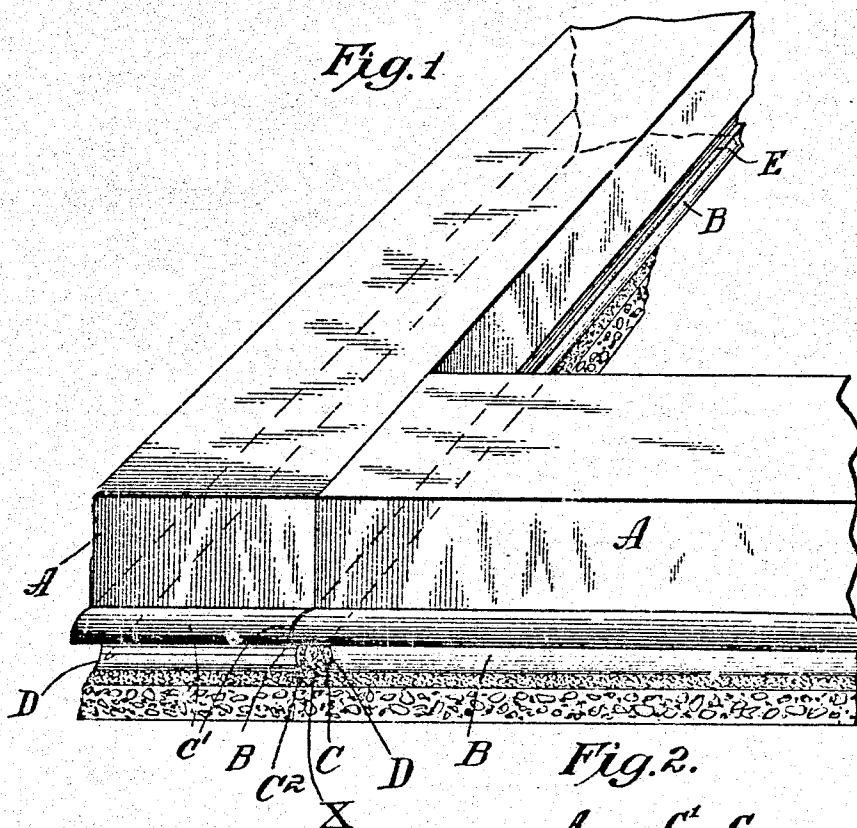


J. J. C. HASBROUCK.
WOOD FLOORING.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1908.

972,529.

Patented Oct. 11, 1910.



Witnesses
S. C. Rourke
Alaw C. McConnell

Inventor
John J. C. Hasbrouck
By his Attorney *Stephen J. Co.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. C. HASBROUCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WOOD FLOORING.

972,529.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 11, 1910.

Application filed March 2, 1908. Serial No. 418,648.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. C. HASBROUCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wood Flooring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wood flooring and particularly to wood-block or parquet flooring, and its objects are among others to provide for a flooring of this character of simple, inexpensive and durable construction, the parts of which may be easily made and readily fitted together in a manner that will cause them to become practically integral and capable of resisting a great amount of wear and strain.

Another object is to provide for a construction of flooring of this character which will resist the action of heat and moisture to a great extent and also the action of various preparations used for cleansing and dressing the upper surface of the floor.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings referred to herein, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a piece of wood-block flooring embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same.

The blocks or strips are preferably of greater length than width, and have plain upper portions A with vertical sides. In the usual construction the blocks or strips are so arranged that their ends and sides abut, and it is to the abutting portions and adjacent parts that the modifications of structure embodying my improvements are applied.

Each block has at its ends a tongue C, having a convex upper surface C', a straight lower surface C², and a groove or undercut portion D terminating at the bottom of the block. It will be seen that the tongue C extends a considerable distance beyond the upper vertical surface of the block and that the groove or under-cut D is back of the said upper surface as well as the tongue.

Along both sides of the block is the groove B, which extends from a point on a level with the upper convex surface of the tongue to the lower edge of the same, where there is a projecting shoulder E, the outer edge of the said shoulder being back of the upper vertical surface of the block like the lower

portion of the groove D in the end. From the outer edge of this shoulder to the bottom of the block extends the groove F. When the end of a block is placed against the side of another block, the tongue C on the end will enter the groove B and extend over the shoulder E but the lower edges of the abutting portions will not meet and a cavity will be formed by the grooves F and D, extending a short distance into each block, and open at the bottom. It will also be seen that the curvature of the upper surface of the tongue C is on a slightly lesser radius than that of the groove B, so that when the tongue is within the groove the said upper surface of the tongue and the upper wall of the groove will not meet but will leave a narrow space between them which is wider at the lower portion of the tongue than at its upper portion and is completely closed at a point near the juncture of the groove and upper vertical surface of the block. The shoulder E supports the tongue C against settling and insures the proper vertical placing of the abutting parts.

Floors composed of blocks of this character are preferably laid on asphalt which is in a liquid state, when the blocks are assembled. In the drawing the asphalt is represented at X and as will be seen, it enters the cavity between the blocks and forms a key securely uniting them and preventing vertical displacement. At the same time there is left an air space between the lower portion of the tongue and the wall of the groove B, which will allow the more liquid portions of the asphalt to creep up over the surface of the tongue and the wall of the groove to saturate the wood and thus render it water proof, preventing warping and swelling and consequent displacement of the blocks.

What I claim is:

1. In a wood-block floor or the like the combination of blocks provided with plane upper surfaces and vertical upper portions on their sides adapted to be placed in contact, a horizontal tongue on the side of one of the blocks having a rounded upper surface and a straight under surface, a groove in the side of another block adapted to receive the tongue, and support it by this straight under surface, and curved on approximately the same curve as the rounded upper surface of the tongue but varying therefrom so as to leave a slight space or crevice between the outer surface of the tongue and

the surface of the groove extending downwardly from the upper vertical surfaces, a groove beneath the said tongue extending from the tongue to the bottom of the block and a projecting portion extending beyond the tongue-receiving groove between the said tongue-receiving groove and the bottom of its block but out of contact with the opposite side surface of the other block.

2. In a wood block floor or the like the combination of blocks provided with flat vertical side portions extending from the edge of one horizontal face toward the opposite side of the block and adapted to be placed in contact with each other, a portion of one of said blocks at the lower edge of said flat vertical side surface being undercut and provided with a horizontal ledge or step at the bottom of said undercut and another block provided with a rib or bead projecting from the lower edge of its flat vertical side surface in plane with the undercut portion

of the other block and adapted to enter the same when the two said vertical surfaces are placed in contact, said bead having a horizontal undersurface adapted to lie on the said horizontal ledge and having its outer surface out of contact with the said undercut portion near the said ledge, a groove extending from the ledge to the other horizontal surface of the block and a groove extending from the horizontal under side of the bead to the bottom of the other block, each of the said blocks being provided with another side corresponding with the above described side of the other block.

Witness my hand this 25th day of February, 1908, at the city of New York, in the county and State of New York.

JOHN J. C. HASBROUCK.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM R. BAIRD,
S. G. O'ROURKE.