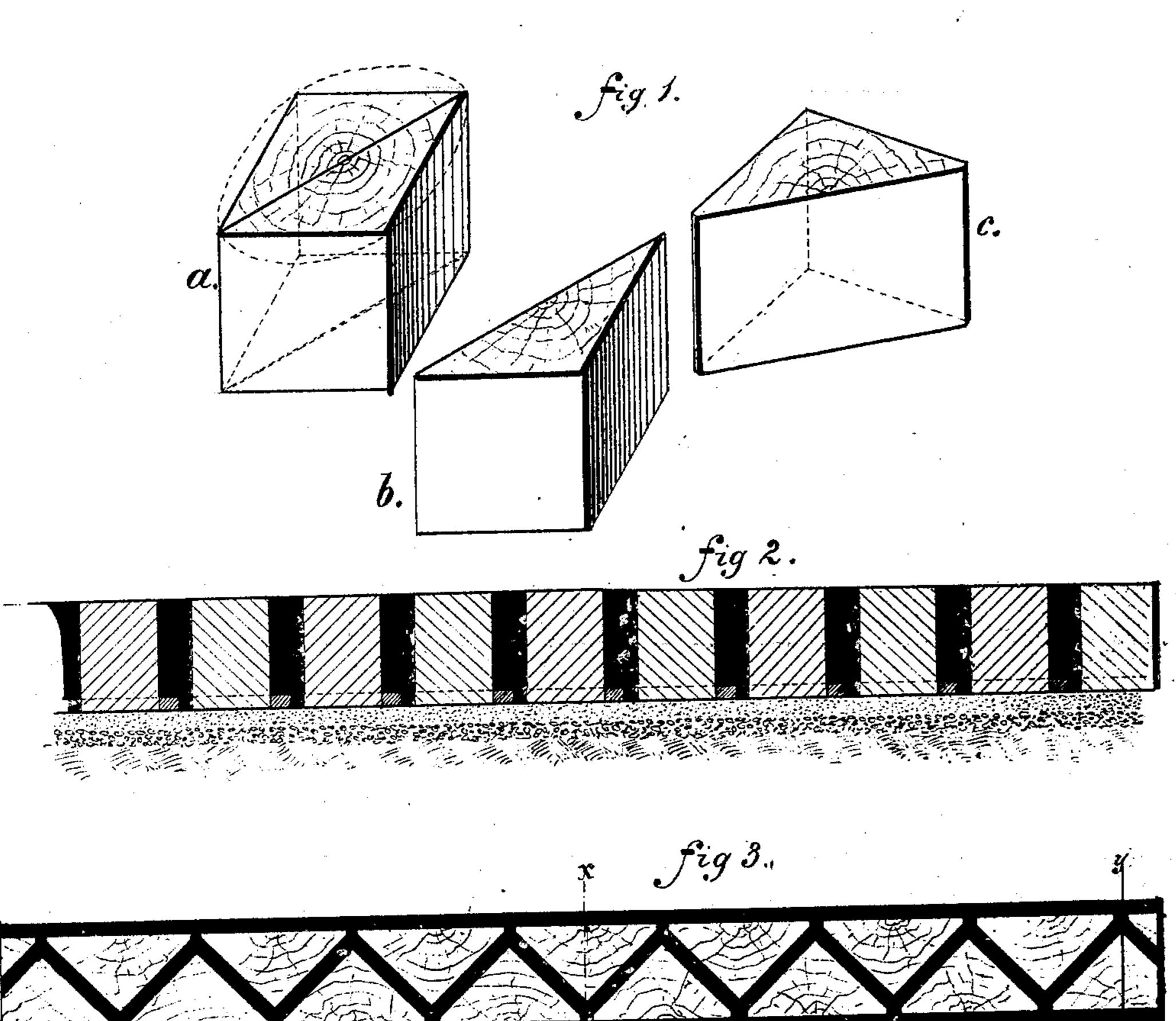
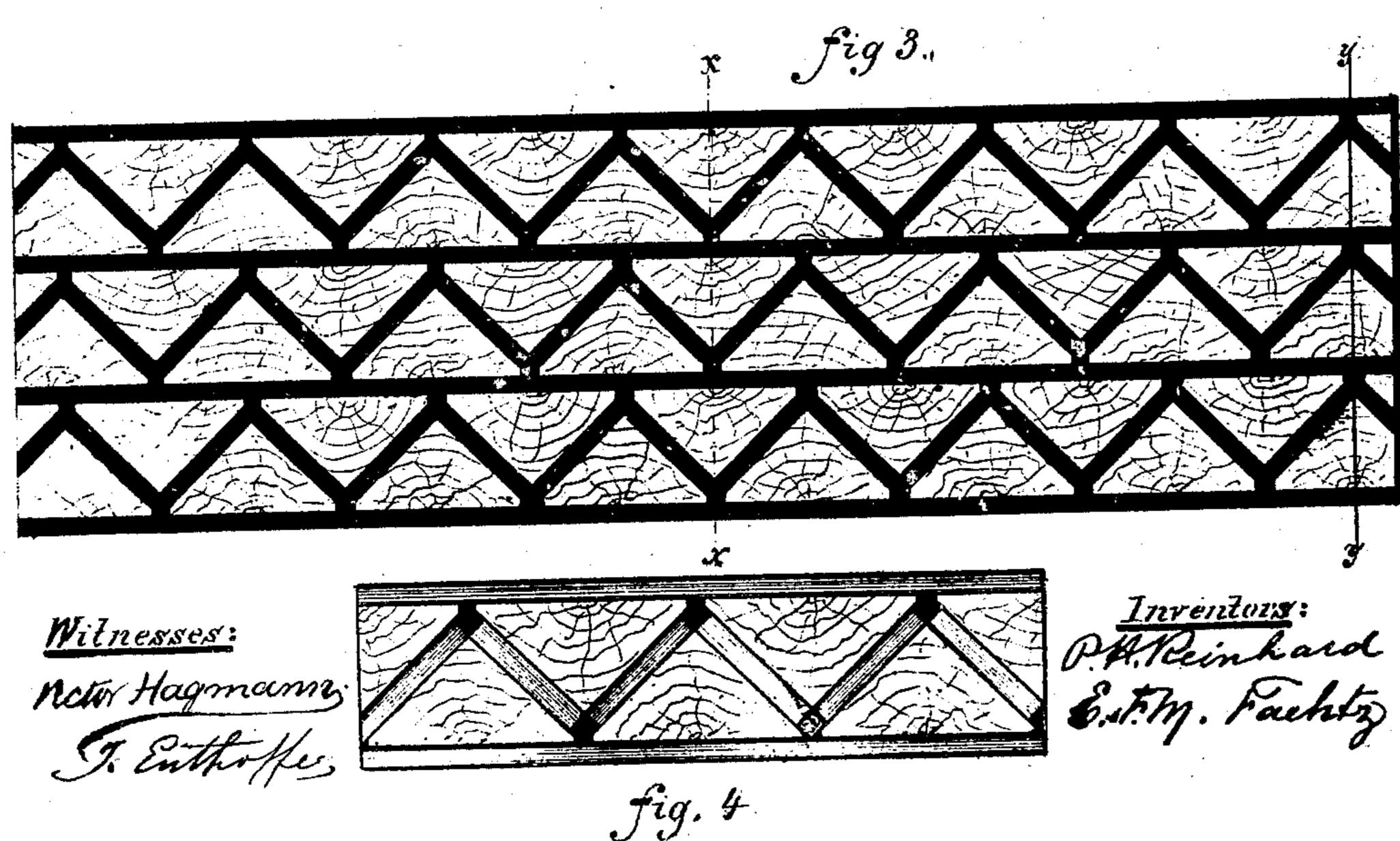
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Patented April 181871



