July 6, 1937. W. A. VOGEL 2,086,373

STRIP FOR TERRAZZO

Filed April 15, 1935

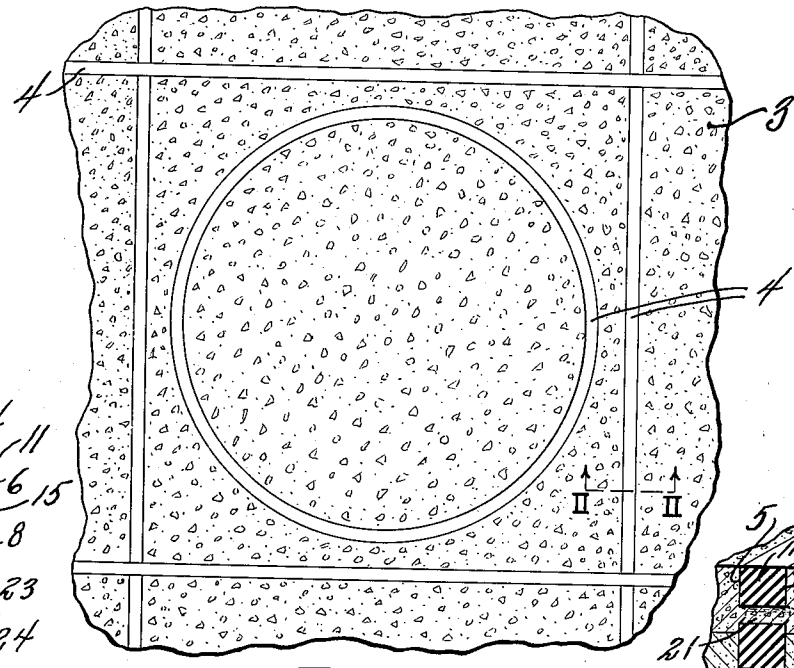


FIG. 1.

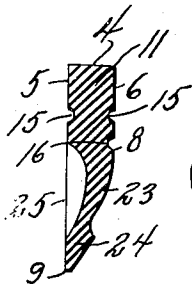


FIG. 5.

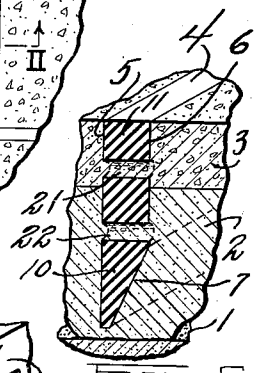


FIG. 6

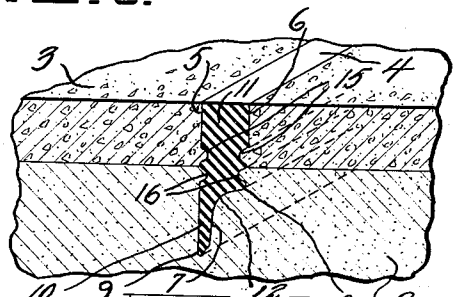


FIG. 2.

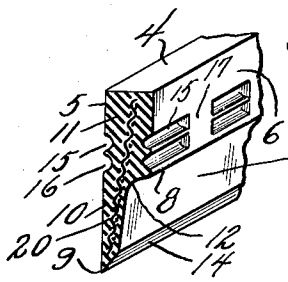


FIG. 3.

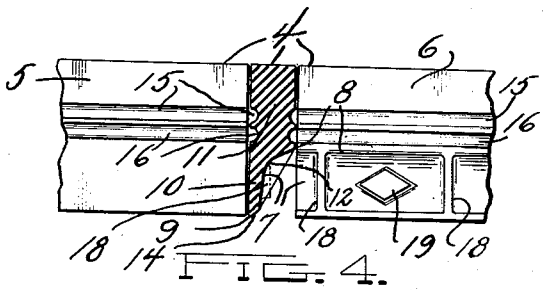


FIG. 4.

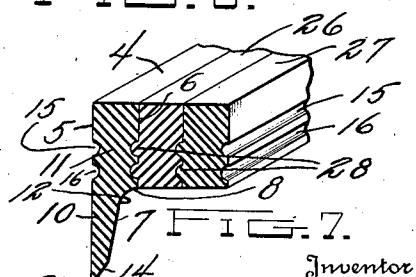


FIG. 7.

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Patented July 6, 1937 2,086,373

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,086,373

STRIP FOR TERRAZZO

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Application April 15, 1935, Serial No. 16,427

14 Claims. (Cl. 94—17)

This invention relates to cementitious surfaces.

This invention has utility when incorporated in an insert for terrazzo surfaces, more particularly in divider strips or bars therefor.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a section of a terrazzo surface embodying the invention herein;

Fig. 2 is a view on the line II—II, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a section of a divider bar embodying a reinforcement and a modified interlocking means;

Fig. 4 is a detail showing end to side abutment of the bars for forming intersecting pattern lines;

Fig. 5 is a section through one of the bars embodying a modified fin;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 2 in which the divider bar is of modified cross section; and

Fig. 7 is a section through a multi-color strip embodying a plurality of bars fastened together.

