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R. L. HICE

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METHOD OF MAKING AUTOMOBILE CHOCK BLOCKS

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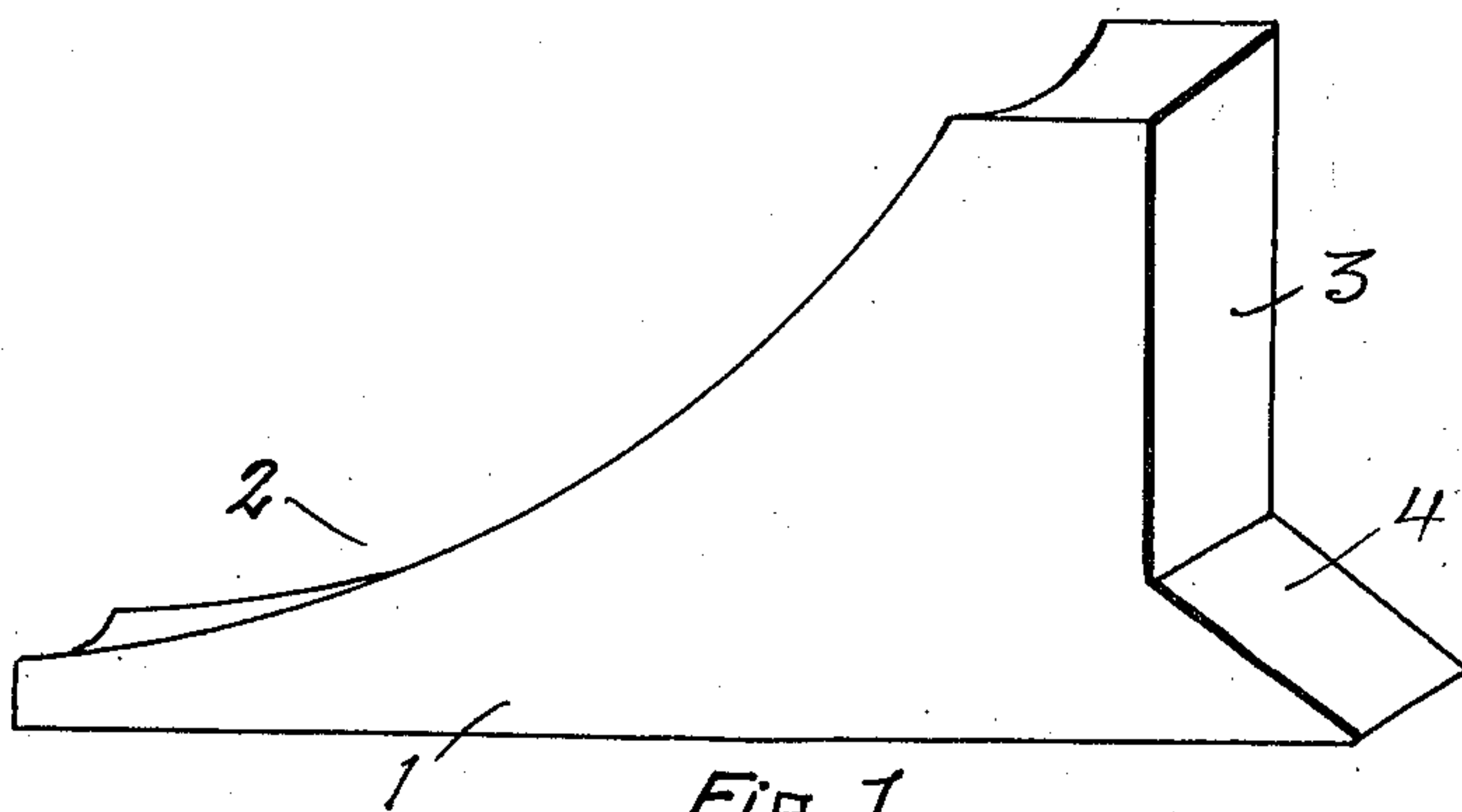


Fig. 1.