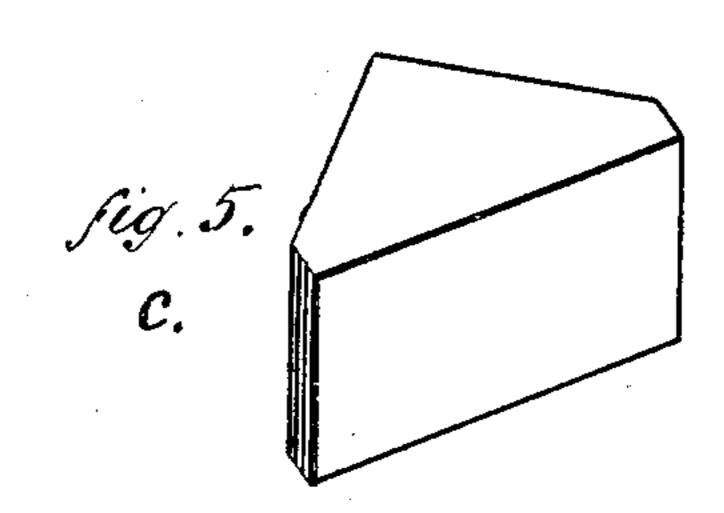


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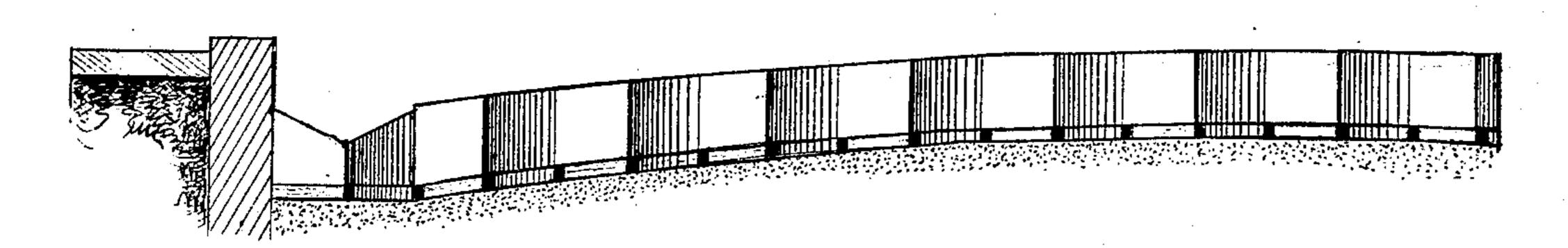
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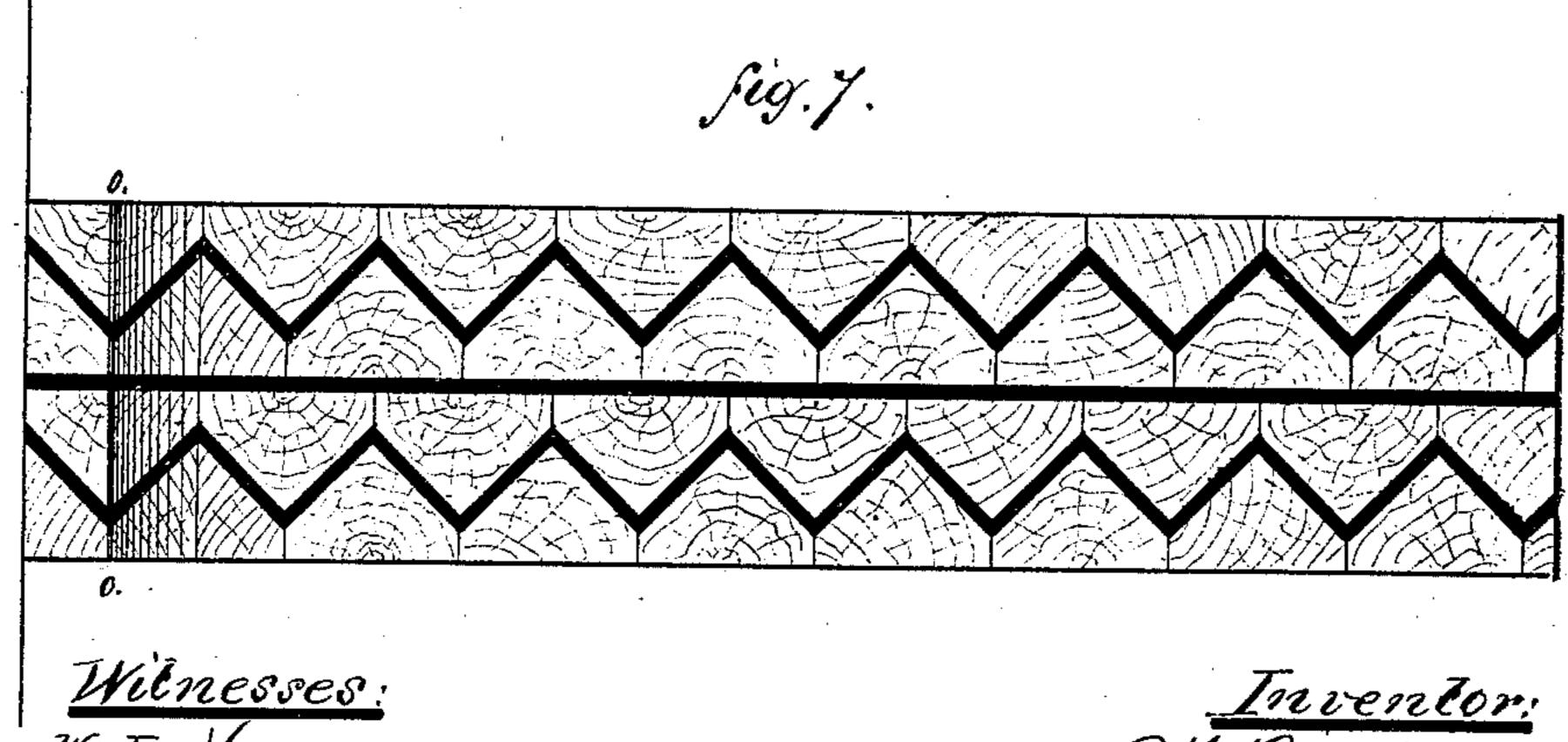
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P.H. Reinhard 6. F.M. Fachtz.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP H. REINHARD AND ERNEST F. M. FAEHTZ, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD PAVEMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 113,929, dated April 18, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Philip H. Reinhard and Ernest F. M. Faehtz, both of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wooden Pavements; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents in perspective the first or preparatory steps in cutting out the blocks of which our pavement is formed. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section of the pavement as it appears when laid. Fig. 3 represents a top plan of a portion of a pavement, having the blocks separated. Fig. 4 represents a plan of the base of the pavement. Fig. 5 represents a block of the shape and form which we use in our pavement. Fig. 6 represents a transverse section through the pavement, representing the curvature of the surface and the form of the gutters. Fig. 7 represents a modification of the pavement, wherein the blocks are laid in partial contact with each other.

