

No. 764,949.

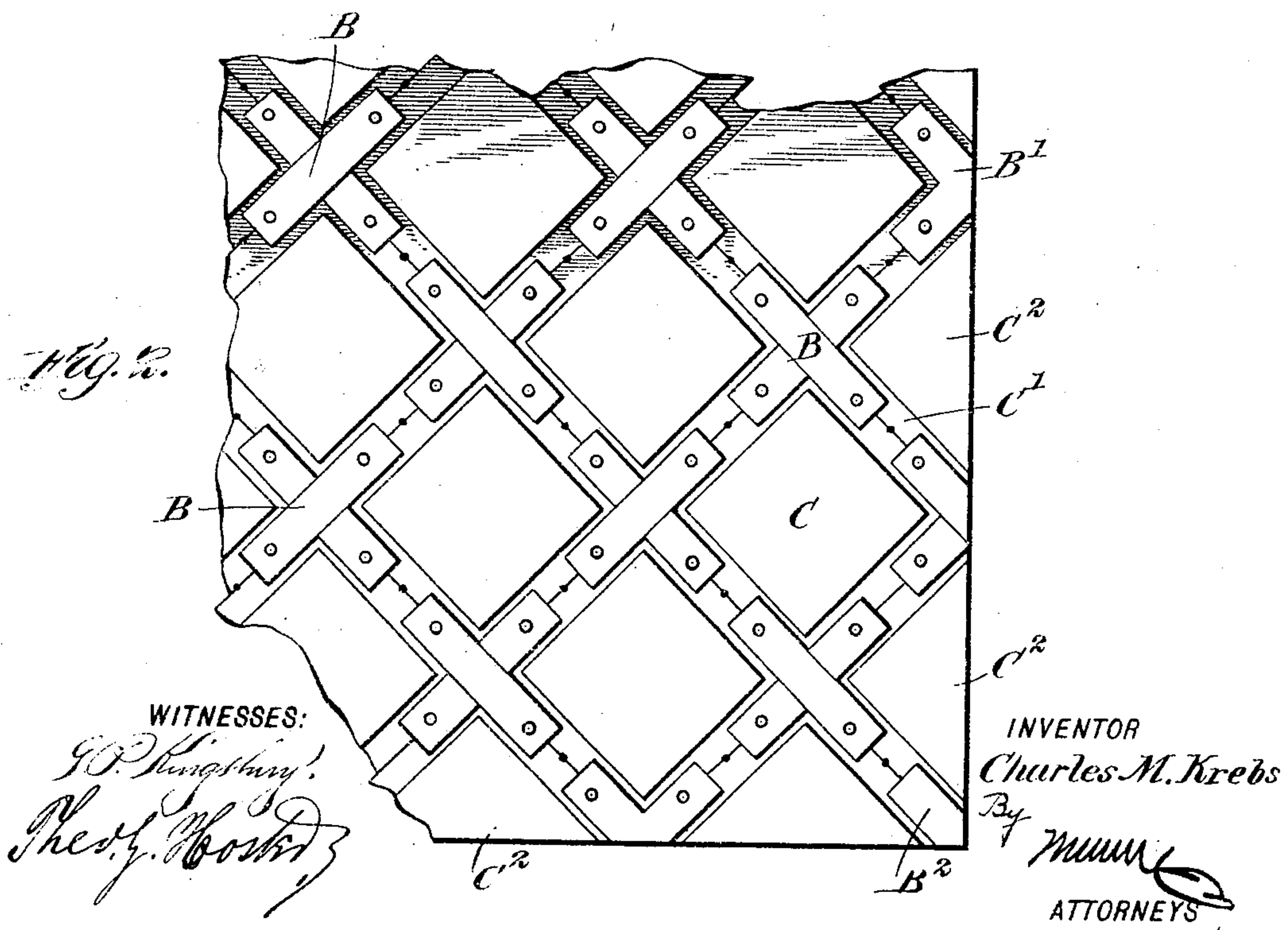
