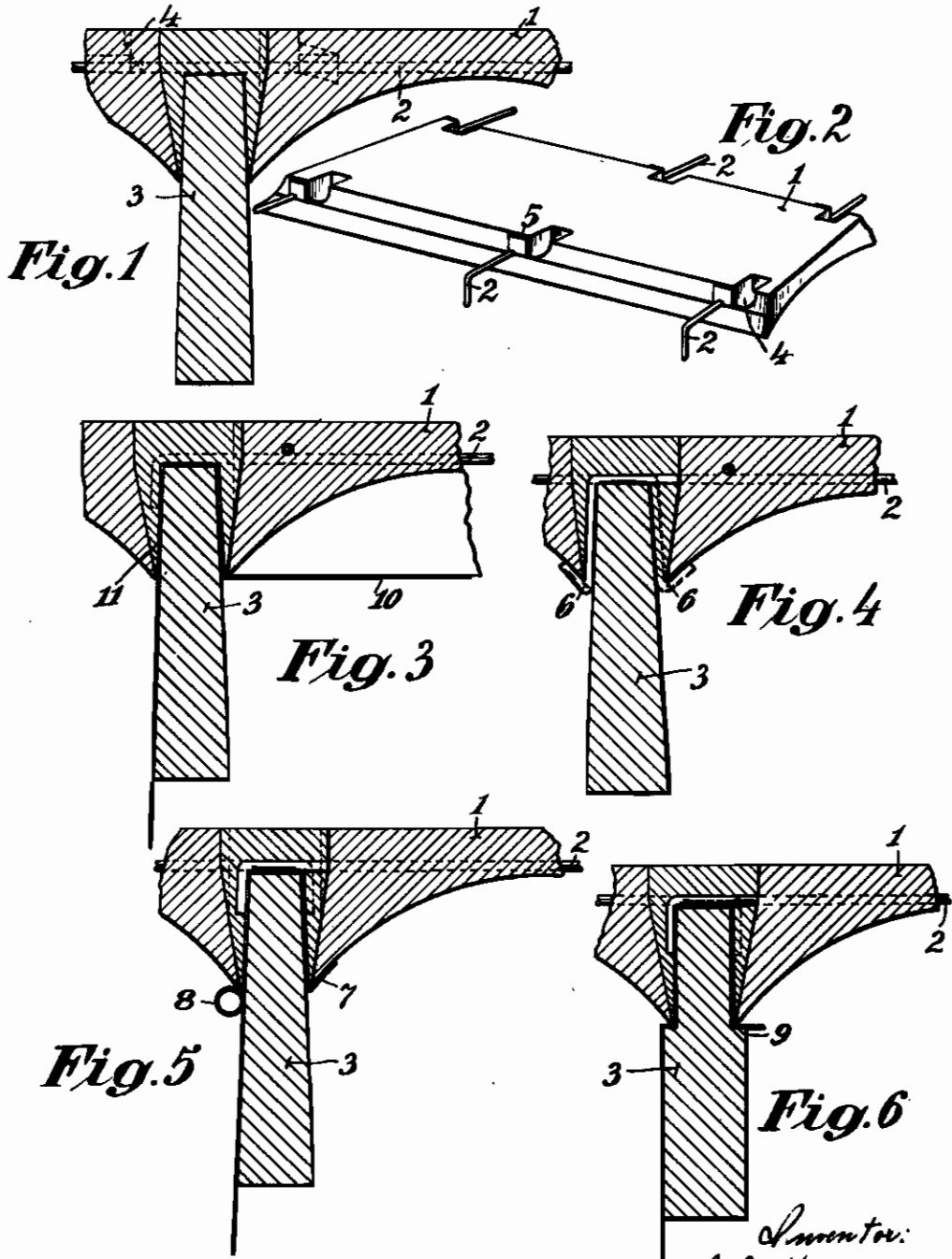


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*Fig. 1*

*Fig. 2*

*Fig. 3*

*Fig. 4*

*Fig. 5*

*Fig. 6*

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# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

## MONOLITHIC FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

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In the construction of solid floors according to the monolithic building system pre-cast compression girder bodies, separate from the elements constituting the flat under layer, are arranged between the concrete, brick or combined girders or ribs in the compression girder zone, such bodies being mounted on suitable supports provided on the girders or ribs. The space between the top of the ribs and the compression girder bodies is filled with concrete which is capable of setting.

