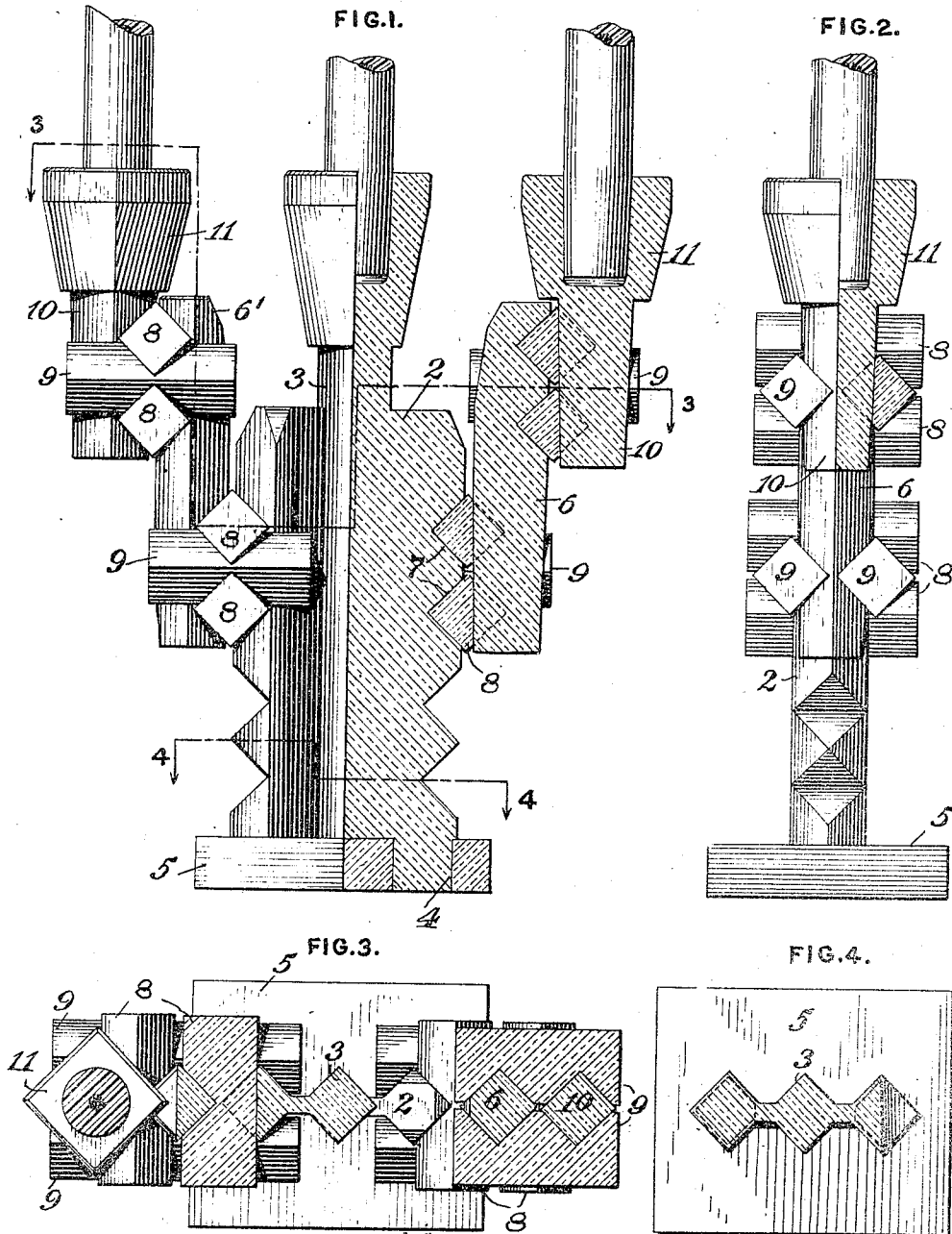


A. HAAS.
INTERLOCKING BLOCK STRUCTURE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 17, 1911.

1,013,156.

