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PATENTED AUG. 30, 1904.

J. J. C. HASBROUCK.

WOOD FLOORING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1903.

NO MODEL.

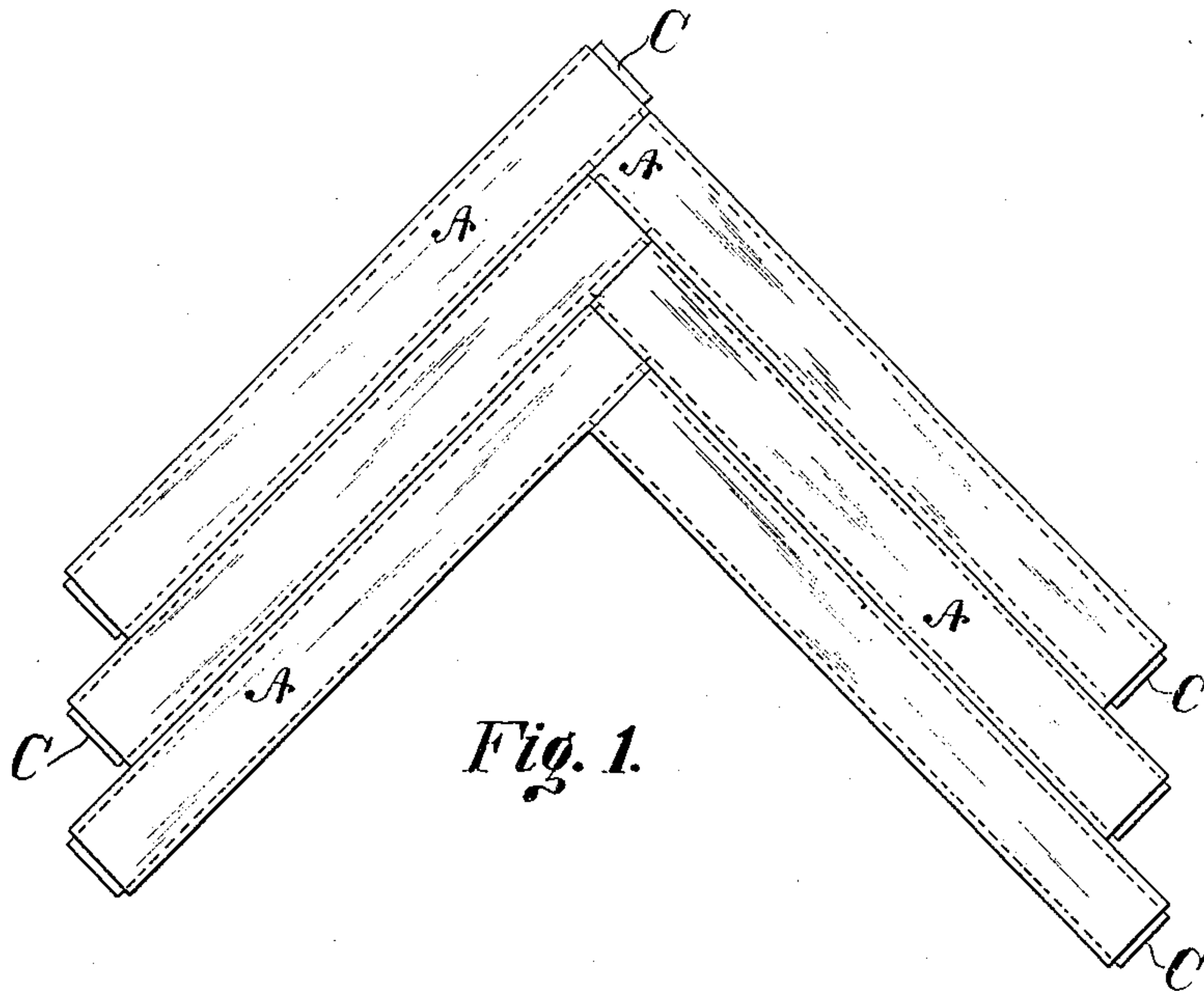
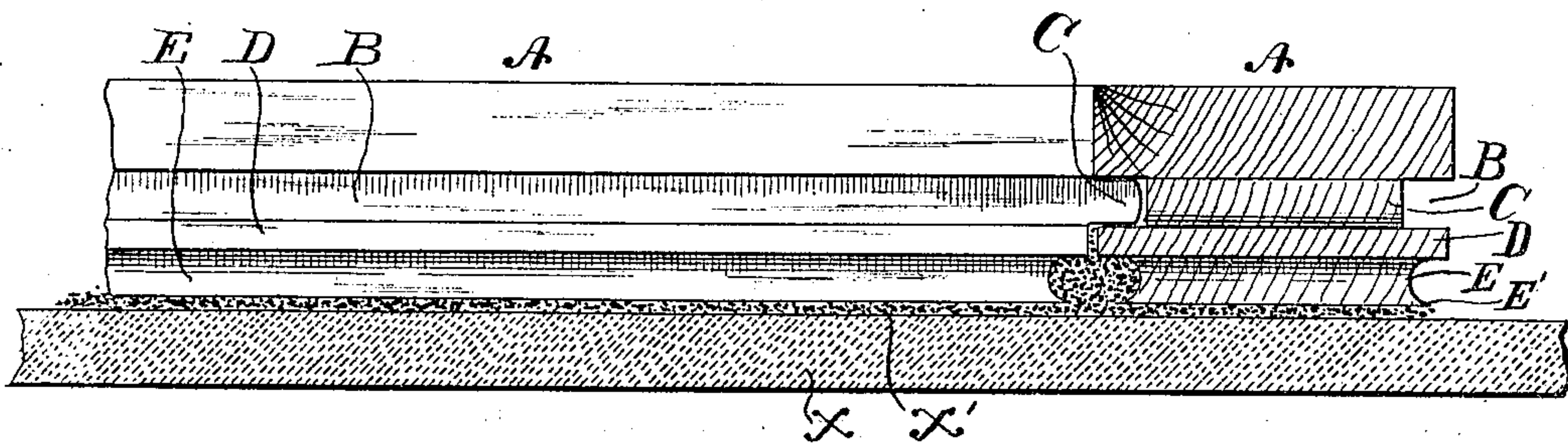


