S. H. CALKINS.

PATTERN AND GUIDE STRIP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1919.

1,371,857. Patented Mar. 15, 1921.

Fig. 1.

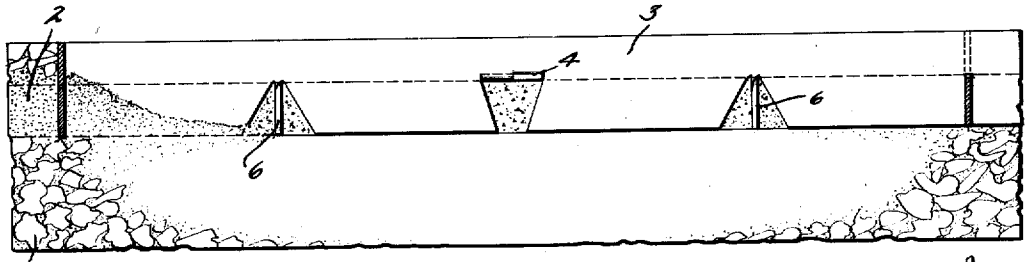


Fig. 2.

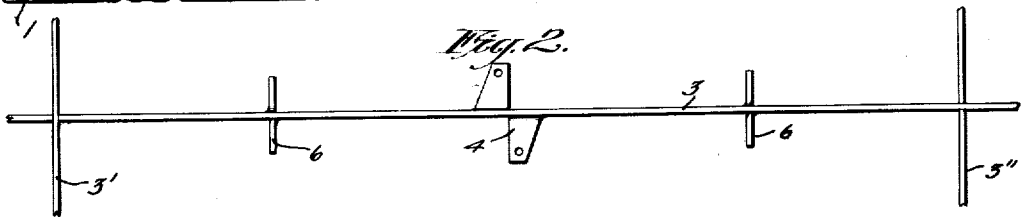


Fig. 3.

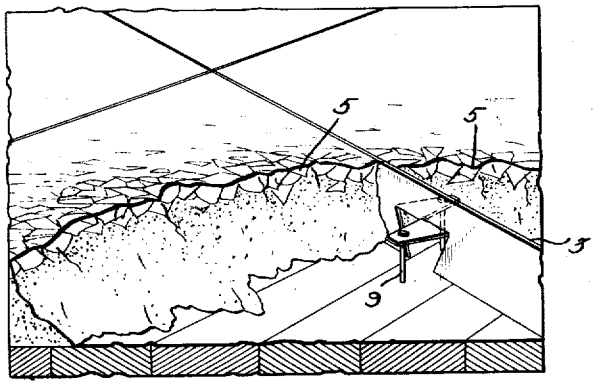


Fig. 6.

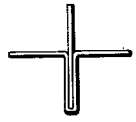


Fig. 7.

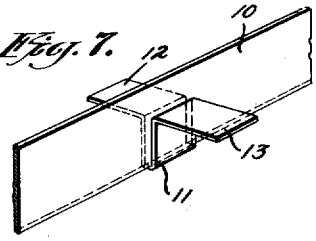


Fig. 4.

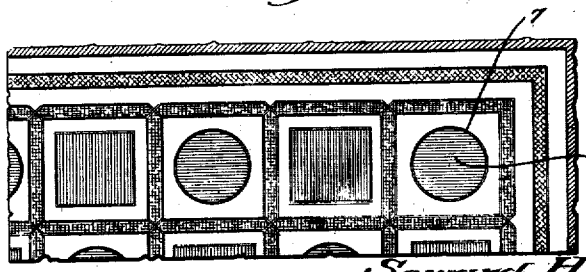
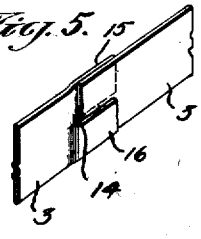


Fig. 5.



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PATTERN AND GUIDE STRIP.

