

M. M. DESSAU.
PAVING OF ROADWAYS AND THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1914.

1,233,200.

Patented July 10, 1917.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig 1.

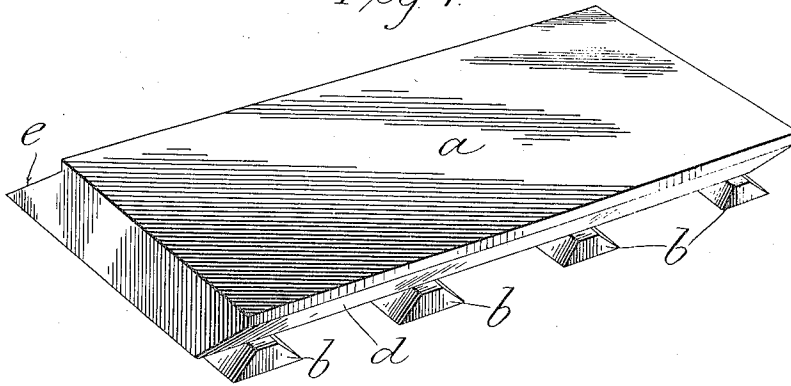


Fig 2.

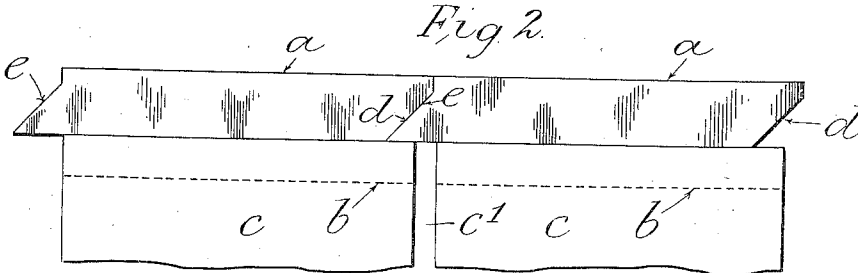


Fig 6.

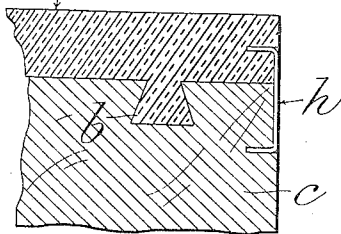
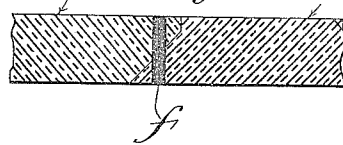


Fig 4.



Witnesses:

E. R. Peck
Allen Peck

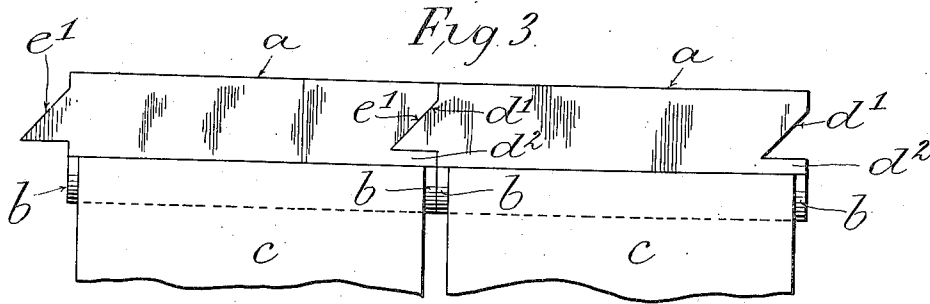
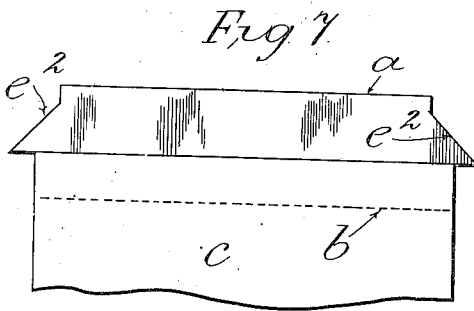
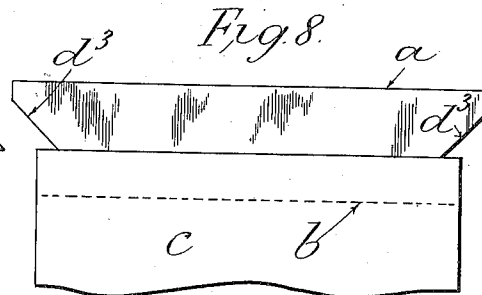
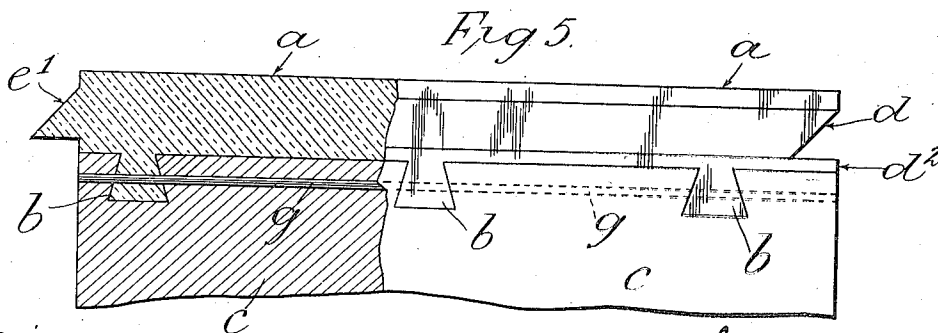
Inventor:

