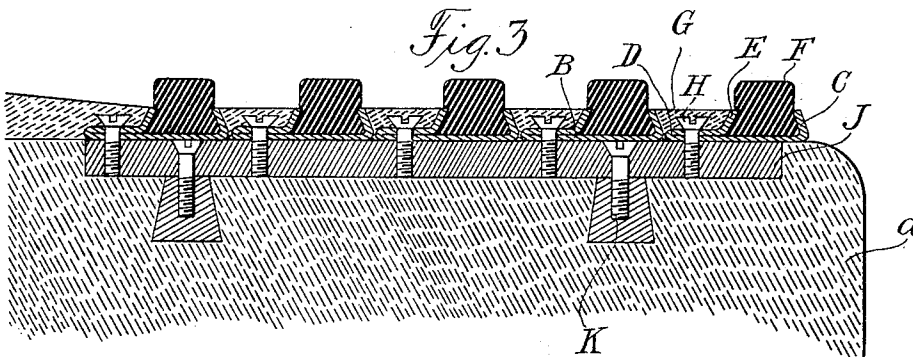
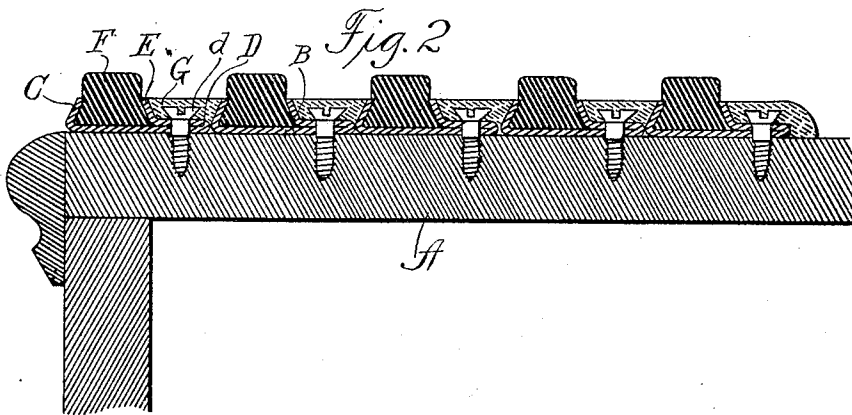
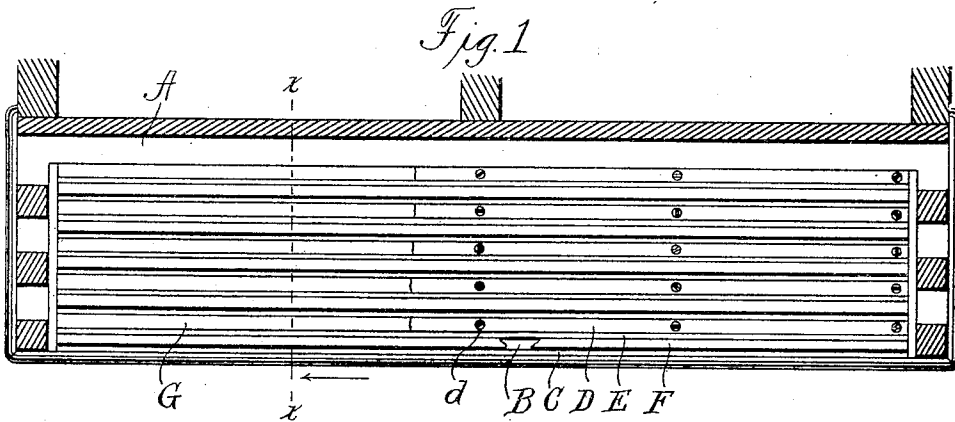


R. T. KANSKI.
STAIR TREAD.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1909

943,418.

Patented Dec. 14, 1909.



Witnesses

B. J. Crawford.
R. C. Baling.

Inventor

Roman T. Kanski.
By Edwin Guthrie,
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROMAN T. KANSKI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CYRIL DE WYRALL, OF RIDGEFIELD PARK, NEW JERSEY.

STAIR-TREAD.

943,418.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 14, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROMAN T. KANSKI, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stair-Treads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stair treads, more particularly, to coverings for the steps of stairways situated in exposed places, and liable, therefore, to become slippery from deposits of rain or snow and ice. Such coverings are in many instances devised and constructed to prevent the feet from slipping, and it is with that type of stair treads that this invention belongs.