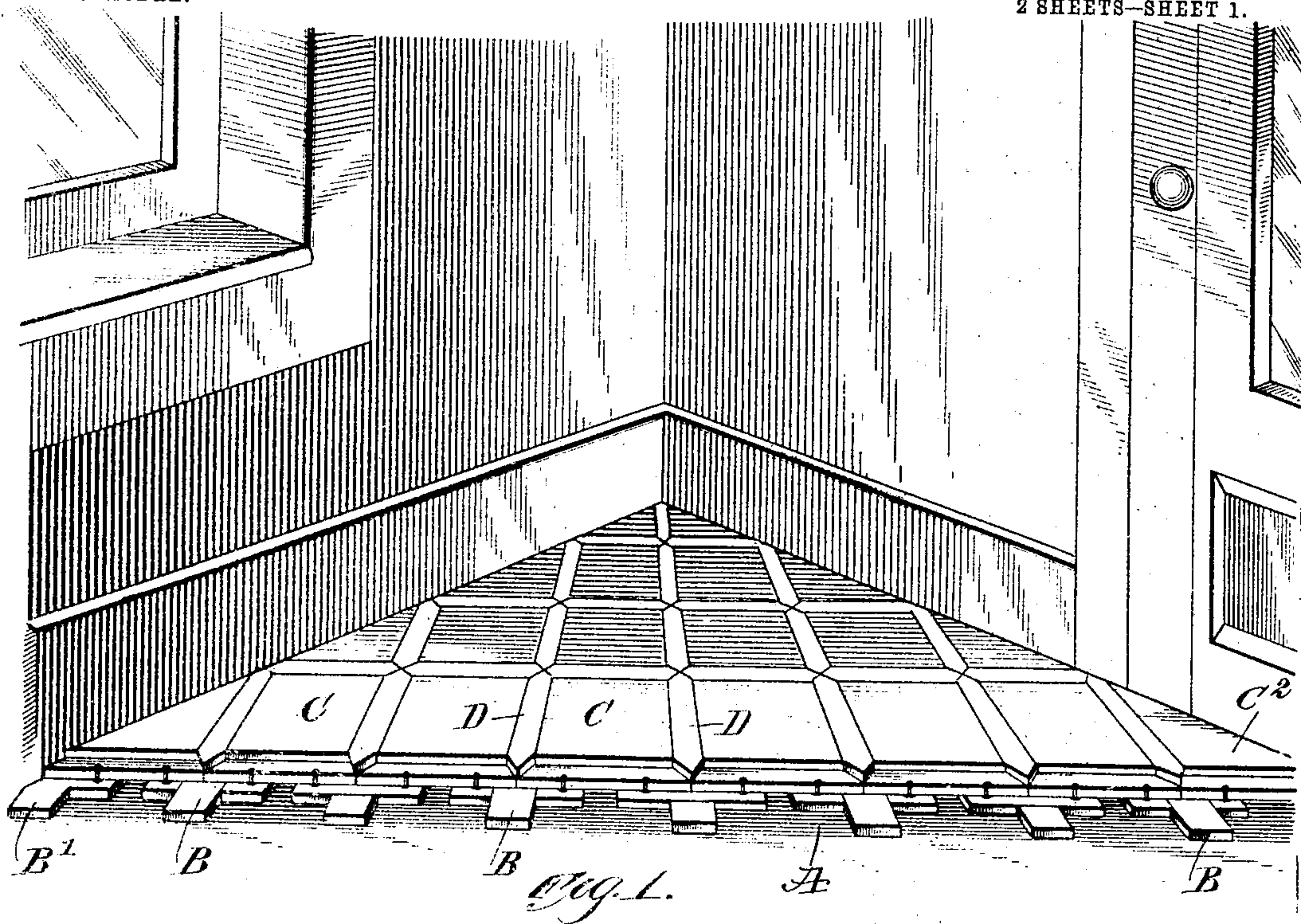
PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