Morland M. Dessau
by Hubert E. Peck
Atty

M. M. DESSAU.
PAVING OF ROADWAYS AND THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1914.

1,233,200.

Patented July 10, 1917.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
E. R. Peck
Allen Peck

Inventor:
Morland M. Dessau
by Hubert Peck
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORLAND MICHOLL DESSAU, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND ARTHUR STANLEY MORRISON, BOTH OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

PAVING OF ROADWAYS AND THE LIKE.

1,233,200.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 10, 1917.

Application filed December 31, 1914. Serial No. 879,895.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, MORLAND MICHOLL DESSAU, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at London, England, have invented Improvements in or Relating to the Pavings of Roadways and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to roadways in which a rubber or like surface is sectionally supported by blocks of a different material, such as wood, to which the surface sections are suitably attached, as for example by interlocking.

The object of the invention is to effect improvements tending to a better securing of the surface sections of rubber or the like together and to the blocks so as to eliminate jointing troubles, and it includes the provision of interlocking edges upon the rubber or like surface sections which result in the direct formation between them of a seal preventing moisture gaining access to the supporting blocks.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a block cap according to the invention. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of two supporting blocks with rubber caps such as in Fig. 1, shown *in situ*. Figs. 3 to 8 inclusive are views illustrating sundry modifications hereinafter more particularly referred to.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the cap *a* of rubber or equivalent material (hereinafter referred to as rubber) has a series of projections *b* of dovetail shape in cross section arranged laterally on the underside and adapted to enter corresponding grooves formed in the top of the corresponding supporting block *c*. One longitudinal side of the cap *a* is undercut at *d* so as to form with the block *c* a groove that overhangs the edge portion of the block, while the opposite longitudinal side of the cap has a projecting rib *e* extending from the bottom to within a short distance of the top of the cap, so that such side is complementary in shape to the opposite side, enabling the rib *e* of one side to accurately fit the groove at *d* of the cap of an adjacent block *c*. The blocks *c* are preferably spaced apart and the interlocked edge portions of their caps *a* arranged to bridge the space *c'* between them as shown. The greater portion of the abutting surfaces of the said interlocked

edge portions of the caps are preferably made inclined, as shown, at an acute angle. The rubber cap *a* can be sprung on or otherwise affixed to the block *c*, an adhesive being employed to assist in the securing of the cap if so desired. Or the rubber cap may be molded upon the block *c* and afterward vulcanized.

In Fig. 3 the supporting blocks *c* are shown fitted with a modified form of cap, the rib *e*¹ being of less thickness or depth than that of the cap, so that the complementary groove *d*¹ is formed entirely in the cap so that a bottom ledge *d*² is provided for the rib *e*¹ of an adjacent cap to bear upon.

If necessary the interlocking edges of the caps may be fastened together by pinning with material inserted in holes therein which material may initially be a liquid that will afterward harden and form a mechanically strong pin or plug, or of a nature adapted to be united to the caps by appropriate treatment, as by vulcanizing. Thus, in Fig. 4 the interlocking edges of the rubber caps, made of a shape according to Figs. 1 and 2, are shown as connected by pins or plugs *f* of rubber which may be vulcanized *in situ* after the blocks with caps have been laid in place. The lifting or separating of the cap edges which is in this way prevented, may also be prevented by the application of an adhesive, for instance rubber solution, to the surfaces of the adjacent edges of the caps in contact. Such adhesive, when of rubber solution, may be afterward vulcanized *in situ*. This mode of uniting the interlocking parts may, if desired, be used in conjunction with the pins or plugs hereinbefore referred to.

