W. W. BALLARD.

Improvement in Wood-Pavements.

No. 126,171. Patented April 30, 1872.

Fig. 1

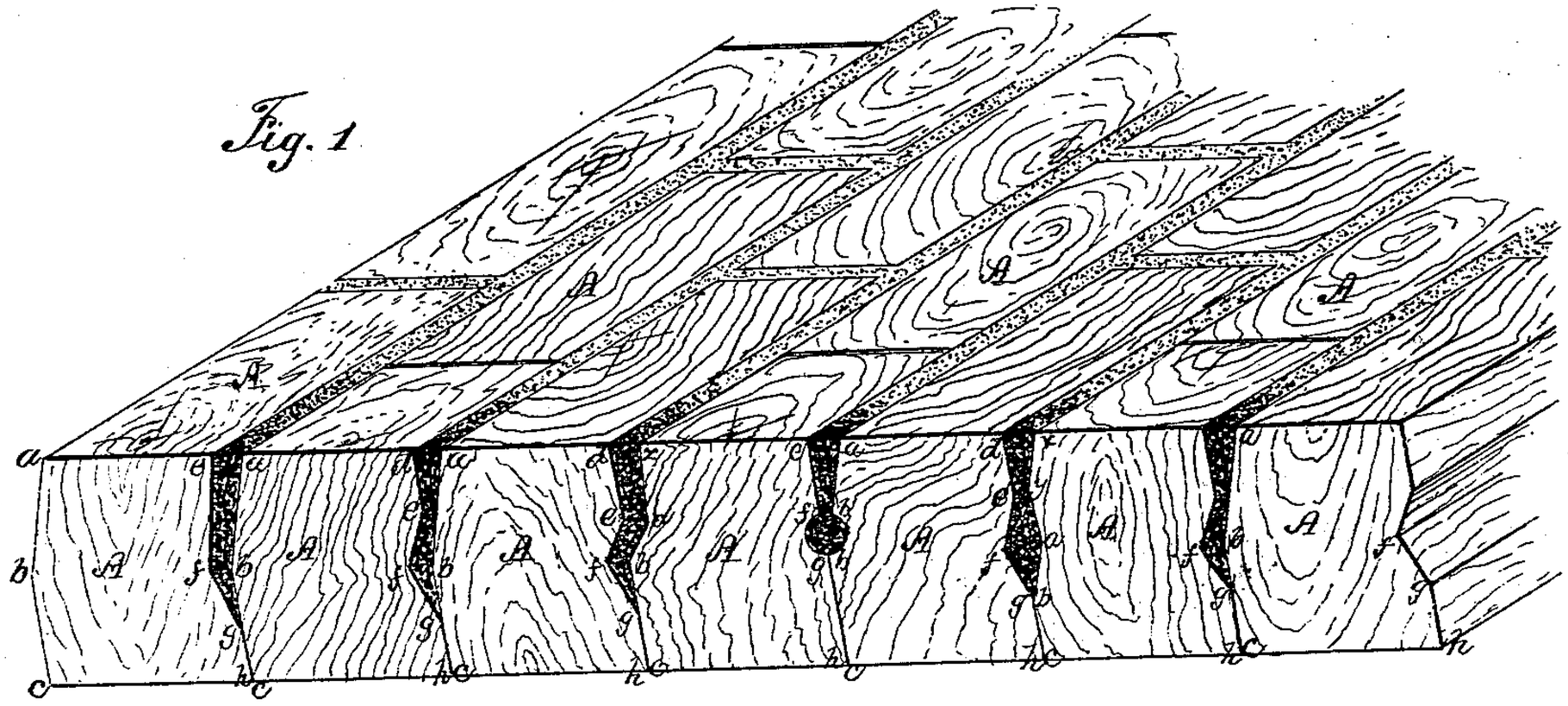


Fig. 2.

