

S. HEDGES.
FLOORING,
APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1918.

1,374,082.

Patented Apr. 5, 1921.

Fig. 1.

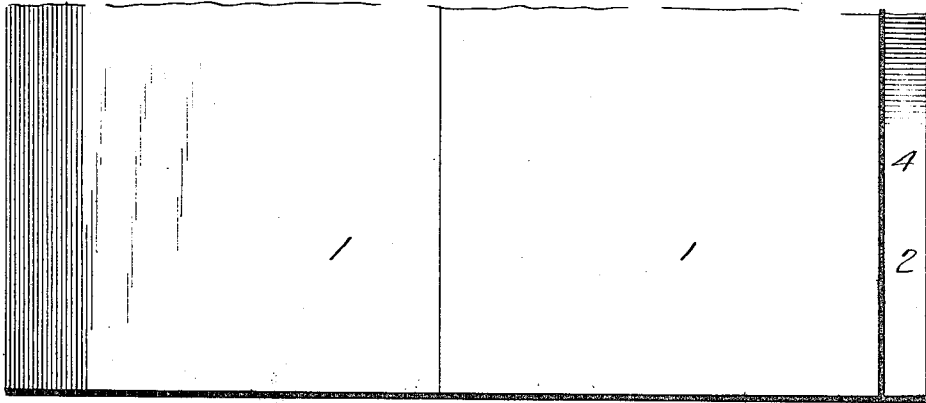


Fig. 2.

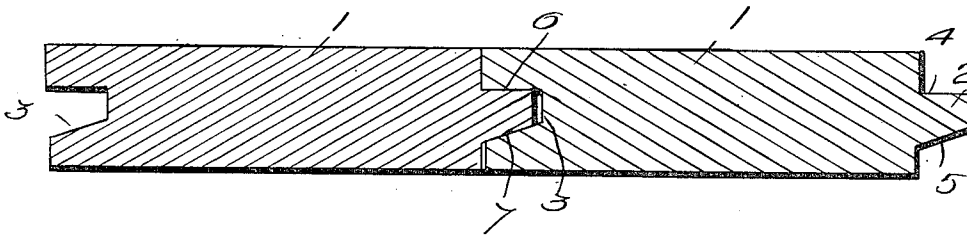
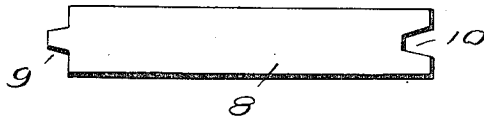


Fig. 3.



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FLOORING.

1,374,082.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL HEDGES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flooring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in flooring, and has for its object to provide a veneer flooring having a tongue and groove joint, simple and easy to form, and simple and easy to put together, and which shall, under all conditions, produce a smooth surface, and which will provide a great saving in the first cost of the flooring.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a portion of flooring constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is an end view;

Fig. 3 is an end view of another type of the invention.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the flooring boards 1 are provided at one side edge with a tongue 2 and at the other with a groove 3 for receiving the tongue of the adjacent board. As shown, each of these tongues has its upper face 4 parallel with the opposite faces of the board, while its lower face 5 is inclined, converging toward the upper face toward the outer edge of the tongue.

The grooves 3 are similarly formed, that is, they are formed to fit the tongues, each groove having its upper side wall 6 parallel with the opposite faces of the board and its lower side wall 7 inclined, that is, diverging from the upper face toward the edge of the board. It will be observed, also, that the tongues are of less width than the depth of the grooves, so that the boards may be tightly drawn together without the outer edge of the tongue contacting with the bottom of the groove.

These flooring boards are of less thickness than the usual boards, being, in practice, nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, while the usual board is thirteen-sixteenths of an inch. Thus the usual boards contain approximately fifty per cent. more material and the cost is, as a consequence, approximately fifty per cent. higher.

The peculiar type of the grooves and tongues produces a wedging action on the boards as they are put in place, so that the upper surfaces of the boards will be in the

same plane and a smooth finished surface will be presented.

In Fig. 3 is shown another embodiment of the invention, wherein the board 8 has a tongue 9 and a groove 10, the tongue having converging side walls and the groove being shaped to fit. In this construction as well as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it will be noted that the under face of the tongue is inclined and converges toward the upper face.

I claim:

1. As a new manufacture, flooring boards having a tongue at one side converging outwardly, and a groove at the opposite side converging inwardly, the groove being of greater depth than the tongue, one of the lower edges of the board being cut away to provide a clearance between adjacent edges of the boards below the tongue and groove connection when the boards are assembled.

2. As a new manufacture, flooring boards having a tongue at one side converging outwardly, and a groove at the opposite side converging inwardly, the groove being of greater depth than the tongue, the lower wall of the groove terminating in a vertical plane nearer the inner vertical wall than the upper wall does the outer vertical faces of the groove-carrying side being perpendicular to the upper and lower faces of the board, the upper and lower surfaces of the tongue terminating in the same vertical plane at their junction with the edge of the board.

3. As a new article of manufacture, flooring boards each having at one side a tongue converging outwardly, and at the opposite side a mating groove converging inwardly and adapted to receive the tongue of an adjacent board, the said tongue having its opposite faces inclined, said grooves having their opposite walls inclined and adapted to receive a tongue and produce a wedging action between a laid board and a board being laid, said grooves being of greater depth than the tongues, the lower wall of the groove terminating in a vertical plane nearer the inner vertical wall than the upper wall and perpendicular to the upper and lower faces of the board, the upper and lower faces of the tongue terminating in the same vertical plane at their junction with the edge of the board.

SAMUEL HEDGES.