May 9, 1967 G. R. NORSWORTHY 3,318,057

PEDESTAL FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

Filed March 24, 1964 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

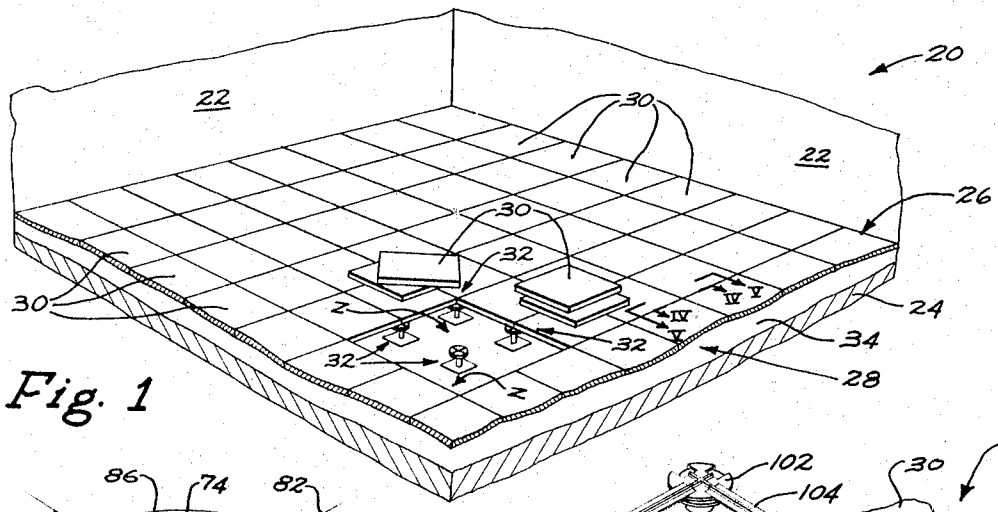


Fig. 1

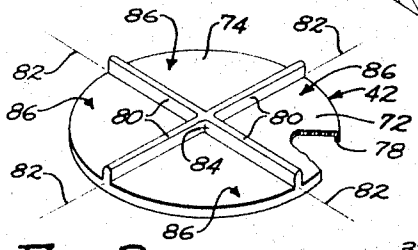


Fig. 3

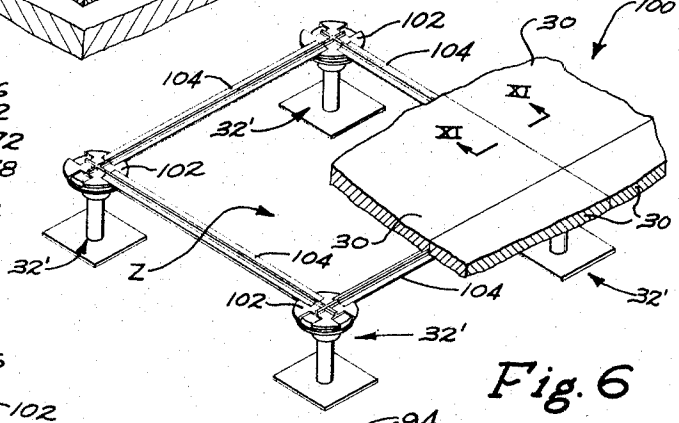


Fig. 6

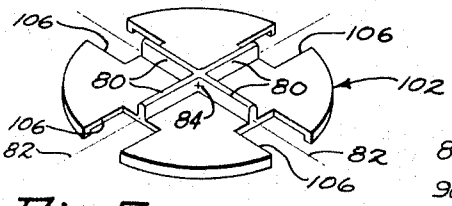


Fig. 7

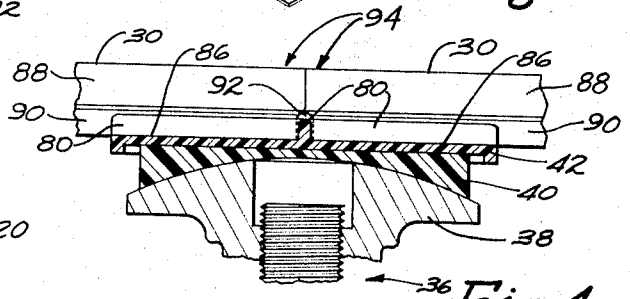


Fig. 4

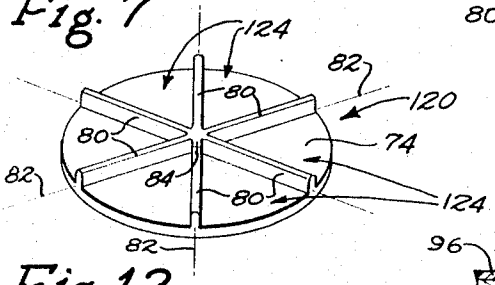


Fig. 12

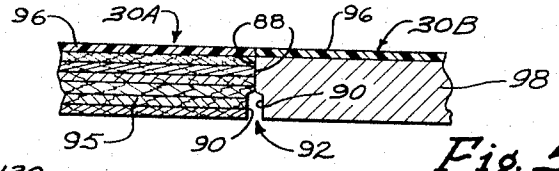


Fig. 5

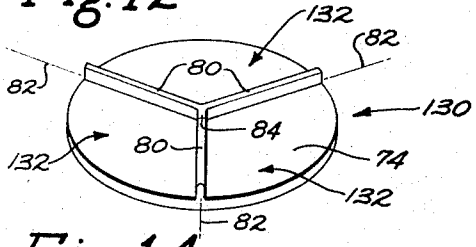


Fig. 14

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PEDESTAL FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

