US 20210071418A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2021/0071418 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 11, 2021**

Rodden

(54) **CONCRETE SLAB LOAD TRANSFER AND CONNECTION APPARATUS AND METHOD OF EMPLOYING SAME**

(71) Applicant: **Illinois Tool Works Inc.**, Glenview, IL (US)

(72) Inventor: **Robert Alan Rodden**, Atlanta, GA (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **16/953,716**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 20, 2020**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 15/967,689, filed on May 1, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,870,985.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/500,756, filed on May 3, 2017.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

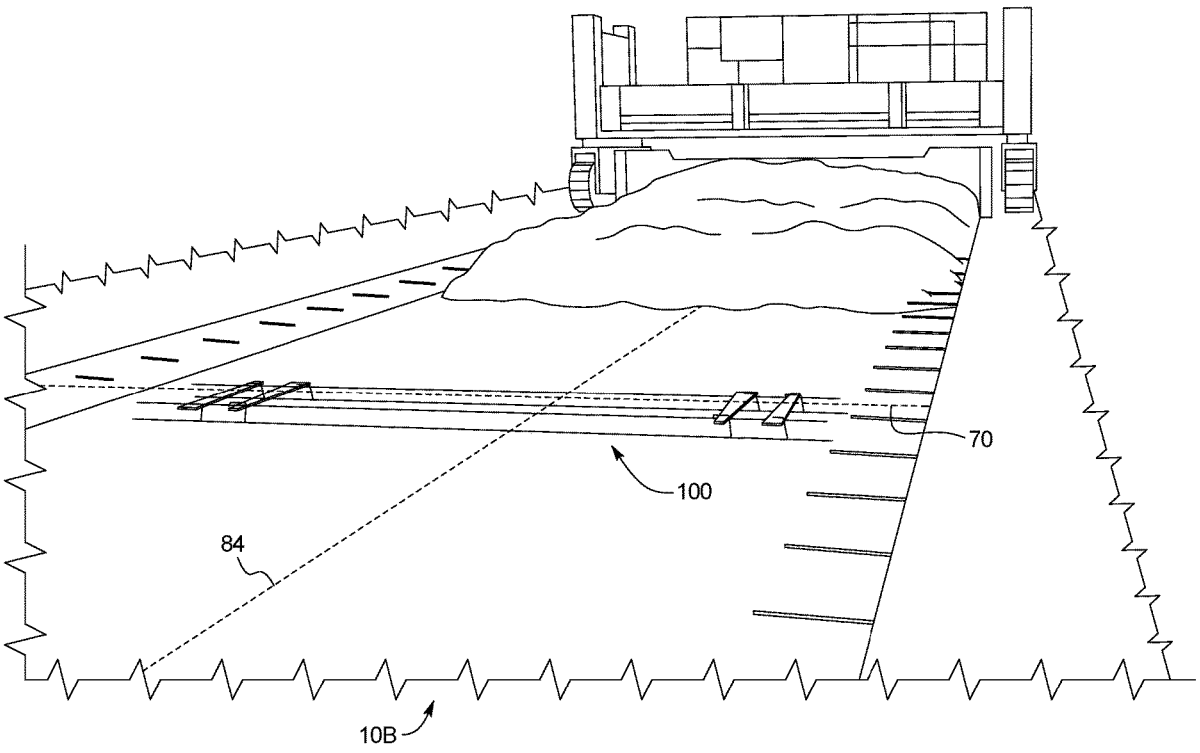
E04B 5/32	(2006.01)
E01C 11/14	(2006.01)
E01C 11/06	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***E04B 5/32*** (2013.01); ***E01C 11/14*** (2013.01); *E01C 11/18* (2013.01); *E04B 2103/02* (2013.01); ***E01C 11/06*** (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a cast-in-place concrete slab load transfer and slab connection apparatus and method of employing same.



