

No. 622,026.

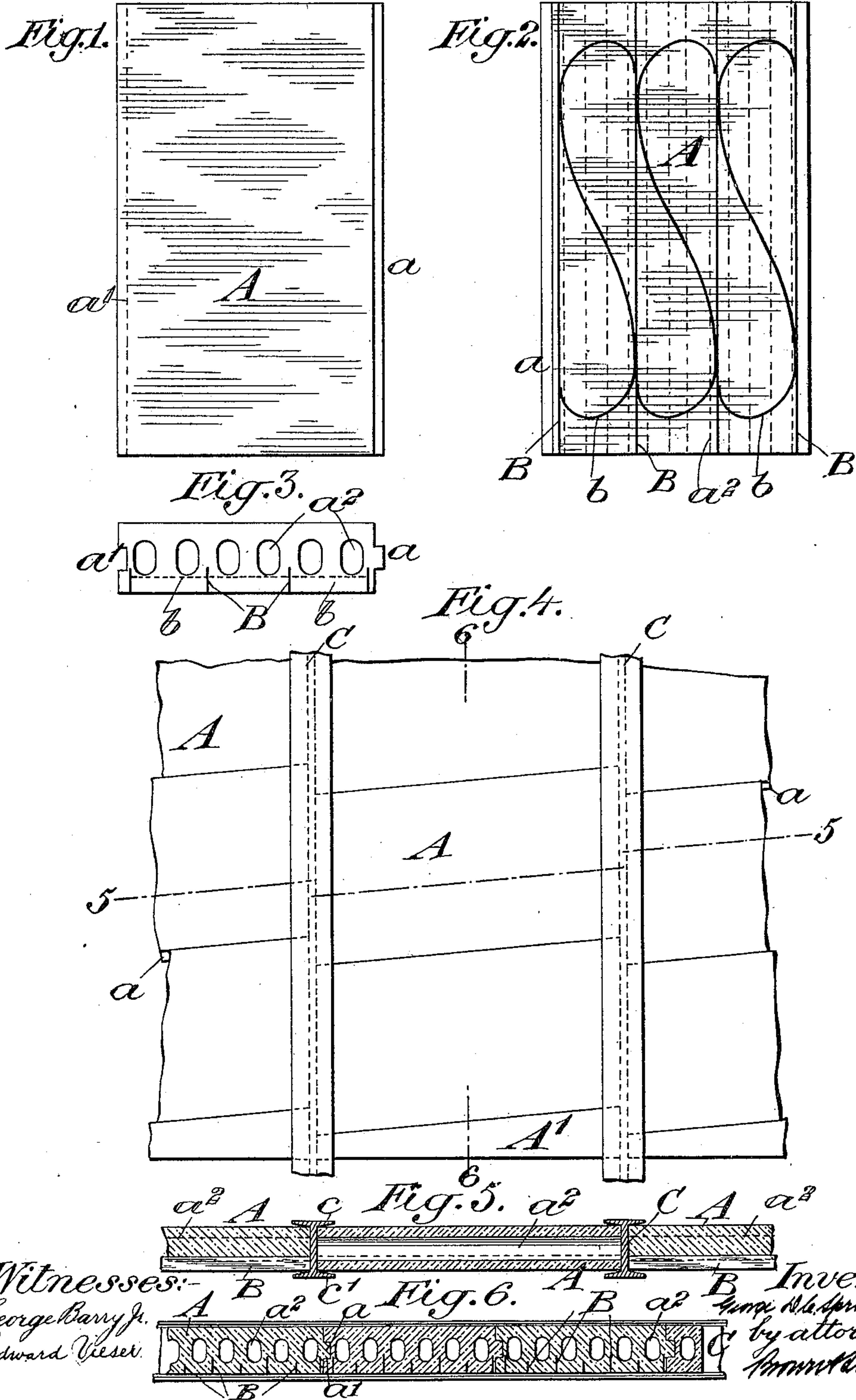
Patented Mar. 28, 1899.