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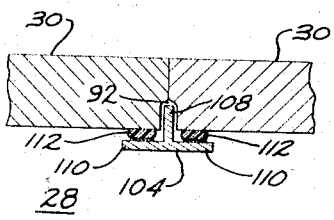


Fig. 11

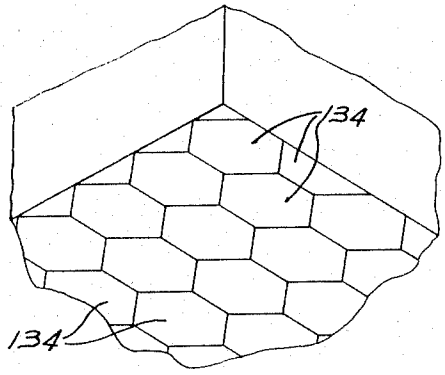


Fig. 15

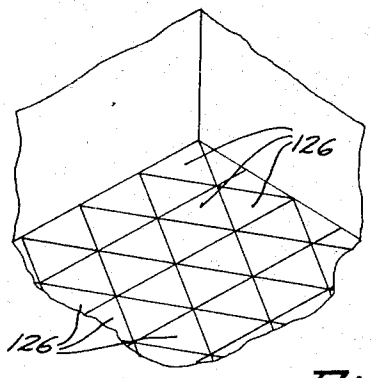


Fig. 13

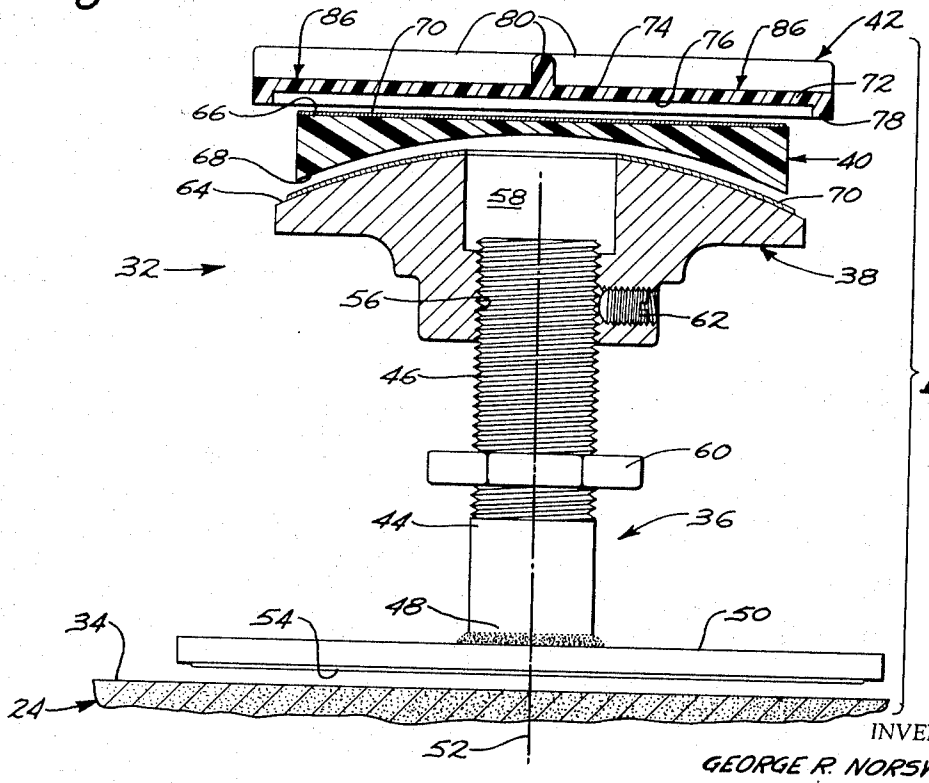


Fig. 2

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PEDESTAL FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

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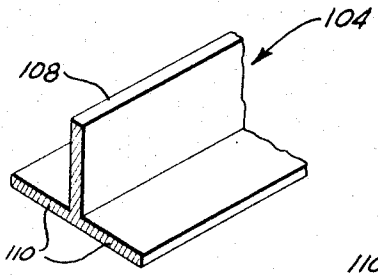