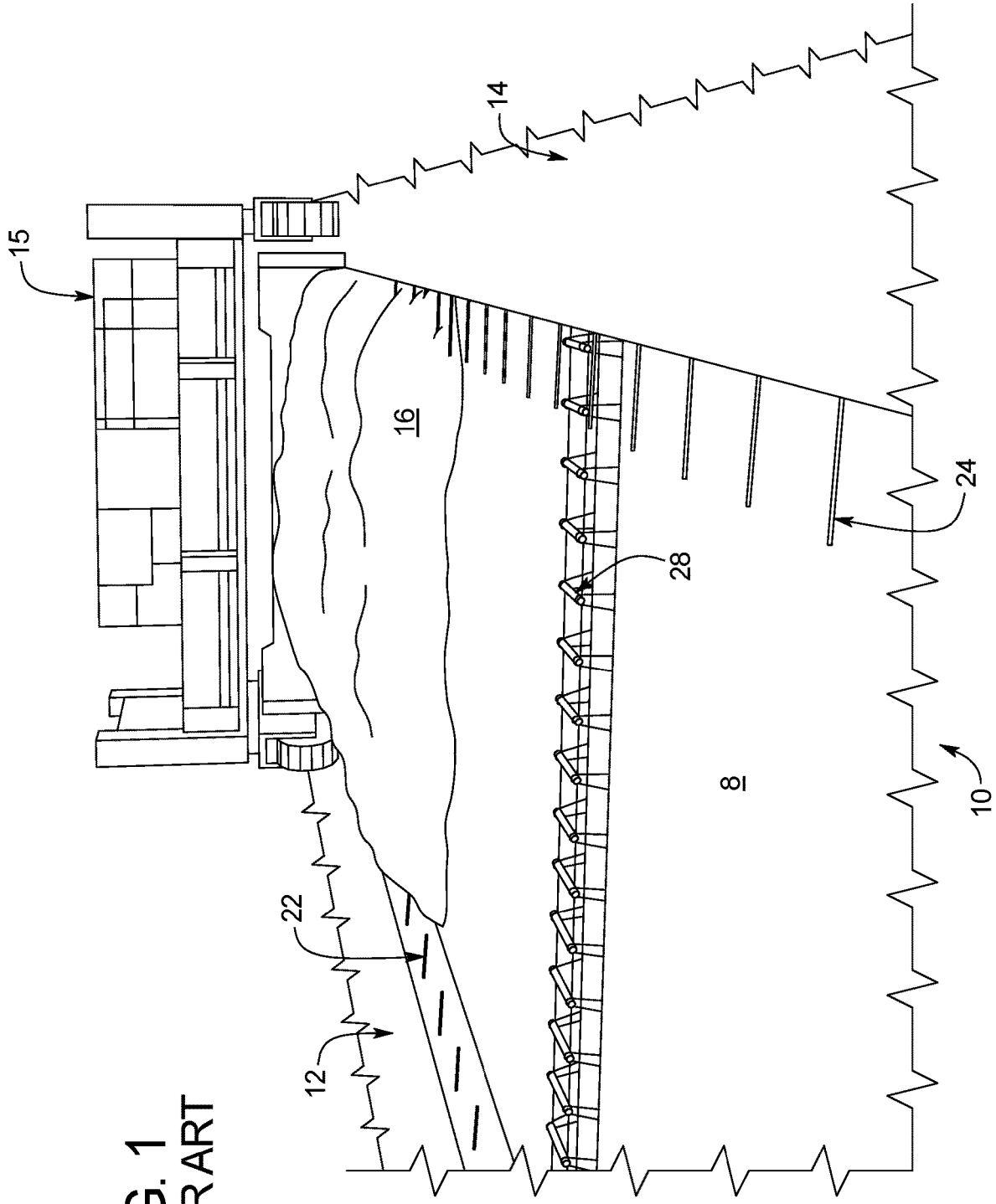


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

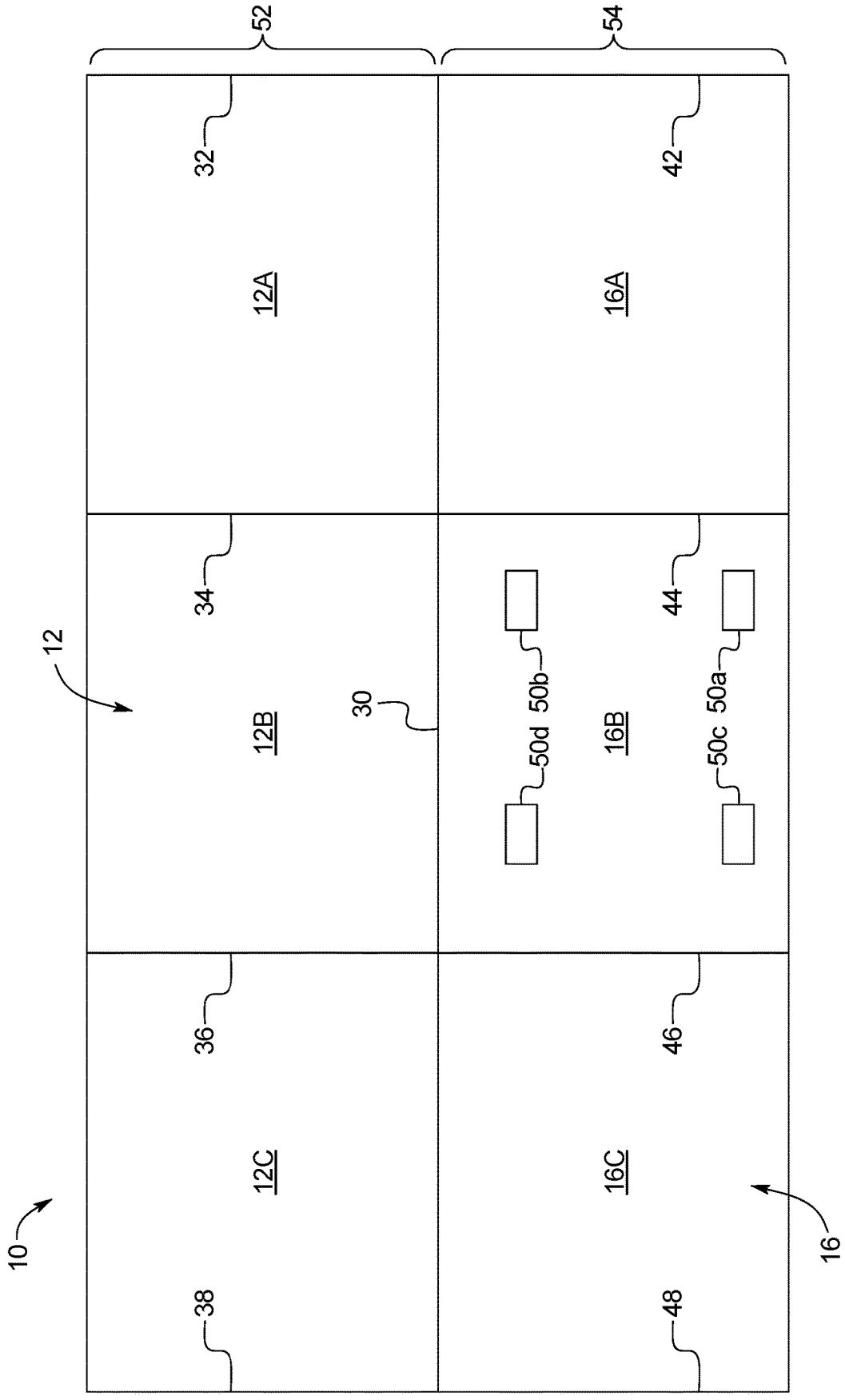


