

A. SIEMROTH.  
 Portable Parquetry Flooring.

No. 207,990.

Patented Sept. 10, 1878.

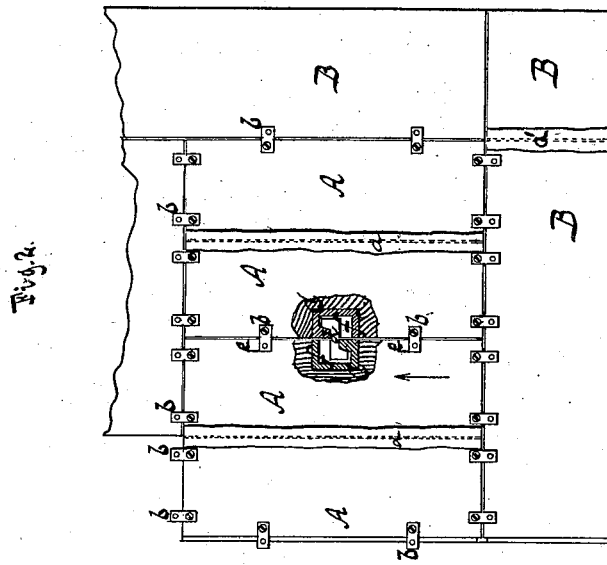


Fig. 2.

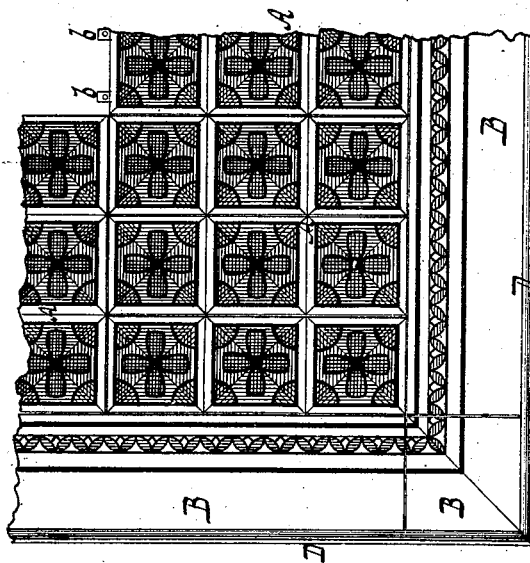


Fig. 1.

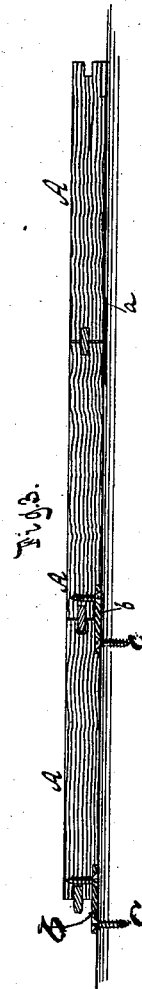


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.  
 Otto Spitzland.  
 W. C. Hauff.

Inventor  
 Albin Siemroth.  
 by  
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 his attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBIN SIEMROTH, OF BÖHLEN, RUDOLSTADT, GERMANY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE PARQUETRY-FLOORING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 207,990, dated September 10, 1878; application filed August 24, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBIN SIEMROTH, of Böhlen, in the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and Improved Parquet-Flooring, which invention is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through part of the flooring.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in a parquet-flooring composed of a number of central sections and border sections provided with tongues and grooves, and with strips of metal or other suitable material for allowing the sections to be fastened to the floor; also, in a parquet-flooring consisting of a number of central sections and border sections provided with tongues and grooves and locks for holding said sections adjacent to each other; also, in a parquet-flooring consisting of a series of sections provided with tongues and grooves, and with strips of metal or other suitable material for fastening the sections to the floor, and locks for holding said sections adjacent to each other.