Patented Jan. 2, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

J. E. Gaither.
E. M. McConnell

INVENTOR

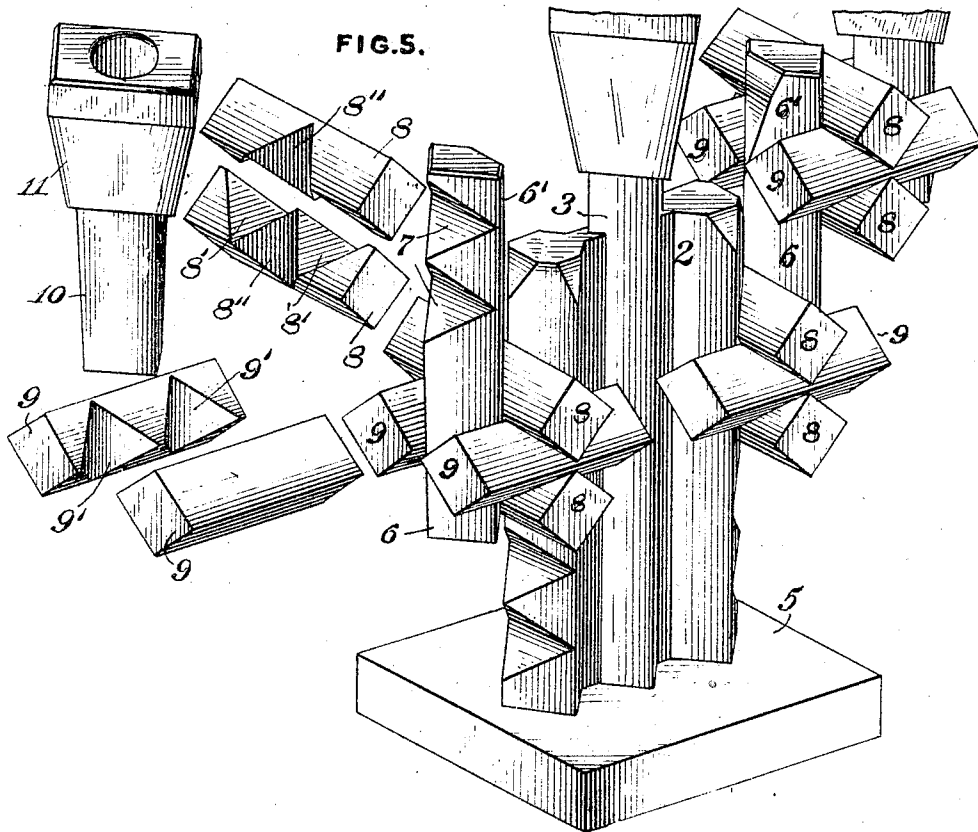
August Haas.
By J. E. Gaither
att'y

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Edna McConnell

INVENTOR

August Haas.
By J. W. Bost

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST HAAS, OF GRAPEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

INTERLOCKING-BLOCK STRUCTURE.

1,013,156.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1912.

Application filed July 17, 1911. Serial No. 639,023.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST HAAS, a resident of Grapeville, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Interlocking-Block Structures, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide interlocking blocks of improved construction which are adapted to be utilized in the formation of various ornamental and useful devices, the blocks themselves maintain the structure in built-up form.

The purpose primarily is to form the blocks of glass which may be variously shaped, decorated and assembled, thus providing a variety of devices that are at once useful and ornamental.

In Figures 1 to 5 of the accompanying drawings I have shown blocks of square section which are constructed with special reference to the requirements of a built-up candlestick, Fig. 1 being a view partly in elevation and partly in section of a three-socket candlestick, and Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof, also partly in section. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional plans on the irregular lines 3—3 and 4—4, respectively, of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the candlestick partly assembled, the remaining blocks being detached.

