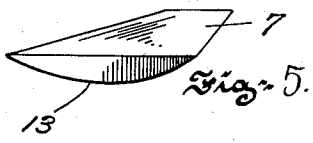
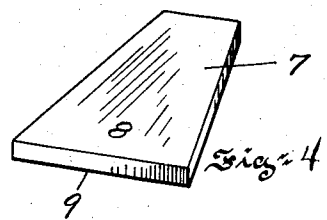
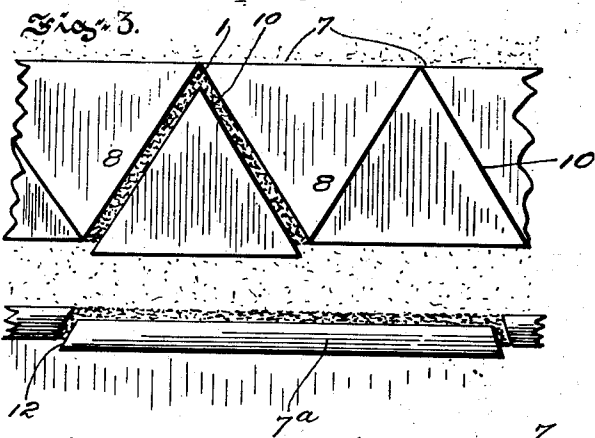
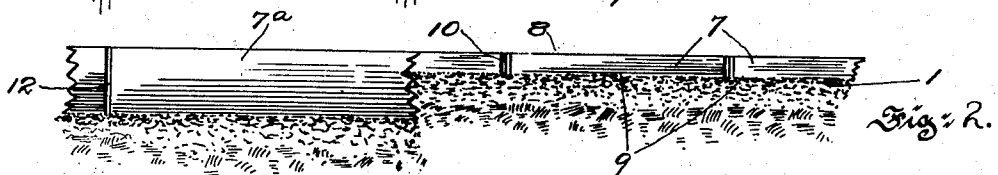
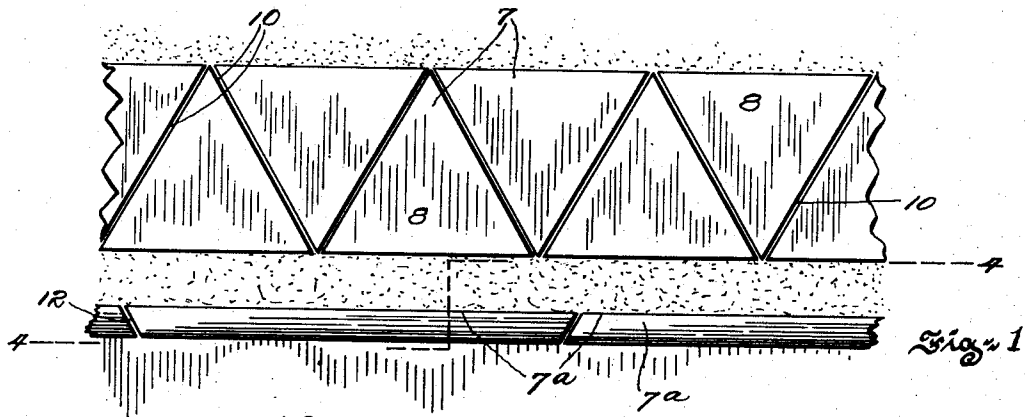


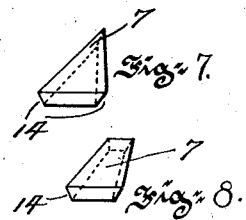
C. A. FARNUM.
SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1910.

1,010,417.

Patented Dec. 5, 1911.



WITNESSES:
Samuel Milliken
Agnes Clackey



INVENTOR.
Charles A. Farnum
BY
William D. Jackson
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. FARNUM, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION.

1,010,417.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 5, 1911.

Application filed July 14, 1910. Serial No. 571,952.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. FARNUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sidewalk Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

As ordinarily constructed, concrete, cement, granolithic and like sidewalk units have not sufficient space therebetween to compensate for expansion. Thus it is, it frequently happens that the units unduly expand, cause the side walk to buckle in places, which aside from the fact that this buckling renders the sidewalk surface uneven, uncomfortable and dangerous for pedestrians to walk upon, is further disadvantageous in that to repair the sidewalk the buckled portions must be broken away and a comparatively narrow new unit or section inserted which tends to render the sidewalk unsightly.

The principal object of the present invention is to overcome the above recited disadvantageous features and to provide a sidewalk construction including curbing of neat and attractive appearance, efficient in character and which may be constructed at an expense not in excess of the cost of installing sidewalks under the present systems.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a sidewalk construction which shall be free from buckling and its incident disadvantageous features.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide a sidewalk construction which may be readily and conveniently repaired after undue expansion of its parts.

