

No. 622,426.

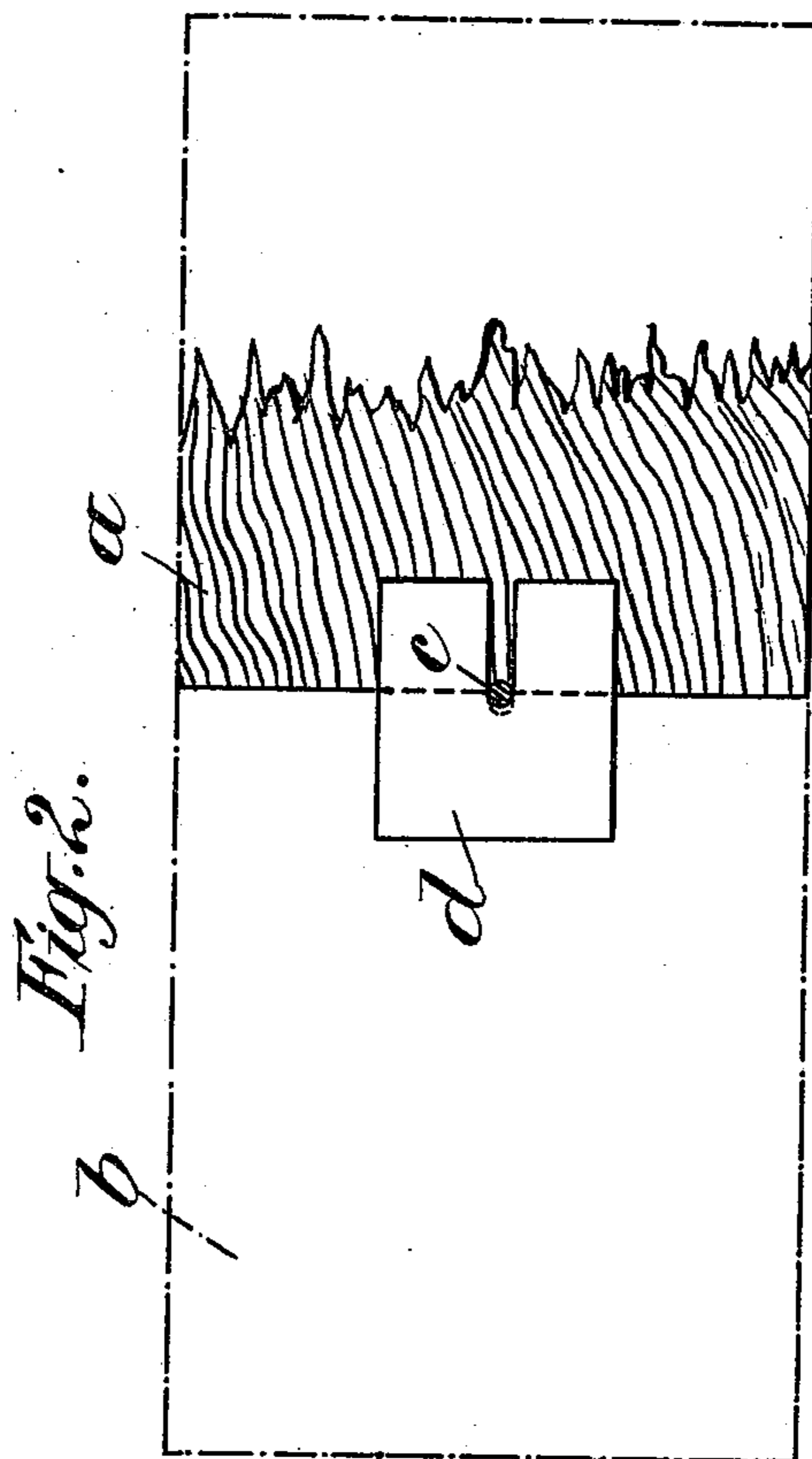
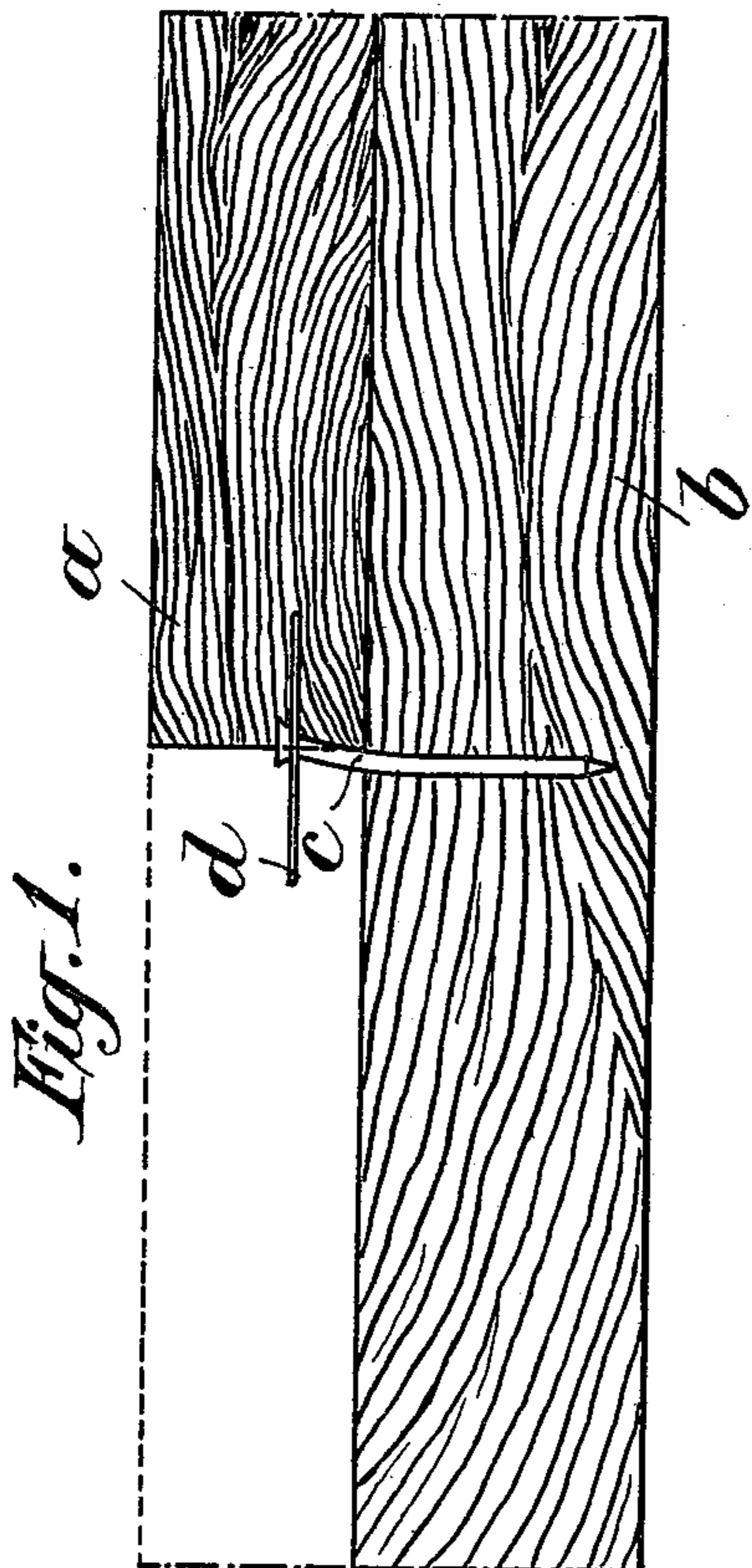
Patented Apr. 4, 1899.

