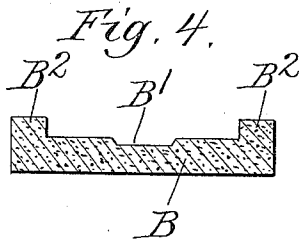
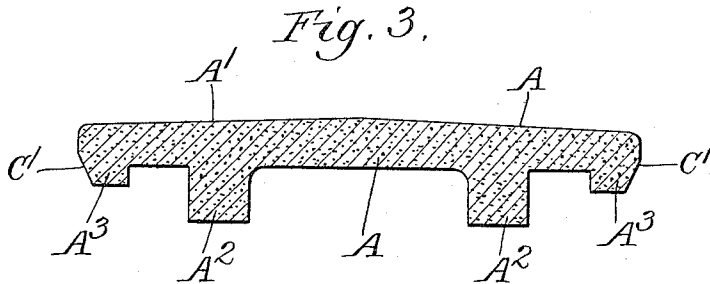
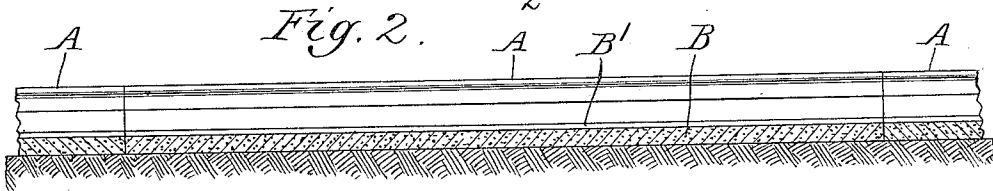
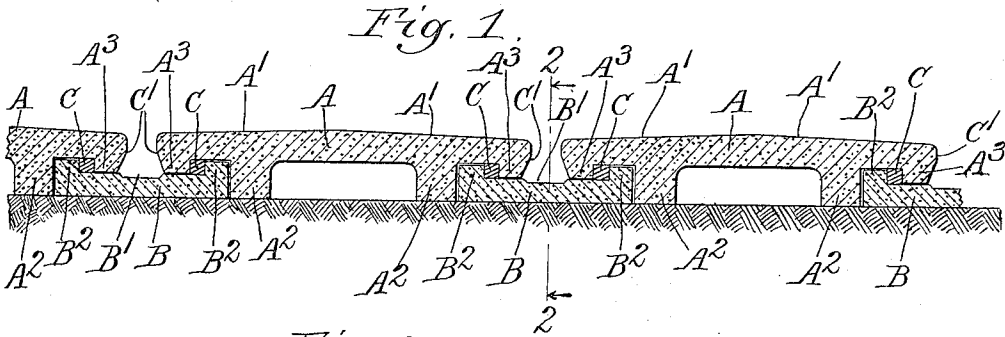


C. WEBER.  
 ASSEMBLED CONCRETE FLOOR.  
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1914.

1,169,212.

Patented Jan. 25, 1916.



Witnesses,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL WEBER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CEMENT-GUN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

## ASSEMBLED CONCRETE FLOOR.

1,169,212.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 25, 1916.

Application filed March 30, 1914. Serial No. 828,115.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CARL WEBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Assembled Concrete Floors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in floor construction particularly for use in connection with garages and the like where a quick draining floor which will be at all times substantially dry is necessary.

It is illustrated diagrammatically in one form in the accompanying drawing, where—  
Figure 1 is a transverse section; Fig. 2 is a section along line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a detail transverse section of one of the floor forms; and Fig. 4 is a detail transverse section of the other floor form.

Like parts are indicated by like letters in all the figures.

A is a tread member having two slightly sloped tread surfaces  $A^1$ ,  $A^1$  intersecting along a central line.

$A^2$ ,  $A^2$  are supporting flanges downwardly projecting from the tread member A adapted to rest on the foundation and carry the load.

$A^3$ ,  $A^3$  are overhanging interlocking hook-like members projecting downwardly from the member A but shorter than the supporting flanges  $A^2$ .

B is a drain and interlocking channel having a drainage channel  $B^1$  located along the center thereof and having on either side downwardly projecting flanges  $B^2$  adapted to interlock between the parts  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  of the tread members A.

C, C are packing glands or members interposed between the parts  $A^3$  and  $B^2$  and resting on the upper surface of the channel member B.

It will be noted that, when the parts are assembled as shown in Fig. 1, the end walls  $C^1$  of the overhanging parts  $A^3$  are cut away so as to form with the channel  $B^1$  a conduit narrower at the top than at the bottom.

It will be evident that, while I have shown in my drawing an operative device, still many changes might be made in size, shape and arrangement of parts without departing materially from the spirit of my invention. I wish, therefore, that my drawing be regarded as in a sense diagrammatic.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: In constructing a floor out of my shaped sections the floor, of course, is first graded so as to slope in one direction. A smooth foundation is, of course, laid as indicated in the drawings and the channel members are then positioned. On them would be laid the packing strips projecting, of course, slightly above the top of the flanges of the channel members and resting on the channels, and partially on the foundation would be placed the tread members. They would thus assume the position shown in Fig. 1, and the weight of these members would press down the yielding packing and close the joints between the parts as indicated, or it might be desirable to use some other type of packing or grouting such as a soft cement mortar which might be afterward scraped out of the space between the tread members above the channel to leave the conduits as indicated. The tread surfaces slope each into the conduit and thus any liquid discharged upon them would instantly drain off into the partially closed conduit and drain off in one direction or another into the discharge.

It will be noted that since the conduit is partially closed at the top the liquid once discharged into it will, of course, be separated from anything resting on the tread surface and no difficulty can possibly arise.

I claim—

1. A concrete floor made up of a series of alternately arranged interlocking tread and drainage sections, the drainage sections being channeled, the tread sections being provided with hooks along their outer edges to engage said channels, and supporting ribs carried by the tread sections to raise them above the drainage sections.

2. A concrete floor made up of a series of separate separated flat upwardly channeled members having a shallow groove in the center of the channel, a series of tread members interposed between said channel members, said tread members having downwardly projecting hooks extending into said channel along side of said flat shallow groove to form with the channel members a series of drainage passages larger at the bottom than at the top.

3. A concrete floor made up of a series of separate separated flat upwardly channeled

members having a shallow groove in the center of the channel, a series of tread members interposed between said channel members, said tread members having downwardly projecting hooks extending into said channel  
5 along side of said flat shallow groove to form with the channel members a series of drainage passages larger at the bottom than at the top, supporting ribs on the bottom of  
10 said members of such height as to support

said members independent of the channel members.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses this 25th day of March, 1914.

CARL WEBER.

Witnesses:

BESSIE S. RICE,  
MINNIE M. LINDENAY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."