Fig. 8

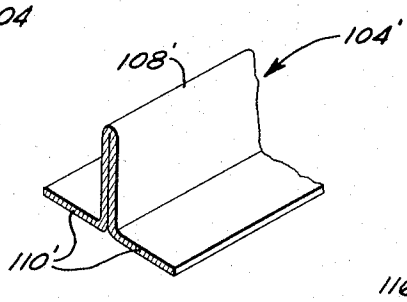


Fig. 9

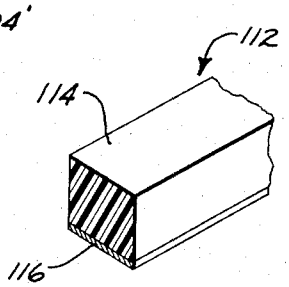


Fig. 10

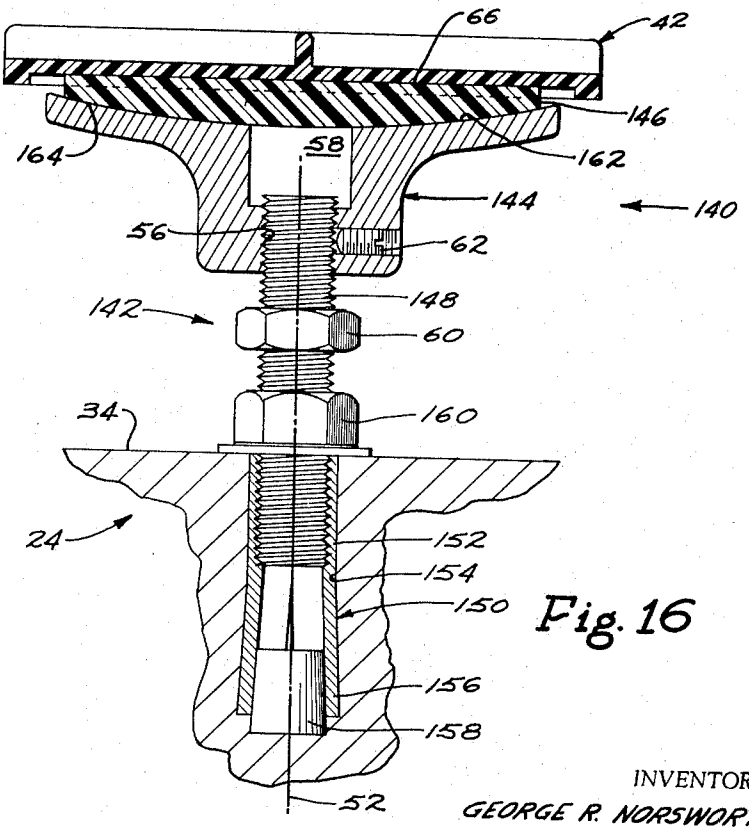


Fig. 16

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PEDESTAL FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

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Filed Mar. 24, 1964, Ser. No. 354,276
17 Claims. (Cl. 52—126)

This invention relates to improvements in the construction of pedestal floors, and more particularly to an improved pedestal assembly for use in a pedestal floor construction.

Pedestal floors, also called elevated floors, are of especial interest in buildings housing extensive electrical and electronic apparatus such as computing machines. Such machines require large cables for interconnection and for receiving and delivering electrical impulses. A large unobstructed chamber is desirable directly beneath the floor of rooms containing these machines for freedom of cable distribution. Similarly, delivery of cooling air to and removal of heated air from such rooms and apparatus also is desirable. The pedestal floor construction has answered these needs.

Pedestal floors comprise a plurality of pedestals which are uniformly distributed over a previously completed flooring surface which usually comprises a concrete pad or slab. These pedestals cooperate in supporting floor panels which are preferably individually removable to provide access to the chamber therebeneath. The floor panels, as a group, provide a relatively flat, high-strength floor which sustains walking and standing of personnel, supports the apparatus and furnishings of the room, and supports moving loads as apparatus and furnishings are introduced into the room or are altered and replaced.

The primary objects of the present invention include:

To provide an efficient pedestal assembly for use in heavy, intermediate or light-duty pedestal flooring;

To provide a pedestal assembly which facilitates the leveling of the resulting pedestal flooring;

To provide a pedestal assembly which electrically insulates the pedestal flooring from the structural sub-floor and electrical cables extending therebeneath;

To provide a pedestal assembly employing means for dust-proofing the chamber underlying the pedestal flooring; and

To provide a pedestal floor construction utilizing the present pedestal assembly.

According to the invention, a pedestal assembly is provided comprising a base adapted to be mounted on a generally horizontal surface such as a previously-completed concrete floor of a building. The base supports a head member, a leveling pad and a cap member which has a flat upper surface. These elements cooperate to provide vertical, lateral and angular adjustment, with respect to the base, of the flat upper surface of the cap member. Thus, in a pedestal floor constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention, all of the flat upper surfaces of all of the cap members will reside in a common horizontal plane. This may be accomplished despite customary surface irregularities of the generally horizontal surface. Each cap member is provided with linear beads on the flat upper surface thereof which cooperate with similar linear beads of adjacent pedestal assemblies to define contiguous panel receiving zones or modules which are horizontal.

