

F. PARSONS.

TILE FLOOR.

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916,007.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.

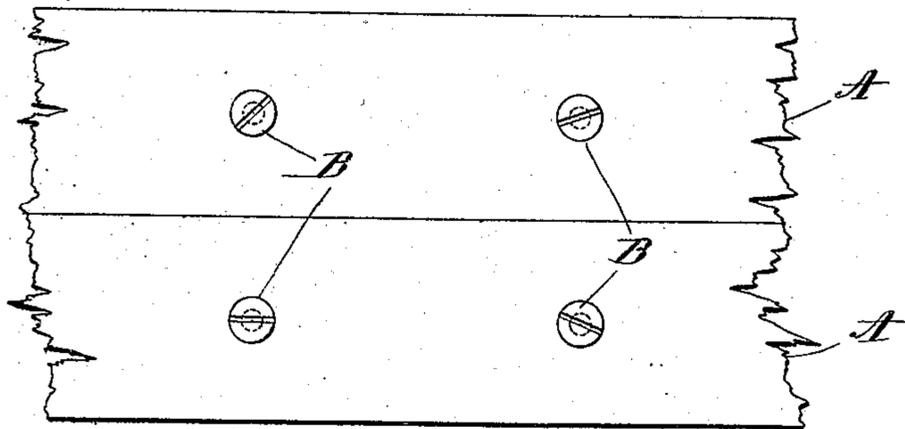


Fig. 1.

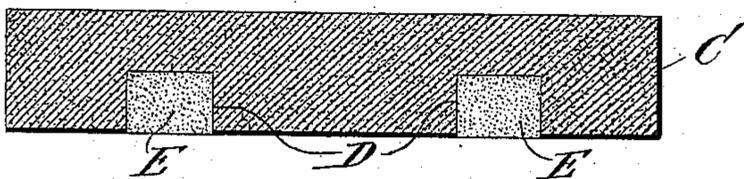


Fig. 2.

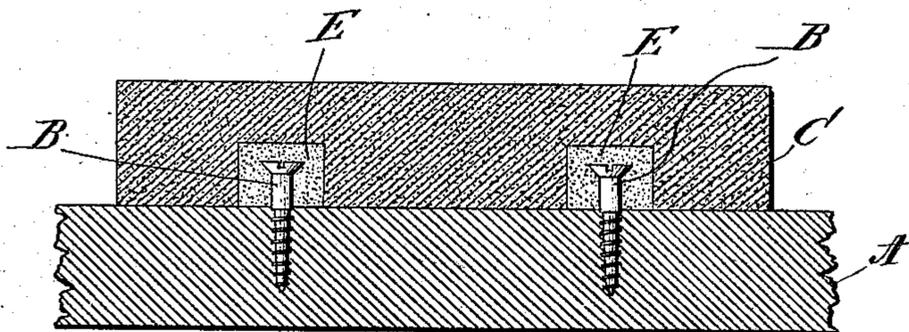


Fig. 3.

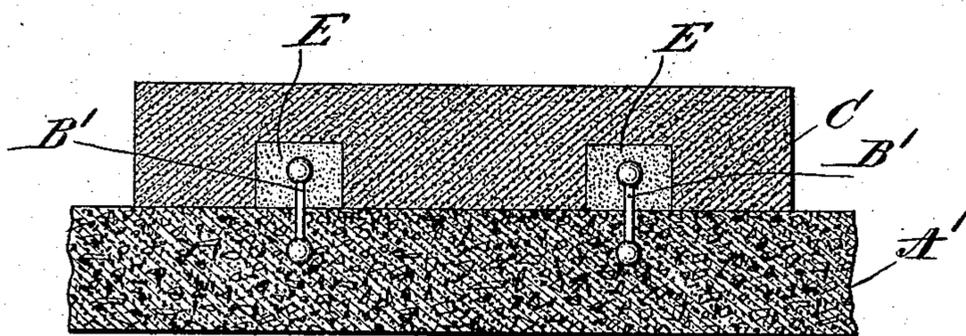


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES=

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TILE FLOOR.