1,371,857. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 15, 1921.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SEWARD HOMER CALKINS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, Long Island City, borough of Queens, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Pattern and Guide Strip, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to pattern and guide strips for plastic work, and has for an object to provide an improved device which will permit the ready depositing and finishing of wall or floor coatings of a number of different colors without the various colors commingling.

Another object of the invention is to provide a guide strip which acts as means for limiting the plastic material when being placed in position and also as means presenting a leveling or height controlling strip.

A still further object in view is to provide a strip which will act as a guide and pattern for plastic floors, walls, and the like, which will in addition take care of the expansion of material and which need not be removed after the work has been completed so that the same or different colors may be used freely and treated in the proper manner for producing the best results.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section through part of a floor showing a pattern and guide strip embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the guide strip shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing an embodiment of the invention applied to a wood floor.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary top plan view of a finished piece of floor construction with a pattern and guide strip embodying the invention.

Fig. 5 is a detail fragmentary perspective view showing two guide strips connected together end to end.

Fig. 6 is an end view of a slightly modified form of guide strip.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of part of a guide strip of the kind shown in Fig. 6.

In laying concrete floors, walls, or ceilings, the material must be properly mixed and placed in position and then allowed to season or harden before it is used. Where a mosaic is to be provided, for instance what is known as a "terrazzo mosaic" the concrete is mixed with coloring matter if desired and also with marble or other material, and is pressed by any suitable means, as for instance a roller until the texture is comparatively close. After this has been done the prepared floor is allowed to season or harden to a certain extent, which requires several days. After it has been properly seasoned or hardened by the action of the air, the top surface is ground, either manually or by a grinding machine to produce a smooth even finish. In the grinding action takes place before the floor has properly set said floor will be so soft as to allow an undesirable grinding away and a less desirable finish. If the floor is allowed to set too long and becomes too hard the grinding is more difficult and the finish or polish is not so satisfactory. For this reason workmen are careful to grind the floor at the proper time. Heretofore in order to secure different colors a wood pattern or guide strip was used and part of the floor laid of the color desired. After the part laid has set to a certain extent the wood guides are taken away and the remaining part of the floor is placed in position, said remaining part being of a different color. The entire floor is then allowed to set or season for the desired length of time and is then ground. This has been the common practice but is objectionable because the first part of the floor will be too hard for proper grinding, or the second part will be too soft. To obviate this difficulty the pattern or guide strip embodying the invention has been provided, which allows as many different colors to be used as desired, and at the same time permits the same aging or seasoning to take place, as all of the different colors are put down at the same time. This last or improved method results in providing a "terrazzo mosaic" of a very superior quality with as many different colors as may be desired.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals, 1 indicates a foundation of any kind on which a lower bed 2 is placed, said lower bed being cement, sand, and if desired gravel, mixed to provide a comparatively compact bed. While this bed is still green, or soft, a strip 3 is placed in position thereon and forced downwardly until the wings

or holding clamps 4 engage the upper surface of the lower bed 2. This lower bed is, of course, leveled off by any suitable means before the strip 3 has been placed in position. By reason of the wings 4 the strips are held in such a position that the upper edge of the strip 3 will be at a certain height from the upper surface of the lower bed 2. Preferably the lower bed 2 is made of the proper thickness to allow the edge of strip 3 to rest on the foundation 1, though this is not essential. The arrangement of the parts as just described permits the strip 3 to act as a height guide when placing the upper bed or finishing layer 5 in place.

In forming the strip 3 the wings 4 are pressed out of the lower part of the strip and extend on opposite sides of the strip so as to act as supports and in a certain sense as anchors for the strip. In addition to these ears an anchoring or end clamp 6 is provided by pressing out and twisting a section of the strip as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. After the strip has been placed in position and the lower bed 2 is allowed to harden member 6 will act as a firm anchor for holding the strip against removal or displacement. The strips 3 are notched at intervals, according to the design desired and transverse strips 3′ and 3″ are similarly notched and are interlocked with strip 3 as shown in Fig. 2. The strips 3 may be of any length and have any desired number of wings 4 and anchoring clamps, 6, so that it will remain in proper position regardless of the length or the way in which it is bent or formed.

