Dec. 26, 1950 J. H. JACOBSON 2,535,135

PARTING STRIP ASSEMBLY FOR HIGHWAYS AND THE LIKE

Filed April 17, 1948

FIG. 1

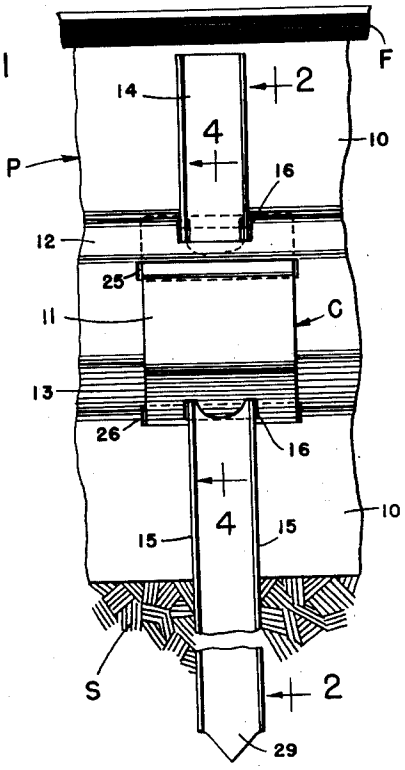


FIG. 2

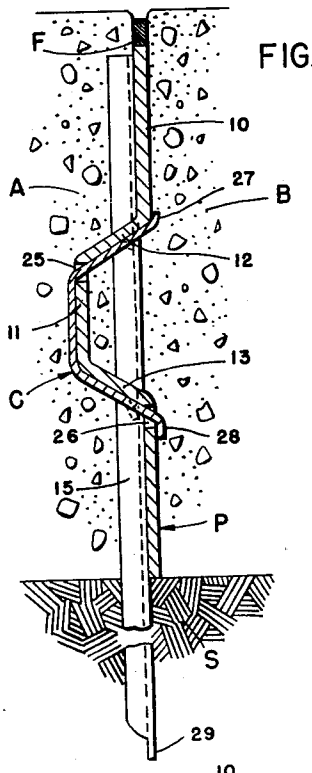


FIG. 3

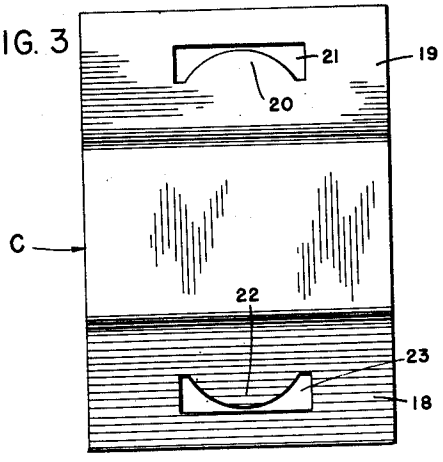
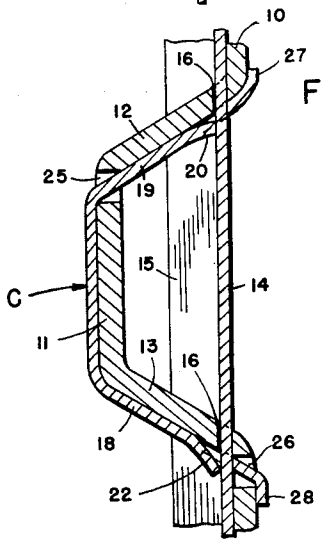


FIG. 4



INVENTOR:

JAMES H. JACOBSON

BY

Banning & Banning

ATTORNEYS

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PARTING STRIP ASSEMBLY FOR HIGHWAYS AND THE LIKE

James H. Jacobson, Chicago, Ill.

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6 Claims. (Cl. 94—17)

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This invention relates to a parting strip assembly which is set in place on the subgrade before pouring of a monolithic pavement, whether for a highway, airport, industrial plant, or other purpose. A parting strip of this character serves to part the concrete, when poured, and in the case of a highway is usually extended lengthwise of its center.

It is important that a parting strip assembly for this purpose be produced at small expense, and lend itself to installation with a maximum of dependability and minimum of effort. The parting strip assembly herein to be disclosed embodies these several points of improvement. Also the improvements herein to be described are concerned in part with the provision of simple and effective means whereby to grip a tie bar which is extended transversely through the parting strip so that the relative positions of these parts will remain fixed.

These and other objects of my invention as will hereinafter appear may be realized from a construction such as is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary detail in side elevation looking toward my improved parting strip assembly which includes a plurality of clip plates by which to hold the stake pins in assembled relation with the strip;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section therethrough taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a front elevation, enlarged, of one of the clip plates; and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary vertical section, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a subgrade S is prepared to support thereupon a monolithic highway or the like through which, usually longitudinally thereof, is extended a plurality of end-to-end parting strips P which, with the transverse joints serve to define rectangular units into each of which concrete or the like is poured to provide slabs which remain mutually separated. This invention is concerned with the parting strips P and the parts assembled therewith which extend between and cooperate with transverse joints such as those above noted.

Referring now to Figs. 2–4, the parting strip P here shown consists essentially of a sheet of metal, composition or other suitable material. In its center region the strip body 10 is offset to provide a short vertical wall 11 which is connected thereto by upper and lower oblique walls 12 and 13 which diverge as they approach the strip body to join therewith. In the completed construction, adjacent slabs A and B of concrete or the like will present their confronting faces on opposite sides of the parting strip so as to be substantially completely separated thereby.