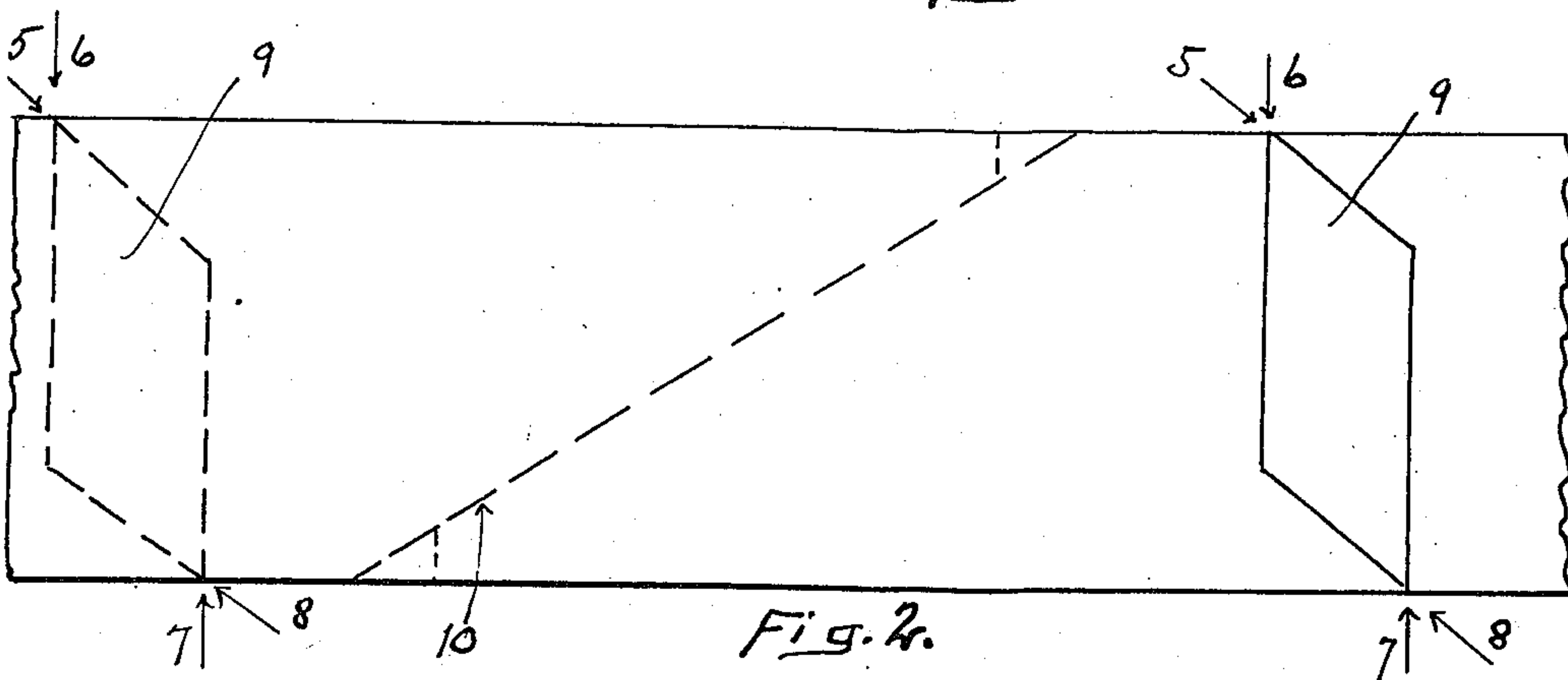


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT L. HICE, OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, ASSIGNOR TO FOREST PRODUCTS COMPANY, A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP COMPOSED OF G. D. JOHNSON, J. W. HICE, AND SAID ROBERT L. HICE.

METHOD OF MAKING AUTOMOBILE CHOCK BLOCKS.

Application filed December 1, 1922. Serial No. 604,295.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT L. HICE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city and county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Making Automobile Chock Blocks, of which this is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part hereof.

The invention relates to chock blocks used to secure the wheels of automobiles during shipment and to the method of making the same; the objects being to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient block easily capable of being secured as by nails to the car floor, or like support, and to provide a method whereby such blocks can be manufactured at the lowest expense. These objects are largely attained in the invention to be described.

In the drawing Fig. 1 shows a block, while Fig. 2 is a view of a stick of wood to be cut into blanks, showing the method of sawing to provide the necessary toes or steps and waste the smallest quantity of wood in so doing.

In Fig. 1, 1 is a chock block having the usual curved portion as indicated at 2; the view not showing more than one edge of this curved portion and the upper part of block where curved; and 3 is the rear face of block, while 4 is a step or toe formed substantially with a forty-five degree slant to the base. This toe or step serves to receive nails driven through the toe into car floor or other support. The form of step is not only highly efficient but lends itself to the method of manufacture as will be seen. I am aware that steps or toes are not new and that several designs have been employed. This particular step, however, I believe to be new with me, and it is one which permits the method to be carried out with great cheapness.

As understood chock blocks are formed from sawed blanks of approximately wedge shape; the curved face being formed on one of the longer faces after the sawing of the blank. To form the blanks for my block the method I follow is that shown in Fig. 2. Taking a stick or billet of wood of thickness corresponding to the width of the block and breadth substantially that of the height of the block I lay it off into lengths approximately equal to the length of the block and then by making four cuts as shown, saw out a substantially lozenge shaped bit of wood, the sawing forming two steps or toes on respective blocks. The figure illustrates the idea perfectly; the cuts being made as shown by the arrows 5, 6, 7, 8, and the lozenge shaped waste part being shown at 9. Then, by a diagonal cut as shown by the dotted line 10 I divide the billet left between two of the lozenge cuttings into two chock block blanks, wanting only the shaping of the curved surface to be complete. This method saves all of the wood except the small lozenge shaped portions, and, of course, such as is cut away in forming the curved face and which cannot be saved.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

The method of making chock block blanks consisting in cutting out lozenge shaped portions from a relatively long stick of wood and leaving billets having steps at each end but diagonally disposed, and then sawing the billets diagonally to leave two chock block blanks for each billet.

Witness my hand at Montgomery, Alabama, November 25, 1922.

ROBERT L. HICE.

Witnesses:

DANIEL W. TROY, Jr.,
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