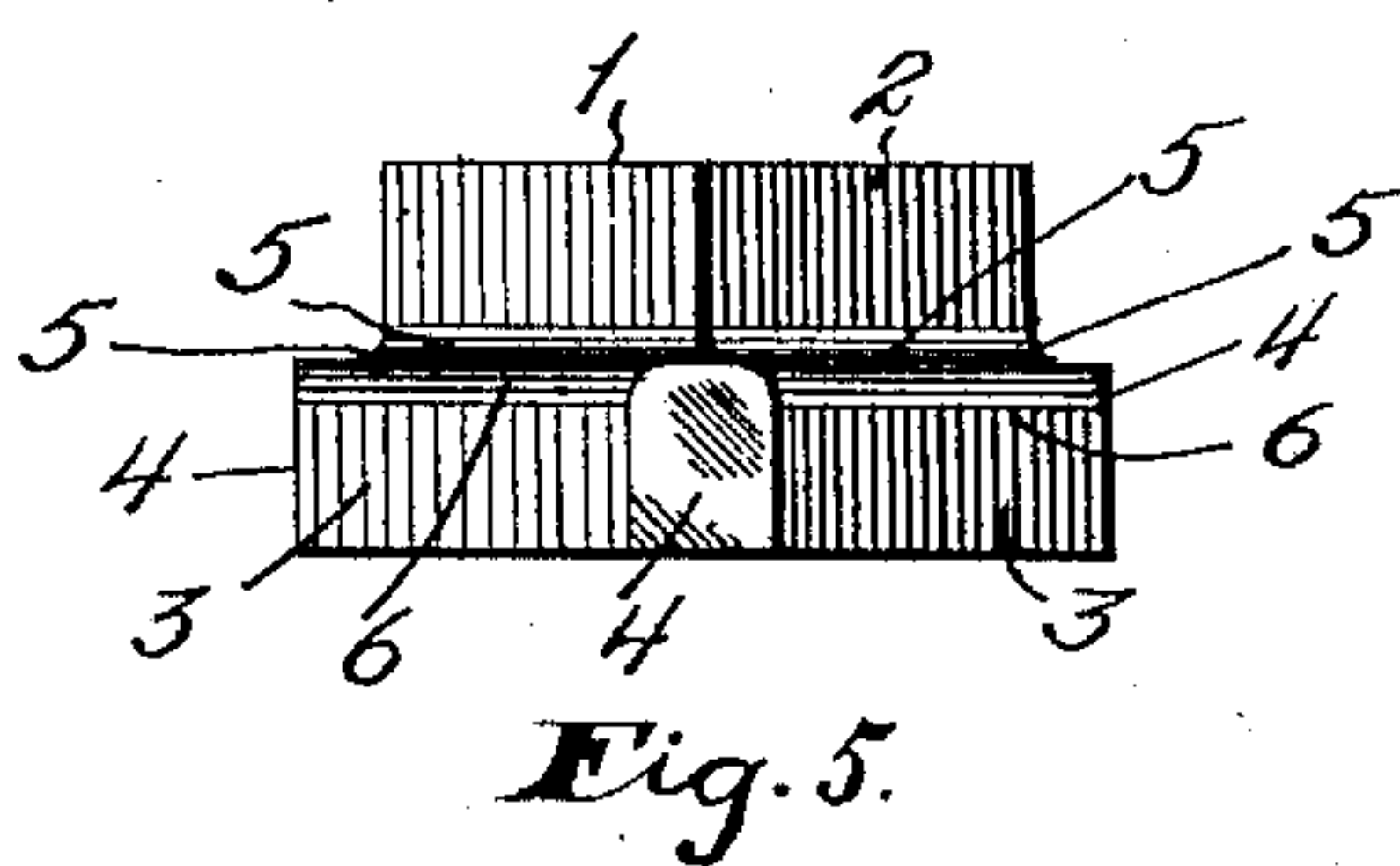
