Jan. 21, 1930. P. GALASSI 1,744,539

DIVIDING STRIP FOR FLOORS

Filed July 24, 1929

Fig. 1.

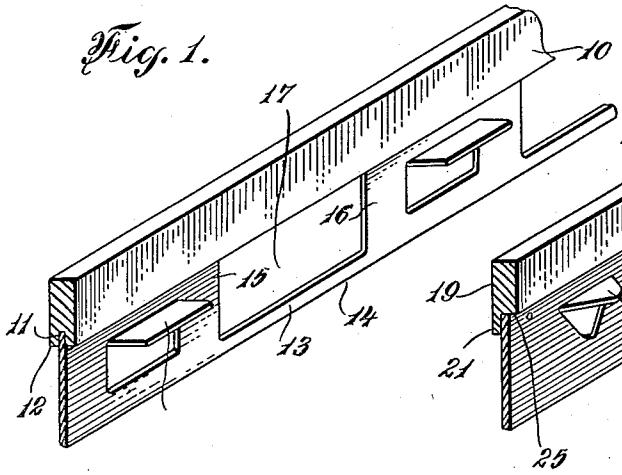


Fig. 2.

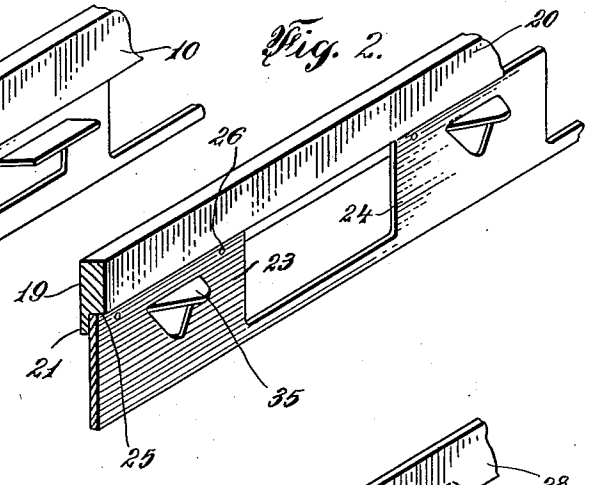
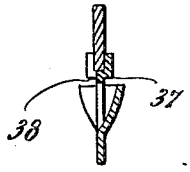


Fig. 4.



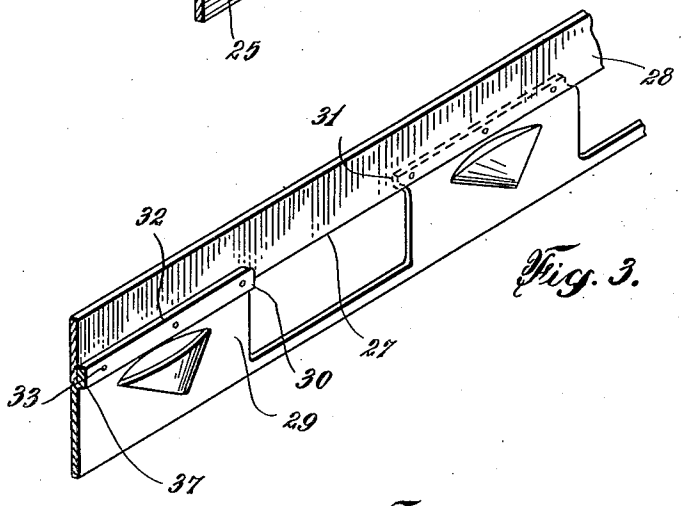
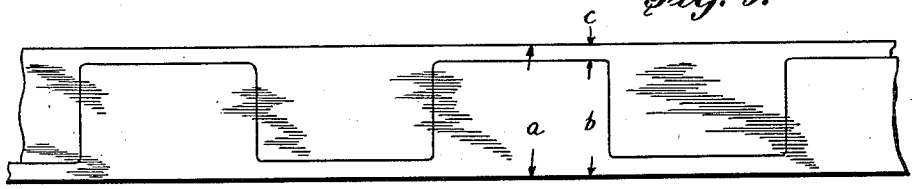


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.



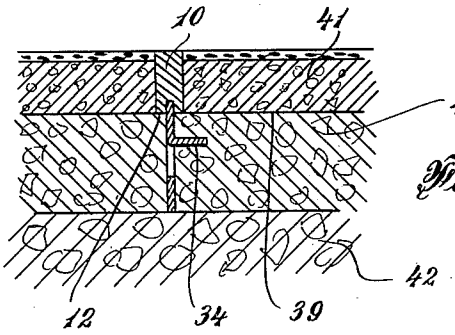


Fig. 6.

