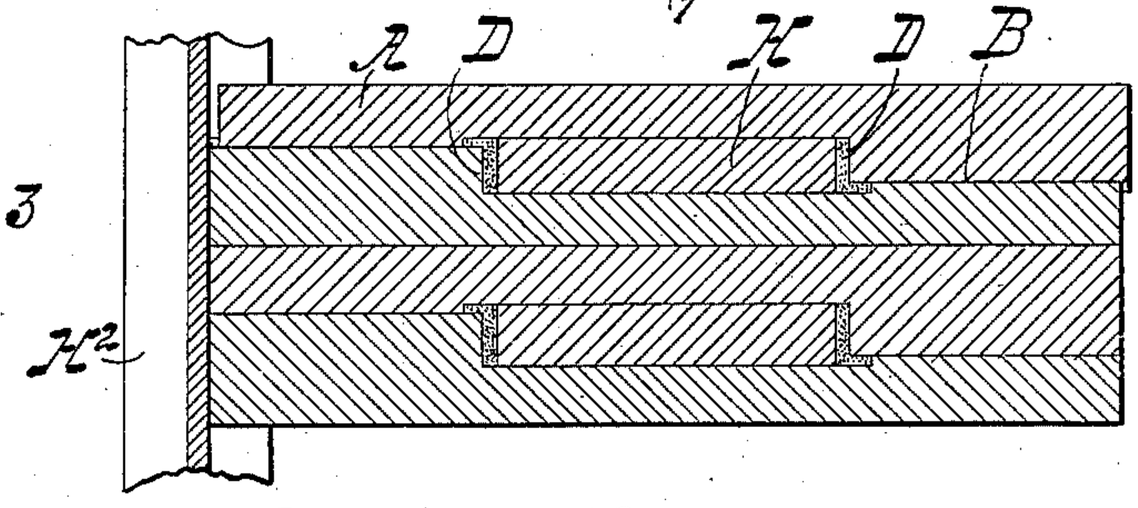


Fig. 7

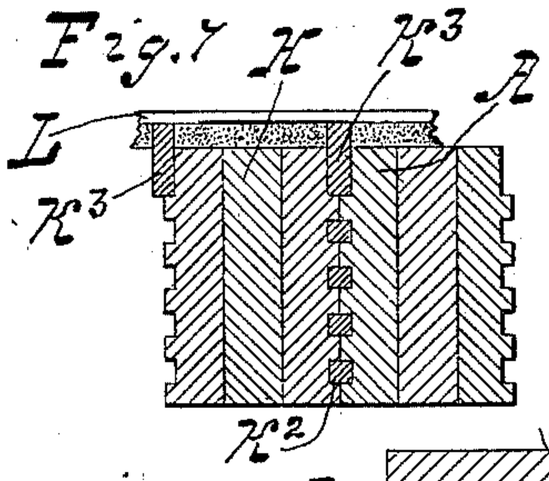


Fig. 5

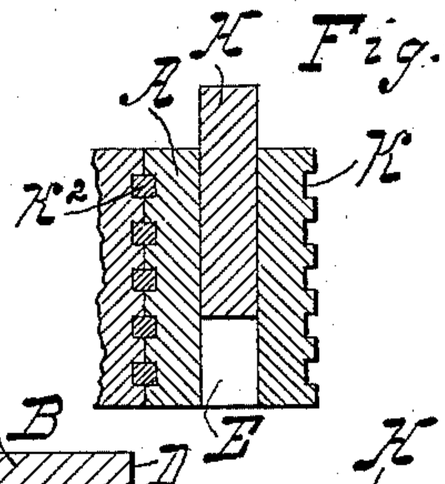
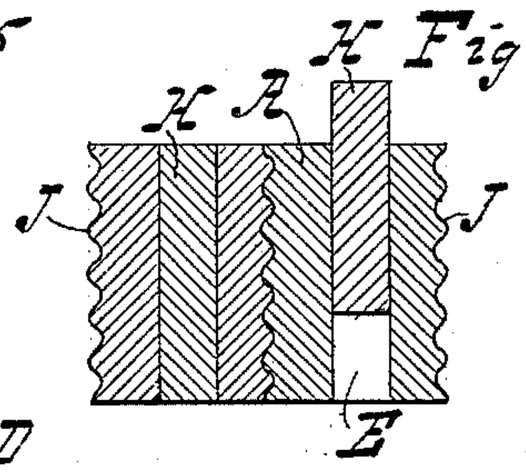


Fig. 4



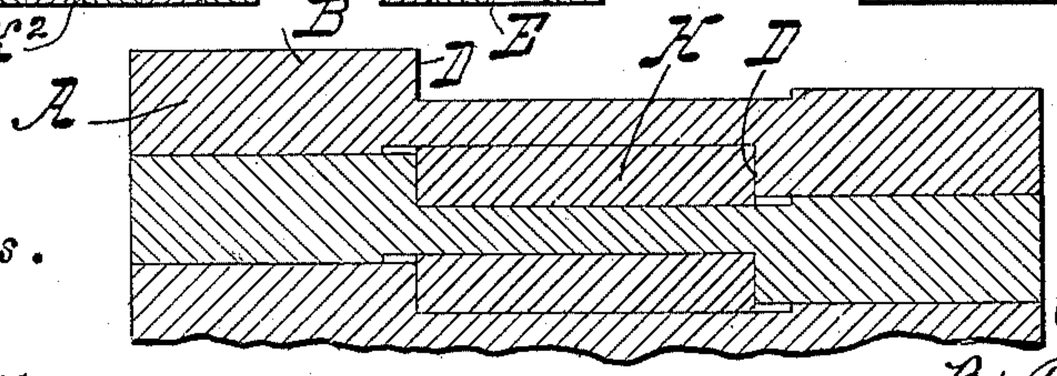


Fig 6.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON K. WALLA, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CONTINUOUS FLOOR-TILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,099, dated October 25, 1898.

