Nov. 9, 1937. S. C. AWBREY 2,098,714

DIVIDING BAR

Filed Jan. 7, 1935

Fig. 1

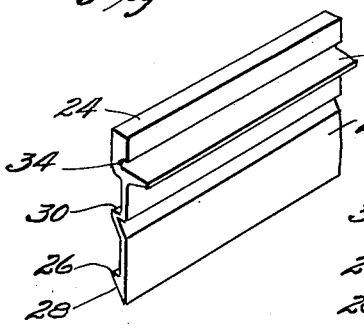


Fig. 2

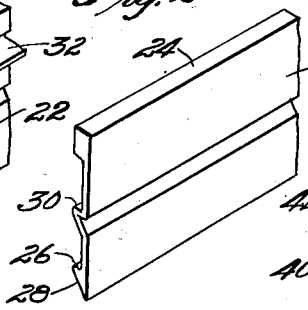


Fig. 3

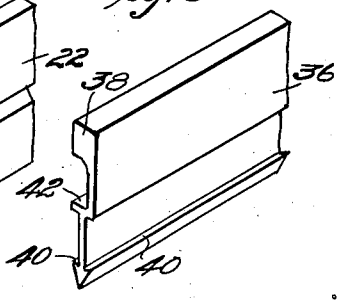


Fig. 4

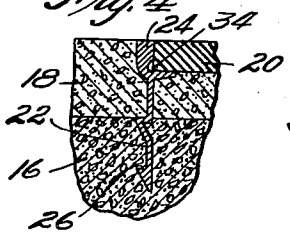


Fig. 5

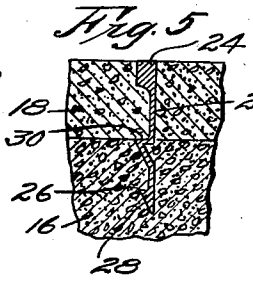


Fig. 6

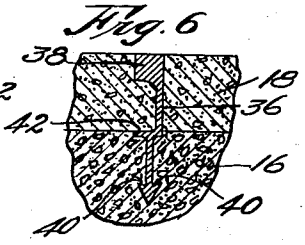


Fig. 7

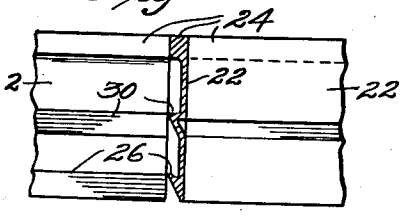


Fig. 8

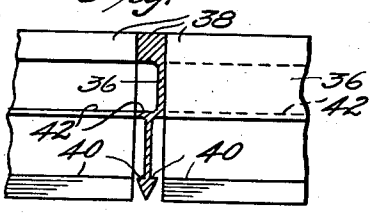


Fig. 9

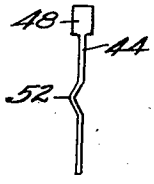


Fig. 10

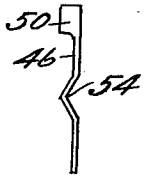


Fig. 11

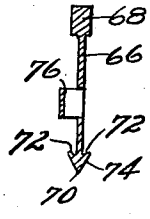


Fig. 12

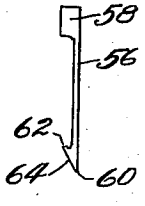


Fig. 13

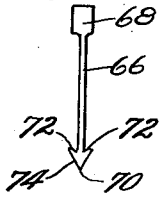
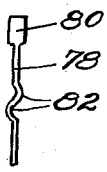


Fig. 14



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DIVIDING BAR

Samuel C. Awbrey, Kansas City, Mo.

Application January 7, 1935, Serial No. 603

6 Claims. (Cl. 94—17)

This invention relates to dividing strips for terrazzo or similar floorings and has for a primary object, the provision of improvements in such a strip which will render the same susceptible of manufacture through the process of extrusion or casting, so as to afford laterally projecting anchoring ledges and gauge shoulders that will have specific relation to the thicker portion of the strip, to the end that abutting strips extending perpendicularly from the sides of the first mentioned strip may have a number of bearing faces arranged in a common plane, which is substantially parallel to the comparatively thin body of the strip itself.

Another aim of this invention is to provide a dividing bar of the character just mentioned which includes anchoring ledges formed along the lowermost edge of the body of the bar and having extended therefrom, inclined faces which merge to create a sharpened edge which renders insertion of the bar less troublesome and more effective with respect to displacing the cementitious material through which the lower portion of the dividing bar must be moved when positioning the same.