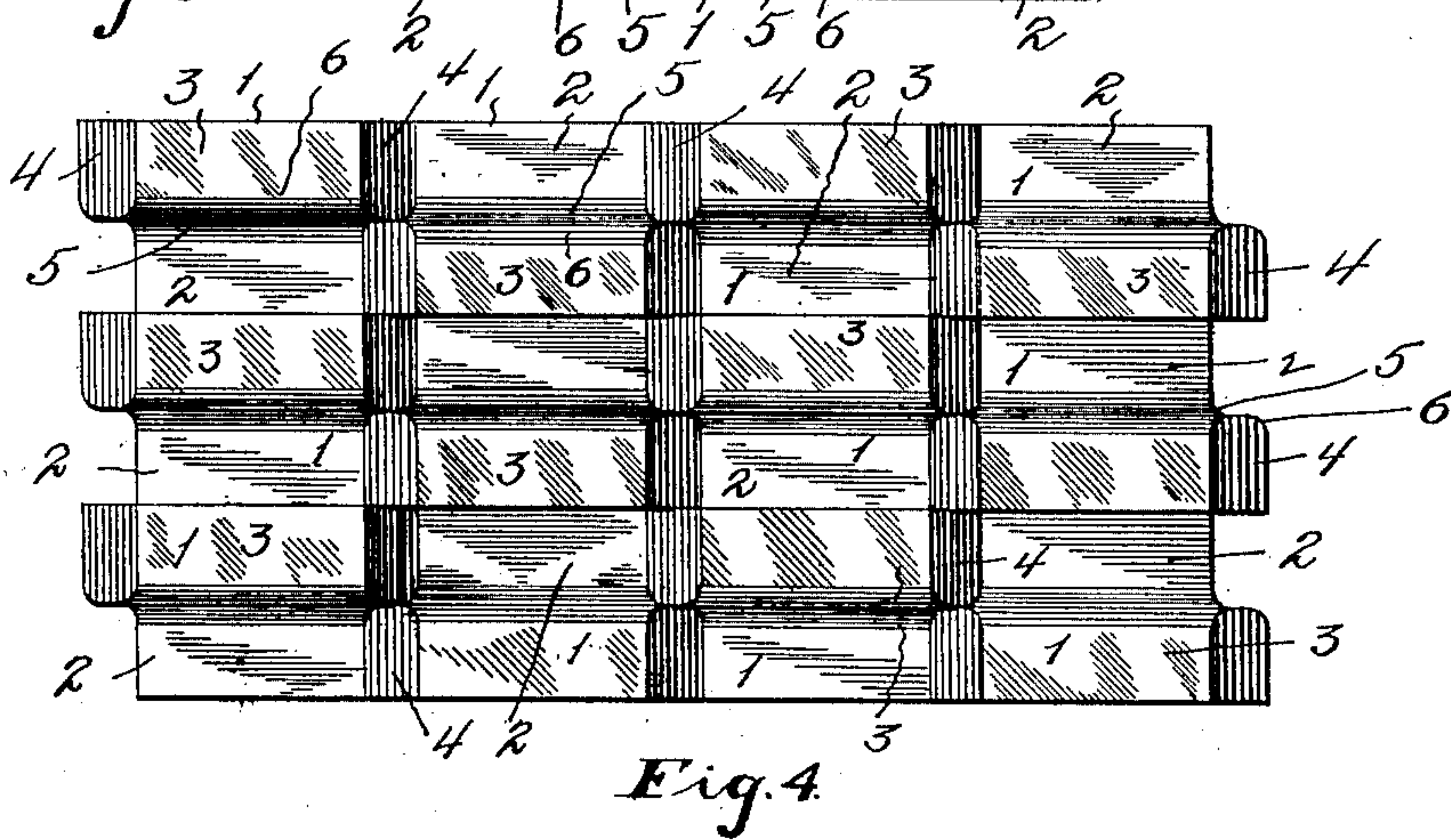
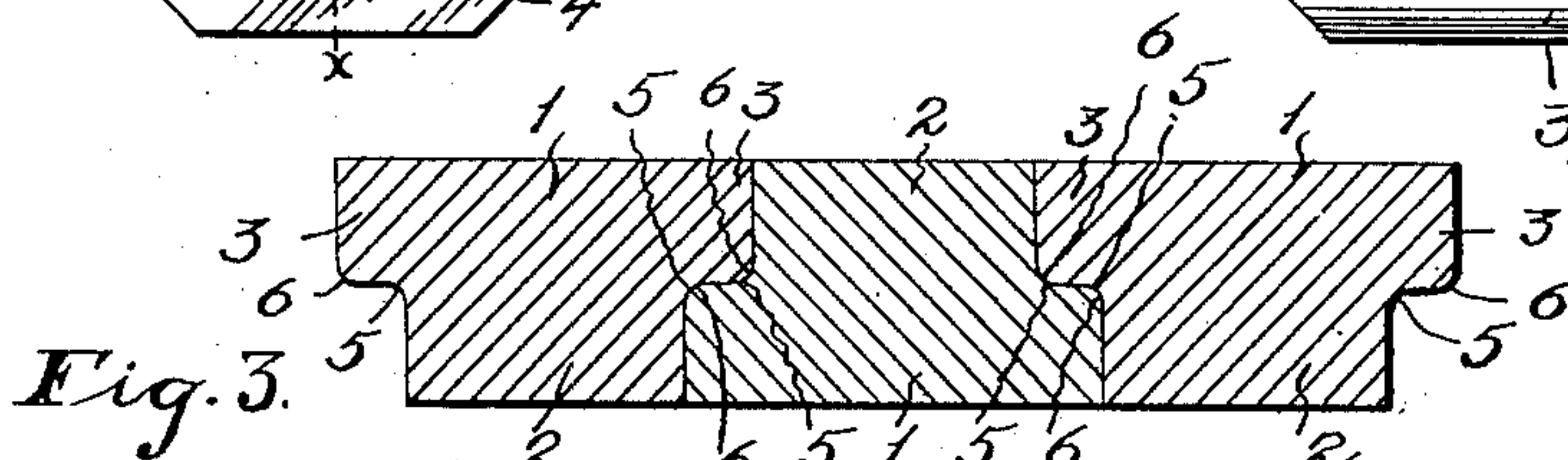
