

# J. Judge. Wood Pavement.

117177

Fig. 1.

PATENTED JUL 18 1871

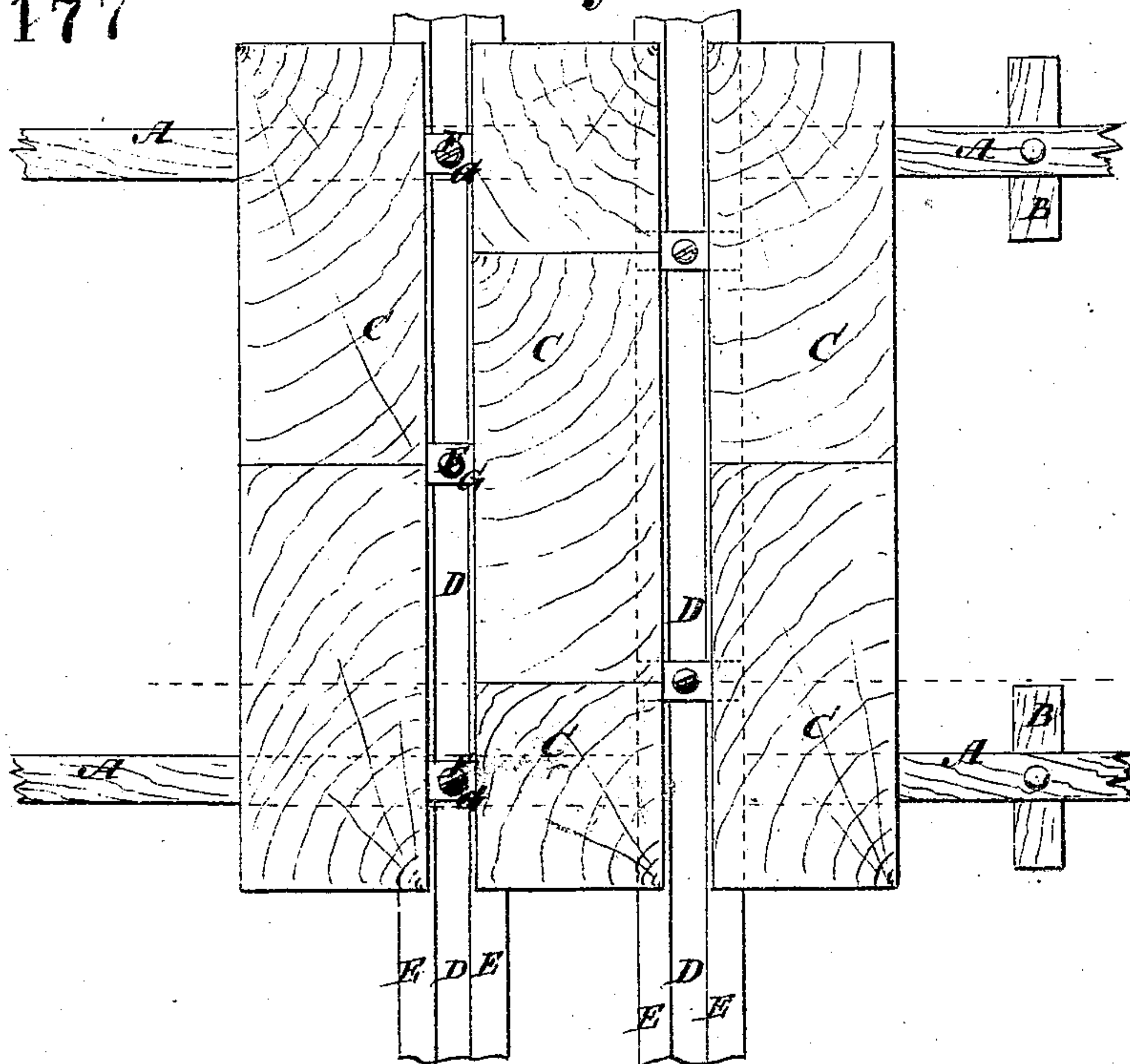
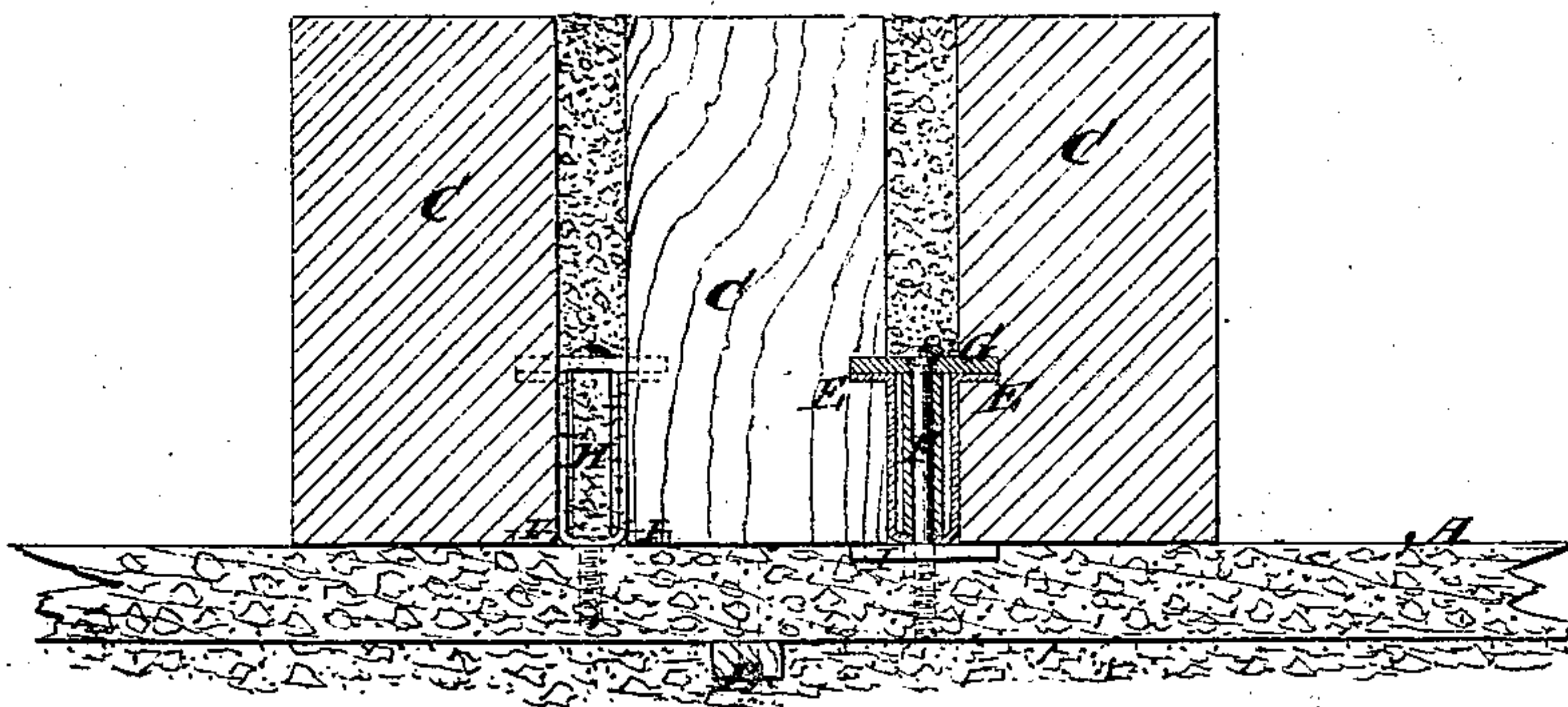


