(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

V. & G. JETLEY.

STRUCTURE SUCH AS PAVEMENTS, FLOORS, &c.

No. 598,631. Patented Feb. 8, 1898.

FIG. 1.

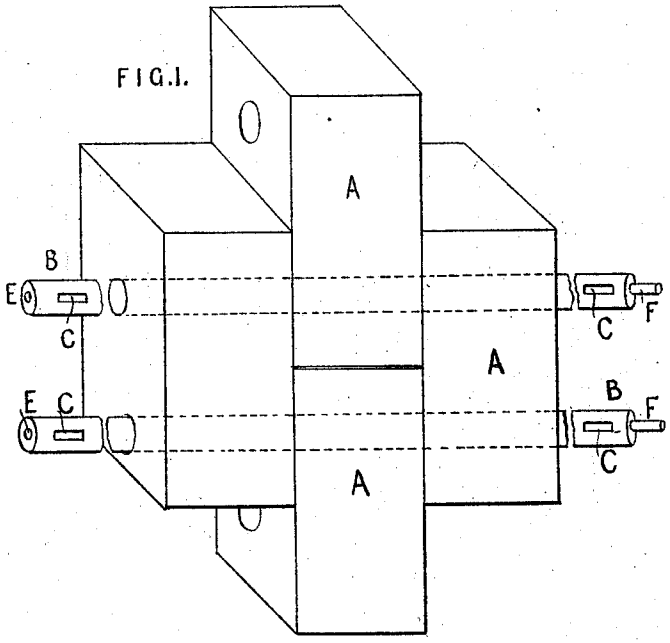
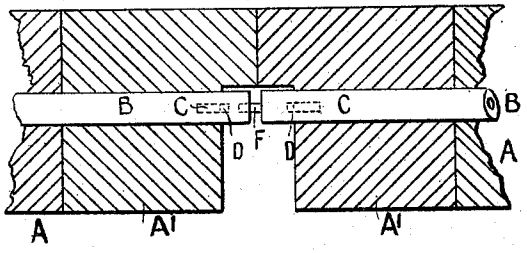


FIG. 2



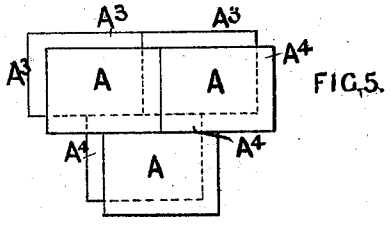


FIG. 5.

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FIG. 3

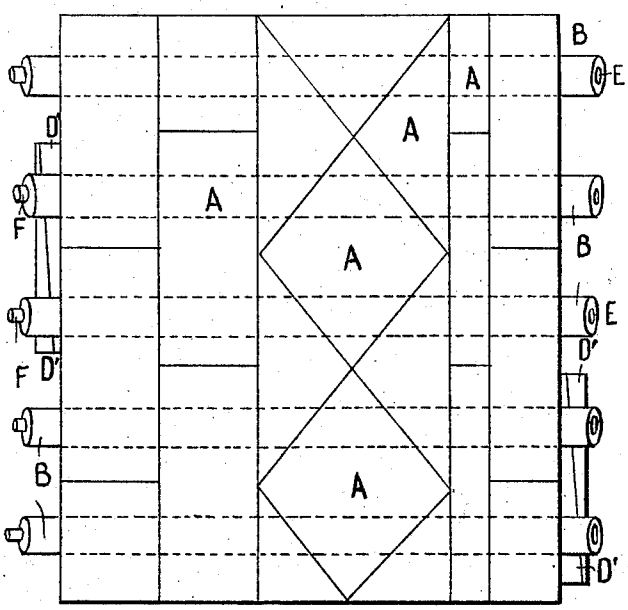
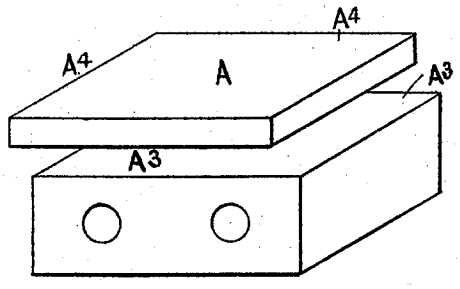


FIG. 4.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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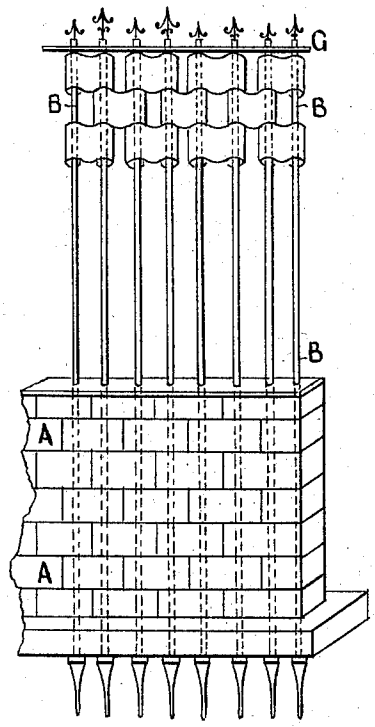
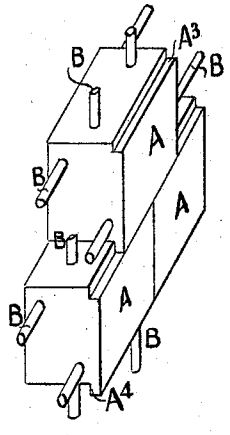


FIG.6.

