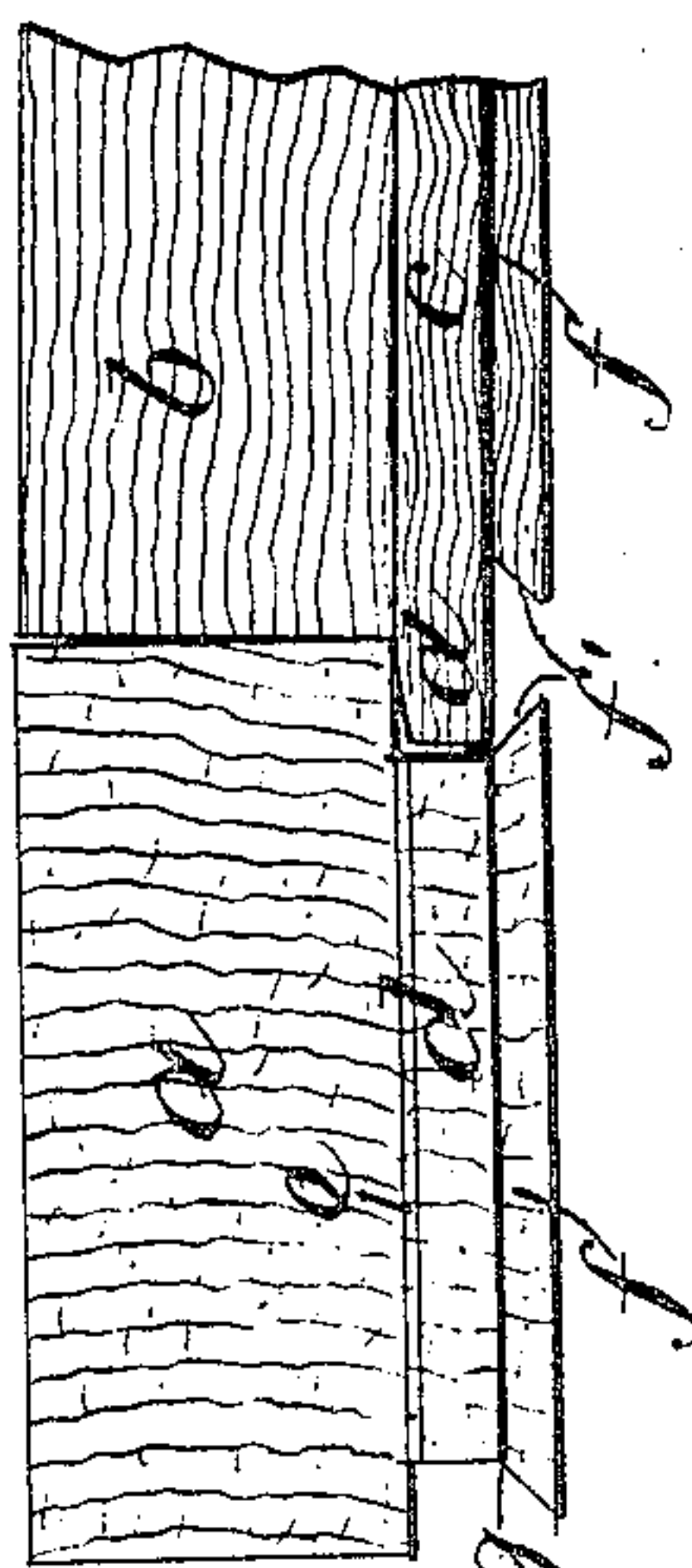