In Fig. 4 a finished floor is shown in which a ring 7 is made from a strip 3 in which a quantity of a certain colored material 8 is deposited, the material exteriorly of the ring being of a different color. The flooring shown in Fig. 4 is arranged with a number of different designs which produce a general design structure desired. Other forms could be provided without departing from the spirit of the invention. When forming the floor shown in Fig. 4, or forming any other floor, wall, or ceiling, strips 3 are properly shaped and placed in position as shown in Fig. 1 and described in connection with said figure. The various colored plastic materials are then supplied to the various places desired, said depositing of the various materials being done at one time so that the aging will be even throughout. After the material has been properly aged a grinding machine is passed over the floor and the floor ground to the desired extent.

The strips 3 are preferably brass, though other material could be used, brass being desirable because it will grind away easily along with the upper surface of the cement or other material used in the body of the floor. Ordinarily the strips are arranged as shown in Fig. 1, and if it is desired to place a mosaic on a wood floor the strips may be held against said floor by nails 9, (Fig. 3), said nails passing through suitable apertures in the wings 4. In some circumstances it might be desirable to provide a strip 10 similar to strip 3, except that it is solid throughout. In order to properly anchor this strip in place and also to properly support the same on the lower bed 2 a clip 11 is provided having a U-shaped section into which the strip 10 fits, said U-shaped section merging into side wings 12 and 13. If desired the clip 11 could be soldered, riveted, or otherwise secured to strip 10, though ordinarily this is not necessary. Where two strips 3, or two strips 10 are to be arranged in tandem an overlapping joint is provided as shown in Fig. 5. This structure is provided by merely slitting one of the strips 3 at 14 and bending the sections 15 and 16 to one side so that the end of the next adjacent strip 3 may be slid therein. The concrete or other plastic material, when placed in position will adhere to the metal and consequently will prevent or take care of contraction or expansion so that there will be no cracks in the floor or other surface. The use of a strip embodying the invention will result in increasing the speed of construction, uniformity of setting or hardening of the floor, and perfection in producing the designs desired. The strips are left in position after the floor has been finished, and as they are very thin there will be no objection, especially as they prevent spoiling of the edges of any design, either during the time of forming the same or afterward.

What I claim is:

1. A pattern and guide strip comprising a flat strip of metal having a straight edge, said strip being formed with part thereof pressed out so as to extend to one side of the main part of the strip and act as anchoring means when embedded in plastic material, said pressed out member being arranged so that its flat faces will be in planes parallel with said straight edge.

2. A pattern and guide strip comprising a thin strip of metal having a straight edge, and a section pressed out of the opposite edge to the straight edge, said pressed out section caused to project beyond the sides of the strip to act as anchoring means when placed in plastic material, and also to permit the plastic material to flow into the opening caused by the pressed out section, said section being positioned with its flat faces parallel with said straight edge.

3. A pattern and guide strip for plastic work for use in producing designs of different colors, comprising a flat, thin strip of metal having a straight edge and capable of being bent into different shapes, each strip being formed with a plurality of transversely extending anchors intermediate its

ends, and a plurality of bent out wings acting as leveling or supporting members.

4. A pattern and guide strip comprising a flat, thin strip of metal having a straight edge, and a supporting structure therefor comprising a strip of metal bent to produce a U-shaped socket in which the first mentioned strip is positioned, and a pair of laterally extending faces adapted to rest against said plastic material when the first mentioned support is placed therein.

5. A pattern and guide strip for plastic work for use in producing designs comprising a flat thin strip of metal having a straight edge, a plurality of pressed out sections intermediate its ends having their flat faces substantially parallel with said straight edge, and a pressed out section having its faces extending at an angle to the side of said strip.

6. A pattern and guide strip comprising a thin, flat body having a straight edge, means for holding the same in position when in use, and a pair of laterally extending pressed out portions at the end forming a guide and lock for the next adjacent strip whereby adjacent strips may be held in proper alinement.

SEWARD HOMER CALKINS.