INVENTOR
Pasquale Galassi.
BY
ATTORNEY

Patented Jan. 21, 1930 1,744,539

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PASQUALE GALASSI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DIVIDING STRIP FOR FLOORS

Application filed July 24, 1929. Serial No. 380,670.

This invention relates to dividing strips for terrazzo and similar floors and more particularly refers to improvements in dividing strips of the type where two different metals are employed one for the upper section of the strip and one for the lower section, said sections being joined to each other along their inner edges.

Terrazzo, granolithic, stucco and similar floors usually comprise a lower or foundation bed made of concrete or cement or mortar or other suitable material, and an upper or finishing layer generally consisting of a mixture of marble chips and cements, by means of which a good durable surface may be obtained as well as pleasing designs and color effects of a practically unlimited variety.

The upper layer which is generally placed in position after the foundation layer has been allowed to harden to a sufficient degree of consistency, is generally divided into a number of panels or units in a predetermined arrangement, which are obtained by outlining the desired design by means of dividing strips placed on or through the foundation layer.

These bars are generally made of relatively soft metal such as brass for instance, the wearing qualities of which are approximately equal to those of the floor itself; and according to the nature of the floor and of the design to be produced, the dividing strips may be of various thicknesses and lengths.

Relatively thin strips may readily be obtained out of sheet metal, and are suitable for floors of moderate size; however, relatively large floors, or floors composed of relatively large units, call for strips having sufficient rigidity to withstand the lateral pressure of the material without bulging when the floor is laid.

These heavier strips are also generally made out of sheet metal but brass being an expensive material their use materially increases the cost of the floor. At times the ornamental features are such as to require extra thick metallic strips showing through the material, and in these cases, the cost is still higher.

In order to keep the cost of the product within reasonable limits therefore, it is important to reduce as much as possible the quantity of material used for the portion of the strip which is showing through, this being done without however, impairing the usefulness and strength of the product.

The primary object of this invention is to provide in a dividing strip of the character specified, the combination with an upper section, of a lower section having an uninterrupted lower edge, the upper portion of said lower section being notched at spaced intervals so as to form a plurality of lugs upwardly extending from the lower edge portion.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dividing strip of the character specified, in which the two sections are made out of two different metals joined along their inner edges, one of said sections, preferably the lower section, being provided with anchoring means of any suitable description.

Various embodiments of my invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary view in perspective of a strip composed of two sections one of which has its inner edge forced or wedged within a groove provided along the inner edge of the other section;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view in perspective of another strip in which the two sections are joined by a spot welding process;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view in perspective of another type of strip embodying my invention;

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view of the same;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a metal strip from which two lower section blanks may be obtained;

Fig. 6 is a cross section of a terrazzo floor in which a strip of the type shown in Fig. 1 is used.

The strip shown in Fig. 1 is composed of an upper section 10 which is in the form of a relatively thick bar having a rectangular section, said bar being provided with a longitudinal groove 11 along its lower surface 12.

The lower section consists of a lower edge portion 13 having an uninterrupted lower

edge 14, and a plurality of spaced lugs 15, 16, etc., upwardly projecting therefrom.

The thickness of said lower section is such that the upper edge portion of said lugs may be forced with a tight fit within groove 11 as shown. Lugs 15, 16, etc., are obtained by notching the lower section as shown at 17, notches 17 being preferably symmetrical with the lugs.

By virtue of this construction, two lower sections may be obtained from a strip, the width of which is less than twice the height of said sections, as shown in Fig. 5. In said figure, it will be observed that the total width *a*, of the blank strip 18 is equivalent to the height *b*, of one lower section plus the height *c*, of the lower edge portion thereof.

This system of production whereby a considerable saving of material is effected for a given height of strip has been described and claimed by me in another patent application entitled Floor strip, filed simultaneously herewith, while the method of joining the two sections has been described and claimed in another patent application entitled "Bimetallic dividing strip for floors," also filed simultaneously herewith.

It will be observed that the resulting strip is comparatively light and strong, and that it has the advantage of being formed with an uninterrupted lower edge, a feature which helps in localizing cracks when they occur.

The strip shown in Fig. 2 is composed of an upper section 19 formed with a relatively thick upper portion 20 and a relatively thin lower portion or lip 21 depending therefrom. The lower section consists like in the previous case of a relatively thin notched strip comprising a lower edge portion 22 and a plurality of lugs 23, 24, etc., upwardly extending therefrom.