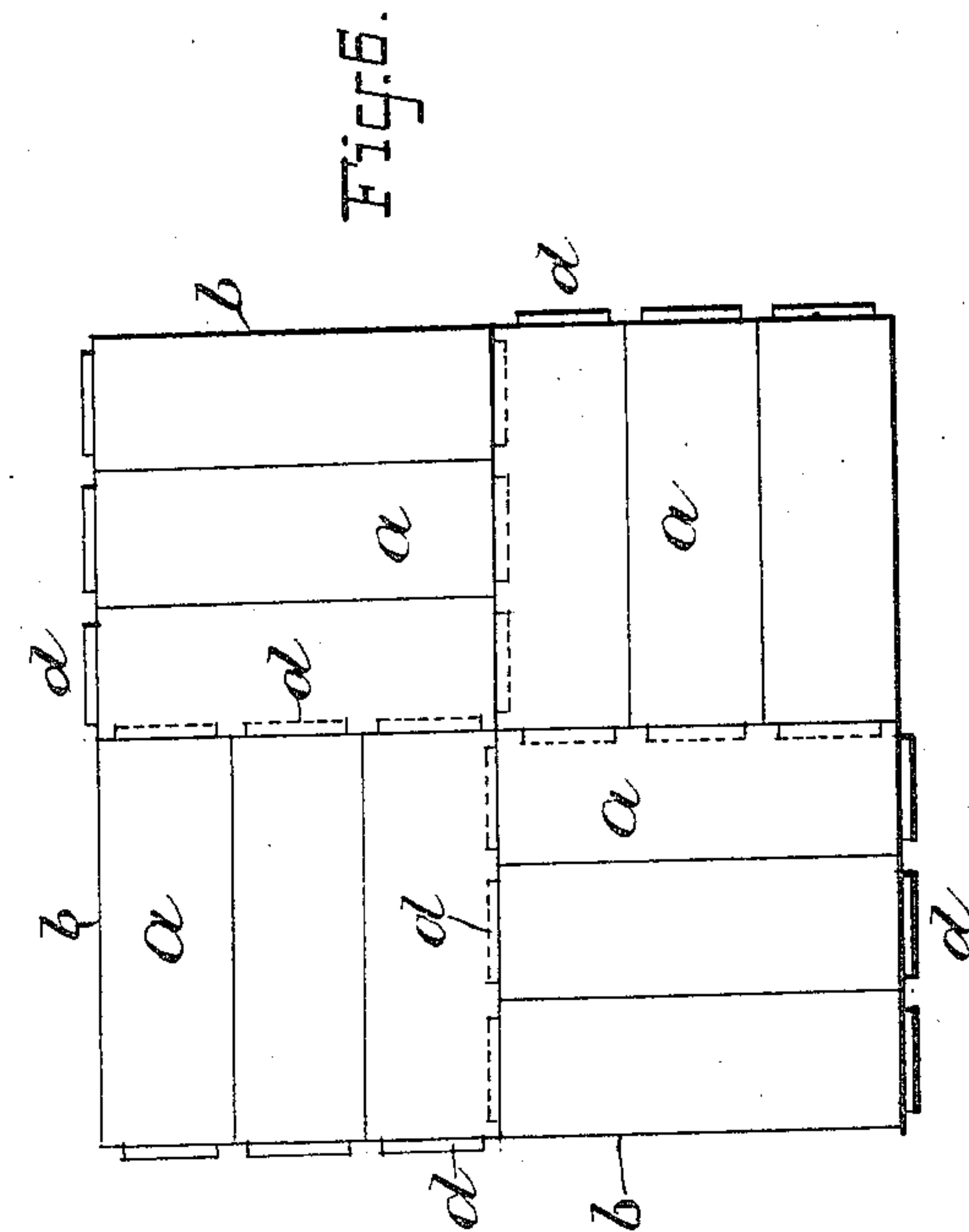
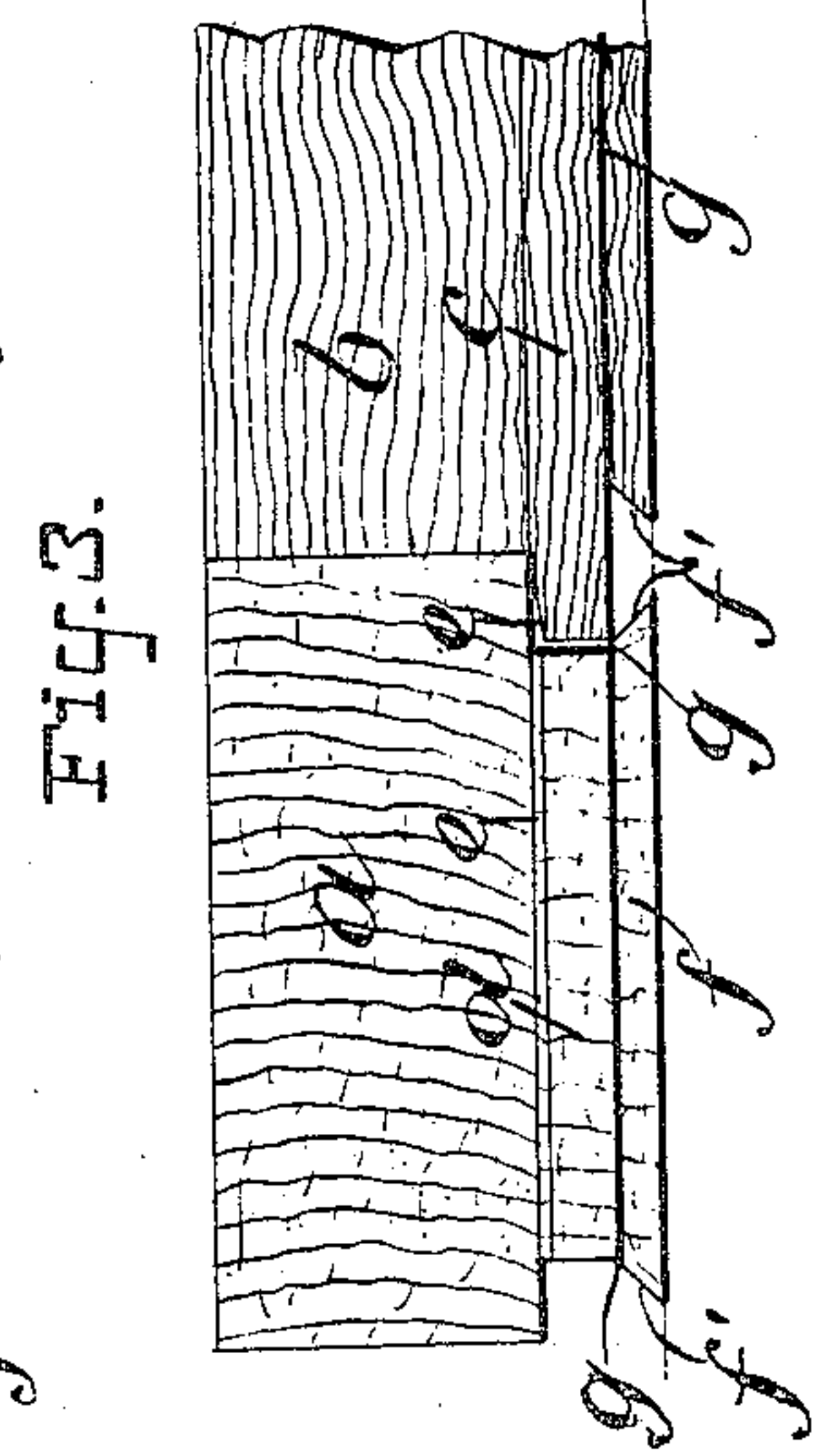