This invention has for its object to provide a simple and effective suspension of such compression girder bodies on the ribs or girders by means of reinforcing irons which project out of said compression girder bodies. This suspension may be performed by various constructions and can be combined with additional means for suspending the compression girder bodies on the ribs.

Other details of the invention shall be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which different forms of constructions embodying the invention are illustrated.

The embodiment according to Fig. 1 shows a rod 2 concreted into the compression girder body 1, said rod resting on the top of the girder 3 and being embedded in the concrete poured between the girder top and the compression girder body. As will be seen more clearly from the perspective view of Fig. 2, the compression girder bodies 1 may be provided with recesses 4 in which engage the ends of the rods 2 projecting beyond the top of the girder. In order that the compression girder bodies may all have a uniform shape, it is advisable for the rods to be embedded in said bodies in a somewhat inclined position with respect to the plane of symmetry thereof, so that the projecting portions of the rods cannot strike against one another when said bodies are in position. At the places where the rods 2 emerge from the girder bodies 1, there may also be provided shoulders 5, as will be clearly seen from Fig. 2. The rods 2 may be bent to hook shape at their free ends either before or after they have been placed in position, so that they engage over the top of the girder 3 (see Fig. 3). The operation may also be carried out in such a manner that the compression girder bodies are positioned on the girders or ribs with the rods bent at one end only, the other free end then being bent around the top of the other girder.

Moreover, the rods 2 which are bent over the top of the girders may be given an additional upwardly bent portion 6 at their free ends, and said upwardly bent portion 6 may serve for support-

ing the adjacent compression girder body, as shown in Fig. 4. In this way, it is possible to have a double support or mounting for the compression girder bodies, viz: firstly by means of the reinforcing iron proper on the top of the girder and, secondly, with the bottom edge on the bent or hook portion 6 of the reinforcing iron 2 of the opposite compression girder body. In order to give good support, it is advisable in this case to make the bent up portion of the free ends of the reinforcing irons only after the compression girder bodies have been placed in position.

In addition to supporting the compression girders by means of their reinforcing irons, it is also possible to employ supports provided on the ribs or girders, thereby making it possible to have a three fold mounting for the compression girders. Fig. 5 shows the combination of the suspension by means of the reinforcing irons 2 with that obtained by using supporting hooks 7 which are positioned over the tops of the girders 3. As will be readily understood, these supporting hooks may also be extended downwardly on one side of the girder and be used in known manner for suspending the plaster ceiling or the like. In this case, the hook 7 (Fig. 5) or a loop 8 in the extended limb of the supporting hook is used for the mounting of the compression girder body. Also in the construction shown in Fig. 3 an additional support for the compression girder body is indicated consisting of a bridge 10 which is arranged between the ribs 3 and fastened on the top of the same by hooks 11.

In addition to the suspension by means of the reinforcing irons, the mounting can also be effected on steps 9 of the girder 3, as will be seen from Fig. 6.

The provision of several supporting elements for the compression girder bodies not only results in a better mounting, but also in a better binding action.

The construction according to the invention can also be executed in such a manner that compression girder bodies with reinforcing irons constructed in the manner described are employed only for each second row. The compression girder bodies which are not provided with projecting reinforcing irons can then be mounted on the hook-shaped ends of the reinforcing irons of the adjacent row of compression girder bodies or on other supports provided on the ribs.

Furthermore it is also possible to employ compression girder bodies which are formed with holes, through which the reinforcing irons are in-

troduced and then shaped in the manner described for suspension purposes.

In all the constructional forms described, and more particularly in the mounting of the compression girder bodies on reinforcing irons of the adjacent row of girder bodies, each second row of such bodies may be provided with reinforcing irons which only project or which are bent over the ribs, and which may subsequently be bent upwardly about the compression girder bodies.

Finally, it is to be pointed out that the method

according to the invention can also be employed in combination with known constructions. Thus, more particularly for such roof parts where, in consequence of the girders being differently spaced, the existing pre-cast compression girder bodies cannot be used, or for filling the spaces between the compression girder bodies and the wall, there can be employed the known construction with shuttering in which the whole compression girder part is cast in concrete.

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