A. VON HAMMERSTEIN-LOXTEN.

FLOORING.

(Application filed Aug. 4, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER VON HAMMERSTEIN-LOXTEN, OF ABENTHEUER, GERMANY.

FLOORING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,426, dated April 4, 1899.

Application filed August 4, 1898. Serial No. 687,719. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER VON HAMMERSTEIN-LOXTEN, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, and a resident of Abentheuer, near Birkenfeld, Oldenburg, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flooring, (for which I have made application for patent in Germany, dated January 22, 1898; in France, dated June 28, 1898, and in Belgium, dated June 29, 1898,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to flooring, and especially to that which is not provided with tongues and grooves. Hitherto such floors have been usually fixed to the dead-bottom by means of nails. This offers a great inconvenience, as the nail-holes render such a floor impracticable for finer and better purposes. On the other part, for thin panels covered nailing or grooves and tongues cannot be employed, as for this a certain thickness of the panels is required. The purpose of my invention is to remove these inconveniences and to provide means by which thin floors, and especially inlaid floors, may be laid down without grooves and tongues and with a perfectly smooth surface.

The invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 being a vertical section, and Fig. 2 a horizontal section, of a part of a floor.

To carry this invention into practice, a brad *c*, of about two millimeters in diameter, is driven into the dead-floor *b* immediately before the panel *a*, so that its head is seven millimeters above the dead-floor. In order to secure this distance, an iron piece is used having a groove six millimeters in length, which is placed on the brad, this latter being driven into the dead-floor till the under side of said iron piece reaches the dead-floor. This being done, the brad is driven from the side into the panel *a*, so that the half of the head is sunk into the wood, Fig. 1. Now a small plate *d*, of any suitable metal, preferably of steel, of sixteen millimeters in the square and about one-half millimeter thickness, being provided with a slit of nine millimeters in length and two and one-fourth millimeters in

width, which is open on one side, is driven, by means of a tool especially constructed for this purpose, horizontally immediately under the brad-head into the panel *a*, so that the brad gets to the end of the slit, Fig. 2. In this way further brads and small plates are driven into the dead-floor and panel alongside the latter. Then the joiner takes the next panel, presses it with his knee against the floor, and drives it against the panel before laid, so that the free halves of the brads and plates penetrate into the new panel and the edges of the two panels touch one another. The brads and plates penetrate easily into the wood, even if this is hard. To press down the panel-boards, cushions are used, which are attached to the knee.

The method hereinbefore described renders superfluous all other brads, tongues, and the like. The small plates *d* connect the panels very solidly with one another, better than grooves and tongues, and the brads, going through the midst of the plates, fix these and the panels fast to the dead-floor. By this new method it is possible to lay down quite thin panels without any visible nailing, and thereby to produce the finest inlaid floors with considerable less cost than hitherto. While panels with groove and tongue must be about twenty-five millimeters in thickness, by this new method panels of fourteen millimeters in thickness can be readily employed.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an inlaid flooring, the combination with the dead-floor, of panels laid thereon, brads driven into the dead-floor adjacent to the edge of the panel, and small plates driven into the edge of the panel, each plate having a slit open at one end, so that the plate straddles the brad when driven in, substantially as described.

Signed by me, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, this 12th day of July, 1898, in presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER VON HAMMERSTEIN-LOXTEN.

Witnesses:

JEAN GRUND,
FRANK H. MASON.