FIG. 2A
PRIOR ART

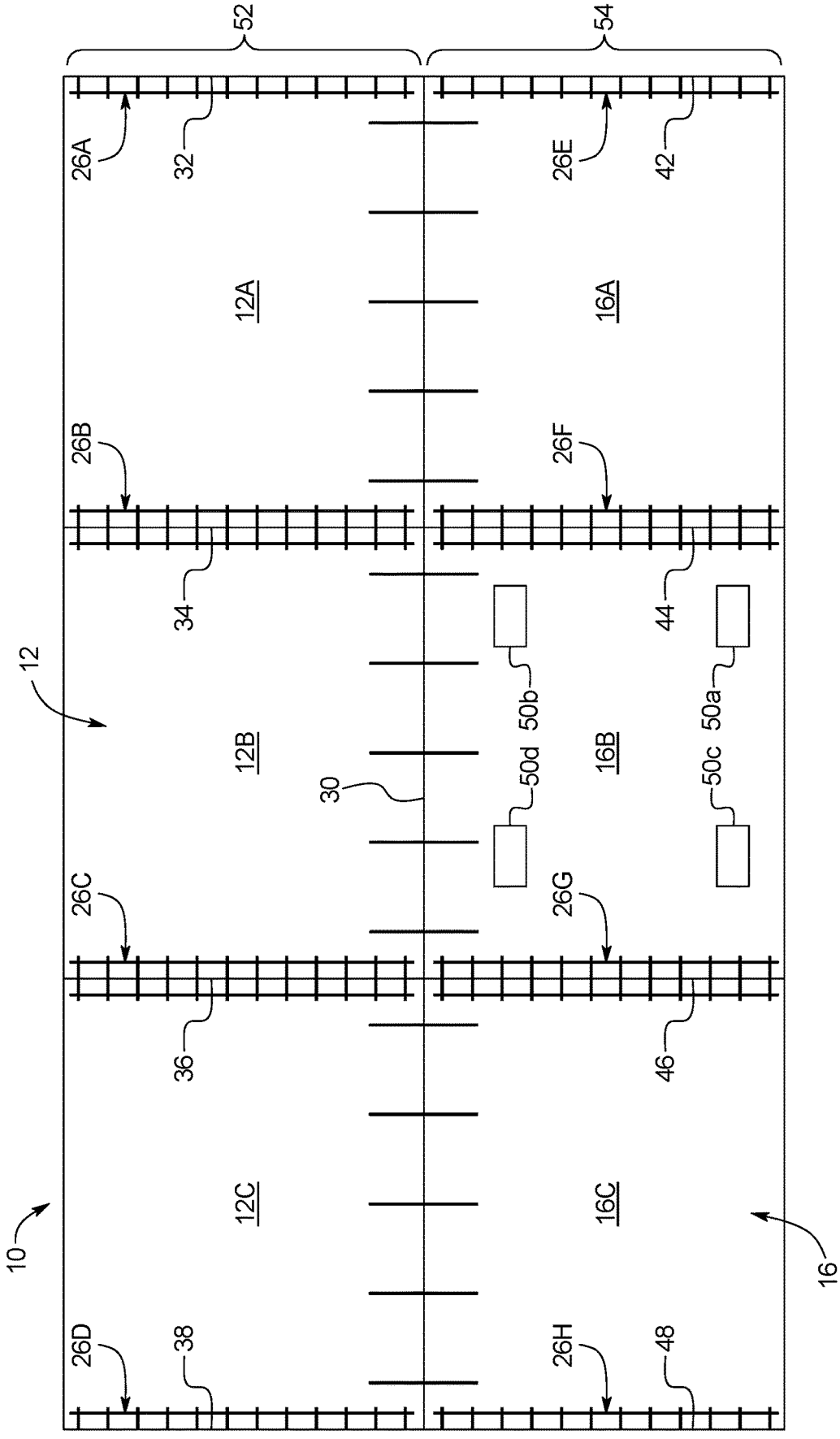


FIG. 2B
PRIOR ART

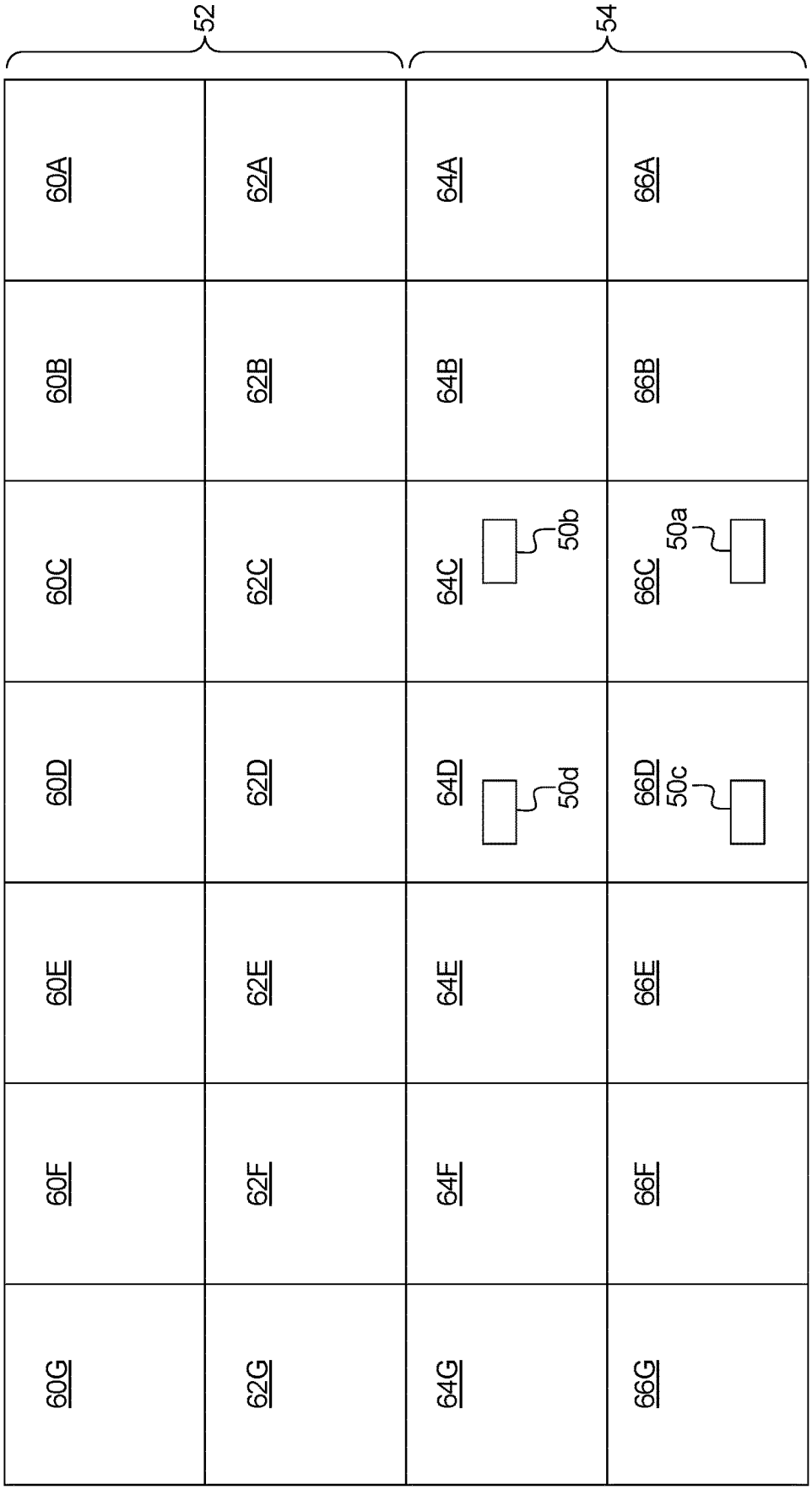