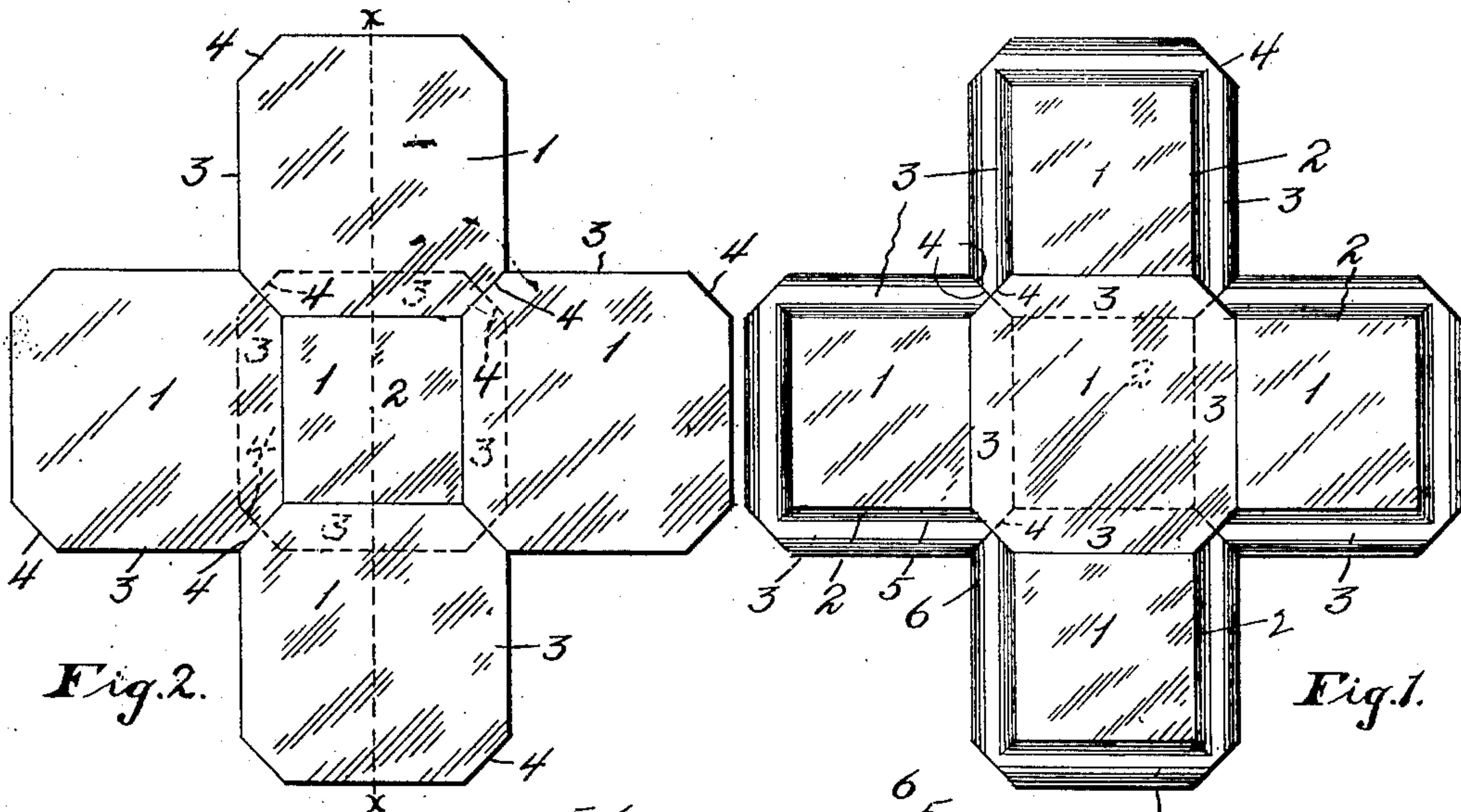