In the installation of cementitious surfaces such as terrazzo and the like, it may be desirable to form designs in the surface thereof by the installation of divider strips or bars. In addition to the beauty created by these strips, they also serve a most useful function in dividing the surface layer into independent units, thus providing a check against cracking of the terrazzo. The strip herein disclosed may also extend substantially through the entire sub-coat, also dividing it into separate units to prevent cracking due to weather conditions, building settling, or other causes tending to rupture cementitious bodies.

Primary support 1 has screed or sub-grade coat 2 thereon of cementitious material, normally spread on the primary support 1 and allowed to dry sufficiently that it will permit working thereon. However, while still green, the decorative outlining may be placed therein. Following, the terrazzo or decorative coat 3 is spread thereover.

In the invention herein, the decorative outlining may be formed from inserts of various materials, metals, etc. or from certain plastics which have an amorphous or homogeneous internal body structure such as phenolic resins, rubber vulcanized to a desired hardness, caseins, heat-hardened nitrogenous resins and the like materials. The materials chosen should be capable of withstanding the various forces which attack a terrazzo surface in normal wear, that is, wear by travel thereacross or from various acids or caustics employed in treating and cleaning the surface.

The divider strip herein is preferably a preformed body cast, molded or extruded in strips or bars either straight or curved. The dividing bar herein is provided with wear surface 4 which is the surface exposed in the finished floor, lending the desired design. From this surface 4 extends parallel sides 5, 6. The side 6 is preferably shorter than the side 5 and connecting surface 7 from the termini 8 of the short side may be of a desired contour from the termini 8 to the termini 9 of the longer side. The contour is such as to provide a fin 10 as an integral extension from the main body 11 between the sides 5, 6.

The contour of the side 7 may comprise curve 12 immediately extending from the teminus 8 merging into a plane to terminate in surface 14 adjacent the terminus 9, to thereby provide a more or less sharp edge facilitating insertion into the green sub-coat 2.

Means are provided to interlock this bar both with the outer or finish coat 3 and also with the sub-coat 2. This interlocking means may be grooves 15 for interlocking with the finish coat and grooves 16 for interlocking with the sub-coat. The grooves may be of continuous extent (Fig. 4) or pockets with intermediate portions 17 (Fig. 3) tending to strengthen the body portion 11. Additional interlocking means may be provided by ribs 18 extending from the body terminus 8 to the terminus 9. This may also tend to strengthen the fin 10 as well as provide further interlocking means with the sub-coat. In molding the strips from rubber or plastics which require tempering or curing, these ribs 18 serve to prevent warping of the strip as well as provide final strengthening. Additionally, lugs 19 on the fin may provide further interlocking means; these lugs being of any desired form, even letters embossed to identify the strip. As a further strengthening means, a foraminous reinforcement 20 (Fig. 3) may be molded within the strip, such as screen or corrugated metallic inserts. The surface 7 may extend as a continuous surface directly from the terminus 8 to adjacent the terminus 9 as a simplified form, and interlocking means may be provided by openings 21, 22 (Fig. 6), through which the cementitious materials may be forced in the laying of the surface, thereby securely locking this bar or strip into the materials.

A modified form (Fig. 5) may be desired by providing an arcuate extending fin 23 terminating in a more or less arrow head shape 24. Ribs 25 may extend from the body portion 11 to the terminus 24. The bars or strips may be provided

in any color or combination of colors and a laminated bar is provided by vulcanizing strips **26, 27** (Fig. 7), to a bar in which the strips **26, 27,** have lugs **28** interfitting with the grooves **15, 16;** the several bars being vulcanized together to form an integral unit.

By this disclosure, a limitless variety of designs may be had; the bars being preset in the subgrade to project through the rough terrazzo, and as the materials employed are tempered to a hardness to match the terrazzo, the grinding of the surface results in a continuous surface extent of a comparable hardness throughout. Both sides of the bar may abut a straight edge used in laying out the designs and, in cutting the bar to desired lengths, the cut end may fit snugly against either side of the bar to form an intersection in the design. This is accomplished as the interlocking means are confined within the maximum width of the bar and there is no need of cutting away any projections to get wear surface abutment. This bar may extend completely through the sub-coat **2** or as close to the surface of the primary coat **1** as practical. This primary coat **1** is usually provided with a rough surface so that it is not practical to bring the lower termini **9** directly in contact therewith, but it is disposed so close that for all practical purposes it completely divides the sub-coat **2.** Any stress or strain therein would separate the extremely thin extent between the bar and the primary coat without rupturing the surface.

A design may be laid out by the proper instruments on the sub-coat and by the use of a straight edge this bar can be definitely set down along the line, the workmen easily following the layout. By the use of these pre-formed bars, a complete range of colors may be had, the designs distinct in the finished surface and the tempering of the plastics to match the hardness of the finished coat gives an even wearing surface free from cracking or shrinking from the dividing strips to form unsightly dirt-collecting grooves therealong. There is a complete and substantial division of the terrazzo surface into the component units by this integral pre-formed bar.