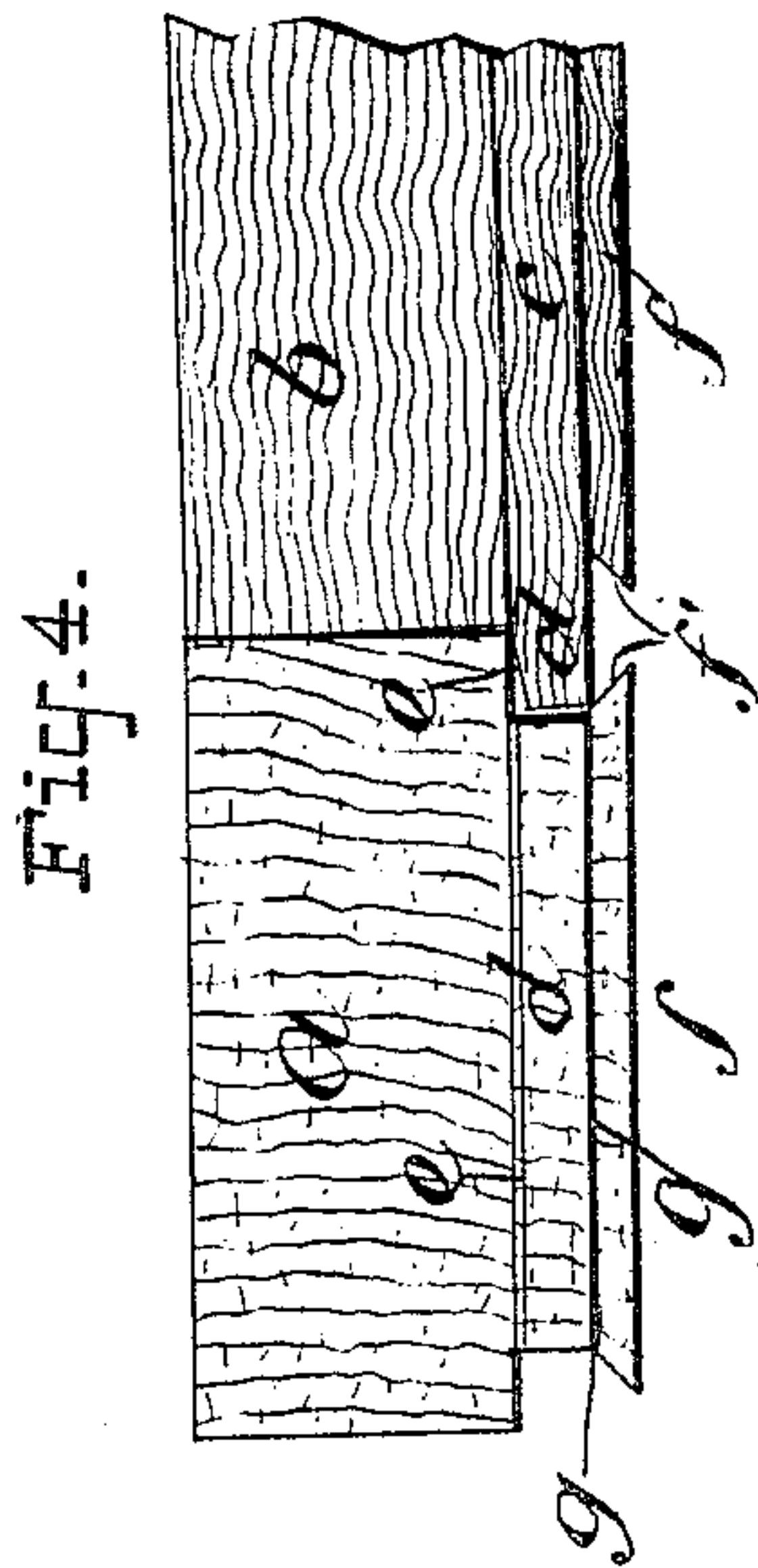