No. 829,480.

PATENTED AUG. 28, 1906.

E. H. MILLS.
PAVING AND BUILDING BLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1905.



WITNESSES:
Carl Stoughton
W. B. Bickley

INVENTOR
Edwin H. Mills
BY
Shepherd & Parker
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN H. MILLS, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PAVING AND BUILDING BLOCK.

No. 829,480.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 28, 1906.

Application filed June 26, 1905. Serial No. 266,939.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN H. MILLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paving and Building Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in paving and building blocks.

The object of the invention is to provide a block having two wearing-faces and constructed with flanges on three or more of its sides.

Another feature resides in the provision of a number of blocks of duplicate construction arranged to interlock to form a solid mass and shaped so as to be reversible and to co-act in supporting each other.

Still another feature resides in the formation of a block having such a construction that a number of the blocks may be assembled in a multiplicity of ways to form various structures.

Finally the object of the invention is to provide a device of the character described that will be strong, durable, and efficient and one which will be simple and inexpensive to produce.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel details of construction and operation, a preferable embodiment of which is described in the specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein,—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a number of my blocks as they are assembled in the formation of a pavement or other surface. Fig. 2 is an underside view of the block shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line xx of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a wall formed from a number of my blocks, and Fig. 5 is a corner elevation of one of the blocks.