According to one embodiment of the present pedestal assembly, the base comprises a pillar or tubular member which is secured to a base plate which overlies the generally horizontal surface. The base plate preferably is secured to the horizontal surface by means of an adhesive. The universal adjustability of the flat upper surface of each cap member readily compensates for any divergence of the pillar from the true vertical.

According to an alternative embodiment of the present pedestal assembly, the base comprises a pillar or tubular member which is externally threaded throughout its length. The pillar is adapted to be secured directly beneath the generally horizontal surface. Again the universal adjustability of the flat upper surface of each cap member readily compensates for any divergence of the pillar from the vertical.

The above and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary perspective illustration of a room having a pedestal floor with several of the floor panels removed for illustrative purposes;

FIG. 2 is a cross-section illustration of a preferred embodiment of the improved pedestal assembly of this invention;

FIGS. 3, 7, 12 and 14 are perspective illustrations of alternative embodiments of a cap member of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view, taken along the line IV—IV of FIG. 1, showing the normal side-by-side alignment of the floor panels with respect to a pedestal assembly of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view, taken along the line V—V of FIG. 1, showing the normal side-by-side alignment of the floor panels and further illustrating alternative constructions of the floor panels;

FIG. 6 is a fragmentary illustration of an alternative embodiment of the pedestal flooring arrangement showing fragments of four adjacent floor panels and four adjacent pedestals utilizing interconnecting marginal strips;

FIGS. 8 and 9 are perspective illustrations of alternative embodiments of the marginal strips shown in FIG. 6;

FIG. 10 is a perspective illustration of a length of sealing strip useful with the marginal strips of FIGS. 6, 8 and 9;

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional illustration, similar to FIG. 5 but taken along the line XI—XI of FIG. 6, showing the relation of the marginal strips, the sealant strip and the floor panels;

FIG. 13 is a fragmentary perspective illustration, similar to FIG. 1, showing a pedestal floor having triangular floor panels and utilizing the pedestal cap member of FIG. 12;

FIG. 15 is a fragmentary perspective view, similar to FIG. 1, showing a pedestal floor having hexagonal floor panels and utilizing the pedestal cap member of FIG. 14; and

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional illustration, similar to FIG. 2, showing an alternative embodiment of the improved pedestal assembly of the present invention.

Pedestal floor—General

Reference is now directed to FIG. 1 wherein there is illustrated fragmentary perspective view of a room **20** having walls **22** and a concrete floor **24**. The room **20** is provided with a pedestal floor **26** which is vertically spaced from the concrete floor **24** by a predetermined distance and cooperates therewith to define a chamber **28** through which extend electrical cables, air-conditioning conduits and the like.

The pedestal floor **26** comprises a plurality of square floor panels **30** which cooperate to define a level supporting surface. Each of the floor panels **30** is supported at each of its corners by means of a pedestal assembly **32**. The pedestal assemblies **32** are mounted on a generally horizontal upper surface **34** of the concrete floor **24** and are distributed thereover in a uniform geometric pattern

which corresponds with the shape of the floor panels. Each of the floor panels **30** rests on the adjacent ones of the pedestal assemblies, the arrangement being such that the floor panels **30** are individually removable to gain access to the chamber **28**.

Pedestal assembly 32

Reference is now directed to FIG. 2 wherein there is illustrated an exploded, cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the pedestal assemblies **32**. In general, the pedestal assembly **32** comprises a base **36**, a head member **38**, a plate-like, preferably disc-like, leveling pad **40** and a plate-like, preferably disc-like cap member **42**.

In this embodiment, the base **36** comprises a pillar or tubular member **44** having an externally threaded upper end portion **46** and a plain, unthreaded lower end portion **48**. A base plate **50** is secured, as by welding, to the lower end portion **48** and may be circular, square, rectangular or any desired shape. The base plate **50** preferably is positioned substantially perpendicular to the central axis **52**, represented by the dash-dot line, of the pillar **44**. During the installation of the base **36**, an adhesive **54** is applied to the lower face of the base plate **50** for securing the base **36** to the generally horizontal upper surface **34**. The adhesive preferably is of the slow-setting type to permit slight readjustments of the base plate location prior to permanent set. Epoxy adhesives and polyurethane adhesives have been found satisfactory. The time required for the adhesive **54** to harden is sufficient to permit alignment of the base **36** with respect to predetermined site lines or the previously-installed pedestal assemblies.

The head member **38** has a central internally threaded bore **56** in which the pillar **44** is threaded and which communicates with a cavity **58** formed in the upper portion of the head member **38**. Hence, the head member **38** is vertically adjustable with respect to the base **36** to position it at any desired elevation above the upper surface **34** of the floor **24**. This is accomplished simply by rotating the head member **38** in the appropriate direction. A lock nut **60** provided on the threaded portion **46** of the pillar **44**, secures the head member **38** in its final position. As a further means for securing the head member **38** in its final position, a set screw **62** is provided in the head member **38** which seats on the threaded upper end portion **46**. The head member **38** also is provided with a convex spherical upper surface **64**.

