(No Model.)

I. G. POSTON.

PAVING BLOCK.

No. 529,952. Patented Nov. 27, 1894.

Fig. 1.

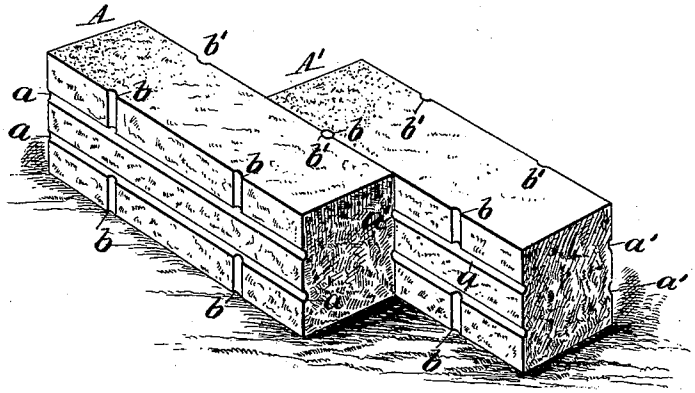


Fig. 2.

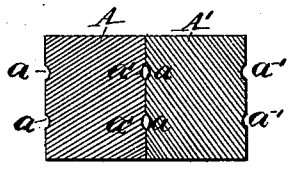
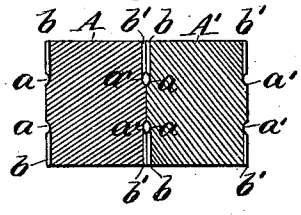


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Fred G. Dieterich

Edw. W. Byrn.

INVENTOR

Irvin G. Poston.

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVIN GILROY POSTON, OF VEEDERSBURG, INDIANA.

PAVING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,952, dated November 27, 1894.

Application filed August 27, 1894. Serial No. 521,440. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVIN GILROY POSTON, of Veedersburg, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paving-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of an improvement in paving blocks designed to secure a more solid bond of union between the several blocks when laid in the pavement, and which enables them also to preserve a more regular and truer surface and edges during the burning process, without warping or cracking.

It consists of a paving block having in each of its opposite vertical faces two horizontal grooves intersected by vertical transverse grooves that run out to the upper and lower edges of the block, whereby the filling of melted pitch, that is poured between the blocks when laid in the pavement, is enabled to gain access to the horizontal grooves where it forms a locking key embedded partly in the groove of one block, and partly in the coinciding groove of the next adjacent block, that binds the several blocks in the pavement into a solid integral structure.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of two of the paving blocks as laid. Fig. 2 is a section through the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and Fig. 3 is a section through the line 3—3.

The blocks are all constructed exactly alike with two longitudinal parallel grooves *a a* in one vertical face, and two other corresponding parallel grooves *a' a'* upon their other vertical faces, and with vertical transverse grooves *b b* in one face running into longitudinal grooves *a a* from the upper and lower edges, and with vertical transverse grooves *b b'* in the other face running into the longitudinal grooves of that face.

The vertical grooves *b' b'* are arranged about one fourth of the length of the block from the ends, so that when the blocks are laid in the pavement with a lap joint, as in Fig. 1, the vertical grooves *b* of one block will exactly coincide or register with the vertical groove *b'* of the next. These two coinciding vertical grooves thus form a gate or leading channel which permits the hot melted pitch to find its way down into the coinciding longitudinal grooves where it hardens or congeals into a solid key that lies partly within one block and partly within the others, as seen in Fig. 2, where it binds the blocks together as against individual vertical movement, so that the pavement becomes a solid integral structure. The grooves *a a* and *a' a'* also divide the blocks into three equal parts horizontally, so that the grooves *a a* of one block exactly coincide with those *a' a'* of the next, and as each block has horizontal grooves and vertical grooves on each side, and arranged symmetrically with respect to the tops and bottoms of the blocks, and also both ends, the horizontal grooves of one block always match the horizontal grooves of the next block, and the vertical grooves of one block the vertical grooves of the next, no matter whether laid upside down or otherwise. The grooves *a a' b b'* also give another useful effect, in that they compensate for expansion and contraction during the burning process, and being symmetrically arranged upon opposite sides of the block, the blocks do not warp, twist, or crack, giving a much larger yield of perfect blocks, and enabling the pavement to be laid with straight, true and close joints.

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

A paving block having both vertical faces constructed exactly alike, each with two parallel grooves dividing the block into three equal parts, and each side with vertical grooves running respectively from the upper and lower edges of the block into the horizontal grooves at points one fourth the length of the block from the ends thereof substantially as and for the purpose described.

IRVIN GILROY POSTON.

Witnesses:
W. P. WHITNEY,
CHARLES REMSTER.