

R. McDONALD.
PAVING.
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1,065,545.

Patented June 24, 1913.

Fig. 1.

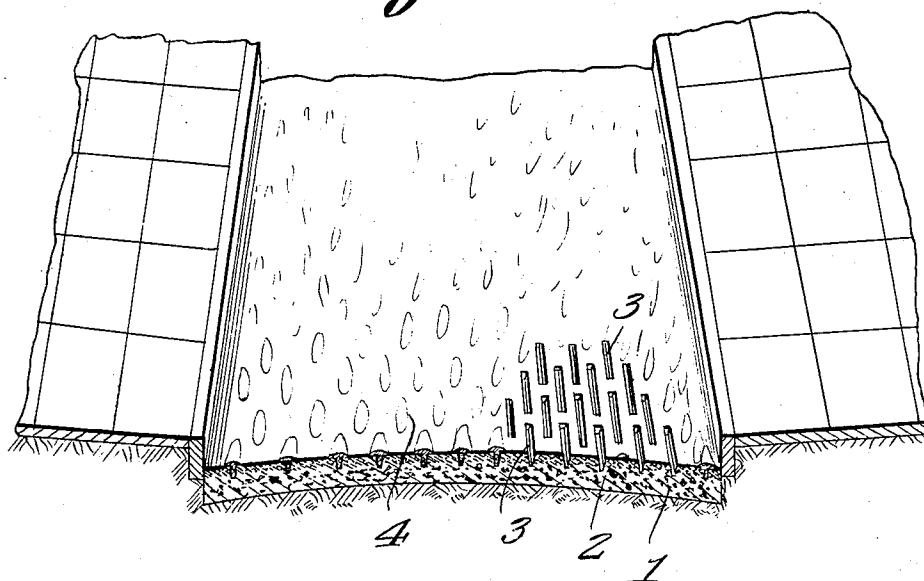
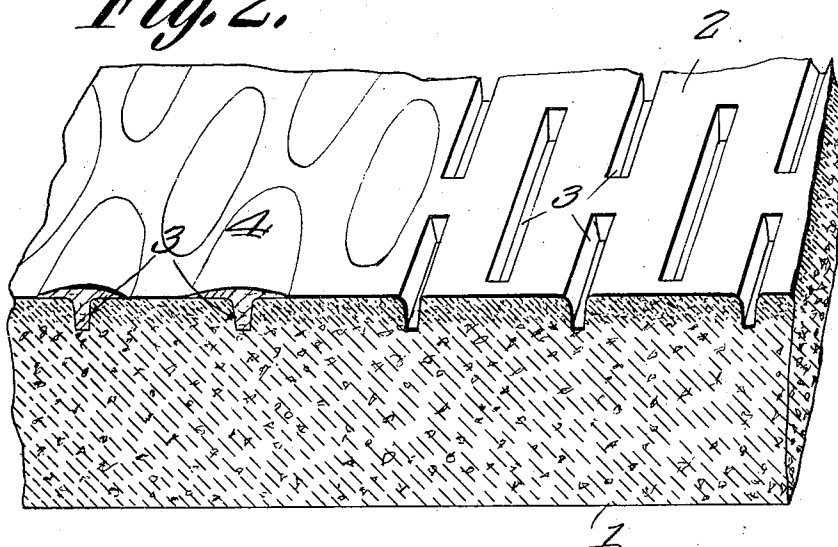


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAVING.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAY McDONALD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Austin, in the county of Travis and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Paving, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pavings for streets.

It is a well known fact that asphalt, while extremely desirable for the construction of pavements, cannot be used satisfactorily in warm climates because it softens and objects sink easily into it. Furthermore the material spreads to such an extent from the heat and travel as soon to become unfit for the purposes intended. Because of these objectionable features concrete pavements are extensively used in lieu of asphalt but these too are undesirable mainly because they are very noisy and become slippery.

It is an object of the present invention to produce a pavement having all of the advantages of asphalt and concrete pavements and which can be used satisfactorily in any climate.

The invention consists of a base or foundation of concrete having a strong topping forming the wearing surface and made of any kind of hard crushed stone or gravel, sand and cement. Depressions are formed in the topping and constitute containers for asphalt, pitch, or any other like substance which is poured therein, while hot, so as to fill the depressions and to slightly overflow to form a thin film extending around each depression and on the topping to constitute a cushion. The depressions are preferably arranged in staggered or lapped relation and extend along the level lines of the surface of the topping so that the cushioning material, when hot, will not flow out of the depressions. As the cushioning material only forms a comparatively thin film upon the topping close to the depressions it will not yield to an objectionable extent in hot weather, and, furthermore, those portions of the material in the depressions will hold the surplus or overflow of asphalt, etc., from shifting or spreading while hot. Should hard substances be forced downwardly into one or more of the depressions, portions of the contents of said depressions will be caused to ooze out and to spread over the adjacent portions of the topping, thus replen-

ishing the cushioning film and thereby prolonging the life of the pavement.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a sectional perspective view of a portion of a pavement constructed in accordance with the present invention, a portion of the cushioning film being broken away. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional perspective view of a portion of the pavement, a portion of the cushioning film being removed.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference 1 designates the concrete base or foundation of the pavement and 2 designates the hard topping having depressions 3 therein disposed in staggered or lapped relation. The cushioning film of asphalt, tar, or other like material, has been indicated at 4 and, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, this material completely fills the depressions 3, the contents of the depressions constituting a reserve supply adapted to feed upwardly and to spread over the topping as the film 4 wears and thus protect the topping as far as possible from wear as a result of use. The cushioning material may entirely cover the topping if desired or can be caused to spread out from the various depressions without merging.

What is claimed is:—

1. A pavement comprising an unyielding, load carrying base having recesses in its surface, a bituminous substance contained in and overflowing slightly from said base, said bituminous substance overflow forming a thin cushion-layer on the surface of said base adjacent to said recesses.

2. A pavement comprising a concrete load carrying base having recesses in its surface, a bituminous substance filling said recesses to overflowing, said recesses so spaced that the overflow shall form a thin, substantially continuous cushion-layer over the surface of said concrete.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

RAY McDONALD.

Witnesses:

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