The ends of the cap *a* may be likewise shaped the same as the sides, as shown in Fig. 5, which represents an arrangement similar to that of Fig. 3. As a further means of keeping the cap *a* securely fastened to the block *c*, holes or openings may be made across and through the block and the cap projections *b* adapted to receive rods of material designed to lock the cap and block together. One way of effecting this is shown in Fig. 5, *g* representing a metal or other locking rod.

The ends of the cap *a* may be provided with recesses adapted to receive metal clips

driven into the block *c*, after the cap is placed in position, for the purpose of holding the cap in place on the block. An example of this kind is shown in Fig. 6 where

a metal clip *h* of dog shape is employed.

Instead of having each side of the cap *a* made differently as illustrated in connection with the foregoing examples, both sides may be made alike, in which case two sets of different caps are necessary. Thus, Fig. 7 shows a block and cap with ribs *e*² adapted to be employed alternately with a block and cap, as in Fig. 8, having corresponding grooves *d*³.

If desired square or other shaped pieces of stone, wood, metal or the like, not shown, may be inserted in the rubber caps before these are vulcanized, and be fixed in place by reason of the subsequent vulcanization of the rubber.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with a horizontal supporting block of a horizontal paving cap secured to said block and having an upper edge portion overhanging the adjacent side of the block and undercut to form a groove extending back over part of the adjacent upper surface of the block.

2. The combination with a horizontal supporting block of a horizontal paving cap secured to said block and having an upper edge portion with vertical face overhanging the adjacent side of the block and undercut from the lower edge of said vertical face, to form a groove that extends back over part of the adjacent upper surface of the block.

3. The combination with a supporting block of a paving cap having an upper edge overhanging such block and a surface extending obliquely from such edge to a line set back in relation to the side face of the block which is overhung by the edge aforesaid.

4. The combination with a supporting block of a paving cap having an angular rib formed by an inclined surface extending from a vertical upper surface to a lower horizontal surface that overhangs the block, the said rib being complementary to the overhanging edge of an adjacent block cap which has a surface inclined downwardly and inwardly from such edge to a line set back in relation to the side face of the block which is overhung by the edge aforesaid.

5. The combination with a supporting block, of a paving cap having one longitudinal edge obliquely undercut and extending without break to the cap face and overhanging the supporting block and the opposite longitudinal edge formed with an overhang-

ing rib complementary in shape to the undercut edge, substantially as described.

6. The combination with a supporting block, of a paving cap having a longitudinal edge that is undercut forming a groove with a bottom ledge adapted to bear upon the top of the supporting block, substantially as described.

7. The combination with a supporting block, of a paving cap having one longitudinal edge undercut forming a groove with a bottom ledge adapted to bear upon the top of the supporting block and the opposite longitudinal edge formed with a rib complementary in shape to the groove aforesaid, substantially as described.

8. The combination with a supporting block of a paving cap having an edge overhanging the adjacent side of said block and formed with a longitudinally extending groove of acute angled cross section formed in said edge between its top and bottom surfaces and above the upper surface of the block.

9. The combination with a supporting block of a paving cap having an edge that extends beyond and overlaps the adjacent side of the block and is formed with a laterally projecting rib having an inclined upper surface and a lower horizontal surface at a higher level than the upper face of the block, the said rib being complementary to the angular groove of an adjacent block cap.

10. In a paving for a roadway or the like, supporting blocks spaced apart and paving caps secured upon said blocks, the edges of adjacent caps being formed the one with an angular groove and the other with a complementary angular rib, the upper edge of the groove and the lower edge of the rib overlapping the adjacent sides of their respective blocks so that the engaged edge portions of the caps extend over and cover the space between the adjacent blocks.

11. In combination, a wood supporting block grooved at the top and a rubber paving cap having projections upon the underside adapted to enter the grooved top of the supporting block, said cap having one longitudinal edge formed with an acute angled groove and the opposite longitudinal edge formed with a rib complementary in shape to the groove aforesaid.

Signed at 60 London Wall, London, E. C., this 2 day of Nov. 1914.

MORLAND MICHOLL DESSAU.

Witnesses:

G. W. WILSON,
ALBERT EDGAR MIDDLETON.