

(No Model.)

A. SALVATICO.
WOOD TILE FLOORING.

No. 503,876.

Patented Aug. 22, 1893.

Fig: 1.

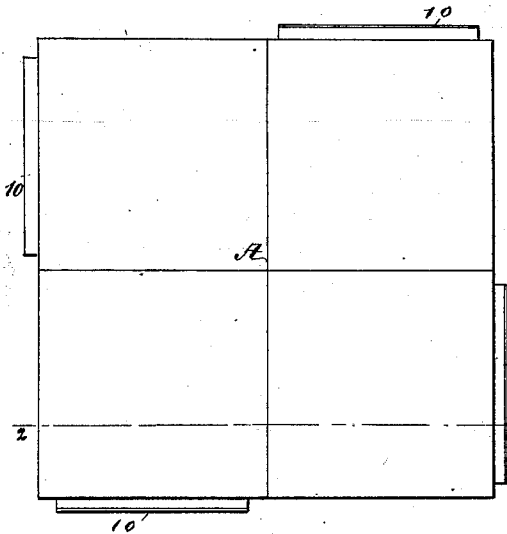


Fig: 3.

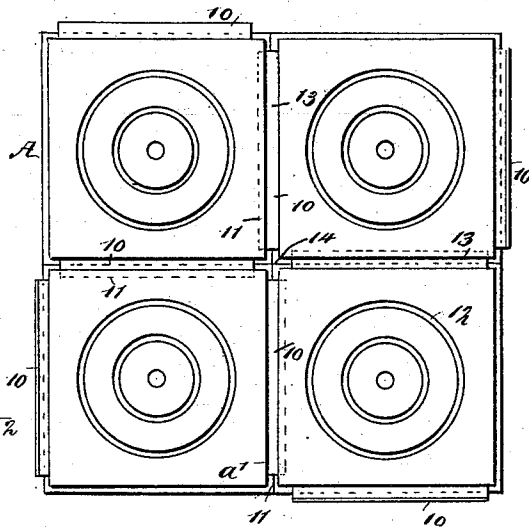


Fig: 2.

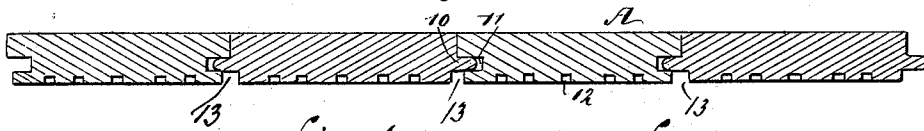


Fig: 4.

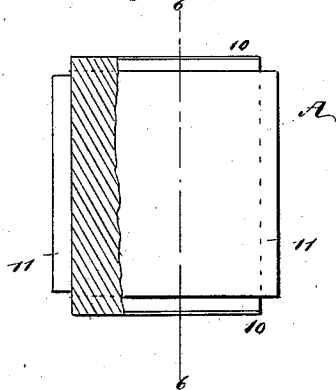


Fig: 6.

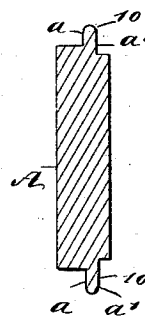
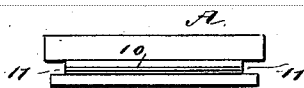


Fig: 5.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTONIO SALVATICO, OF GARESSIO, ITALY.

WOOD-TILE FLOORING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,876, dated August 22, 1893.

Application filed May 27, 1893. Serial No. 475,778. (No model.) Patented in Italy January 13, 1890, LII, 257.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTONIO SALVATICO, of Garessio, Province of Cuno, District of Turin, Italy, have invented a new and Improved Tile Flooring, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in tile floorings, and especially to an improvement in the construction of floors formed of wooden tiles, which invention has been patented to myself in the Kingdom of Italy, the patent being contained in Vol. LII, No. 257, and its date is January 13, 1890.