The invention consists essentially of six blocks which are arranged in three pairs, with the blocks of each pair paralleling each other and disposed at right angles to and interlocking with the blocks of the other two pairs. The other two pairs, comprising what I term the second and third pairs, are preferably of the same size so as to form an assemblage of conventional design, with the blocks of the second and third pairs interlocking with each other and with the blocks of the primary pair. The slight difference in the notching of the second and third pairs will be indicated hereinafter. One of the blocks of what I term the primary pair is notched to provide a hold for the four blocks of the second and third pairs, and the second and third pairs are in turn notched to provide a passageway for the second block of the primary pair, which second block is unnotched and may be termed a key block as it holds all the blocks in place.

In the adaptation shown, the blocks are square in cross section, and block 2 of the

primary pair consists of a square upright portion of a candlestick stem, one of such blocks being arranged at either side of the central upright portion 3, the whole supported by base or foot 5 with which it has the pin and socket connections 4.

6 is the companion for block 2, the same being the key block for the assemblage as will presently be described, blocks 2 and 6 constituting the primary pair to which reference has been made.

The corner-like face of block 2 is formed with two notches 7 arranged one above the other, and embracing block 2 at these notches are blocks 8 of the second pair, and crossing blocks 8 and notched to interlock therewith and with block 2 are blocks 9 of the third pair. As shown, blocks 9 project beyond blocks 8, and blocks 8 and 9 are so notched that when assembled they form a passageway for the key block, and when the latter is moved longitudinally thereinto the several blocks are held firmly interlocked.

Notches 7 in block 2 are of plain V-shaped formation, as shown in the lower portion thereof in Figs. 1, 2 and 5 (to which lower notches additional assemblages of blocks may be applied if desired). Notches 7 embrace blocks 8, and the latter are notched in one direction at 8' to receive blocks 9, and are also notched at 8'' to form a passageway for the key block 6. Blocks 9 are formed each with two notches 9', one of said notches embracing block 2, and the other for receiving the key block 6.

In the double formation shown at each side of Figs. 1 and 5, block 6 is elongated with the lower portion thereof performing the function of a key, and the upper portion corresponding to the primary block 2 and provided with notches 7, the same as in block 2, to form the primary support for other pairs of blocks 8 and 9 (notched respectively as above described) and held locked by a final key block 10, the latter serving as a candle socket 11. Obviously, by employing a series of compound blocks like the blocks 6 6', the formation may be extended indefinitely.

The blocks are not necessarily square in cross section, as various shapes may be employed, and it will be understood that the interlocking principle may be utilized in forming various objects.

While the blocks may be of any desired material, the invention is designed with

special reference to forming them of glass, from which a great variety of shapes and ornamental effects may be produced, the uses thereof being by no means confined to the adaptations here shown.

I claim:—

1. The combination of a base supported upright having two notches in one side thereof—one above the other, four blocks arranged in pairs of two with the blocks of each pair crossing the blocks of the other pair and notched to embrace the same, the blocks of one pair notched to embrace the notched upright and the blocks of both pairs notched to embrace a second upright, an unnotched second upright inserted in the notches of the crossed pairs of blocks and supported thereby on the base-supported upright, and an object holder sustained by the second upright.

2. The combination of a central base-supported upright, two supplemental uprights—one at either side of the central upright with each supplemental upright

formed with two notches on its outer side—one above the other, two duplicate sets of blocks—one set coöperating with each supplemental upright, each set consisting of four blocks arranged in pairs of two with the blocks of each pair crossing the blocks of the other pair and notched to embrace the same, the blocks of each pair notched to embrace the appropriate notched supplemental upright and also notched to embrace a second upright, two unnotched uprights—one for each set of blocks, each unnotched upright inserted in the notches of the appropriate crossed blocks and supported thereby on the supplemental uprights, and object holders sustained by the said second uprights.

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

AUGUST HAAS.

Witnesses:

J. M. NESBIT,
F. E. GAITHER.