In the drawings the numeral 1 designates the block proper, which may be constructed in any suitable manner and of wood, cement, clay, rubber, various plastic materials, and any other materials which might be found to be desirable to use. The block comprises a substantially rectangular portion 2, from which flanges 3 extend, the latter preferably projecting from all sides of the block or portion 2, so as to provide a continuous flange or extension. At the corners of the portion 2 or

the intersections of the flanges smooth angularly-disposed faces 4 are provided, the flanged portions of the block thus being given the substantial shape of an irregular octagon. Along the lines of intersection between the flanges 3 and the portion 2 the block is curved or filled in, as indicated at 5. The flanges 3 along their upper outer edges are also curved or rounded, as indicated at 6, the said rounded portions conforming to the contour of the curved portions 5. By this formation when two of the blocks are placed together, one having been inverted, the curved portions 5 will receive the rounded edges 6, while the surfaces of the portions 2 and the flanges 3 will come into direct contact with each other and a close and continuous joint had, as will be apparent by observing Fig. 3.

In the formation of a pavement or other flat surface, a suitable bed having been provided, the blocks are placed thereon with their angular faces 4 in contact and their portions 2 uppermost, as shown in Fig. 1. The blocks thus assembled will provide an open space having such a shape as to be completely filled when an additional block is inverted and dropped therein, as will be obvious from Figs. 1 and 2. The first blocks placed on the bed will have their flanged or extended portions downward, thus receiving broad support in comparison to their exposed surfaces. The inverted block when dropped into place will have its upper and lower surfaces lying flush with the surfaces of the other block and its flanges interlocking with and resting on the flanges of the adjacent blocks. The inverted block while having its smaller surface supported upon the bed has its flanged or larger surface resting on the flanges of the adjacent blocks, and thus supported by the same, so that pressure exerted on the inverted block is equally sustained by the adjacent blocks with which it interlocks. It is to be observed that pressure applied on the exposed surface of any one of the individual blocks is not only sustained and distributed by two projections and in two directions, but by projections from all sides of the block and in all directions. From this it will be apparent that a pavement constructed of my blocks will last and maintain its level longer than other pavements and pressure more evenly distributed.

A pavement being laid with the blocks, as

shown in Fig. 1, when worn may be reversed and the under surface, as shown in Fig. 2, exposed to wear, this being accomplished by merely inverting the blocks and is permissible by reason of the fact that the upper and lower surfaces when assembled in a pavement lie substantially flush or in the same horizontal planes. In some cases it is desirable to arch the pavement. The arch, however, is generally so slight in comparison with its length that the blocks would be but slightly separated at the upper portion of the pavement and the spaces provided merely large enough to be filled by a suitable binding or adhesive material, which, it is understood, must necessarily be employed in order to fasten the blocks together in a solid mass.

The purposes for which my blocks can be employed and the manners in which they are capable of being assembled are numerous, as they can be equally as well used for building as for paving purposes. In Fig. 4 I have illustrated one manner in which the blocks may be used for building purposes. In the said figure I have shown a portion of a wall formed by inverting every other block in layers and arranging the layers in courses, the wall thus formed being one block deep. The effect is both pleasing and ornamental, as well as strong and substantial. In placing the blocks in the wall they are secured in place by a suitable mortar or cement, a solid

and continuous structure thereby being produced.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A block of the character described, comprising a comparatively small angular portion and a larger portion integral therewith which extends beyond said smaller portion upon all sides and which has its corners diagonally cut off in such manner that when a plurality of said blocks are placed in position with their corners in contact, the space left between said blocks will be of such size as to be completely filled by the smaller portion of one of said blocks.

2. A block of the character described, comprising a comparatively small angular portion, a larger portion integral therewith and extending beyond said smaller portion upon all sides, said larger portion having its corners diagonally cut off, the sides of said larger portion between said diagonally-cut-off corners being equal in length to one of the sides of the smaller portion of said block.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN H. MILLS.

Witnesses:

A. L. PHELPS.
M. B. SCHLEY.