G. D. C. SPRICKERHOFF.

SLAB.

(Application filed Apr. 6, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

George Barry Jr.
Edward Vesel.

Inventor:

George D. C. Sprickerhoff
by attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. C. SPRICKERHOFF, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO THEODORE HAEBLER, OF SAME PLACE.

SLAB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,026, dated March 28, 1899.

Application filed April 6, 1898. Serial No. 676,643. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. C. SPRICKERHOFF, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county and State
5 of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Slabs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in slabs, and more particularly to cement lock-
10 slabs intended for use in the construction of the walls and ceilings of buildings.

The object of my invention is to provide a very strong slab, which may be interlocked along its side edges with other similar slabs,
15 the slab being strengthened by having metallic strips inserted therein.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

20 Figure 1 is a view of the upper face of the slab. Fig. 2 is a view of the under or bottom face of the slab. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same. Fig. 4 represents a portion of a ceiling composed of my improved slabs, this figure
25 also showing the manner of assembling the slabs when their ends are inserted between the flanges of the I-beams generally used in building construction. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section in the plane of the line
30 5 5 of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical section in the plane of the line 6 6 of Fig. 4.

The slab is denoted as a whole by A, and it is provided along one of its side edges with a tongue a and along its opposite side edge
35 with a groove a' , which tongue and groove are adapted to enter and receive a corresponding groove and tongue of adjoining slabs to interlock the several slabs together. This slab is provided with one or more holes a^2 extend-
40 ing lengthwise therethrough. These holes serve to lighten the slab, to deaden the sound when used between rooms in a building, and also permit a circulation of air therethrough. This slab A may be made of any desired shape
45 or size and thickness, that represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the accompanying drawings being of rectangular form, while those represented in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are shown as being of rhomboidal form. This slab may be made

of any suitable material—such, for instance, 50
as that which is commonly known as “cement.”

A plurality of strengthening or reinforcing metallic strips B are inserted within the slab and form a part thereof. These reinforcing-
55 strips extend the entire length of the slab and are preferably joined together to form a framework by means of connecting-strips b . The strips B are herein represented as of a width sufficient to extend edgewise from the
60 bottom of the slab up to a point between the longitudinal holes a^2 , and the connecting-strips b are represented as of a width not sufficient to bring them up to the bottom of the said openings. These strips B b are inserted
65 in the slab edgewise and are so arranged that their bottom edges correspond with the bottom face of the slab. These strips are inserted in the slab while the material of which
70 the slab is composed is in a plastic state, so that when the material hardens the strips will be embedded firmly therein and form a strengthening-frame therefor.

When the slabs are to be used for walls, they are interlocked together and arranged
75 with their side edges either vertical or horizontal, as may be desired. When they are to be used as a ceiling, their ends are supported by beams or girders C. When it is
80 desired to insert the ends of the slabs between the flanges $c c'$ of the girders, the slabs are caused to assume a rhomboidal form, as shown in Fig. 4, and after a spacing-slab A' has been inserted between the beams the balance of the slabs may be inserted and all of
85 them interlocked together.

This construction of ceiling by the use of these slabs is rendered doubly strong, for the reason that the ends of the reinforcing-strips B rest upon the girders C, thereby rigidly
90 sustaining any weight which may be brought to bear upon the slab.

It is evident that the number of reinforcing-strips may be increased or diminished to suit different requirements, that the connect-
95 ing-strips may be done away with, if desired, and that other changes might be resorted to in the construction and arrangement of the

several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. Hence I do not wish to limit myself strictly to the structure herein set forth; but

5 What I claim is—

A lock-slab having a tongue along one of its side edges and a groove along its opposite edge, reinforcing metallic strips located in the body of the slab extending the full length
10 thereof and connecting metallic strips joining the several lengthwise strips to form a

framework, the said framework being located in proximity to the bottom face of the slab, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 2d day of April,
1898.

GEORGE D. C. SPRICKERHOFF.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,

EDWARD VIESER.