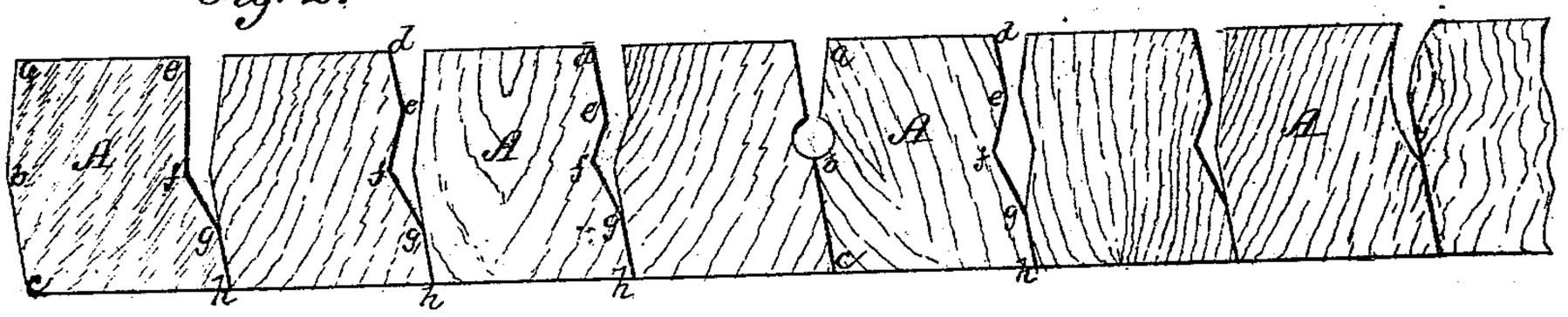
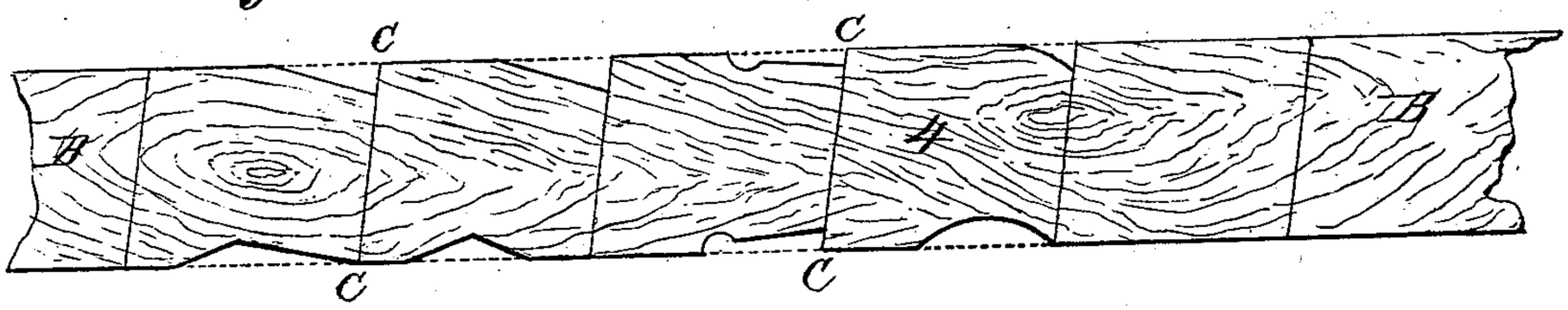


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Herm. Lauten.

E. L. Marsh

INVENTOR.

Wm. W. Ballard

By atty Wm. Crawford

126,171

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. BALLARD, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD PAVEMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,171, dated April 30, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. W. BALLARD, of Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wood Pavements; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this application.

My invention relates to certain novel improvements in wooden pavements; and consists in so forming the blocks that they shall be supported by each other without having any portion of their base cut away, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

To enable those skilled to form the blocks and lay the pavement, I will proceed to describe the method of cutting and manner of laying the blocks, referring to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a piece of pavement constructed of blocks embracing my improvements. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same; and Fig. 3 is a side view of a piece of "single" timber, showing the method of cutting the blocks.

Similar letters indicate like parts in the several views.

A represents the blocks, which are cut from the lumber B by oblique cuts C C, thus forming the base and top, each of greater extent than the width of the lumber from which they are cut, which is clearly shown and fully described in Letters Patent granted to me on the 26th day of March, 1872, and numbered 125,001. The upper portion of the block is cut away on one side, forming the two or more sides, *a b b c*, the angle of jointure being more than a right angle. Opposite to this angle, and on the other side of the block, a short angle is cut away, forming the sides or lines *d e e f f g g h*, which leaves the base of the block just the same as when the block was cut from the lumber, so that no waste of material is made.

When the blocks are laid in position the sides *b c* rest against, and are supported from vertical displacement by, the sides *g h* of the adjacent blocks, and, in return, the sides *d e* and *e f* (either or both) are supported through the medium of the filling-key, by, and rest against, the side *a b* of the adjacent block. The side *g h* is somewhat shorter than the side *b c*, which enables the filling to go below the point or angle made by the jointure of the sides *a b b c*.

I have shown in the drawing between each pair of blocks a different method of forming the depressed angle, in order that the scope of my invention may not be confined to any particular shape of the concrete space, as the gist of my invention lies in forming them in such way as to make the lower portion of one block rest against, and be supported by, the lwer portion of its neighbor, and, in return, have the upper portion of said block support the upper portion of the other, through the medium of the filling, which thus becomes a key, the bases of the blocks not being cut away at all. Nor do I wish to be confined, in the scope of my invention, to what are termed wedge-shaped blocks, for it will be obvious, by reference to the drawing, especially to the central block in Figs. 1 and 2, that the same result may be accomplished in a rectangular block.

The filling which is to be introduced into the spaces may be of concrete, vulcanite, or anything else suitable for the purpose; and it will be seen that when the pavement is laid and the filling properly put in that the blocks are securely held against vertical displacement.

The upper "cut-away" piece of the block may be so varied in shape that more than the two sides *a b b c* will be formed, as is clearly shown in the drawing, and cuts in and upon the sides of the blocks may be made at any point, so that the base is not disturbed.

A very excellent method of cutting a rectangular block so as to embody the features of my invention may be seen by reference to block numbered 4, in Fig. 3, the space for filling left between such blocks being in the shape of a

horn of plenty, the small end bending under the angle of the adjacent block.

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

A wood pavement composed of blocks whose bases are cut obliquely to the sides, and so cut otherwise that they shall rest upon and be supported each by the other and an intermediate key-filling, and having no part of their base cut away, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Witness my hand this 4th day of April, A. D. 1872.

W. W. BALLARD.

Witnesses:
WM. C. MCINTIRE,
E. L. MARSH.