The object of this invention is the production of a stair tread made in longitudinal divisions, separately fastened down, and removable separately, and it comprises parts having special construction and arrangement believed to be particularly effective, and more easily applied, removed, and manufactured than others of like nature for the same purpose.

The construction and arrangement constituting this invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a step provided with this invention. Fig. 2 is a section showing a wooden step with this invention, in section, applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a section of a concrete step with this invention shown in section and applied thereto.

Throughout the description and drawings, the same letter is used to refer to the same part.

Considering the drawings, the letter A marks a stair surface, on which are placed a number of channel strips B having a certain special construction as below set forth.

One side edge of the strip B is bent upwardly and inclined inwardly, and is designated by the letter C. A portion of the opposite side of the strip is folded upon itself inwardly as illustrated, and marked D. The edge of the inwardly-folded portion of the strip is turned upwardly and will be referred to by means of the letter E. The upwardly-turned edges C and E slant at approximately the same angle but toward each other, thus forming a dovetailed channel between them, into which fits the anti-slipping rods of material which is not ordinarily of a

metallic nature. Most usually the rods or bars F are of yielding substance, such as compositions containing fabric and rubber.

Through the folded portions of the strips pass a number of screws *d* by which they are secured to the step. In practice it is customary not to countersink the heads of screws *d*, but to permit them to project above the surface of the folded portion of the strip. They are thus most easily reached. The heads of the screws are usually covered by a cement filling G which occupies the space between the anti-slipping rods F. Where the step is of iron, machine screws H are used in place of the wood screws *d*.

When it is desired to apply this invention to steps formed of concrete or cement compositions, or of natural stone, the preferred construction is that illustrated in Fig. 3. A steel plate J is sunk into the material of the concrete step *a*, and is secured thereto by suitable screws K. The metal strips B containing the anti-slipping rods F are then applied to the plate J by means of the screws H in the same manner as previously described, the cement filling G protecting the exposed screw heads as also explained.

In Fig. 1 a portion of the cement filling G is broken away to show the customary positions of the screw heads *d*. It is believed to be now clear that in order to reach the screw heads and remove and replace any strip B, it is only necessary to remove the cement G at the places known, and the screw heads are reached.

Having now described this invention, and explained the nature of its use, what I claim is:—

1. A stair tread, comprising strips arranged side by side, each strip having one edge turned upwardly, and each strip having a portion folded inwardly upon itself and having an edge of the said folded portion turned upwardly forming, with the said upwardly-turned edge first mentioned, a channel lengthwise of the strip, and means for securing the said folded portion of the strip to a step.

2. A stair tread, comprising strips arranged side by side, each strip having an edge turned upwardly and inclined inwardly, and each strip having a portion folded inwardly upon itself, the edge of the said folded portion being turned upwardly forming, with the said upwardly-turned

edge first mentioned, a channel lengthwise of the strip, means for securing the said folded portion of the strip to a step, and a cement filling located between the said upwardly turned edges of the strip.

3. A stair tread, comprising strips arranged side by side, each strip having one edge turned upwardly and inclined inwardly, and each strip having a portion folded inwardly upon itself, the edge of the said folded portion being turned upwardly forming, with the said upwardly-turned edge first mentioned, a channel lengthwise of the said strip, a rod of suitable material to prevent slipping located in the said channel, and means for securing the said folded portion of the strip to a step.

4. A stair tread, comprising strips arranged side by side, each strip having an edge turned upwardly and inclined inwardly, and each strip having a portion folded inwardly upon itself, the edge of the said folded portion being turned upwardly forming, with said upwardly-turned edge

first mentioned, a channel lengthwise of the strip, a rod of suitable material to prevent slipping located in said channel, means for securing the said folded portion of the strip to a step, and a cement filling arranged to cover the said folded portion of the strip.

5. The combination with a concrete step having a plate secured lengthwise in its upper surface, of strips arranged side by side upon the said plate, each strip having an edge turned upwardly, and each strip having a portion folded inwardly upon itself, the edge of the said folded portion being turned upwardly forming, with said upwardly-turned edge first mentioned, a channel lengthwise of the strip, and means for securing the said strips upon the said plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROMAN T. KANSKI.

Witnesses:

CYRIL DE WYRALL,
SAMUEL G. GRAHAM.