The disc-like leveling pad **40** preferably is formed from electrically insulating materials such as suitable plastics or hard rubbers. The leveling pad **40** has a generally flat upper surface **66** and opposed thereto, a concave spherical surface **68** corresponding to the spherical surface **64** of the head member **38**. The concave spherical surface **68** is adapted to overlie the convex spherical surface **64** and is slideable thereover. The cooperative action of the spherical surfaces **64**, **68** is such that the leveling pad **40** may be angularly adjusted with respect to the base **36** and the generally horizontal upper surface **34**, the arrangement being such that the flat upper surface **66** of the leveling pad **40** may be positioned in a horizontal plane, i.e., leveled, without regard to the levelness of the generally horizontal upper surface **34** of the concrete floor **24**. Furthermore, the angular adjustability also compensates for any divergence of the pillar **44** from the true vertical. During installation of the leveling pad **40**, a slow-setting adhesive **70** is applied to the convex spherical surface **64** for the purpose of securing the leveling pad **40** to the head member **38**. The time required for the adhesive **70** to harden preferably is sufficient to permit leveling of the pad **40** prior to development of a permanent adhesive bond.

Up to this point, the pedestal assembly **32** provides vertical and angular adjustments to be made relative to the base **36** and the upper surface **34** of the concrete floor **24**. As is known, it is difficult, if not impossible, to pour a concrete floor wherein all portions of the upper surface thereof reside in a common plane and, further, in a common horizontal plane. Hence, most all concrete floors vary in levelness and to further aggravate the problem, some portions of the upper surface thereof will be at different elevations than the remaining portions of the upper surface. The pedestal assembly **32** provides a mechanism for rapidly and efficiently compensating for these variations in order to provide a pedestal floor which is level.

A further available adjustment of the pedestal assembly **32** is the lateral adjustment of the cap member **42**. This lateral adjustment permits alignment of the cap member **42** with the cap members of the previously-installed pedestal assemblies **32**. The cap member **42** preferably is formed from electrically insulating material such as suitable plastics or rubbers. The cap member **42** has a disc-like central portion **72** having opposed flat upper and lower surfaces **74**, **76**. The cap member **42** corresponds in horizontal cross section with the leveling pad **40**, i.e., the cap member **42** and the leveling pad **40** are both circular, square, rectangular or any desired shape. The cap member **42** also is larger in perimeter than the leveling pad **40** and includes a peripheral flange **78** which depends below the flat lower surface **76** of the central portion **72**. The cap member **42** is adapted to rest on the leveling pad **40** and is slideable thereover. The peripheral flange **74** depends below the flat upper surface **66** and, hence, limits the lateral movement of the cap member **42** with respect to the leveling pad **40** by engagement with the periphery of the leveling pad **40**.

Referring now to FIGS. 2 and 3, the flat upper surface **74** is provided with a plurality of linear beads **80** which project thereabove and which extend along radial lines **82** (FIG. 3) which extend from a reference point or center point **84** of the cap member **42**. The center point **84** of the cap member **42** is defined by the intersection of the radial lines **82**. The linear beads **80** may extend from the center point **84** to the periphery of the cap member **42** and are four in number. Hence, the linear beads **80** divide the flat upper surface **74** into quadrant portions **86** each adapted to receive a corner of one of the floor panels **30**. The lateral adjustability of the cap member **42** will be employed to align each linear bead **80** with a similar linear bead of an adjacent pedestal assembly **32**. At the completion of the installation of the pedestal assemblies **32**, there will be provided a plurality of panel receiving zones, indicated generally in FIG. 1 by the letter Z, the corners of which are defined by the quadrant portions **86** of four adjacent cap members **42**. Each of the zones Z is capable of receiving one of the floor panels **30**.

As a result of sliding movement of the cap member **42** relative to the leveling pad **40**, the center point **84** is laterally adjustable with respect to the base **36**. Angular adjustability of the leveling pad **40** relative to the head member **38** permits angular adjustment of the center point **84** relative to the base **36**. Threaded adjustability of the head member **38** relative to the base **36** permits vertical adjustment of the center point **84** relative to the base **36**. Thus the center point **84** is adjustable vertically, angularly and horizontally relative to the base **36**.

Floor panels 30

Referring now to FIG. 4, each of the floor panels **30** has a peripheral upper wall portion **88** each engageable with the upper wall portion **88** of an adjacent floor panel **30** and a peripheral lower wall **90** which is inwardly spaced from the upper wall portion **88** and is adapted to define a recess **92** in which the linear beads **80** reside. Each of the floor panels **30** has a corner **94** resting on one of the quadrant portions **86** of the cap member **42**.

Illustrated in FIG. 5 are two floor panels **30A** and **30B** of alternative constructions. The floor panel **30A**, for example, is formed from a sheet of plywood **95** of suitable strength. If desired, a decorative floor covering **96**

may be applied across the upper surface of the sheet of plywood **95**.

Alternatively, the floor panel **30B**, for example, is formed from a suitable load-supporting member **98** having the decorative floor covering **96** applied to the upper surface thereof. The load-supporting member **98**, for example, may comprise a sheet of wood other than plywood, a preformed, reinforced metal pan, or the like.