C. M. KREBS.
PARQUETRY FLOOR.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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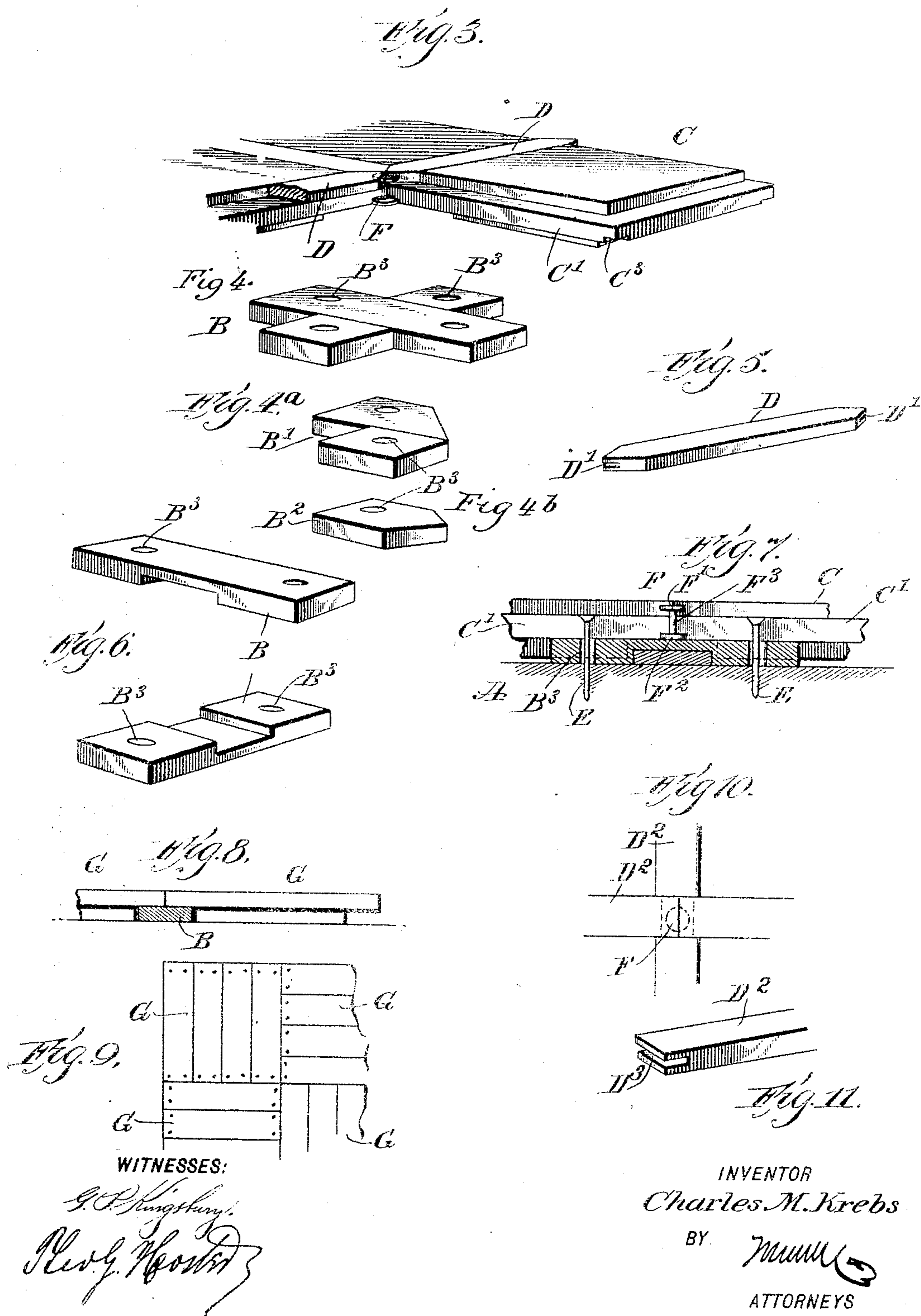
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. KREBS, OF NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