52
54
60A
62A
64A
66A
60B
62B
64B
66B
60C
62C
64C
50b
66C
50a
60D
62D
64D
50d
66D
50c
60E
62E
64E
66E
60F
62F
64F
66F
60G
62G
64G
66G
10A

FIG. 3

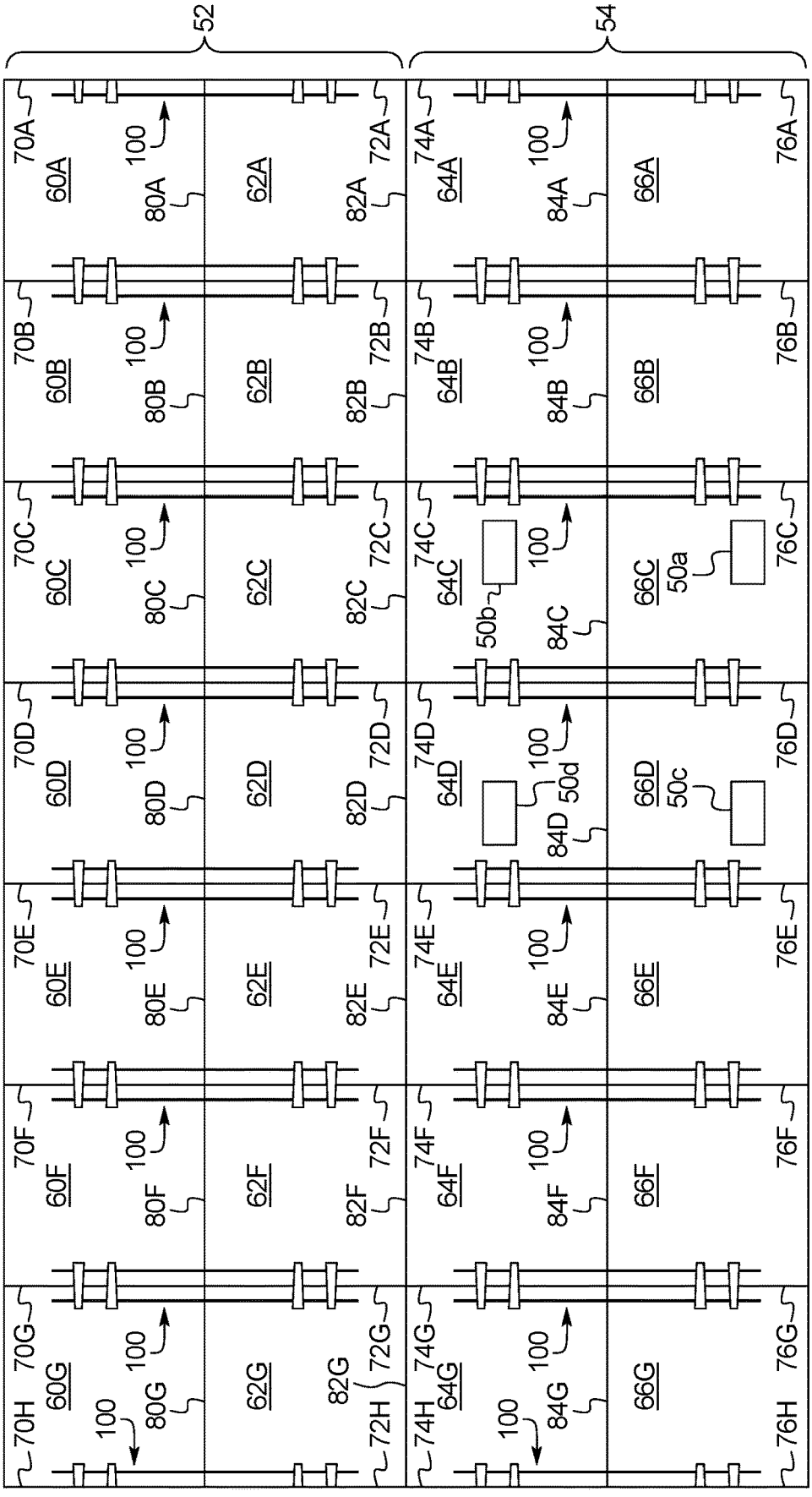
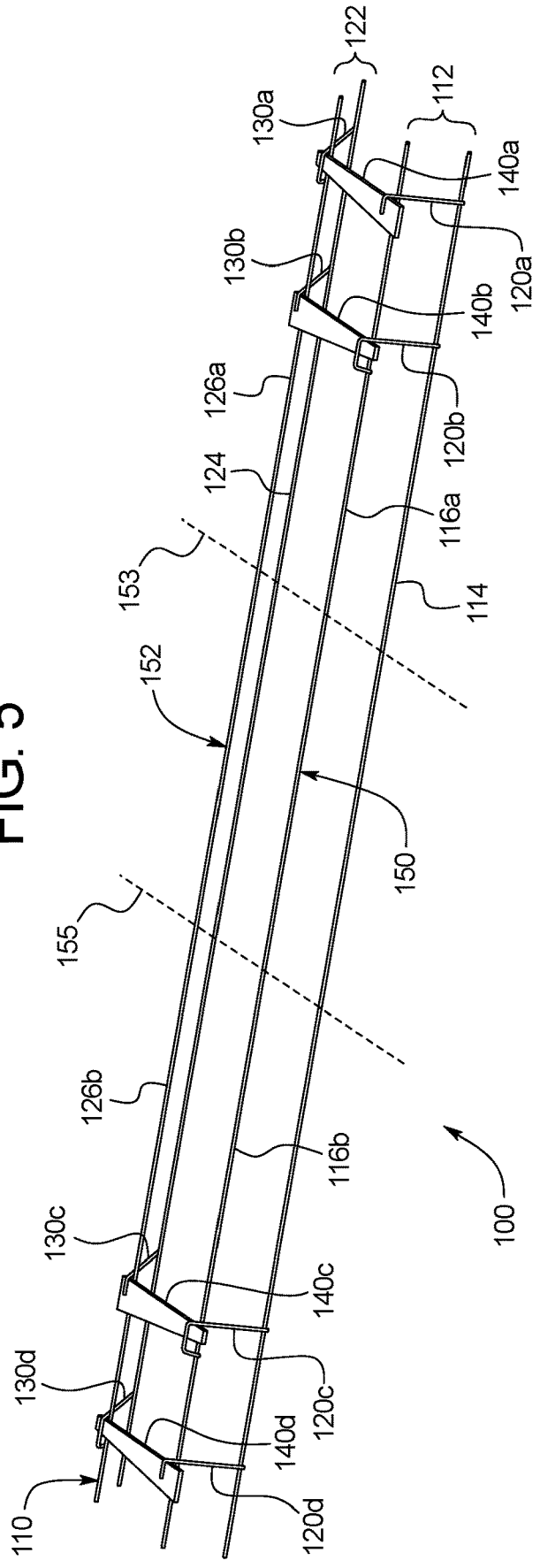