Fig. 2.



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WOOD FLOORING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,852, dated August 30, 1904.

Application filed September 5, 1903. Serial No. 172,052. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. C. HASBROUCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wood Flooring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to wood-block or parquet flooring; and its objects are, among others, to provide a flooring of this character of strong and durable construction which may be made in pieces at the mill or other convenient place of manufacture and the parts quickly fitted together and secured to the concrete or other bed on which the flooring is laid and which will require a comparatively small amount of asphalt or other similar substance to secure it permanently to said concrete. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings referred to herein; and it consists of the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a detached portion of flooring, showing my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side view of two of the blocks of said flooring fitted together, showing the end of one block and the side of the other, the end of one block being broken away and the concrete and asphalt being shown in vertical section.

The upper portions A of the blocks or strips form the wearing-surface of the floor. Beneath this upper portion and running from end to end of each block along its side is the groove B, which is adapted to receive the tongue C, formed on either end of the block and projecting therefrom in the plane of the groove. The groove also acts as an air-space where it is not engaged by the tongue and prevents the asphalt from creeping up between the strips or blocks and discoloring the floor, as it otherwise would when the floor is treated with preparations containing turpentine or other substance having a tendency to soften the asphalt. Near the lower edge of each block and extending along both its ends and sides is the groove E, which is approximately semicircular in cross-section. This groove is located outside the inner wall of the upper groove and terminates at the extreme

lower edge E'. It is especially useful in connection with the process which I employ in laying the flooring on the concrete X and which consists of dipping the lower portion of the block in liquid asphalt to the depth of about one-half of its thickness and then laying it on the concrete. In this manner the block is united with the concrete by the liquid asphalt X', which enters the pores of both wood and concrete and then hardens or "sets." It will be seen that a considerable amount of asphalt will be carried by the groove E and an extra supply thus provided for the joints of the blocks, where it is most needed. The shape of this lower groove also enables the asphalt to form a key which when hardened will securely hold the edges of the strips down to the concrete and prevent loosening through the warping of the blocks or otherwise. The bead D between the upper and lower grooves is so formed that its outer vertical edge is back of or within the vertical outer edge of the upper portion A, so that when the strips are placed together a space will remain between the opposing beads. The object of this arrangement is to allow the said upper edges to be pressed tightly together, an operation which would be practically impossible if the bead D were not formed as shown, owing to the presence of asphalt between them. The space between the beads being also filled with asphalt serves to greatly strengthen the joint between the strips. Another function of the bead is to support the tongue C, and consequently the end of the block, against depression when weight is imposed thereon—as, for instance, the foot of a table or chair—and I have found the provision of a support of this kind for the end of the block against depression to be of great importance and to contribute materially to the durability of the floor.

What I claim is—

1. The combination in a wood-block or similar flooring of a block or strip, a longitudinal groove on both sides of said block, a tongue on the ends thereof adapted to fit said groove, a second longitudinal groove below the first and extending around the ends of the block and a bead between the said grooves having its outer vertical edge within the vertical edge

of the portion of the strip above the first-named groove.

2. A wood-block flooring comprising blocks of greater length than width, a groove running throughout the length of each block, a bead below said groove and parallel therewith, a second groove below and parallel with said bead and also extending across the end of the block.

3. A floor-block having a longitudinal groove in its side below the upper edge thereof, a complementary tongue at its end in plane with said groove, a second rounded longitudinal groove parallel with the first, extending around the end thereof and terminating at the lower edge of the block.

4. A floor-block having a rectangular longitudinal groove in its side below the upper edge thereof, a complementary tongue having a rounded outer edge at its end in plane with said groove, a second rounded longitudinal

groove parallel with the first and terminating at the lower edge of the block and a bead between said grooves having its outer vertical surfaces back of the portion of the block above the upper groove.

5. A floor-block provided with a longitudinal groove in its side below the upper surface thereof, a complementary tongue at its end in plane with said groove and being shorter than the depth of said groove, a bead below and parallel with said groove and a second groove below said bead and outside of the inner portion of the upper groove extending to the lower edge of the block.

Witness my hand this 29th day of July, 1903, at the city of New York, in the county and State of New York.

JOHN J. C. HASBROUCK.

Witnesses:

HERMAN MEYER,
BARTLETT J. SMITH.