Dustproof pedestal floor

Referring now to FIG. 6, there is illustrated a portion of a pedestal floor **100** comprising, in general, pedestal assemblies **32'** and floor panels **30**. The pedestal floor **100** is similar in many respects to the pedestal floor **26** and, hence, corresponding numerals will be employed to identify corresponding parts already described.

Each of the pedestal assemblies **32'** includes a cap member **102** adapted to receive marginal strips **104** extending between adjacent pairs of the pedestal assemblies **32'**. The marginal strips **104** define the sides of the panel receiving zones Z.

As can be seen in FIG. 7, the cap member **102** has generally U-shaped slots **106** cut therein which extend inwardly from the periphery thereof. Each of the slots **106** is aligned with one of the linear beads **80** and is adapted to receive an end portion of one of the marginal strips **104**. As can be seen in FIG. 8, each of the marginal strips **104** comprises an inverted T-shaped member having a vertical stem **108** and horizontal arms **110**, one each extending from the lower end of the vertical stem **108**. The height of the vertical stem **108** is such that the vertical stem **108** will not project above the linear beads **80** and preferably is substantially even therewith. Thus, when the marginal strips **104** are installed between adjacent ones of the pedestal assemblies **32'**, the vertical stems **108** form extensions of the linear beads **80**, as can be seen in FIG. 6.

The marginal strip **104** preferably comprises an extruded aluminum element. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 9, the marginal strip **104'** may be roll formed from galvanized sheet metal to include a vertical stem **108'** and horizontal arms **110'**.

The marginal strips **104** and **104'** are not load-supporting elements. As can be seen in FIG. 11, for example, the marginal strip **104** has its horizontal arms **110** positioned beneath the marginal lower edge portions of the adjacent floor panels **30** and spaced apart therefrom. Hence, each of the horizontal arms **110** may receive a sealant strip **112** which is compressed between the horizontal arms **110** and the lower marginal edge of the floor panel **30** for the purpose of preventing the ingress of dust, liquids and debris to the chamber **28** therebelow.

As can be seen in FIG. 10, the sealant strip **112** may comprise a compressible strip **114** preferably formed from foamed polyurethane or foamed rubber having a pressure-sensitive adhesive coating **116** applied over one surface. The coating **116** serves to secure the sealant strip **112** to the horizontal arm **110**.

Typical dimensions

The following typical dimensions are included solely for the purpose of illustrating the relative sizes of the above-described elements employed in the present pedestal floor.

Typical floor panels are one to two inches thick, depending upon the load they are to support, and are twenty-four inches square. The base of each pedestal assembly has a base plate which is seven inches square and one-quarter of an inch thick, and a pipe or pillar which is one and one-quarter inches in diameter and from two and one-half inches to twenty inches long. The head member is five and one-quarter inches in diameter and has an overall thickness of one and seven-eighths inches. The leveling pad is four and seven-eighths inches in diameter and has a minimum central thickness of one-eighth of an inch. The corresponding spherical surfaces of the head member and the leveling pad have a radius of curvature of six inches. The cap member is five and three-quarter inches in diameter with a one-eighth inch thick central plate-like portion. The peripheral flange of the cap member depends below the central portion for a distance of one-eighth of an inch. The linear beads of the cap member each are one-eighth of an inch wide and are five-sixteenths of an inch high. The marginal strips, employed in dustproofing the pedestal floor, are twenty and five-eighths inches long, one and nine-sixteenths wide and have a central, vertical stem which is one-half inch high. The sealant strips are twenty and five-eighths inches long, three-eighths of an inch wide and three-sixteenths of an inch thick. The stated lengths of the marginal strips and the sealant strips correspond to that length used with the twenty-four inch square floor panels.

Cap member—Alternative embodiments

Further alternative embodiments of cap members which cooperate to define panel receiving zones having perimeter shapes other than square are illustrated in FIGS. 12 to 15 inclusive. Corresponding numerals will be employed to identify corresponding parts already described.

Illustrated in FIG. 12 is a cap member **120** provided with a plurality of the linear beads **80** which beads extend along the radial lines **82**. In this instance, the linear beads **80** divide the flat upper surface **74** into sector portions **124** each of which is adapted to receive a corner of a floor panel **126** illustrated in FIG. 13 which panels **126** are triangular in shape. The cap member **120** is disposed on a leveling pad **40** of a floor pedestal **32** and is laterally adjustable in the same manner as the cap member **42**.

Illustrated in FIG. 14 is a cap member **130** provided with a plurality of the linear beads **80** which extend along the radial lines **82**. In this instance, the linear beads **80** divide the flat upper surface **74** into three sector portions **132**, each of which is adapted to receive the corner of a floor panel **134** illustrated in FIG. 15 which floor panel **130** is hexagonal in shape. The cap member **130** is disposed on a leveling pad **40** of a pedestal assembly **32** and is laterally adjustable in the same manner as the cap member **42**.