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As indicated in Fig. 2, the material of the slab B will occupy the space defined by the oblique walls 12 and 13 and their connecting vertical wall 11, whereby to interlock this slab with the adjacent slab A so that relative vertical movement therebetween is prevented. In this construction I use stake pins 14 each of channeled cross sectional form with parallel flanges 15 extending along opposite sides. Slots 16 of like contour are provided in the oblique walls 12 and 13 for reception of the stake pin 14 which when passed therethrough will lie adjacent the body of the parting strip.

To maintain each stake pin in assembled relation with the strip, I employ a spring clip plate C in a form which closely corresponds with the outset walls of the strip. It comprises a lower wall 18 and an upper wall 19, both diverged outwardly as best shown in Fig. 4. Struck out from the upper wall 19 is a tongue 20 surrounded by an opening 21 of proper size and shape to receive the channeled stake pin 14. A similar tongue 22 and slot 23 are provided in the lower wall 18 of the plate C. The free end of the upper tongue 20 may be bent toward the pin 14 (See Fig. 4) and likewise the free end of the lower tongue 22 may be bent away from the pin for resilient engagement therewith. The clip plate is adapted to enter through a slot 25 at the top of the outset wall 11 so that the upper oblique wall 19 of the clip plate may lie oppositely of the parting strip to the under side of its oblique wall 12; the clip plate near its lower end is also entered through a slot 26 in the parting strip body close to its juncture with the lower oblique wall 13. The free end portions 27 and 28 of the clip plate at its top and bottom, respectively, may be bent upwardly and downwardly (see Fig. 4) so as to closely engage the parting strip upon its side which is opposite that whereon the stake pin is carried. The width of the tongues 20 and 22 is such that each may enter between the two flanges 15 of the stake pin 14, the down-turned free edge of each tongue being adapted for pressure engagement therewith.

It will be manifest that a channeled stake pin, when assembled with the parting strip P and retained therewith with a spring clip plate C of the kind described, will tend to remain immovably in place against the body of the strip. The stake pin and strip are engaged with frictional

pressure by a plurality of spaced means, viz. the tongue 20 and edge of the opening 21 at an upper point, and the tongue 22 and edge of the opening 23 at a lower point. The connection, however, is such that the stake pin may readily be moved endwise of itself relative to the parting strip in response to the impact delivered from a hammer or other percussion instrument.

In the installation of such a strip, the stake pins are preassembled therewith with the aid of the clip plates, and the parting strip is then placed upon the subgrade in position for installation. At this point the stake pins are driven downwardly so that their pointed lower ends 29 will enter into the subgrade, and in this movement the stake pins will advance lengthwise of themselves and transversely of the parting strip to reach their final anchoring positions. After the concrete is poured, a filler F of mastic or other material may be placed between the slabs above the parting strip, if there be a gap at this point.

In the construction herein described the stake pins are movable relative to the parting strip. Because of this fact, the stake pins may initially occupy positions where their pointed lower ends are depressed below the bottom edge of the parting strip. With the parts thus related, the bottom edge of the parting strip may then be rested directly upon the subgrade S'' following which each stake pin is driven downwardly to become anchored in the subgrade thereby to provide vertical support for the parting strip.

I claim:

1. In combination, a parting strip having its body offset to provide upper and lower oblique walls in connection with a vertical wall therebetween, there being formed two slots opposite each other, one each in the upper and lower oblique walls close to the strip body and other slots extending lengthwise of the strip, one through the offset vertical wall adjacent the upper oblique wall and the other through the strip body adjacent the lower oblique wall, a spring clip plate contoured in general conformity with the offset portion of the strip body and entered through the two slots last named to lie in part adjacent the under face of the upper oblique wall of the strip, in part upon the opposite side of the strip adjacent the offset vertical wall, and in part adjacent the under face of the lower oblique wall of the strip, the clip plate being formed therethrough with two spaced slots each adjacent the strip body, a stake pin entered through the two first named slots of the oblique walls and through the two slots of the clip plate to lie adjacent the strip body while disposed transversely of its length, and means integral with the clip engaging the stake pin with pressure at spaced points, one adjacent each slot in the parting strip through which the stake pin is passed.

2. A parting strip according to claim 1 in which the stake pin is cross-sectionally channeled with side flanges extending away from the strip body, and in which the clip plate engages the stake pin at points between the flanges thereof.

3. A parting strip according to claim 1 in which the stake pin is cross-sectionally channeled with side flanges extending away from the strip body, in which the width of the clip plate exceeds that of the stake pin, and in which the clip plate is slotted at upper and lower ends to accommodate the stake pin flanges and also to provide therebetween tongues adapted to enter between the pin flanges for engagement with the body of the stake pin.

4. A parting strip according to claim 1 in which the clip plate width exceeds that of the stake pin, the clip plate being provided at opposite ends with narrow spring tongues opposite the stake pin and in engagement therewith.

5. A parting strip according to claim 1 in which the diverging ends of the clip plate are turned to engage with the strip body upon the side thereof which is opposite that whereupon the stake pin is carried.

6. In combination, a parting strip having its body offset to provide converging upper and lower oblique walls in connection with a vertical wall therebetween, the offset portion of the parting strip being formed with upper and lower vertically aligned slots adjacent its body and with an intermediate slot, in alignment with the other two slots, formed through the vertical wall of the parting strip between the oblique walls thereof, there being also in the body of the parting strip adjacent the lower slot in its offset portion a lowermost slot in alignment with the other three slots, a spring clip plate contoured in general conformity with that of the offset portion of the strip body entered through the intermediate slot of the parting strip and through the lowermost slot in its body, the clip plate being provided at spaced points adjacent the strip body with slots each having an associated tongue, and a stake pin entered through the upper and lower slots of the parting strip adjacent its body and through the two slots of the clip plate to receive pressure engagement from the tongues thereof, the clip plate at points beyond the tongues being engaged with the parting strip body upon the face thereof which is opposite the stake pin.

JAMES H. JACOBSON.

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