PARQUETRY FLOOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 764,949, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed August 28, 1903. Serial No. 171,097. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. KREBS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New Albany, in the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Parquetry Floor, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved parquetry floor intended to be manufactured completely in the factory, to leave as little work as possible for the floor-layer, and adapted to readily bridge over existing short abrupt inequalities in a subfloor-surface, and to conform to gentle undulations, if any, in the subfloor, and at the same time prevent undue warping of the parquetry floor and its parts from becoming disjointed.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the improvement. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view showing the connection of the floor-blocks with the finishing-strips. Figs. 4, 4^a, and 4^b are perspective views of the parts for forming the foundations. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the finishing-strips. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the disconnected members of a foundation-cross. Fig. 7 is an enlarged cross-section of the improvement at one of the foundation-crosses. Fig. 8 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement, showing the foundation-pieces used for ordinary thin parquetry squares. Fig. 9 is a reduced plan view of the same. Fig. 10 is a plan view of a modified form of jointed finishing-strips, and Fig. 11 is a perspective view of one of the finishing-strips shown in Fig. 10.

The parquetry floor, as illustrated in Fig. 1, is laid on an ordinary old or new subfloor A, made of boards, as usual, and on this sub-

floor A are placed spaced independent foundations in the shape of crosses B and the members B' and B² thereof, (see Figs. 4, 4^a, and 4^b,) the said foundations supporting the tongues C' of parquetry-floor blocks C, preferably made square for the body of the parquetry floor and triangular, as at C², along the sides of a room adjacent to the base-board, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

As shown in Fig. 3, each square block C has its tongue C' formed on each of its sides, while in the triangular blocks C² (shown in Fig. 2) the tongue extends on but two sides, while the third or base side is without a tongue and abuts against the base-board of the room. The tongues C' extend approximately midway between the top and bottom portions of the blocks C, and the lower portions of the blocks extend in the spaces formed by a plurality of foundations, as plainly indicated in Fig. 2, and the spaces formed between the upper portions of the blocks C are filled with finishing-strips D, covering the tongues C', and also nails E, employed for fastening the tongues to the subfloor A, the said nails E being driven through the joint of adjacent tongues and sundry of the nails through apertures B³ in the foundation-crosses B and the foundation-cross members B' and B², as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 7.

In order to hold the finishing-strips D in position, fastening devices F are employed, each consisting of heads F' and F², connected with each other by a shank F³, (see Figs. 3 and 7,) and the finishing-strips D are provided at their ends with recesses D' for engagement by the head F', and the under sides of the tongues C' at their corners are undercut to form recesses C³ for the reception of the heads F², while the shank F³ of the fastening device extends through the space formed at adjacent corners of the tongues C'.

Now by the arrangement described the tongues C' prevent displacement of the fastening device F, and as the heads F' engage the recesses D' of the finishing-strips D it is evident that the latter are held against displacement, especially in an upward direction.

As shown, the finishing-strips D are of a

length corresponding to the side of a block, and the ends of adjacent finishing-strips are preferably made V-shaped, so as to form an ornamental joint, as plainly indicated in Fig.

5 1. If desired, the ends of the finishing-strips may be left square, as illustrated in Fig. 11; but each end of such modified form of strip D^2 is provided with the recess D^3 for the reception of the head F' of the fastening device,
10 for the purpose previously mentioned.

Now in laying the floor the foundation member B^2 is placed in position in the corner of the room, while the foundation members B' are used along the sides of the room, and the
15 foundation-crosses B are used on the remaining part of the subfloor; but the said foundation parts are properly spaced apart to come under the joints of adjacent floor-blocks C . Thus each member of a foundation part supports parts of adjacent tongues C' , as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 2, and the said foundation parts are held against
20 movement by the nails E , which also serve to hold the tongues C' in position on top of the foundation parts, and after the floor-blocks are in position on the spaced independent foundations then the finishing-strips are placed in position in the spaces between the upper portions of the floor-blocks, and the
25 said finishing-strips are locked in place by the fastening devices F , as previously explained.
30

Now from the foregoing it will be seen that by the arrangement described the several parts of the parquetry floor can be completely
35 finished in the factory, so that very little work remains for the floor-layer, except to place the several parts in position and drive the nails E , as above explained.

By having the independent foundations as
40 described it is possible to overcome short and abrupt inequalities in the subfloor-surface.