No. 916,007.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK PARSONS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tile Floors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to tile floors and more especially a tile floor which is laid over an existing floor of wood, concrete, or other material, and the object of my invention is to provide a tile floor which may be laid more cheaply and efficiently than the tile floors now in use.

My invention will be explained in connection with the drawings which accompany and form a part of this specification and which illustrate two types of tile floors constructed in accordance with the present invention, but it will be understood that many modifications may be made in the specific types of tile floors therein illustrated without departing from the spirit of my invention.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a plan view representing a wooden floor. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a tile constructed in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a wooden floor having my improved tile secured thereto. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a modification in which my tile is secured to a concrete floor.

In the figures A A represent the planks or boards of a wooden floor and B B represent tile securing means projecting from said floor at regular intervals and having laterally extending heads. As shown in the drawings, these tile securing means may be screws.

The tile C is provided on its under side with apertures D extending part way therethrough and so arranged as to register with the screws B or other tile-securing means after the latter have been placed in position on the floor to which the tile is to be secured.

Preferably the position of the screws or other tile-securing means is determined by means of a templet having holes conforming to the apertures D in the tile. After the position of the tile-securing means on the floor has been determined by means of such templet or in any other suitable manner, and the screws B or other tile-securing means are placed in position, the apertures D are filled with a suitable cementitious material and each tile is then placed in position on the floor and over the tile-securing means, so that the

latter extend up into the apertures D, thereby forcing the cementitious material E around the heads of the tile-securing means. It will be apparent that when the cementitious material hardens the tile is very securely held in position on the floor.

In Fig. 4, A' represents a floor of concrete having dumb-bell shaped tile-securing members B' embedded therein at regular intervals. The tile-securing members may be secured to the concrete floor during the construction of the same, or if a tile floor is to be laid over an existing concrete floor, apertures may be cut into the latter and the dumb-bell shaped members embedded therein and secured thereto by cement in a manner that will be readily understood.

After the various sets of dumb-bell shaped members B' have been embedded in the cement floor, the apertures D in the tiles are filled with the cementitious material as before and placed on the concrete floor so that the members B' will extend up into the said apertures, thereby forcing the cement around their heads and thus firmly holding the tile to the floor.

It will be obvious that the shape and construction of the tile as well as the form of the tile-securing means do not constitute material features of my invention and may be subjected to a wide range of variation without departing from the principle thereof.

I claim:

1. In combination, a floor, a plurality of tile securing members projecting therefrom at regular intervals, a tile provided on its under side with a plurality of recesses the walls of which are normal to the base of the tile, said recesses extending part way through the tile and registering with said tile-securing members, and cementitious material filling said recesses and surrounding the projecting portions of said tile-securing members, whereby the tile may be positioned and secured to the floor.

2. In combination, a floor, a plurality of tile securing members each having a laterally extending head and projecting from the floor at regular intervals, a tile provided on its under side with a plurality of recesses the walls of which are normal to the base of the tile, said recesses extending part way through the tile and registering with said tile-securing members, and cementitious material filling said recesses and surrounding the projecting

portions of said tile-securing members, whereby the tile may be positioned and secured to the floor.

3. In combination, a floor, a plurality of
5 dumb-bell shaped tile-securing members projecting therefrom at regular intervals, one head of each of said members being embedded in said floor, a tile provided on its under side with a plurality of recesses the walls of
10 which are normal to the base of the tile, said recesses extending part way through the tile and registering with said tile-securing mem-

bers, and cementitious material filling said recesses and surrounding the projecting portions of said tile-securing members, whereby 15 the tiles may be positioned and secured to the floor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 18th day of M'ch, 1908.

FRANK PARSONS.

Witnesses:

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