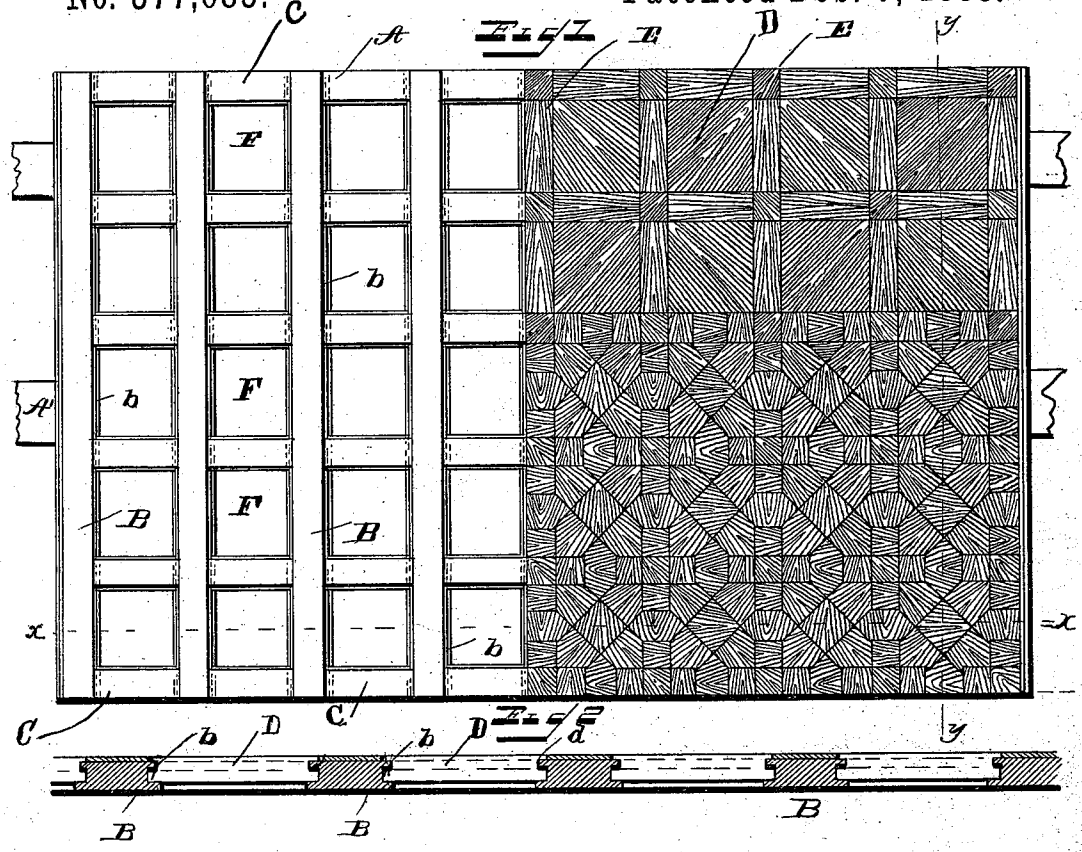
(No Model.)

C. MOMBERG.

INLAID FLOOR.

No. 377,685. Patented Feb. 7, 1888.



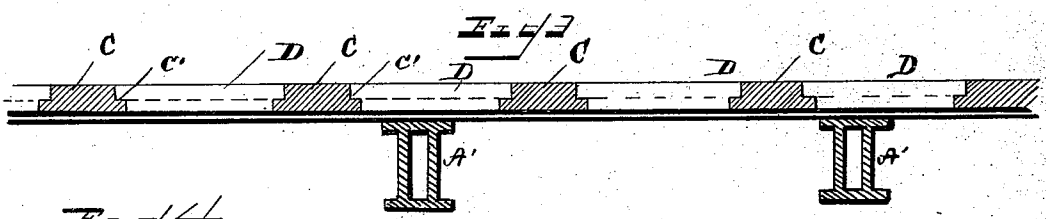


Fig. 4.

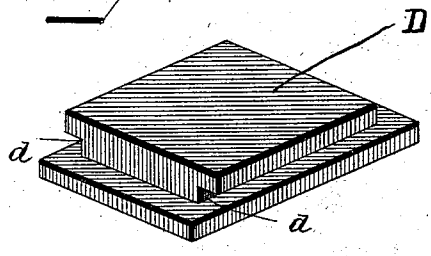


Fig. 5.

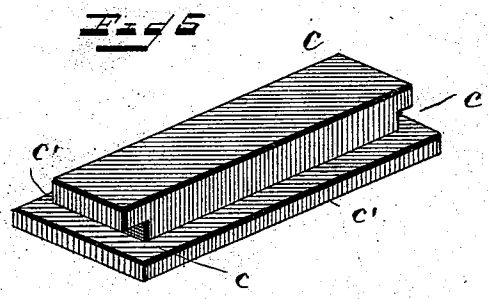
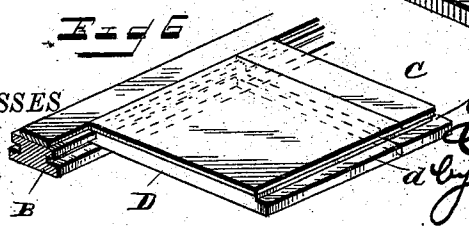


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES
F. L. Ouraud.
A. L. Morsell.

