

P. LANGGUTH.

FLOOR.

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913,519.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

Fig. 1

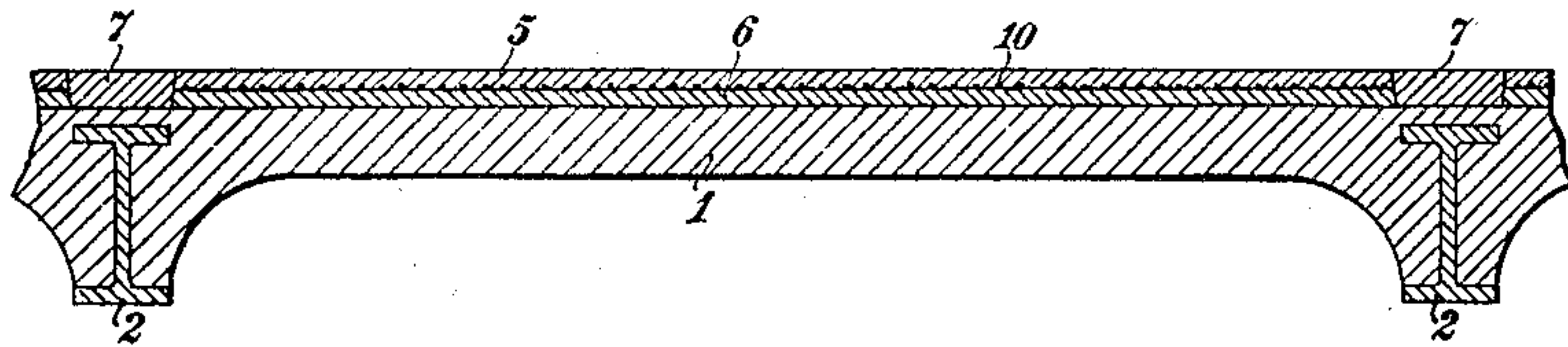


Fig. 2

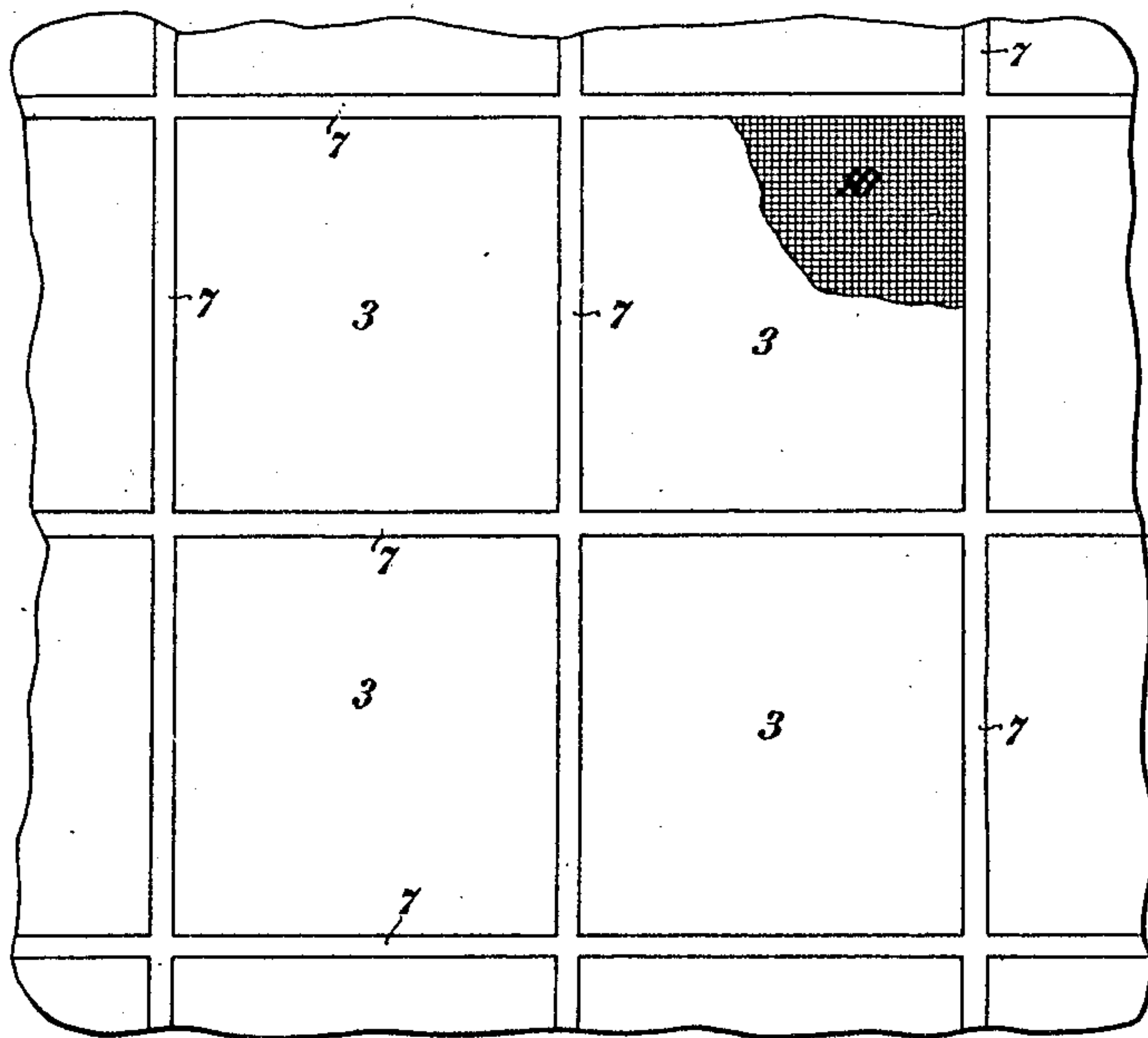
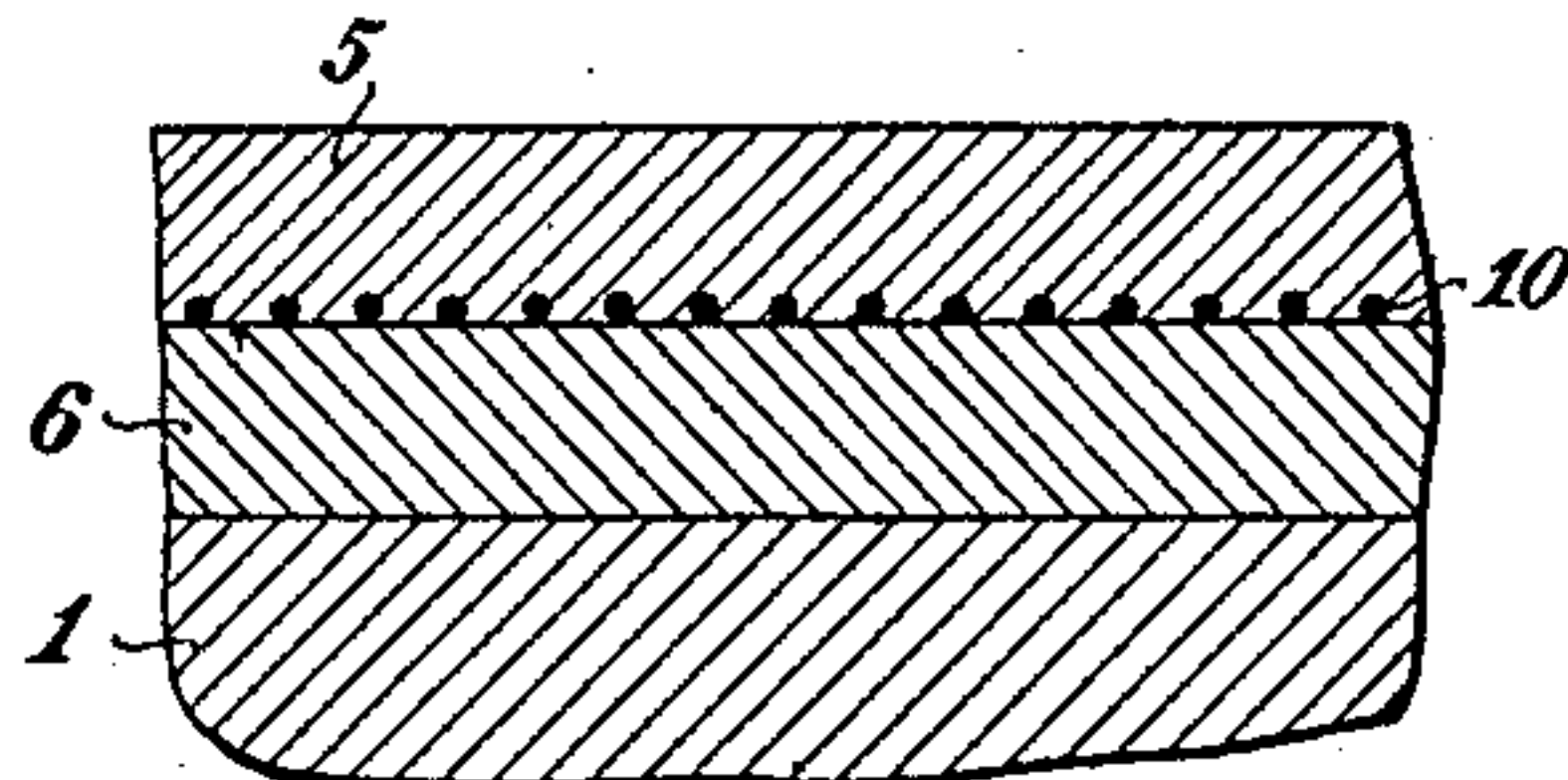