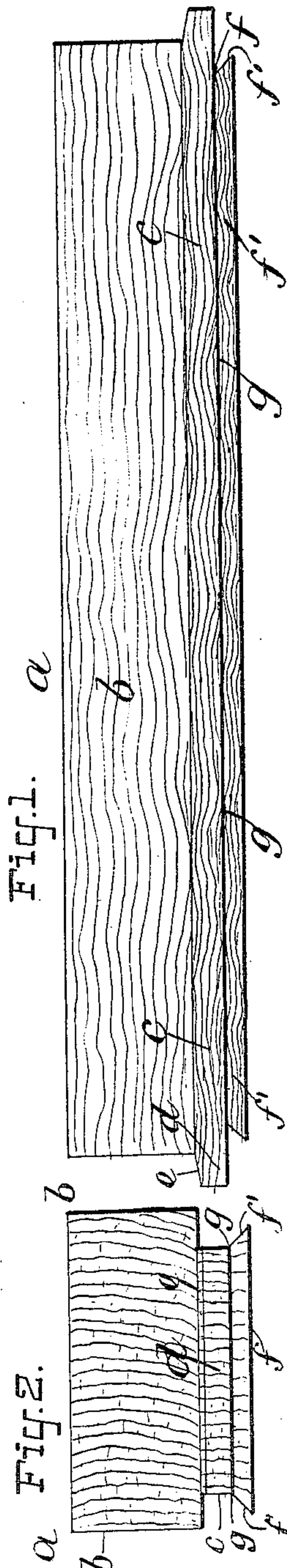