An even further object of this invention is the provision of a dividing bar having a thicker portion along one longitudinal edge thereof and a plurality of laterally extended shoulders on ledges between said thicker portion and other edge of the bar, and a shelf in close proximity to the said thicker portion, extending laterally from the body of the bar to provide a surface upon which a floor covering may rest.

Other objects of the invention which will include specific structural details of a novel nature, will appear during the course of the following specification, referring to the accompanying drawing, wherein several modified forms of a dividing bar are illustrated as exemplifications of the broad invention. In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary, perspective view of a dividing bar made in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of another form of bar embodying the invention.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of bar made to embody the invention.

Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are vertical, cross sectional views through the bars shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, and with the bars in position in a terrazzo and cement flooring.

Figs. 7 and 8 are cross sectional views through the form of bar shown in Figs. 2 and 3 respectively, and illustrating the manner in which bars of a similar form might have their ends moved into abutting relation with the sides of the bar.

Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are each illustrations of dividing bars embodying the invention, but each being of a different form from the other.

Dividing bars of the character forming the subject matter of this invention are usually positioned in a cement or screed underbed **16** before the same sets. The insertion of the bar is accomplished by forcing one of the longitudinal edges thereof into the bed **16** to a desired depth. It is an advantage for bars of this type to have a gauge of some sort formed thereon which will clearly indicate to the workman when the bar has been placed properly. This gauge, when employed, will allow the right amount of the bar to project upwardly from underbed **16** so that terrazzo cement **18** will be of the proper depth when laid.

In some cases, a linoleum, rubber tile, or composition flooring **20** is set into the flooring and when such is the case, the form of bar illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4 serves to an advantage. This bar, like those hereinafter described, comprises a comparatively thin body **22** of uniform thickness, which has a thicker portion **24** formed along one longitudinal edge thereof serving as the top of the bar when the same is in place. An anchoring ledge **26** extending laterally from one side of body **22** is disposed longitudinally along the bottom edge of the bar itself, and this bottom edge is sharp, as shown, to facilitate insertion.

A certain amount of lateral displacement is necessary when moving the bar to position, and the inclined face **28**, which continues from the sharpened lower edge of the bar upwardly to the outer edge of ledge **26**, is an effective medium for accomplishing this displacement of cement underbed **16**. A depth gauge in the form of a laterally extending shoulder **30** extends longitudinally along the bar intermediate the thickened portion **24** and ledge **26**. Projections **26** and **30** in this form of the bar are along one side of the latter and terminate in substantially the same plane as the side of thickened portion **24**. This plane is parallel to the plane of body **22**. A shelf **32** is formed along the other side of body **22** immediately beneath thicker portion **24**. A groove **34**, arcuate in cross section, is formed along the zone of connection between thickened portion **24** and shelf **32**, and when the floor covering **20** is laid, this groove will accommodate any projecting rough edged or frayed base material.

The form of bar illustrated in Figs. 2 and 5 is precisely the same as that form illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4, but with the elimination or omission of shelf **32**. The side of body **22** opposite from projections **26** and **30** lies in a plane which will permit a straight end of another section of the bar to lie snugly thereagainst.

The form of bar exemplified in Figs. 3 and 6 is slightly different than those previously described and has a body **36** with a thickened portion **38** along the longitudinal top edge thereof. The lower or opposite edge of body **36** is substantially V-shaped in cross section to provide a sharp lower edge, adjacent which is a pair of opposed, laterally extending ledges **40**. The outer edges of these ledges **40** is in the same plane as the outermost surfaces of the bar thereabove and shoulder **42** serves as a depth gauge, as does shoulder **30** in the other forms. In placing the bar made in accordance with the forms shown in Figs. 3 and 6, the cementitious underbed **16** is displaced laterally to each side of the body **36** as the sharpened edge is moved downwardly. By compressing underbed **16** in this fashion it will be caused to move back into position over the top of ledges **40** in an even more compact manner. It is notable that these ledges **26** and **40** are as low as possible and no smooth part of the bodies of the bars extend below the ledges as so much unnecessary material.

Figs. 7 and 8 show distinctly the manner in which the ends of bodies **22** and **36** respectively will lie against the laterally projected points and the smooth faces of the bar at a point of abutment.

