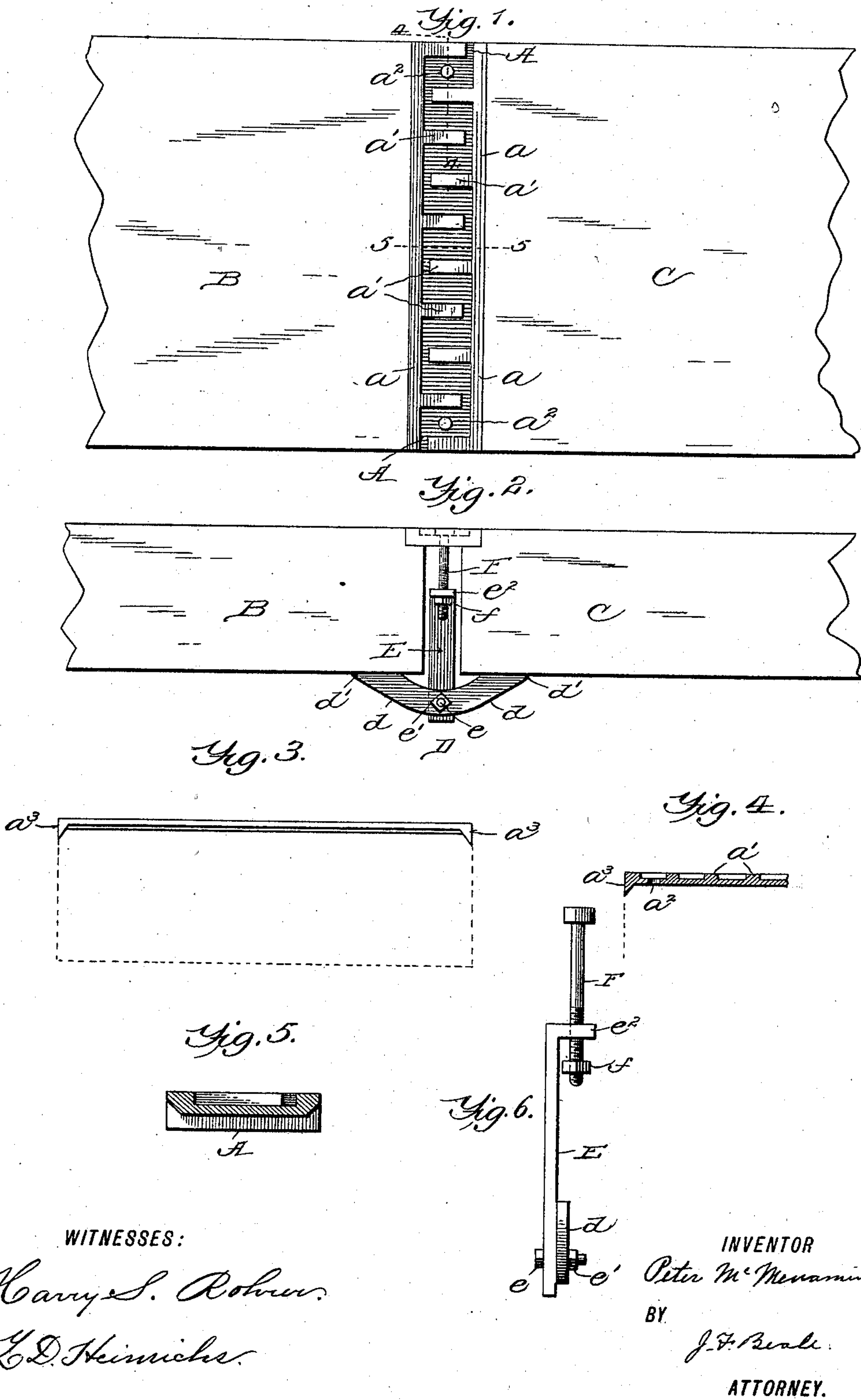


(No Model.)

P. McMENAMIN.  
CROSS WALK FOR STREETS.

No. 580,701.

Patented Apr. 13, 1897.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER McMENAMIN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## CROSS-WALK FOR STREETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 580,701, dated April 13, 1897.