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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JAMES JUDGE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD PAVEMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 117,177, dated July 18, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES JUDGE, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Wood Pavement; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in wood pavement; and it consists in the employment of U-shaped sheet-metal bars for separating the blocks and holding them down, the flanges at the upper edges being let into grooves in the sides of the blocks, and the said bars being screwed down to the sleepers or sills, bedded and anchored in the concrete, by screws passing through cross-bars of iron traversing the bars at the top and entering the sides of the blocks, all substantially as specified.

Figure 1 is a top view of the said improved wood pavement, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

The invention is intended to provide a simple and substantial means of securing the blocks firmly, without the employment of the wood floor commonly used, which is expensive, the blocks being placed on the earth bed or concrete bottom, and on the stringers or sleepers.

The sleepers A are anchored in the road-bed, whether of earth, sand, or concrete, by the cross-pieces B attached to the bottom sides. The blocks C are placed on the road-bed and made fast to the sleepers by the U-shaped metal bars D placed between them, with the flanges E let into narrow grooves in the sides of the blocks, while the bottom rests on the stringers and the road-bed. They are secured to the stringers by

screws F passing through the short cross-pieces G, traversing them at the top, and entering the blocks, as shown; the screws also pass through stay-tubes H, the bars D, and into the stringers. The stay-tubes are used to prevent the cross-bars G from bending, so that light bars may be used; but if strong heavy ones are used they may be dispensed with. When the stringers are not placed very close together the screws will only pass through the bars D, but generally they will pass through the stringers also, or nearly so. The U-shaped bars admit of packing the spaces to the bottom of the blocks, or nearly so, and they hold the blocks very effectually against rising or falling, while they are effectually secured to the stringers by the screws, so that they cannot rise unless the stringers do. I also propose, in some cases, to place short metal plates I under the bars D, and attached to them upon the stringers A, and place the blocks on them, in order to have a seat for the said bars on which the flanges E will be supported exactly the same height the notches or grooves in the blocks are, to facilitate the entering of them in the said grooves. These plates may be let in flush with the surface of the stringers or placed on top. In the latter case the space between the stringers and the blocks will be filled up with sand, concrete and the like.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The sleepers A, cross-pieces B, U-shaped metal bars D having flanges E, screws F, cross-pieces G, and stay-tubes H, combined and arranged with the block C, as and for the purpose specified.

JAMES JUDGE.

Witnesses:

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