No. 898,001. PATENTED SEPT. 8, 1908.

P. PELLARIN.

METHOD OF LAYING MOSAIC, GRANOLITHIC, AND SIMILAR FLOORS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1906.

Fig. 1.

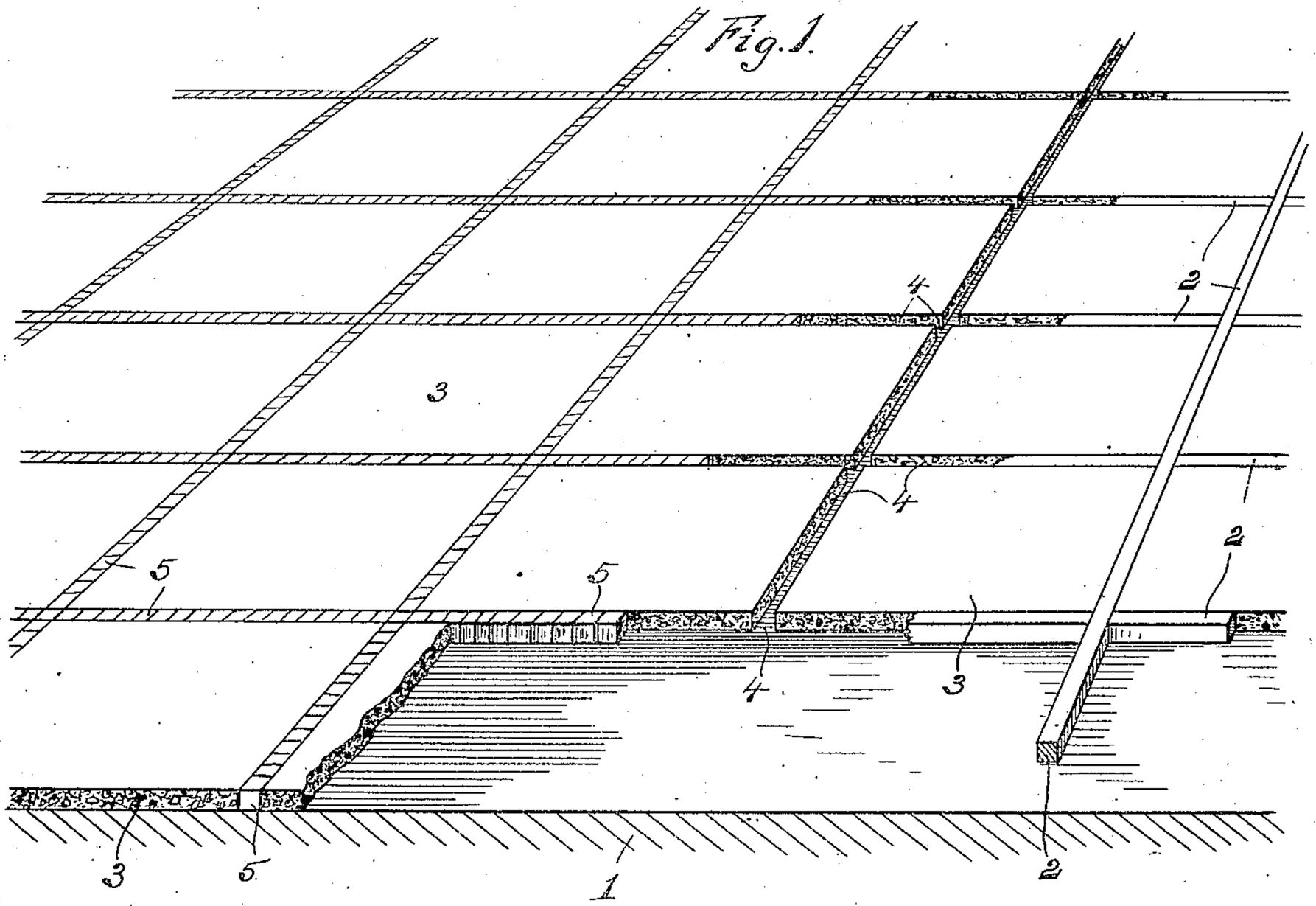
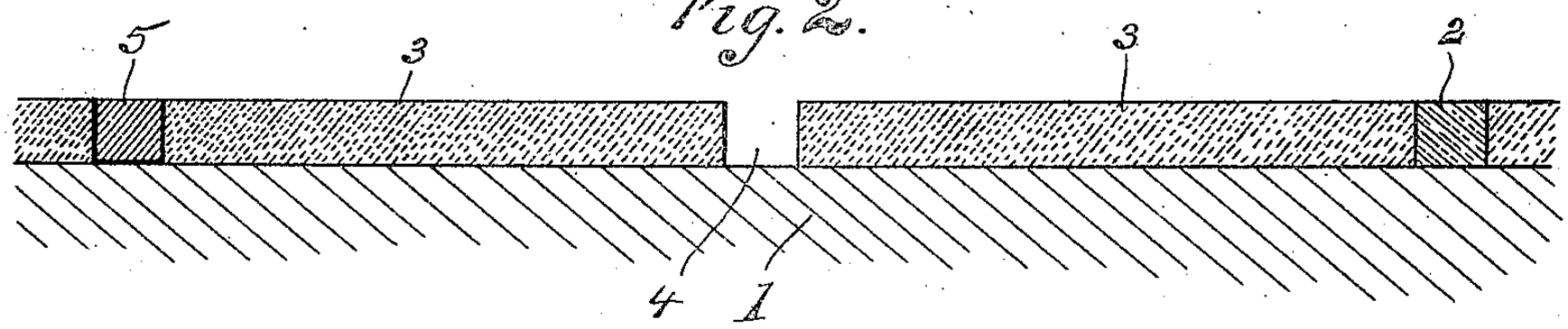


