

(No Model.)

J. RING.
PORTABLE FLOOR, &c.

No. 248,667.

Patented Oct. 25, 1881.

Fig. 1.

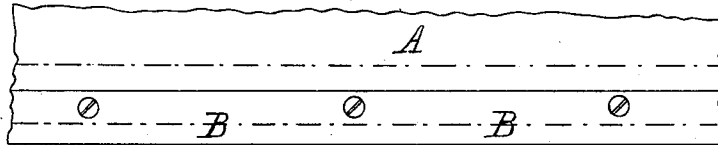


Fig. 2.

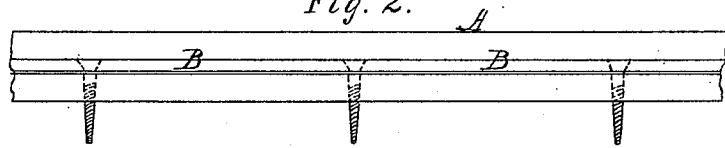


Fig. 3.

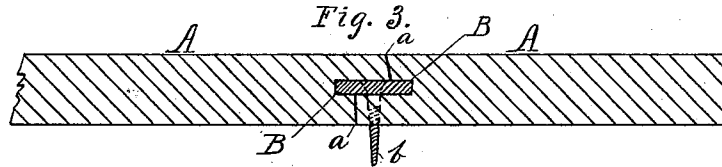
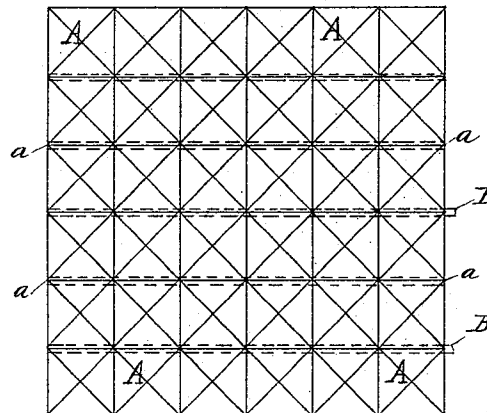


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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PORTABLE FLOOR, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,667, dated October 25, 1881.

Application filed April 4, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB RING, of the city of Brooklyn, and county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Floors, Walls, Wainscots, and Ceilings, which improvement is fully set forth and illustrated in the following specification.

My invention relates to improvements in
10 floors, walls, wainscots, ceilings, and to an improved method of laying and erecting the same; and the objects of my improvement are to provide a floor, wall, wainscot, or ceiling, either permanent or portable, which, if desired to be removed, may be removed at pleasure without
15 injury to the under surface, against which the said floor, wall, wainscot, or ceiling is secured. I attain these objects by means of the combination of the floor-pieces and tongue or plate of iron, brass, or other suitable metal constituting the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents, in plan, a section of the floor, wainscot, wall, or ceiling into which a rabbet has been cut and grooves made in the edges,
25 in which is inserted the tongue or plate of iron, brass, or other suitable metal. The strip projects beyond the edge of the section of the floor, &c., in which it is inserted, and forms a strong and durable rabbet or joint, into which the next
30 and contiguous section is inserted and firmly held. Fig. 2 is an end view of a section of the floor and of the tongue or plate illustrated in Fig. 1, showing both the screws by which the tongue or plate is secured to the floor-section
35 and to its under support, which may be either an old floor, or joists, or studding. Fig. 3 represents a cross-section of two pieces or sections of the floor, wall, wainscot, or ceiling, showing the manner of joining the same together by means of the metal tongue or plate
40 and of affixing them to the floor or under surface by means of screws. Fig. 4 represents, in plan, a section of the floor, wainscot, wall, or ceiling as laid down, showing, in dotted lines, the direction of the tongues or plates. The edges not united by metal tongues may be
45 tongued and grooved in the ordinary manner

by tongue or groove, though they may be so united, if preferred.

In the said figures, A represents the sections of the floor, wainscot, wall, or ceiling; B, the metal plate or strip uniting the two; a, the joint of the two sections, and b the screw which unites the plate and sections to the floor
50 or under surface. These tessellated pieces or sections may be of any convenient size and shape, preferably squares or parallelograms, and may be constructed of iron or any suitable material, but preferably of wood variegated in different colors, ornamented to suit
55 any particular taste. The sections may be affixed to the floor or under surface, and may be secured by nails or pins, but preferably by screws, as above described.

The preparation of the entire floor, wainscot, wall, or ceiling may be made at the shop, and if wood is used for the sections the process of oiling, hardening, and polishing may be perfected before the sections are laid down.
60 A much more durable oiling, hardening, and polishing can thus be secured than in the present style of applying the oil and polish after the flooring is laid.

The present method of laying floors requires
75 the oiling and polishing to be done after the floor is laid. Much time and inconvenience and freedom from interruption to use of rooms where floors are to be laid are thus saved to the occupants of the premises. Great discomfort from the use of boiling oil in occupied
80 premises is also by this method avoided. When the floor, wall, wainscot, or ceiling is thus laid the iron tongues or plates and screws are concealed from view, and the floor, wall, wainscot, or ceiling presents an unbroken surface,
85 forming a strong, durable, and handsome floor, wall, wainscot, and ceiling, and at the same time easily and speedily removed, when occasion requires, leaving intact the old floors or
90 walls beneath.

Instead of squares or parallelograms, it is evident that long strips of seasoned wood, six or more inches wide, composed of different
95 kinds of wood all glued together, may be used without danger of springing or warping.

Having thus fully described my said improvement, as of my invention I claim—

The method of uniting contiguous edges of tessellated wall, wainscot, floor, or ceiling
5 pieces, which consists in grooving and oppositely rabbeting said edges, inserting in said grooves and between the upper and lower faces of the rabbets a tongue or plate, and se-

curing said tongue and lower rabbet by screws or pins to the joists, studding, or other permanent supports for said pieces, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 10

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