Other objects of the invention relate to general details of construction and arrangement of parts.

The invention consists in the improvements hereinafter described and finally claimed.

The nature, characteristic features and scope of the invention will be more fully understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part hereof and in which:

Figure 1, is a top or plan view of a sidewalk and curb embodying the invention, Fig. 2, is a view in longitudinal section taken upon the line 4-4 of Fig. 1, Fig. 3, is a fragmentary view in plan illustrating

the lateral movement of one of the curb and paving slabs after expansion of the parts, and Figs. 4, to 8, inclusive are views in perspective illustrating modifications of the invention.

As commonly practiced in the constructing of concrete, cement, granolithic or like paving, which includes sidewalks and curbs, a trench is first made within which is placed a suitable amount of grouting, cinders or other material to form a base. Suitable forms are then constructed above the base within which is poured concrete or other composition to form rectangular slabs. The slabs are arranged horizontally for sidewalks and vertically for curbing and disposed in a single line end to end with clearance therebetween to allow for contraction and expansion of the slabs. However, in practice, it has been demonstrated that this clearance is not sufficient in as much as concrete and the like is capable of great expansion and when the paving has reached the point of its greatest expansion power some of adjacent slabs buckle. This buckling of slabs in addition to presenting an uneven surface dangerous to pedestrians is unsightly and requires time and expense to repair. To repair the buckled condition of the paving a portion of each of adjacent ends of buckled slabs are broken away and a narrow section of concrete and the like inserted. The insertion of such a narrow strip spoils the uniform appearance of the sidewalk and is in addition conspicuous for the reason that the concrete of said strip dries out a different color from the original paving.

By the present invention the above recited disadvantageous features are entirely eliminated.

As shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the concrete, cement, granolithic or like sidewalk and curb slabs 7, and 7^a are formed upon the base 1, above described. These slabs 7, and 7^a are comparatively thin having substantially broad top and bottom surfaces and are arranged in a single line, end to end upon said base to provide a continuous and unbroken surface the exposed side portions of said slabs being normally in alinement. As shown in said figures, considered in plan, the slabs 7, are triangular in configuration thus providing top and bottom surfaces 8, and 9, which are plane and the adjacent ends

of the slabs are arranged at angles to said plane surface as at 10, which are not right angles. Of course for sidewalks the broad flat surfaces of the slabs are horizontally disposed while for the curbing the broad flat surfaces are vertically disposed. By this construction and arrangement of parts undue or great expansion of the slabs 7, and 7^a will serve to force laterally with respect to each other, some of said slabs, as fully shown in Fig. 5. In other words when undue expansion takes place, the slabs by virtue of the angular positions assumed with respect to each other by their meeting edges slide one upon another laterally. In this connection, it may be remarked that the curbing slabs 7^a are generally rectangular but are also formed so that the meeting edges or ends of the curbing are formed upon an angle as at 12, so that undue or great expansion of the curbing will tend to force laterally some of the slabs with respect to each other.

By the above arrangement and construction of parts after undue expansion of the concrete or like slabs has taken place and one or more of them forced to slide laterally with respect to the other, the displaced slabs may be readily forced back to position after contraction has taken place, thus providing an efficient sidewalk under all conditions, which requires but little labor and expense to repair and which is neat in appearance when repaired.

As shown in Fig. 4, a somewhat modified form of slab is illustrated, the angle of the edges or ends of the slab not being so acute as in the foregoing figures.

In Figs. 5, and 6, further modified forms of slab are shown in which the bottoms are convexed as at 13. The curved bottoms serve to prevent cracking of the parts under undue expansion in that the slabs will shift slightly upward in addition to lateral move-

ment from which position they may be re-shifted after contraction takes place.

In Figs. 7, and 8, further modified forms of the slabs are shown in which the abutting edges of the slabs are beveled as at 14, for the same purposes just described regarding Figs. 6, and 7.

It may be here remarked that while a construction as above recited is usually installed at the time of making I have in mind making the slabs in advance and laying same at convenience.

The word "slabs" herein is used to differentiate from and in contradistinction to "blocks."

What I claim is:

1. A sidewalk construction of the character described consisting of paving material formed into a series of tandem triangular slabs having their exposed side portions normally in alinement said slabs being freely movable laterally to allow for expansion and contraction.

2. A sidewalk construction of the character described consisting of paving material formed into a series of tandem substantially triangular slabs having their exposed side portions normally in alinement said slabs being freely movable laterally to allow for expansion and contraction.

3. A sidewalk construction of the character described consisting of paving material formed into a series of tandem triangular slabs having their exposed side portions normally in alinement and having alternate slabs inversely disposed said slabs being freely movable laterally to allow for expansion and contraction.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

CHARLES A. FARNUM.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM J. JACKSON,
AGNES E. CASKEY.