It should be evident then that the floor panels employed with the pedestal assemblies of the present invention may have any one of a plurality of different shapes. Therefore, the resulting pedestal floor is not only a functional and efficient pedestal floor for supporting the various loads enumerated above, but also may be pleasing in appearance.

Pedestal assembly—Alternative embodiment

An alternative embodiment of the present pedestal assembly is illustrated in FIG. 16 and is generally designated therein by the numeral **140**. Corresponding numerals will be employed to identify corresponding parts already described. In general, the pedestal assembly **140** comprises a base **142**, a head member **144**, a disc-like leveling pad **146** and a cap member **42**.

In this embodiment, base **142** comprises a pillar **148** which is externally threaded along its entire length and which is adapted to be secured directly in the concrete floor **24** by means of an anchoring element **150** embedded in the floor **24**. The anchoring element **150** comprises a tubular member **152** residing in an opening **154** formed in the floor **24** and having a split lower end portion **156** which is expanded by a conical plug **158** disposed in the bottom of the opening **154**. The tubular member **152** is internally threaded at least at its upper end and therefore is adapted to receive the pillar **148** in threaded engagement. A pillar locking nut **160** serves to secure the pillar **148** to the anchoring element **150**.

Rotation of the pillar 148 will cause the pillar 148 to be raised or lowered, thereby providing a first means for positioning the upper end of the pillar 148 at a desired distance above the upper surface 34 of the concrete floor 24.

The head member 144 has the internally threaded bore 56 in which the upper end of the pillar 148 is threaded and which communicates with the cavity 58 formed in the head member 144. The head member 144 may be rotated in the appropriate direction to raise or lower it, thereby providing a second means for positioning the head member 144 at a predetermined level above the upper surface 34 of the concrete floor 24. Lock nut 60 and set screw 62 serve to secure the head member 144 in its final position. The head member 144 has a concave spherical upper surface 162.

The leveling pad 146 has the flat upper surface 66 and opposed thereto, a convex spherical surface 164 corresponding with the concave spherical surface 162. The spherical surfaces 162, 164 are engaged whereby the leveling pad 146 is angularly adjustable with respect to the pillar 142.

The cap member 42 is shown overlying the flat upper surface 66 of the leveling pad 146. It should be understood, however, that any of the cap members 42, 102, 120 or 130 may be employed with the pedestal assembly 149. Furthermore, the marginal strips 104 also may be employed with the cap members 102 as described above.

Although the invention has been shown in connection with certain specific embodiments, it will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that various changes in form and arrangement of parts may be made to suit requirements without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A floor supporting pedestal comprising:
- a base adapted to be mounted on a generally horizontal surface;
- a head member secured to said base and being vertically adjustable relative thereto, said head member having a spherical upper surface;
- a plate-like leveling pad having a generally flat surface and opposed thereto, a generally spherical surface corresponding to the spherical upper surface of said head member;
- the spherical surfaces of said head member and said leveling pad being abutted whereby said flat surface of said leveling pad is angularly adjustable with respect to said base to position said flat surface substantially horizontal; and
- a plate-like cap member having opposed upper and lower flat surfaces corresponding in horizontal cross section with said leveling pad and being larger in perimeter than said leveling pad, said lower flat surface of said cap member resting on said flat surface of said leveling pad and being slideable thereover, whereby said upper flat surface of said cap member provides a supporting surface for panel portions which supporting surface is vertically, angularly and laterally adjustable with respect to said base.

2. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 1 wherein the spherical surface of said head member is convex and the spherical surface of said leveling pad is correspondingly concave.

3. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 1 wherein the spherical surface of said head member is concave and the spherical surface of said leveling pad is correspondingly convex.

4. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 1 wherein said cap member includes a peripheral flange depending below the flat surface of said leveling pad.

5. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 1 including adhesive coatings for securing said leveling pad to said head member and said cap member to said leveling pad during angular and lateral adjustments thereof.

6. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 1 wherein said cap member is formed from electrically insulating material.

7. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 1 wherein said leveling pad is formed from electrically insulating material.

8. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 1 wherein said base comprises a pillar provided with a base plate adapted to overlie said generally horizontal surface.

9. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 1 wherein said base comprises a pillar the lower end of which is secured directly in a receiving means secured beneath said generally horizontal surface.

10. A floor supporting pedestal comprising:
- a base adapted to be mounted on a generally horizontal surface;
- a head member secured to said base and being vertically adjustable relative thereto, said head member having a spherical upper surface;
- a plate-like leveling pad having a generally flat surface and opposed thereto, a generally spherical surface corresponding to the spherical surface of said head member;
- the spherical surfaces of said head member and said leveling pad being abutted whereby said flat surface of said leveling pad is angularly adjustable with respect to said base to position said flat surface substantially horizontal;
- a plate-like cap member having opposed upper and lower flat surfaces corresponding in horizontal cross section with said leveling pad and being larger in perimeter than said leveling pad, said lower flat surface of said cap member resting on said flat surface of said leveling pad and being slideable thereover; and
- said cap member having said upper flat surface disposed in a horizontal plane and having a plurality of linear beads each extending over said upper flat surface, each of said linear beads being disposed along radial lines extending from a center point of said cap member, which center point is laterally adjustable in all directions with respect to said base, whereby said upper flat surface of said cap member provides a supporting surface for panel corners which supporting surface is vertically, laterally and angularly adjustable with respect to said base.