This application is a continuation in part of applicant's copending application Ser. No. 754,441, filed November 23, 1934, for Terrazzo, which has issued as United States Letters Patent No. 1,998,346 of April 16, 1935.

What is claimed and it is desired to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. A cementitious body having a sub-coat and an outer coat, an insert therefor having a face flush with the surface of the outer coat and with sides of said insert approximately parallel from the flush face as extending into the outer coat, said insert comprising an integral body extending through the outer coat and into the sub-coat, said insert having within the width of its face interlocking means from each of said sides submerged in the outer coat, and additional interlocking means from each of said sides submerged in the sub-coat.

2. A cementitious body having a sub-coat and an outer coat, a plastic insert therefor having a face flush with the surface of the outer coat and with sides of said insert approximately parallel from the flush face as extending into the outer coat, said insert comprising a body extending through and having from each of said parallel sides submerged interlocking means with the outer coat, and an integral fin extending into the sub-coat within the width of said face of the insert.

3. A terrazzo divider bar having a wear surface, and a primary body extending therefrom terminating in an integral fin, said fin having one side thereof as a continuation of the body in the same plane, and auxiliary body means along said primary body and fixed therewith to provide adjacent wear surface means.

4. A divider bar for terrazzo comprising a unitary plastic body having parallel section-providing adjacent wear surfaces, said body terminating in a depending fin.

5. A divider bar for terrazzo having a wear surface and a pair of parallel sides extending from said wear surface, one of said sides of less extent from the wear surface than the other, and, overhung by the bar wear surface, an additional side from the shorter side to the longer side providing a fin within the width of said wear surface.

6. A divider bar for terrazzo having a wear surface and a pair of parallel sides extending from said wear surface, one of said sides of less extent from the wear surface than the other, an additional side from the shorter side to the longer side providing a tapered surface, and interlocking means extending along the tapered surface away from said edge.

7. A divider bar for terrazzo having a wear surface and a pair of parallel sides extending from said wear surface, one of said sides of less extent from the wear surface than the other, an additional side from the shorter side to the longer side providing a tapered edge, and ribs extending transversely of said tapered edge.

8. A divider bar for terrazzo having a wear surface and a pair of parallel sides extending from said wear surface, one of said sides of less extent from the wear surface than the other, an additional side from the shorter side to the longer side providing a tapered edge, ribs extending transversely of said tapered edge, and interlocking means between said ribs.

9. In terrazzo, a sub-coat of cementitious material, a finish coat, a decorative divider for the finish coat comprising a wear surface flush with the surface of the finish coat, a pre-formed body extending from said wear surface defined by parallel sides extending through the finish coat into the sub-coat, cut-out portions into and along one of said sides to permit the finish coat to engage said body for interlocking said body with the finish coat, and additional cut-out portions into and along said body to permit the sub-coat to engage said body to interlock said body with the sub-coat, said cut-out portions reducing the distance between the parallel sides.

10. A divider bar for terrazzo having sub and finish coats, said bar comprising a plastic body having opposite sides and a connecting wear surface therebetween, there being within the width of the body determined by said opposite sides a plurality of re-entrant interlocking means in each side different distances from said wear surface, said body terminating in an integral fin spaced by said interlocking means from said wear surface, said fin and a pair of the opposite interlocking means being adapted to be embedded in the sub-coat, and an additional pair of the interlocking means being adapted to be embedded in the finish coat.

11. A divider bar for terrazzo having sub and finish coats, said bar comprising a plastic body having opposite parallel sides and a connecting

wear surface therebetween, there being within the width of the body determined by said opposite sides a plurality of interlocking means reducing the distance between said sides and providing in each side shoulders at different distances from said wear surface, said bar opposite from said wear surface having a fin widening toward said interlocking means, and with the interlocking means embedded in said sub-coat against shifting of the bar in or out thereof, additional of said interlocking means embedded in the finish coat against shifting of the bar in or out thereof, whereby the bar is effective to anchor the coats with each other.

12. A divider bar for terrazzo having sub and finish coats, said bar comprising a plastic body having grooves in opposite parallel sides thereof, a wear surface parallel to said grooves reducing the thickness of the bar between said sides and connecting said opposite sides, and a fin providing an edge terminating one of said sides opposite from the wear surface, said fin having a tapering surface from said edge toward a groove on one side of the bar, there being some of said grooves anchoring the bar with the sub-coat and additional of said grooves anchoring the bar with the finish coat.

13. A composite body providing a surface, said body comprising a cementitious sub-coat, a decorative finish coat, and a divider bar for the finish coat and extending into the sub-coat, said divider bar having groove means therealong on opposite sides thereof reducing the thickness between said sides and providing interlocking first shoulder means on each side of the bar adapted to anchor the bar against upward shifting as to the sub-coat, and interlocking second shoulder means on each side of the bar adapted to anchor the bar against upward shifting as to the finish coat, said bar through said first and second shoulder means anchoring the coats with each other.

14. A divider bar for terrazzo comprising a plurality of distinctive wear-surface-providing parallel strips adapted laterally to interfit, one of said strips including a body of moldable material and having a fin fixed therewith and extending from the interfitting between the respective strips on the side away from the wear surface of such body.

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