Our invention relates to a wooden pavement composed of pentagonal-shaped blocks laid upon a suitable foundation, and the spaces between them filled with concrete, cement, or other substance or material, as will be explained.

a, Fig. 1, represents a piece of timber squared from the log, represented in dotted lines. This piece or block a is cut through diagonally, forming two blocks of triangular form, as seen at b, which have afterward a small strip cut off from their acute angles, and giving them a pentagonal form, having three long sides and two short sides, as at c, Figs. 1 and 5. The strips cut off from the corners of the triangular blocks to give them their pentagonal shape are or may be used for

chuck or spacing-strips, to form the grooves or spaces between the blocks, and to guide and direct the user in laying said blocks and keeping them in proper line. The bed or foundation we propose to use, and which we prefer, is made of coarse gravel or broken stone, overlaid with finer gravel or gravel and sand. Other foundation may be used, however. Upon a bed so prepared, and suitably leveled and made compact, the blocks c are laid down, with the strips between them, as seen in Figs. 2, 3, 4, leaving spaces or grooves on all sides of each block, which spaces or grooves are filled with gravel, sand, concrete, or cement, as may be preferred. The pavement, when laid down, will have the appearance shown in Fig. 3, with angular and rectangular grooves or lines of cement or cencrete filling, as shown by the black lines in said figure.

Fig. 7 represents a modified form of laying down the pentagonal blocks, in which their short sides are placed in juxtaposition. In this form the pavement has a different surface appearance, but is mechanically the same thing. The continuous grooves all around the blocks afford probably the best drainage, but in either case any water from the surface of the pavement will permeate through the grooves and be absorbed in the foundation, the grooves forming channels for it.

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

A pavement composed of pentagonal blocks arranged in relation to each other, substantially as and for the purpose described and represented.

P. H. REINHARD. E. F. M. FAEHTZ.

Witnesses:

A. B. STOUGHTON, EDMUND MASSON.