Figs. 9 and 10 are bars of the extruded metal type with comparatively thin bodies **44** and **46** respectively, having thickened portions **48** and **50** respectively. In the case of Fig. 9, the thickened portion extends to each side of the thin body **44**, while the bar illustrated in Fig. 10 has a thickened portion extending to but one side of body **46**. A longitudinal embossment **52** is created in body **44** and the outermost face of this embossment is in a plane with the overlying edge of head **48**. A similar embossment **54** is formed longitudinally along body **46** and the outermost face of this embossment **54** is in a plane with the outermost overlying face of thickened portion **50**.

Fig. 12 is a bar similar to that shown in Fig. 10 in so far as its comparatively thin body and thickened portion **56** and **58** respectively are concerned. A sharpened longitudinal edge **60** is created along the lower edge of body **56** and a laterally extending anchoring ledge **62** is formed comparatively close to this edge **60**. The inclined face **64** which joins edge **60** and the outer edge of ledge **62** serves to displace the screed underbed when the bar is being inserted, as hereinbefore described.

Figs. 11 and 13 illustrate a dividing bar of substantially like characteristics in that each has a comparatively thin body **66** having a thickened portion **68** thereon and a sharp lower edge **70** with opposed, laterally extending ledges **72** along each side of the bar that meet inclined faces **74** which diverge from sharpened edge **70**. In the case of the bar illustrated in Fig. 11, after extrusion it is provided with outwardly punched ears **76** which are formed from body **66**. These ears supplement the anchoring action of ledges **72**.

The bar shown in Fig. 14 has a thin body **78**, with a thickened head or edge portion **80** along one of its longitudinal edges. Corrugations **82** provide the transverse or laterally disposed anchoring ledges to preclude lifting of the bar from underbed **16** and likewise to indicate the depth to which the bar is to be inserted.

All of the forms of dividing bars illustrated and described embody the broad concepts of this invention and function in substantially identical ways. Specific structural features stressed throughout the specification are important and the advantages obtained through their use are apparent to those skilled in the art.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. A dividing bar of the character described comprising a comparatively thin body of uniform width having a thicker portion along one longitudinal edge thereof serving as the top of the bar when in place; and an anchoring ledge formed along the side of said body with its outer edge in substantially the same plane as the overlying outer edge of said thickened portion, said plane being parallel with the major plane of the body of the dividing bar.

2. A dividing bar of the character described comprising a comparatively thin body of uniform width having a thicker portion along one longitudinal edge thereof serving as the top of the bar when in place and having a planar upper surface; an anchoring ledge formed along the side of said body at the other edge thereof; and a laterally disposed, longitudinally extending shoulder formed on the body along the side thereof intermediate said top and the anchoring ledge, the outer edges of said thickened top, anchoring ledge and shoulder being in a plane perpendicular to said planar surface to present bearing faces for the ends of similar bars.

3. A dividing bar of the character described comprising a comparatively thin body of uniform width having a thicker portion along one longitudinal edge thereof serving as the top of the bar when the same is in place; an anchoring ledge formed along one side of said body at the other edge thereof; a laterally disposed longitudinally extending shoulder formed on the body along the said one side thereof intermediate the said top and the anchoring ledge; and a shelf projecting laterally from the other side of the body and extending longitudinally therealong immediately beneath the said thickened portion, one side of the thickened portion and the outer edges of the anchoring ledge and shoulder being in a common plane parallel to the proximal side of the said body, the other side of the thickened portion and other side of the body being in a common plane parallel with said first mentioned common plane, said shelf extending laterally beyond the last mentioned plane.

4. A dividing bar of the character described comprising a comparatively thin body of uniform width having a thicker portion along one longitudinal edge thereof serving as the top of the bar; and a wider portion along the other longitudinal edge of the body forming a laterally projecting anchoring ledge parallel to and comparatively close to the said last mentioned edge of the body, said wider portion being V-shaped in transverse cross section whereby to present a sharp entering edge and a ledge along the lower edge of the body.

5. A dividing bar of the character described comprising a comparatively thin body having a thicker portion along one longitudinal edge thereof serving as the top of the bar, and a laterally extending shoulder formed along the other

edge of the body on each side respectively thereof, the outer longitudinal edges of said shoulders and said thicker portion being in the same plane on each side of the said body, said planes being substantially parallel with the major plane of said body.

6. A dividing bar of the character described comprising a comparatively thin body having a thicker portion along one longitudinal edge thereof serving as the top of the bar; and a sharp edge formed along the other edge of the body, the margins along each side of the body at the sharp edge diverging upwardly and outwardly, and each terminating at a longitudinally extending lateral anchoring ledge disposed substantially perpendicularly to the proximal adjacent side of the said body.

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