11. The floor supporting pedestal of claim 10 wherein said linear beads intersect at said center point and extend therefrom to the periphery of said cap member.

12. A floor supporting pedestal comprising:
- a base adapted to be mounted on a generally horizontal surface;
- a head member secured to said base and being vertically adjustable relative thereto, said head member having a convex spherical upper surface;
- a disc-like leveling pad having a generally flat surface and opposed thereto, a concave spherical surface corresponding to said convex spherical surface of said head member;
- said concave spherical surface resting on said convex spherical surface of said head member with said flat surface of said leveling pad being substantially horizontal, said leveling pad being angularly adjustable with respect to said base;
- a disc-like cap member having upper and lower opposed flat surfaces corresponding in horizontal cross section with said leveling pad and being larger in perimeter than said leveling pad, said lower flat surface of said cap member resting on said flat surface of said leveling pad and being slideable thereover; and
- said cap member having a plurality of elevated linear beads, each extending radially over said upper flat surface of said cap member along at least a position of radial lines in said upper flat surface, said cap member having said upper flat surface disposed in a

horizontal plane and having a center defined by the intersection of said radial lines, which center is laterally adjustable with respect to said base, whereby said upper flat surface of said cap member provides a supporting surface for panel corners which supporting surface is vertically, laterally and angularly adjustable with respect to said base.

13. A floor supporting pedestal comprising:

a base adapted to be mounted on a generally horizontal surface;

a head member secured to said base and being vertically adjustable relative thereto, said head member having a convex spherical upper surface;

a disc-like leveling pad having a generally flat surface and opposed thereto, a concave spherical surface corresponding to said convex spherical surface of said head member;

said concave spherical surface resting on said convex spherical surface of said head member with said flat surface of said leveling pad being substantially horizontal, said leveling pad being angularly adjustable with respect to said base;

a disc-like cap member having upper and lower opposed flat surfaces corresponding in horizontal cross section with said leveling pad and being larger in perimeter than said leveling pad, said cap member having a peripheral flange depending below the flat surface of said leveling pad, said lower flat surface of said cap member resting on said flat surface of said leveling pad and being laterally slideable thereover; and

said cap member having a plurality of elevated linear beads, each extending radially over said upper flat surface of said cap member along at least a portion of radial lines in said upper flat surface, said cap member having said flat upper surface disposed in a horizontal plane and having a center point defined by the intersection of said radial lines, which center point is laterally adjustable with respect to said base, whereby said upper flat surface of said cap member provides a supporting surface for panel corners which supporting surface is vertically, laterally and angularly adjustable with respect to said base.

14. A pedestal floor comprising:

a plurality of individual pedestals and a plurality of floor panels, said pedestals being disposed in a uniform geometric pattern over a generally horizontal surface, each of said pedestals having a base supporting a cap member, said cap member having a generally flat upper surface which is adjustable relative to said base vertically, laterally and angularly whereby the flat upper surfaces of all of said pedestals are disposed substantially in a common horizontal plane;

each said cap member having radially extending linear

beads extending above said flat surface along radial lines extending from a center point of said cap member, each of said beads being aligned with at least one similar bead of an adjacent one of said pedestals, whereby an adjacent pair of said beads of one such pedestal cooperates with an adjacent pair of said beads from at least two adjacent pedestals to define a floor-panel supporting surface which is horizontal.

15. A pedestal floor comprising:

a plurality of individual pedestals and a plurality of floors panels, said pedestals being disposed in a uniform geometric pattern over a generally horizontal surface, each of said pedestals having a base and a cap member, said cap member being supported by said base and having a flat upper surface which is adjustable relative to said base vertically, laterally and angularly whereby all of said flat upper surfaces are positioned substantially in a common horizontal plane;

each said cap member having a center point on its flat upper surface and having linear beads extending thereabove and along radial lines extending from said center point, each of said linear beads being aligned with at least one similar bead of an adjacent one of said pedestals whereby an adjacent pair of said linear beads of one such pedestal cooperates with an adjacent pair of said linear beads from at least two adjacent pedestals to define a floor panel supporting surface which is horizontal;

marginal strips extending between adjacent ones of said pedestals in alignment with one of said beads of each of said adjacent ones of said pedestals; and

said marginal strips defining sides of floor panel receiving zones, and being positioned to underlie adjacent floor panels.

16. The pedestal floor of claim 15 wherein said marginal strips have an inverted-T cross section including a vertical stem and horizontal arms, whereby the said vertical stem of each said strip is disposed between the said zones and the said horizontal arms underlie the adjacent floor panels.

17. The pedestal floor of claim 15 including a sealant strip interposed between each of said marginal strips and each of said panels.

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