52
54
70A
60A
80A
100
62A
82A
72A
74A
64A
84A
66A
76A
70B
60B
80B
62B
82B
72B
74B
64B
84B
66B
76B
70C
60C
80C
62C
82C
72C
74C
64C
84C
66C
76C
50b
50a
70D
60D
80D
62D
82D
72D
74D
64D
84D
66D
76D
50d
50c
70E
60E
80E
62E
82E
72E
74E
64E
84E
66E
76E
70F
60F
80F
62F
82F
72F
74F
64F
84F
66F
76F
70G
60G
80G
62G
82G
72G
74G
64G
84G
66G
76G
70H
72H
74H
76H

FIG. 4

10B

FIG. 5


122
112
130a
140a
120a
130b
140b
120b
126a
124
116a
153
114
152
150
155
126b
116b
130c
140c
100
130d
120c
140d
110
120d

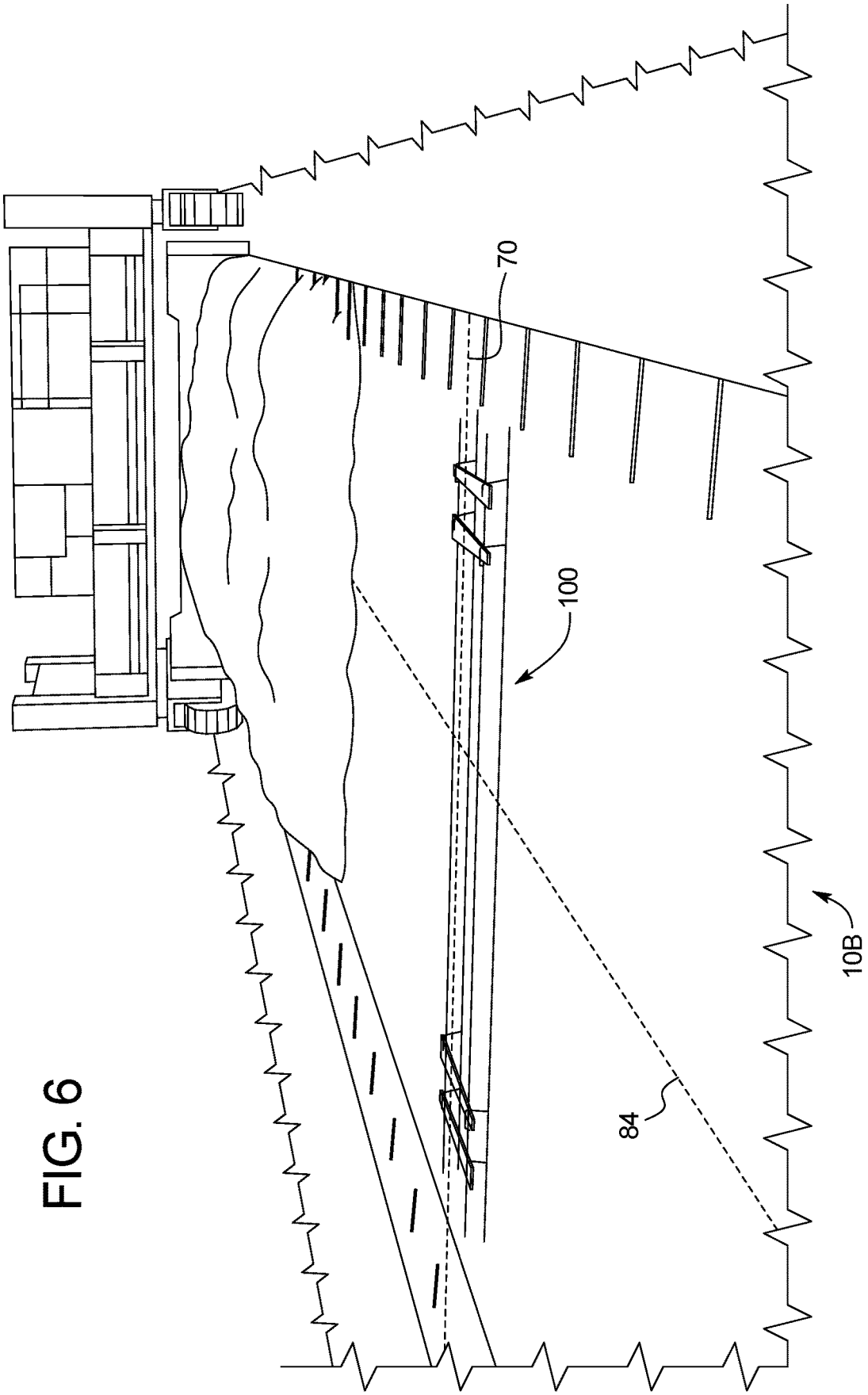


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

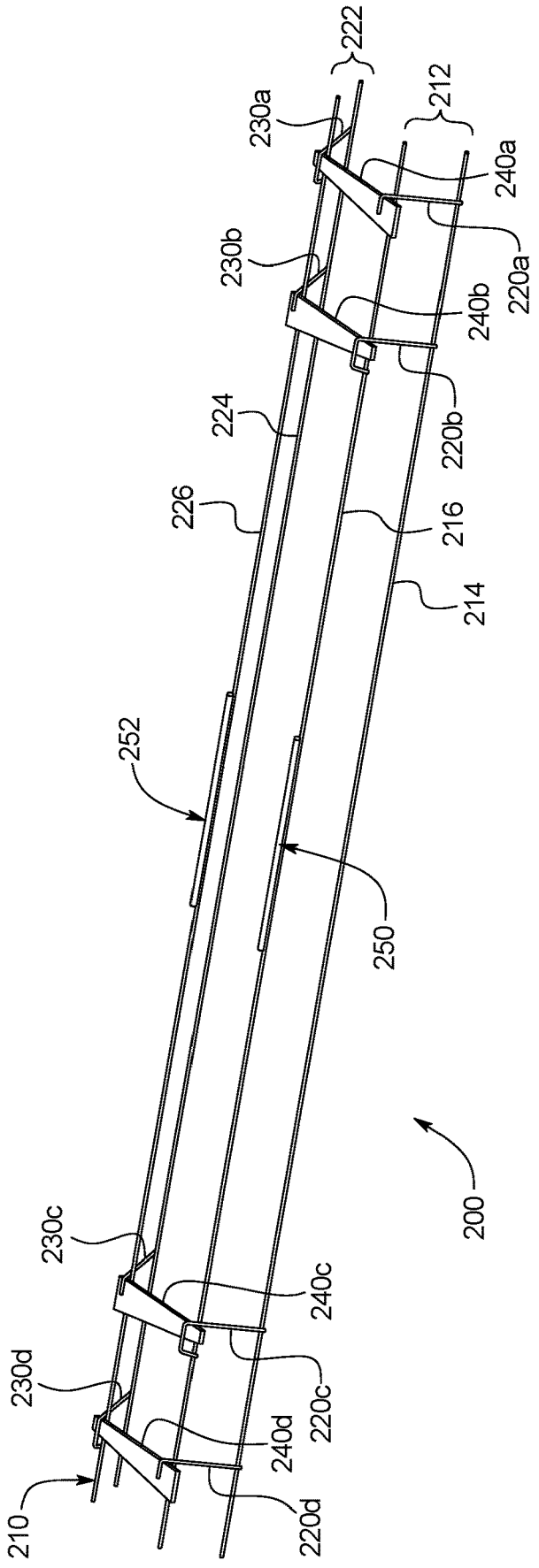

222
212
230a
240a
230b
220a
240b
224
220b
226
216
214
252
250
200
230c
240c
230d
220c
240d
210
220d