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:
Chas. B. Shumway
Thos. S. Longstaff.

Peter Pellarin
INVENTOR.
BY Wilkinson & Wilkinson
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER PELLARIN, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

METHOD OF LAYING MOSAIC, GRANOLITHIC, AND SIMILAR FLOORS.

No. 898,001. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 8, 1908.

Application filed July 2, 1906. Serial No. 324,401.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER PELLARIN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Laying Mosaic, Granolithic, and Similar Floors, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in mosaic, granolithic and similar stone or cementitious floors, walls, ceilings and other surfaces and in the method of constructing the same, and the object of the invention is to effectually prevent such surfaces from cracking during the process of drying and hardening.

Surface coverings of this character, owing to shrinkage etc., in drying, are very liable to crack, especially so when they cover a considerable area, and this invention consists in providing, in the laying of the surface, for contraction and expansion to prevent such cracking.

A floor embodying the invention and the method of constructing the same is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1, represents a perspective view of a granolithic floor in the process of construction, embodying the invention; and Fig. 2, an enlarged transverse vertical section of the same.

1 represents a suitable bed or base of concrete or other suitable material, the surface of which, after it has become thoroughly dry and hard, is divided off into squares of any desired size, by laying thereon strips 2 of wood or other suitable material and these squares are then filled to the top of the strips with granolithic material 3 in a plastic state and the surface smoothed off in the usual manner employed in making this kind of floors. The surface is thus divided by the wooden strips into squares which by reason of the strips are permitted to expand or contract and on account of the small expanse of surface in each square do not crack in drying.

In laying mosaic, the surface of the bed is divided by the wooden strips in the same manner, the cubes set into cement in the squares and cement filled in, in the usual manner by laying such surfaces, and thus the surface is prevented from cracking between the cubes.

When the surface covering, whether of granolithic, mosaic or other material, has become thoroughly dry and hard so that there will be no more shrinkage these wooden strips are removed and the spaces 4 thus left between the squares are then filled with the same material as that used to form the squares or, as shown in the drawing, a different material may be used, granite cubes 5 of any desired color being employed to fill in between the granolithic squares and thus form a border for each square. Should the floor crack from any cause after it is laid, it will do so along these lines between the squares and may be easily repaired.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A floor covering comprising in combination with a bed of cementitious material, a layer of granolithic material on said bed formed in relatively large sections with narrow dividing spaces between the sections and a plurality of granite cubes of the same width as said spaces cemented at their opposite sides to said adjacent sections and having their adjacent faces abutting and cemented to one another.

2. A floor covering comprising in combination with a bed of cementitious material, a layer of granolithic material on said bed formed in relatively large rectangular sections, with narrow dividing spaces between the sections, said spaces defining rectangles dividing the upper layer into rectangular sections, and a plurality of granite cubes of the same width as said spaces cemented at their bottoms and opposite sides to said bed and the sides of the adjacent sections respectively, and having their adjacent faces abutting and cemented to one another.

3. The method of constructing surface coverings of granolithic, mosaic or similar material which consists in first covering the surface with a layer of cementitious material then dividing the surface so covered into sections by laying thereon suitable wooden strips, then filling in the sections or spaces between the strips even with their upper edges with the surface covering material and permitting the same to dry and harden, and

then removing the strips and filling in the spaces left by said strips with granite cubes of the same width as said spaces cemented at their bottoms and opposite sides to said bed and the sides of adjacent squares respectively, and having their adjacent faces abutting and cemented to one another.

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

PETER PELLARIN.

Witnesses:
OTTO F. BARTHEL,
THOS. G. LONGSTAFF.