FIG.7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR JETLEY AND GUSTAVE JETLEY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

STRUCTURE SUCH AS PAVEMENTS, FLOORS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,631, dated February 8, 1898.

Application filed October 22, 1894. Serial No. 526,628. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, VICTOR JETLEY and GUSTAVE JETLEY, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at No. 8 North Audley Street, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Structures such as Pavements, Floors, Walks, Fences, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide an improved structure for forming paving for streets, bridges, and the like, parquet-flooring, fireproof and other flooring, partitioning, fencing, walls, skylights, protections for windows and doors, and for other purposes.

This structure is formed of blocks connected together by bars. These bars preferably run either horizontally or penpendicularly, or two series of bars may be employed, one series being at right angles to the other, but for most purposes one series of bars will suffice. The bars need not necessarily be straight, as they may be curved, and the blocks in that case are or may be made slightly angular either at the top or bottom or at the sides to produce the desired curve for arches and the like.

In the accompanying drawings are shown some examples of the application of our invention.

Figure 1 represents in perspective the invention applied for paving. Fig. 2 is a transverse section showing a convenient mode of keying together or connecting two slabs of the tissue-like structure when laying a road or the like. Fig. 3 shows the application of the invention to parquet-flooring. Fig. 4 represents a water-tight block which may, if desired, be made of transparent material to admit light. Fig. 5 is a plan, on a reduced scale, showing three of these blocks placed in position. Fig. 6 represents an example of a fence with a wall constructed according to our invention, and Fig. 7 shows another example of a wall.

The structure consists, as before indicated, of a number of blocks A, which may be made of the same or of varying sizes or dimensions and either square, oblong, round, oval, polygonal, or of other shapes, forms, or sections according to the requirements of the particular case. The material employed may, for instance, be iron, steel, brass, or any other metal, wood, petrified wood, asbestos, celluloid, vulcanite, ivory, bone, glass, marble, or other stone or the like. These blocks A are threaded to break joint on one, two, three, four, or more of the bars B, and these bars, as before mentioned, may either be only parallel to each other, or, as shown in Fig. 7, they may in addition thereto be also at right angles to each other for additional strength or for forming joint in a better manner. The bars B may have any cross-section and be solid or hollow, but for convenience sake they are herein shown round in section. They may be made of any suitable material.

The blocks A may be threaded closely together or be kept at a certain distance apart by washers or distance-pieces and then tightly clamped, so as to form a rigid structure. The blocks A, employed to form a structure or tissue, may be of various materials and forms, so as to present various geometrical designs or patterns either wholly or partly transparent, opaque or open for light and ventilation, or close for darkening.

In applying the invention to paving, floors, and the like, of which Figs. 1 and 2 show examples, the blocks A are threaded on a series of bars B and preferably clamped together, so as to form more or less rigid slabs of a convenient size ready for laying. The bars B have at each end a slot C for the insertion of a wedge or cotter-pin D; but it is evident that the ends of the bars might be screwed and nuts might be used, or, indeed, any other suitable device for fastening may be employed. One end of each rod B is provided with a recess E, while the other end has a stud or projection F, which takes into the recess E of the corresponding rod B in the next slab, as shown more particularly in Fig. 2, so that the slabs are keyed or connected together. The blocks A′ at the sides of each slab are made with parts cut away to allow the upper surfaces to come fair and make joint, while giving the necessary space underneath for the ends of the bars B. Under some circumstances—where, for instance, the blocks are intended to be turned when worn—the lower parts of the blocks A′ may be made

to correspond to the upper parts, thus leaving a slot in the block for permitting of the insertion of the fastenings D.

As applied to parquet-flooring, of which an example is shown in Fig. 3, the blocks A are here shown of different shapes and sizes. The bars B have slots C, as before described and shown in Fig. 1, and two of each are here shown fastened by means of two wedges D' at each end.

As applied, for instance, to building-bricks, skylights, and pavement-lights, the blocks A are, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, provided with projections A^4 A^4 and recesses A^3 A^3, so as to effectually cover every joint between the same, each projection or ledge A^4 registering with and partly covering the recesses A^3 of two of the adjoining blocks.

As applied to fences (represented by the upper part of Fig. 6) the blocks A may be of any ornamental form and of a comparatively small cross-section. In the example the fence is very open; but it may be made still more so by perforating each block with one or more holes in the middle, or each block may be formed of a piece of tube flattened in the middle, with holes or spaces at each end to allow of the insertion of the bars or rods, or instead of using tube each block may be formed from a piece of flat metal bent into the desired shape or in any other convenient manner. Spikes or other suitable ornamental tops G may be screwed on or riveted to the rods B and thus serve to keep the fence together. The lower part of Fig. 6 represents a wall constructed on the same principle. The lower ends of the bars may, as shown, serve as stakes, which are driven or bedded in the ground or other foundation.

Fig. 7 shows another example of how a wall or other structure constructed according to this invention may be made proof against the entry of rain by making the upper part of each block recessed in front at A^3 and forming the lower part with a corresponding ledge or projection A^4, which takes over the recess A^3 when the blocks are in place, or, instead thereof, packing may be interposed between each two blocks, and joint may be made by tightening the bars B. In this example the bars B are shown threaded both vertically and horizontally.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A structure such as described, comprising abutting sections each composed of rows of polygonal blocks juxtaposited to break joint, the end blocks A' of each section provided with a recess or transverse slot in their abutting faces below the surface of such blocks; in combination with tie-rods extending through the rows of blocks of each section into said slots or recesses and into each other, and abutments on the inner and outer ends of the rods adapted to lock the blocks threaded thereon together, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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W. M. HARRIS.