INVENTOR
Christian Momberg
by Louis Bagger & Co.
Attorneys

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN MOMBERG, OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

INLAID FLOOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,685, dated February 7, 1888.

Application filed August 18, 1887. Serial No. 247,242. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN MOMBERG, a subject of the King of Denmark, residing at Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inlaid Floors; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a top or plan view of my improved inlaid flooring, having a portion thereof with the veneering removed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view in perspective of the under side of one of the square or rectangular blocks. Fig. 5 is a detail view of one of the filling-strips, and Fig. 6 is a detail view showing the filling-strip and block properly adjusted to the cross-beam or joist.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention consists in the novel construction of so-called "marquet" or "inlaid" floors; and the object of the same is to dispense with the planks or ordinary flooring which is now usually employed in constructing floors of that description.

Reference being had to the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the frame of my improved inlaid or marquet flooring, consisting of the beams or joists B, provided with rabbeted edges *b b*, and a series of intermediate filling-strips, C, having grooves *c c* in their end edges, said grooves fitting over the upper tongues formed by the rabbeted edges of the beams or joists B. The intermediate pieces or filling-strips are also provided on their side edges with longitudinal flanges *c' c'*.

The joists or beams are laid transversely across and secured to the usual supporting-girders, A', in any desirable manner, and in practice the intermediate pieces or filling-strips are introduced from the open end of the frame, the grooves of said filling-strips engaging the upper flange of the joists or beams B.

It will be seen that the lower flanges formed by the rabbeted edges of the joists B extend laterally a greater distance than the upper flanges thereof, thereby assisting to support the intermediate pieces, C, and also the filling-blocks D. These filling-blocks D are of square or rectangular shape, having on their edges which border on the joists or cross-pieces grooves *d d*, similar to the grooves in the end edges of the intermediate pieces, C, and also provided on their other two edges or sides with under-cuts adapted to overlap the flanges *c' c'* of the intermediate pieces or filling-strips, thereby bringing the upper surface of these blocks flush with the upper surface of the intermediate filling-strips. By this construction it will be seen that the upper tongues formed by the grooved edges of the filling-blocks and intermediate filling-strips will overlap the upper tongues of the joists or beams B, formed by the rabbeted edges thereof, whereby a filling-space is formed throughout the entire length of the joists, which may be filled with veneering, E, of any ornamental design or pattern, whereby an even flooring is attained, the strips of veneering, E, being of sufficient thickness to fill in the space above the joists or cross-pieces.

In constructing this floor the filling-strips, as stated, are first introduced from the open end of the frame, after which a row or series of filling-blocks are inserted, the upper tongues of the joists or beams, as in the case of the filling-strips, engaging the grooved ends of said blocks. In this manner the filling strips and blocks are inserted *seriatim* until the flooring has been completed.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings I have shown a portion of the frame with the square filling-blocks removed and the intermediate filling-strips adjusted, thereby forming open squares F, which indicate the space covered by the square filling-blocks D, and indicating the construction of the edges of the beams or joists.

The filling strips and blocks are decorated upon their upper surface in any ornamental pattern corresponding in design to the veneering above the joist or cross-pieces. By employing this method of constructing inlaid flooring I not only avoid expense, but also the various other drawbacks incident to the use of the ordinary wooden floors under the inlaid flooring, the chief objection to that construc-

tion being that the planks which are placed under the veneers are often uneven, or become so by shrinkage or from other reasons—for example, when they become moist through atmospheric influences. Whenever this happens the warping of the underlying floor will of course effect the inlaid floor more or less, thus marring the effect of the same, and also destroying its durability.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and advantages of my improvement will be readily understood without requiring further explanation.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. In an inlaid flooring, the combination, with the girders, the joists, and the intermediate pieces, said pieces provided with longitudinal flanges, of the square or rectangular filling-blocks having their edges undercut, said undercut edges adapted to be supported by the flanges of the intermediate pieces.

2. The combination of the joists provided with rabbeted edges, the filling strips and blocks having grooved edges adapted to fit over the upper tongues formed by the rabbeted edges of the joists or beams, and the inlaid portion or veneering.

3. The combination of the joists or beams having rabbets on opposite edges thereof, the intermediate strips provided with grooved end edges and having longitudinal flanges upon their side edges, the square or rectangular filling-blocks provided with grooves upon two of their edges and under-cuts upon their remaining two edges, and the inlaid portion or veneering superimposed upon said joists or beams.

4. The combination of the joists or beams having rabbets on opposite edges or sides thereof, said rabbets forming upper and lower tongues or flanges, the lower tongue or flange extending laterally a greater distance than the upper tongue or flange, the intermediate filling-strips provided with grooved end edges and having longitudinal flanges upon their side edges, the square or rectangular filling-blocks provided with grooves on two of their edges and under-cuts upon the remaining two edges, and the inlaid portion superimposed upon said joists or beams.

In testimony whereof I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTIAN MOMBERG.

Witnesses:
VIGGO C. EBERTH,
P. M. PETERSEN.