The object of this invention is to provide a tile floor of wood, in which the tiles may be made of any desired thickness and in which the tiles may be laid close one to another at their upper or outer faces, while their under or lower faces will be grooved or channeled in such manner as to receive a sufficient amount of cement, glue, or other cementing material to maintain the tile blocks firmly and securely upon whatever bed may be prepared to receive them, the engagement between the tile flooring and its support being such that the said tile flooring will be practically soundless even when heavy objects are drawn over it.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a section of the improved tiling. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken practically on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of a section of the tiling. Fig. 4 is a partial plan view and partial sectional view of one of the tile blocks. Fig. 5 is an end view of one of the blocks; and Fig. 6 is a section through a block, taken practically on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

The tile blocks A are preferably made from wood, and they may be of any desired shape. Ordinarily, however, they are made of the rectangular or square shape illustrated.

The tile blocks may be made as thick as in practice may be found most desirable, and

usually the blocks are of equal thickness to the boards usually employed in the laying of floors.

Each block is provided upon opposite sides with tongues 10, and upon the remaining two sides with grooves 11. The tongues are shorter than the length of the sides at which they are located, terminating a predetermined distance back from the grooved edges of the sides. The tongues are of different widths at the top and bottom, which construction is clearly shown in Fig. 6, in which the narrow or top side of the tongue is designated as α , while the under side, which is much wider than the upper one, is designated as α' , and the position of the tongues upon the blocks is such that they are much nearer the bottom than the top surface of the blocks, being located below the longitudinal center of the side or edge of the block to which they belong. The grooves 11, extend the full length of the side or edge in which they are produced, and occupy the same position in the sides or edges of the blocks as the tongues; therefore, since the tongues are wider upon their under than upon their upper faces, the lower wall of each groove is shorter than the upper one, as is clearly shown at the left in Fig. 4, and likewise in Fig. 3. One or more channels 12, are produced in the bottom of each block, and preferably the said grooves or channels are circular and more than one is employed, in which event the grooves are concentrically formed.

When the tile blocks constructed as above described are laid, the tongues of one block are made to enter the grooves of adjoining or abutting blocks, and their upper edges will be perfectly flush, contacting in such manner as to present hardly a seam or opening, as shown in Fig. 1, the close connection existing between the thicker portions of the blocks, that is, the side or edge portions above the grooves and the tongues; but owing to the greater width of the lower faces of the tongues than the upper faces, the lower edges of two opposing tile blocks will not engage; in fact, a groove or channel 13, will be formed between each two opposing or abutting blocks below the tongues, as is clearly shown in Fig. 3; and where four blocks are brought together, at the junction of said blocks quite a

depression 14, is formed, of essentially cruciform shape when the tile blocks are made square.

5 The channels 13 between the tile blocks, and the depressions 14 between the group of each four tile blocks, together with the channels 12 in the bottom of the tile blocks, are adapted to contain glue, cement, or other material in which the tile blocks are to be laid in sufficient quantity to firmly embed them upon and secure them to whatever support may be prepared to receive them; and in this manner each tile block of wood, for example, may be as firmly, if not more firmly, laid than the ordinary tile embedded in cement, and a floor is obtained which will be a positive non-conductor of sound, while beautiful effects may be obtained by making use of woods of different colors or of different varieties; and when such a wood-tile floor is made upon a foundation, in the same manner as an ordinary floor, a floor is obtained which is much superior to a parquette floor, or even a flooring of ordinary tile, as it will not transmit sound, in that respect being superior to a parquette flooring, and it may also be made much thicker, and will consequently produce a more solid flooring, while it will not be as cold as an ordinary tile floor.

30 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A tile block, the same being provided with tongues of less length than the sides

upon which they are located, the tongues being likewise of greater width upon one face than the other, and grooves produced in other sides of the block, and having walls of unequal length, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A tile block provided with tongues upon its side edges of less length than the edges to which they belong, the tongues being of greater width on one face than on the other, and grooves produced in other sides of the block, and having walls of unequal length, the tongues and grooves being formed between the upper and lower faces of the tiles, nearer one face than the other, as and for the purpose specified.

3. A tile block provided with channels in its undersurface, tongues upon its side edges, the said tongues being of less length than the block and being of greater width on their under than their upper faces, and tongues in its other sides and having their lower walls shorter than their upper walls, the tongues and grooves being below the longitudinal center of the edges of the block, substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 5th day of May, 1893.

ANTONIO SALVATICO.

Witnesses:

CAPELLO NESSORE MAGGIORE,
FERRANDI MICHELE.