FIG. 8

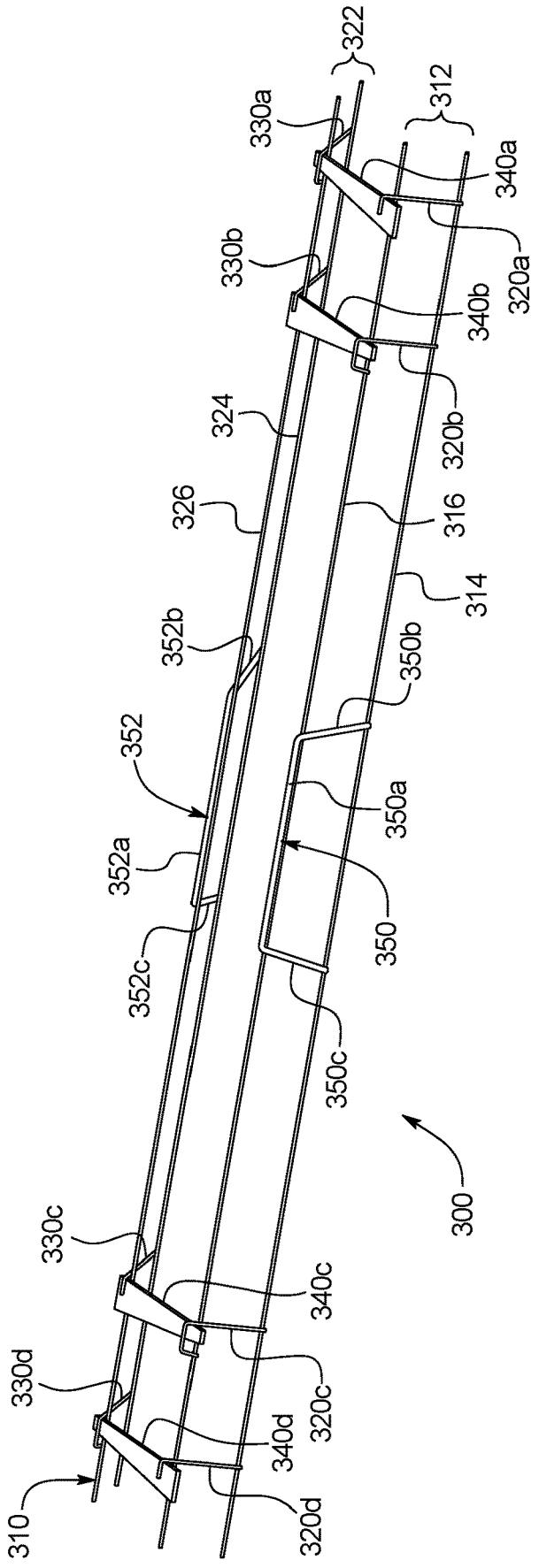

322
312
330a
340a
330b
320a
340b
320b
324
326
316
314
352b
350b
352
350a
352a
350
352c
350c
300
330c
340c
330d
320c
340d
310
320d

FIG. 9

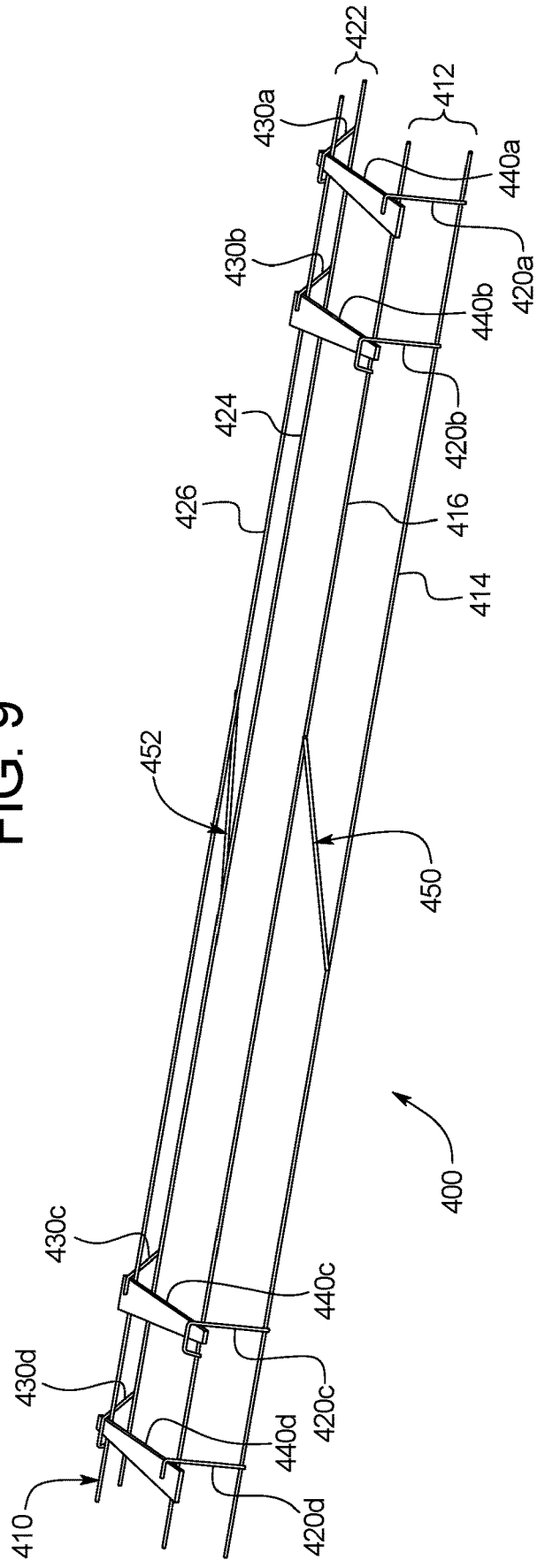
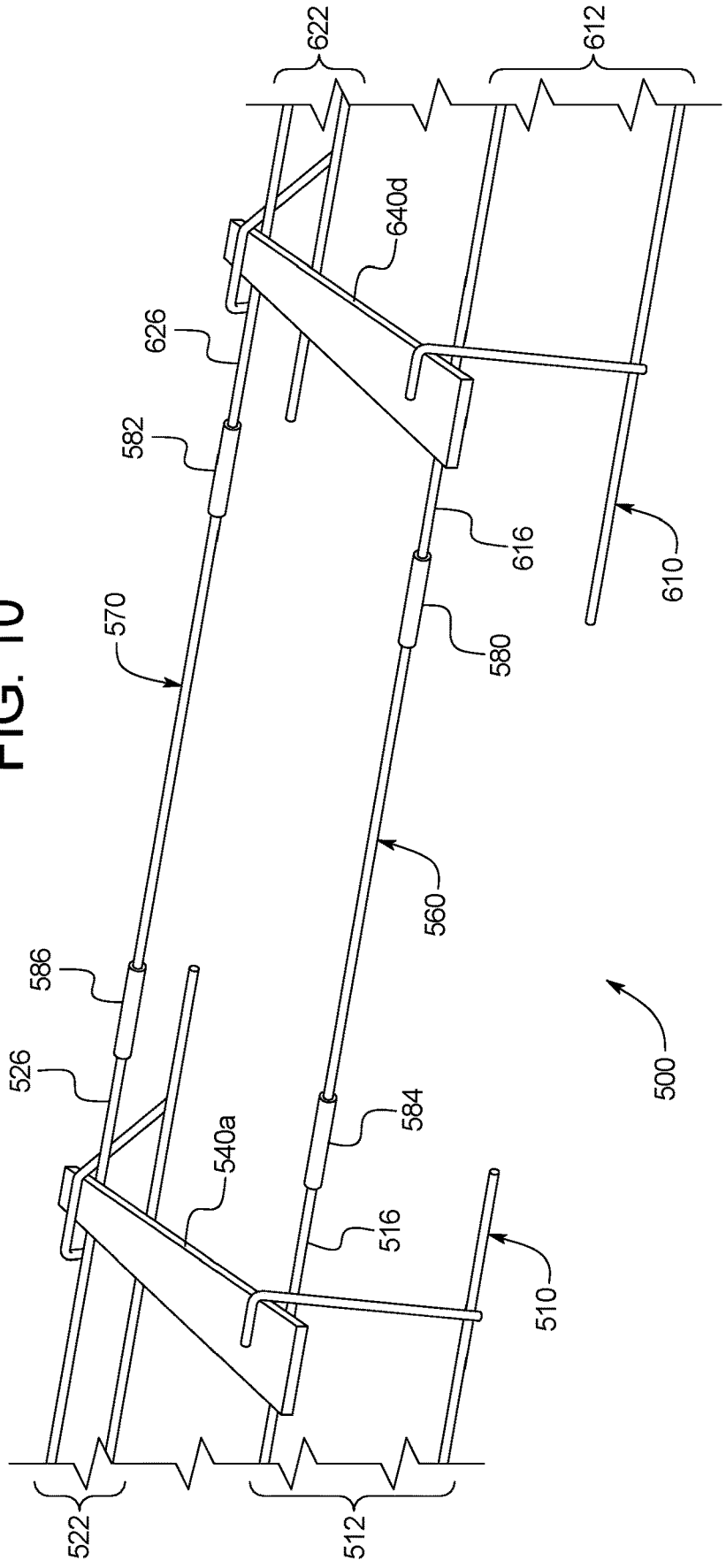