Application filed October 25, 1897. Serial No. 656,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON K. WALLA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Continuous Floor-Tiling, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is designed to obviate the necessity of forming tile flooring from a number of small tiles which are laid side by side in position to form a continuous flooring and to provide what may be termed a "continuous" tile flooring made up of sections arranged side by side and extended a considerable distance from end to end.

My object, further, is to provide means whereby in the laying of the continuous tiling the same may be forced and keyed into a fixed position.

My object, further, is to provide a construction by which the successive sections of tile are keyed together side by side and held against displacement.

My invention has certain other objects in view; and it consists in certain features about to be described, and pointed out in my claims, reference being now had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a section of flooring. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing two blocks of continuous tiling, partly in dotted lines, and also showing the key in a position to laterally adjust the blocks. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through two joined blocks and keys. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail view in cross-section, showing the modified form of connecting the blocks together in order to prevent displacement. Fig. 6 is a cross-section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a cross-section of a modified form of the form shown in Fig. 5.

In carrying out my invention I provide blocks of tiling which are of sufficient length to extend from side to side or end to end of the space to be covered, and which therefore constitute what may be termed blocks or sections of continuous tiling. These blocks are designated at A, and they are arranged and adapted to be acted upon in pairs in order to key the same into position. As the blocks A of each pair are the counterparts of each other, it will suffice to describe but one.

Each block is provided with an extended portion B, which projects from one end portion of its side and forms thereby the shoulder D. This shoulder D is inclined at more or less of an angle. It will now be observed that when two of the blocks are arranged side by side, so that their respective extended portions D are opposite each other, a wedge-shaped socket or recess is formed in the longitudinal center of the two blocks, which socket or recess is designated at E. A wedge-shaped key of the width of the blocks is provided, (designated at H.) When the two blocks or sections of continuous tiling are arranged side by side, and the socket or recess E thus formed, the inclined shoulders D are coated with mortar or cement of a suitable character. The blocks or sections of tiling are engaged at each end in the supporting **I**-bars H^2, their ends being cut away in order to admit of abutment against the webs of the **I**-beams. The key H being inserted within the socket or recess E and pressure being applied to it, the inclined sides of the key, engaging the shoulders D, respectively, of each pair of blocks, move these blocks laterally and key them in a position between the supporting **I**-beams at either end. It will now be observed that this method of securing the continuous sections of blocks of tiling in position effectively secures them firmly in position, and this result is accomplished notwithstanding the springing of the **I**-beams abnormally, as shown in Fig. 1. Under such circumstances the blocks will nevertheless be brought firmly into contact at their ends with the **I**-beams by means of the key.

If desired, I may provide shoulders D on each block or section A, located at diagonally opposite ends of each block, as shown in Fig. 6.

In order to provide means whereby the blocks A are held side by side in position and prevented from displacement, the sides of the blocks are corrugated at J, and these corrugations provide ridges which permit of intermembering the two blocks together, which firmly holds the blocks in a position against displacement. It will be understood that this

intermembering of the blocks is not confined to pairs, but extends throughout the flooring. This displacement may also be prevented by the means as shown in Fig. 5, consisting of grooves K in the sides of the blocks, which coincide when the blocks are joined together, and rods K^2, of wood or other suitable material, disposed and mortared into the grooves.

It will be observed that the sections of tiling, extending as they do for some distance continuously, must be supported or self-supporting. The sections or blocks are self-supporting because of the fact that the wedging-key serves to strengthen and hold the sections centrally.

In the form shown in Fig. 7 the upper one of the joining-rods K^2 is dispensed with and cross-pieces K^3 utilized in their stead, projecting upward above the plane of the floor structure, thus forming ridges between which a plaster filling is disposed. Over the plaster filling may be placed a suitable flooring L.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a continuous tiling sections or blocks of material adapted to be extended from one supporting member to another and so formed that each pair of sections or blocks provides a socket or recess and a key for insertion into the socket or recess which when driven into position secures the sections or blocks firmly upon their supports and also centrally supports the same.

2. In a continuous tiling construction the combination with supporting members of continuous sections or blocks of tiling so constructed as to form sockets or recesses at intervals and keys adapted for insertion into the sockets or recesses, which keys when driven home secure the sections or blocks firmly upon their supports and also centrally support the structure composed of the continuous sections or blocks.

3. In a continuous tiling construction a series of continuous blocks or sections of tiling so constructed as to form recesses or sockets when assembled together, supporting members for said sections or blocks and keys adapted for insertion in the sockets or recesses which when driven home secure the sections upon their ends upon the supporting members together with intermembering juncture between the several sections or blocks which prevent displacement thereof.

4. The combination with the continuous flooring construction substantially as described of cross-pieces at the intermembering juncture between the several sections or blocks which are projected above the plane of the construction and a cement filling between the projected portions of said cross-pieces.

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

ANTON K. WALLA.

Witnesses:
L. M. BULKLEY,
J. B. WEIR.