Application filed October 21, 1896. Serial No. 609,542. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER McMENAMIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cross-Walks for Streets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of my invention is to provide a metallic wear-plate to protect the abutting edges of bridge or cross-walk stones used in street-crossings and prevent the breaking of said edges by the wheels of heavy trucks and other vehicles and the formation of ruts or hollows which occur from such constant contact of the wheels upon the joints of the stones forming the crossing.

It is also my object to provide in connection with said wear-plate suitable anchors adapted to span the lower abutting edges of the bridge or cross-walk stones and serve to support and keep them in alinement or prevent the edge of one stone from dropping below or rising above its abutting stone.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of my wear-plate in position, and Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of the wear-plate, and Fig. 4 is a section of part of the same. Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an edge view of the tie or anchor detached.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, A denotes the wear-plate, the upper surface of which is formed with raised edges and ribs  $a$   $a'$ , the ribs projecting from opposite sides and extending nearly across the facing of the plate, the purpose of which is to afford a roughened surface to prevent horses slipping. The ribs and raised edges also form a channel-way for conducting water to the ends of the plate, where it escapes.  $a^2$   $a^2$  denote bolt-holes in the plate, and  $a^3$   $a^3$  beveled lugs formed at each end of the same.

B and C denote two abutting bridge or cross-walk stones forming a part of a street-crossing, the joint between them being protected by the wear-plate, as shown in the drawings.

D denotes an anchor having arms  $d$   $d$ , which span the joint between the abutting stones, and provided with flat surfaces  $d'$   $d'$ , which bear upon the under sides of the stones, as shown in Fig. 2.

E denotes the stem of the anchor, pivoted to the arms by bolt  $e$ , provided with a nut  $e'$ . The upper end of said stem is bent at a right angle, forming a lug  $e^2$ , which is provided with a perforation through which passes a threaded tie-bolt F. Said bolt is headed at its upper end and provided at its lower end with a nut  $f$ . This bolt passes through the wear-plate, its head bearing against the face of the plate, and lies flush with the projecting ribs and raised edges of the same, which protect it from wear.

The stones are first laid in position with their ends about one inch apart, said ends being rabbeted, so that the wear-plate will lie flush with top surface of said stones. After the plate is set the anchor D and its stem E, which are previously pivoted together by the bolt  $e$  and nut  $e'$ , are placed in position, the arms  $d$  under the stones and the stem E between them. The bolt F is then inserted through the hole in the wear-plate and passed through the perforation in lug  $e^2$  in stem. The nut  $f$  is then screwed to lower end of bolt F and turned up against said lug  $e^2$ , thus forcing arms  $d$  against under side of stones, clamping the two stones tightly between the plate and anchor. The purpose of pivoting the anchor to its stem is to allow for any unevenness in the thickness of stones. Said arms dipping to either side will readily meet any difference in said thickness and adjust themselves to any unevenness when clamped thereto, supporting the stones and holding them in proper alinement. The anchors and tie-bolts F are connected to each end of the wear-plate. The lugs  $a^3$   $a^3$  at each end of said plate fit down over the side edges of the stones and serve to prevent their lateral displacement.

Having shown and described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A wear-plate for the joint of bridge or cross-walk stones adapted to span over said joint and bear upon the upper sides of said stones, said plate having tie-rods passing

through said joint each provided with a pivoted arm adapted to span under said joint and bear upon the under side of the stones.

2. The combination with a wear-plate for  
5 bridge or cross-walk stones of a tie rod or rods connected thereto, an anchor adapted to bridge under the joint between said stones and bear upon their under side, a stem pivoted to said anchor provided with a lug at  
10 its upper end adapted to receive the tie-rod and a nut for said tie-rod.

3. A wear-plate for the purposes described having lugs at each end adapted to clamp the

sides of the stones, a roughened surface forming a waterway, tie-rods near each end of the  
15 plate connecting the same with adjustable anchors spanning under said joint and adapted to bear upon the under side of stones of uneven thickness substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
20 in-presence of two witnesses.

PETER McMENAMIN.

Witnesses:

D. B. McMENAMIN,  
JAMES ADAMS.