The upper edge portion of said lugs rests against the lower surface 25 of upper portion 20 of the upper section, so that said upper edge portion of the lower section overlaps and abuts against lip portion 21 of the upper section.

The two sections may therefore be joined to each other by a welding or brazing process, for instance, by spot welding as shown at 26, in accordance with a method of construction described and claimed by me in another patent application entitled "Composite floor dividing strip" filed simultaneously herewith.

The upper edge portion of the lugs forming part of the lower section may be bent outwardly and upwardly so as to embrace the lower edge portion of the upper section providing a better seat therefor. This method of construction is illustrated in Fig. 3 where the lower edge 27 of the upper section 28 is inserted within recesses formed by bending laterally and upwardly, the upper edge portions of lugs 29 of the lower section, as shown at 30, 31.

Said upper edge portions of the lugs are preferably bent alternately at one side and then at the other as shown, forming a channeled seat for the lower edge 27 of the upper section which is interrupted at spaced intervals as shown.

The vertical lips such as 32 of the bent portions of the lugs rest against the sides of the upper section and may be connected thereto by any suitable welding or brazing process, for instance, by spot welding as shown at 33.

The lugs are preferably provided with anchoring means such as for instance, ears 34, 35 struck off and bent laterally of said lugs such as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; or else said anchoring means may be provided by forming open top cup member such as shown at 36 in Fig. 3, said cup members being struck off and laterally offset from the body of said lugs.

The positioning of the strip may be effected by the lower surface of the upper section as in the case of Fig. 1, or by the ears struck off the lower section as in the case of Fig. 2, or by the lower surface 37, 38 of the bent upper edge portions of the lugs as in the case of Figs. 3 and 4.

The strip of Fig. 1 is shown in operation in Fig. 6. In said figure, it will be observed that the lower surface 12 of the upper section 10 of the strip defines the line of demarcation 39 between the lower layer 40 and the upper layer 41 of the floor, the lower layer resting upon the floor foundation 42.

It will also be observed that the ears 34 will be embedded within the lower layer of the floor securely anchoring the strip in position.

Strips embodying my invention may be made in forms different from those shown as will be understood. The drawings are therefore intended for illustrative purposes only and not in a limiting sense; accordingly, I reserve the right to carry my invention into practice in all those ways and manners which may enter, fairly, into the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A floor strip of the character described, comprising an upper and a lower longitudinal section joined along their inner edges, said upper section having an uninterrupted upper edge, said lower section having an uninterrupted lower edge portion, and a plurality of spaced lugs upwardly extending therefrom.

2. A floor strip of the character described, comprising an upper and a lower longitudinal section joined along their inner edges, said upper section having an uninterrupted upper edge, said lower section having an uninterrupted lower edge portion, and a plurality of spaced lugs upwardly extending there-

from, and anchoring means integral with and projecting laterally of one of said sections.

3. A floor strip of the character described, comprising an upper and a lower longitudinal section joined along their inner edges, said upper section having an uninterrupted upper edge, said lower section having an uninterrupted lower edge portion, and a plurality of spaced lugs upwardly extending therefrom, and anchoring means integral with and projecting laterally of said lugs.

4. A floor strip of the character described, comprising an upper and a lower longitudinal section joined along their inner edges, said upper section having an uninterrupted upper edge, said lower section having an uninterrupted lower edge portion, and a plurality of spaced lugs upwardly extending therefrom, said lugs being evenly spaced, and having an outline symmetrical with the intervening notches formed thereby.

5. A floor strip of the character described, comprising an upper and a lower longitudinal section joined along their inner edges, said upper section having an uninterrupted upper edge, said lower section having an uninterrupted lower edge portion, and a plurality of spaced lugs upwardly extending therefrom, said two sections being made of two different metals.

6. A floor strip of the character described, comprising an upper and a lower longitudinal section joined along their inner edges, said upper section having an uninterrupted upper edge, said lower section having an uninterrupted lower edge portion, and a plurality of spaced lugs upwardly extending therefrom, said two sections being made of two different metals, and anchoring means integral with and projecting laterally of said lugs.

7. A floor strip of the character described, comprising an upper and a lower longitudinal section joined along their inner edges, said upper section having an uninterrupted upper edge, said lower section having an uninterrupted lower edge portion, and a plurality of spaced lugs upwardly extending therefrom, said lugs being evenly spaced, and having an outline symmetrical with the intervening notches formed thereby, said two sections being made of two different metals, and anchoring means integral with and projecting laterally of said lugs.

PASQUALE GALASSI.