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL LANGGUTH, OF SCHMARGENDORF, NEAR BERLIN, GERMANY.

FLOOR.

No. 913,519.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

Application filed September 29, 1908. Serial No. 455,378.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL LANGGUTH, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Schmargendorf, near Berlin, in the Province of Brandenburg, Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Floors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to floors of artificial stone which are supported upon girders and used in the construction of buildings; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-section showing a portion of a floor. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing several of the panels of the floor. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through a portion of the floor, drawn to a larger scale than Fig. 1.

The floor is supported by girders 2, and 1 is the foundation portion of the floor which is formed of concrete or other equivalent material, and which is secured directly to and arranged between the said girders. Strips or bands 7 of surface material, such as cement, are laid upon the foundation over the girders, and these strips form cracking zones, and they divide the floor into panels. The panels thus formed are each provided with an intermediate layer 6 of cement or other approved material which is laid on the concrete foundation and which adheres to it. A layer of binding material 10 in the form of strands having spaces between them is stretched upon the layer 6. The binding material 10 is formed of wire-net or of fibrous material such as jute. Upon this layer 10 the top layer 5 of hard surface material is spread. This top layer preferably consists of what is known as "stone-wood."

It is spread on the layer 10 in the form of a paste which enters the meshes of the layer 10 and adheres to the surface of the intermediate layer 6, and which subsequently becomes hard and binds the said layers firmly together. A floor constructed in this manner is very strong, and its panels do not become cracked because they are divided from each other by the separating bands or strips 7.

What I claim is:

1. In a floor mainly composed of hardened plastic material, the combination, with supporting girders, and a foundation supported between the said girders; of separating strips laid on the foundation over the said girders and forming a series of panels, intermediate layers resting on the foundation in the said panels, layers of reinforcing mesh material arranged on the said intermediate layers, and top layers of surface material spread over the aforesaid layers and united to them.

2. In a floor mainly composed of hardened plastic material, the combination, with supporting girders, and a concrete foundation supported between the said girders; of separating strips of surface material laid on the foundation over the said girders and forming a series of panels, intermediate layers resting on the foundation in the said panels, layers formed of strands of reinforcing mesh material arranged on the said intermediate layers, and top layers of surface material which adhere to the aforesaid layers.

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

PAUL LANGGUTH.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,
WOLDEMAR HAUPT.