In the drawing, the letters A A designate the central sections, and B B are the border sections. These central sections are in general about three times as long as they are wide, thus allowing a square pattern to be produced three times on each section. These sections are each provided with tongues and grooves, as seen in Fig. 3, so that they will be evenly joined. Several sections can be joined, if desirable, by means of strips *a* (Figs. 2 and 3) of canvas or other flexible material, which are fastened to the under side of the sections. These strips hold the sections together, and when the parquet-floor is to be taken up and transported the strips of flexible material allow the sections to be folded up, thereby allowing them to be easily transported.

Each section A is provided with strips *b* of metal or other material. These strips *b* are screwed or otherwise fastened to the under side of the sections, and lie in depressions in said sections, so that their faces are flush with the under side of the sections A, as seen in

Fig. 3. These metal strips project beyond the edge of each section, and their projecting ends are perforated, so as to allow a screw or nail to pass through. Each section, as it is laid on the floor, is fastened by a screw or nail, *c*, Fig. 3, which is driven into the floor and firmly holds the section in place.

When the parquet-flooring is being laid, it is desirable that the sections should be laid close together and firmly held in relation to each other. In order to accomplish this, I provide each section or each series of sections which has been united by the strips *a* of flexible material with a lock for holding the sections together. The construction of this lock is shown in Fig. 2. Close to the adjoining edges of two sections are screwed or otherwise fastened plates of metal or other suitable material C. These plates of metal are provided with depressions *ff* for the reception of a Z-shaped piece of metal, *d*. When one section A of the flooring has been laid, one end of the Z-shaped piece *d* is slid into the depression *f*, where it is firmly held in place. The adjoining section is then placed alongside of the section already laid, so as to cause the projecting end of the Z-shaped piece *d* to pass into the groove in the corresponding plate C on this section. This section is then slid along in the direction of the arrow shown on it until the edges of the two sections are in line, which is the position shown in Fig. 2. By this movement the Z-shaped piece *d* causes the sections A A to approach each other, and holds them firmly in place. In order to allow the section to be slid along in the direction of the arrow it is also necessary that the depressions *e*, which receive the fastening-strip *b*, be somewhat longer than the width of the fastening-strips, as shown in Fig. 2. Of course I do not limit myself to this precise form of lock, but may provide any lock which will allow the sections A to be drawn close to each other, and which will hold them firmly in place.

When the central sections have been placed on the floor, the border sections B are put in place. It is necessary that the size of the floor be first carefully ascertained, so that these border sections will fit accurately. These border sections are then fastened by screws or nails, which are placed along the outer rim

of these bordersections B. The heads of these screws or nails are concealed by a molding, D, Fig. 1, which may be fastened to the border B by means of dowels projecting from its under side, thus giving to the whole flooring a neat and finished appearance. These border sections B B can also be joined by strips *a'* of flexible material, as seen in Fig. 2, so that they can be easily folded up and transported.

The construction of my parquet-flooring is similar to those now in use, only I prefer to make it very thin, so that a door which opens into the room will not be interfered with by the flooring. In laying this flooring, it is also necessary that the floor be somewhat even, since if the floor is very unequal the flooring will bend and crack. Should the floor be damp, I simply cover the bottom of the flooring with some water-tight material, thereby rendering it perfectly dry.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A parquet-flooring consisting of a num-

ber of central sections and border sections provided with tongues and grooves, and with strips of metal *b* or other suitable material for allowing the sections to be fastened to the floor, substantially as described.

2. A parquet-flooring consisting of a number of central sections and border sections provided with tongues and grooves and locks C for holding said sections adjacent to each other, substantially in the manner set forth.

3. A parquet-flooring consisting of a series of sections provided with tongues and grooves, and with strips *b* of metal or other suitable material for fastening the sections to the floor, and locks for holding said sections adjacent to each other, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of September, 1877.

ALBIN SIEMROTH.

Witnesses:

BRUNO HARRAP,  
JULIUS ZEISE.