No. 845,107.

PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

W. C. MORRILL.
WOOD BLOCK FOR FLOORING.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1906.



WITNESSES:
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WOOD BLOCK FOR FLOORING.

No. 845,107.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed July 16, 1906. Serial No. 326,324.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. MORRILL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wood Blocks for Flooring, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in the construction and formation of wood blocks embedded in a bituminous composition on a concrete base to form a flooring.

The invention consists of the formation and arrangements of a continuous bevel-edged underlayer overlaid by adjoining single-angled rectangular side grooves and end tenons. The upper surfaces of the tenons are beveled and adapted to fit into the horizontal walls of the rabbets or grooves of correspondingly-shaped blocks when laid as a flooring. The bevel-edged underlayer lies completely back of the upper sides and ends of the block, thus forming a symmetrical structure ready for use, all of which will be fully described, and pointed out in the claim hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the wood block. Fig. 2 represents an end elevation. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of a portion of two blocks in which is shown the interlocking feature. Fig. 4 represents a similar view excepting that one block is slightly raised at the outer end, thus illustrating the perfection of the interlocking feature when the blocks are laid upon uneven surfaces. Fig. 5 is also a similar view in which one of the blocks is slightly lowered at the outer end, illustrating the interlocking feature still intact. Fig. 6 represents a plan view of a series of blocks laid in squares and the manner of interlocking one with the other when forming a flooring.

The flooring may be laid in any desired regular pattern, such as herring-bone, square, basket, interlacing, &c., and still retain a perfect interlock and alinement.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the drawings, in which—

a represents a wood block; *b*, the longitudinal sides thereof, which are provided with the grooves or rabbets *c*.

d represents the tenons lying within the continuations of the planes of the upper and lower sides of the grooves or rabbets and whose upper surfaces *e* are made to slightly incline toward the ends of said tenons.

There are formed beneath the tenons angular grooves *f*, the inclined or beveled portions of which continue completely around the block and form the bevel-edged underlayer *g*. The lower edge of said bevel-edged underlayer is located slightly rearward of the upper side and ends of the block, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

The detail views, Figs. 3, 4, 5, illustrate how quickly and positively the interlocking of the blocks one with the other may be accomplished upon even and uneven surfaces by having the tenon *d* inclined as shown. It also illustrates that the bevel-edged underlayer *g* will at all times support the tenon *d* and that the bevel sides *f'* of adjacent blocks approach each other in a manner to form a dovetail for the reception of the bituminous compound, thereby forming a perfect key or lock between flooring and concrete base.

It has heretofore been impossible to lay an interlocking wood-block flooring on an uneven foundation, for the reason that the blocks are either so constructed as to only fit together when on a level foundation or else had so much play that the interlock was imperfect and the perfect alinement necessary was entirely lost. In the case of the perfectly-fitting blocks if an uneven spot was countered the blocks would have to be chiseled and planed into such shape as to make a make-shift fit, and the extra cost of this labor makes the use of this flooring prohibitive, as in order to make the floor a commercial success and bring its cost within proper limits the blocks have to be cut by machinery and should be laid without being reshaped and fitted on the job. With a block having play great difficulty and expense is encountered in keeping the floor after it has been laid to a true level and preventing the blocks from being raised or depressed. In an ordinary commercial tongue-and-grooved block the available wearing thickness is about one-third of the thickness of the block. It will be obvious that my invention overcomes all of these objections by having the wearing thickness of block about twice the total wearing thickness of the ordinary commercial block and by having the tenon so shaped that it is easily and quickly inserted, forming a perfect interlock and from its shape forces the blocks together in a perfect alinement upon both even and uneven surfaces, which will not permit displacement in any direction.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 A block with a continuous lower beveled underlayer extending back of the upper side faces and ends of the block, and overlaid by the adjoining single-angled rabbets, and end tenons the latter having their upper faces beveled to engage with the hori-

zontal walls of the rabbets of correspondingly-shaped blocks, when laid as a flooring.

Signed at New York this 13th day of July, 1906.

WILLIAM C. MORRILL.

Witnesses:

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