Ordinary thin parquetry squares G may be laid on the foundations B the same as above described; but the squares G are nailed down
45 on the subfloor in the usual manner, as plainly indicated in Figs. 8 and 9. It is understood that in this case the foundations B are not made thick enough to raise the squares G from the subfloor; but the foundations simply serve
50 to prevent the edge of one square from going down slightly below the edge of the adjacent square, as both edges rest on the same member of the foundation.

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

1. A parquetry floor comprising blocks, and a foundation for each joint of adjacent blocks, and on which the said blocks are directly laid, the members of the foundations extending longitudinally of the joints, the several foundations being disconnected and individually laid
60 on a subfloor, as set forth.

2. A parquetry floor comprising blocks, and spaced disconnected foundation parts on which
65 the blocks are directly supported, each mem-

ber of a foundation part extending longitudinally under a joint formed by adjacent blocks, as set forth.

3. A parquetry floor comprising abutting blocks, and foundation-crosses and the members thereof spaced apart and laid, independent one of the other, on the subfloor, one cross or a member thereof for each joint of adjacent blocks, as set forth. 70

4. A parquetry floor comprising abutting parquetry blocks and spaced disconnected foundations on which the blocks are directly laid, each member of a foundation extending longitudinally under a joint formed by the abutting sides of adjacent blocks. 80

5. A parquetry floor comprising spaced foundation-crosses, and parquetry-floor blocks having tongues resting on the said crosses, the bottom portions of the blocks extending into the spaces formed by adjacent crosses, as set forth. 85

6. A parquetry floor comprising spaced foundation-crosses, parquetry-floor blocks having tongues resting on the said crosses, the bottom portions of the blocks extending into the spaces formed by adjacent crosses, and finishing-strips fitting the spaces between the top portions of adjacent blocks and covering the tongues thereof, as set forth. 90

7. A parquetry floor comprising spaced foundation-crosses, parquetry-floor blocks having tongues resting on the said crosses, the bottom portions of the blocks extending into the spaces formed by adjacent crosses, finishing-strips fitting the spaces between the top portions of adjacent blocks and covering the tongues thereof, and fastening devices for holding the finishing-strips in place on the tongues, each fastening device being located at the joint of a plurality of finishing-strips, as set forth. 105

8. A parquetry floor comprising spaced foundation-crosses, parquetry-floor blocks having tongues resting on the said crosses, the bottom portions of the blocks extending into the spaces formed by adjacent crosses, finishing-strips fitting the spaces between the top portions of adjacent blocks and covering the tongues thereof, and fastening devices for holding the finishing-strips in place on the tongues, each fastening device being located at the joint of a plurality of finishing-strips, and each fastening device being held against movement by the abutting tongues of the blocks, as set forth. 120

9. A parquetry floor provided with blocks having abutting tongues, finishing-strips fitting the spaces between the top portions of adjacent blocks and covering the tongues, the ends of the strips being recessed, and a fastener having heads and a connecting-shank, the top head engaging the recesses of adjacent filling-strips and the bottom head being held by the undercut of a tongue, as set forth. 125

10. A parquetry floor comprising spaced 130

disconnected foundations, parquetry blocks having tongues at their sides resting directly on the foundations, and fastening means connecting the tongues of the blocks with the said foundations, as set forth.

11. A parquetry floor, comprising spaced disconnected foundations, parquetry blocks having abutting tongues at their sides resting on the foundations, fastening means for connecting the tongues of the blocks with the foundations and finishing-strips fitting the spaces between the top portions of adjacent blocks and covering the tongues thereof, as set forth.

12. A parquetry floor comprising blocks having abutting tongues at their sides, foun-

dations on which the tongues of the blocks rest, the said foundations being disconnected and individually laid on a subfloor, fastening means for fastening the tongues and the foundations to the subfloor, finishing-strips fitting the spaces between the top portions of adjacent blocks and covering the tongues thereof, and means for fastening the finishing-strips, in place, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES M. KREBS.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. STRACK,
HATTIE THARP.