422
412
430a
440a
420a
430b
440b
420b
424
426
416
414
452
450
400
430c
440c
420c
430d
440d
420d
410

FIG. 10


622
612
640d
626
582
570
616
610
580
560
586
526
540a
584
516
510
500
522
512

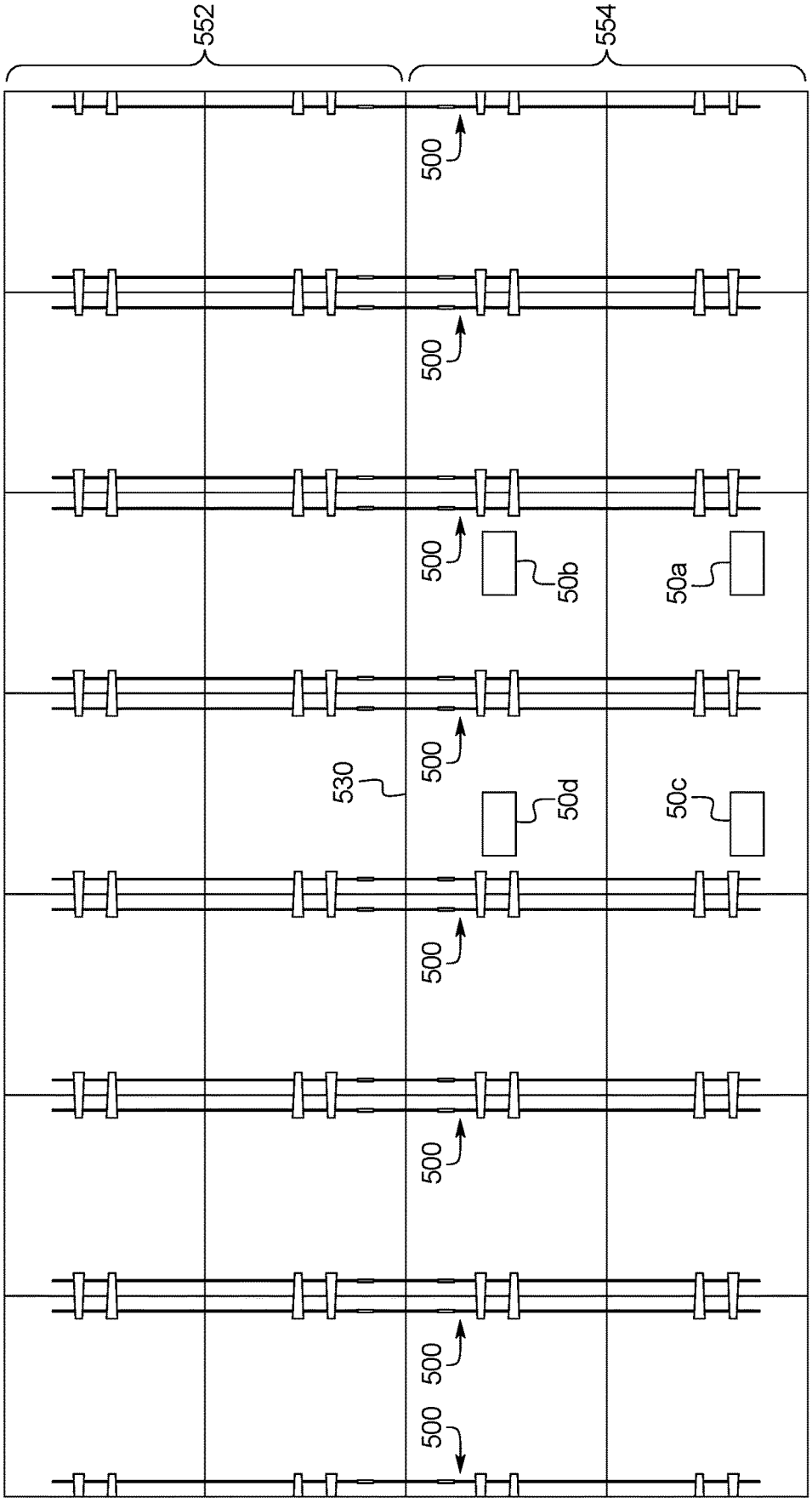
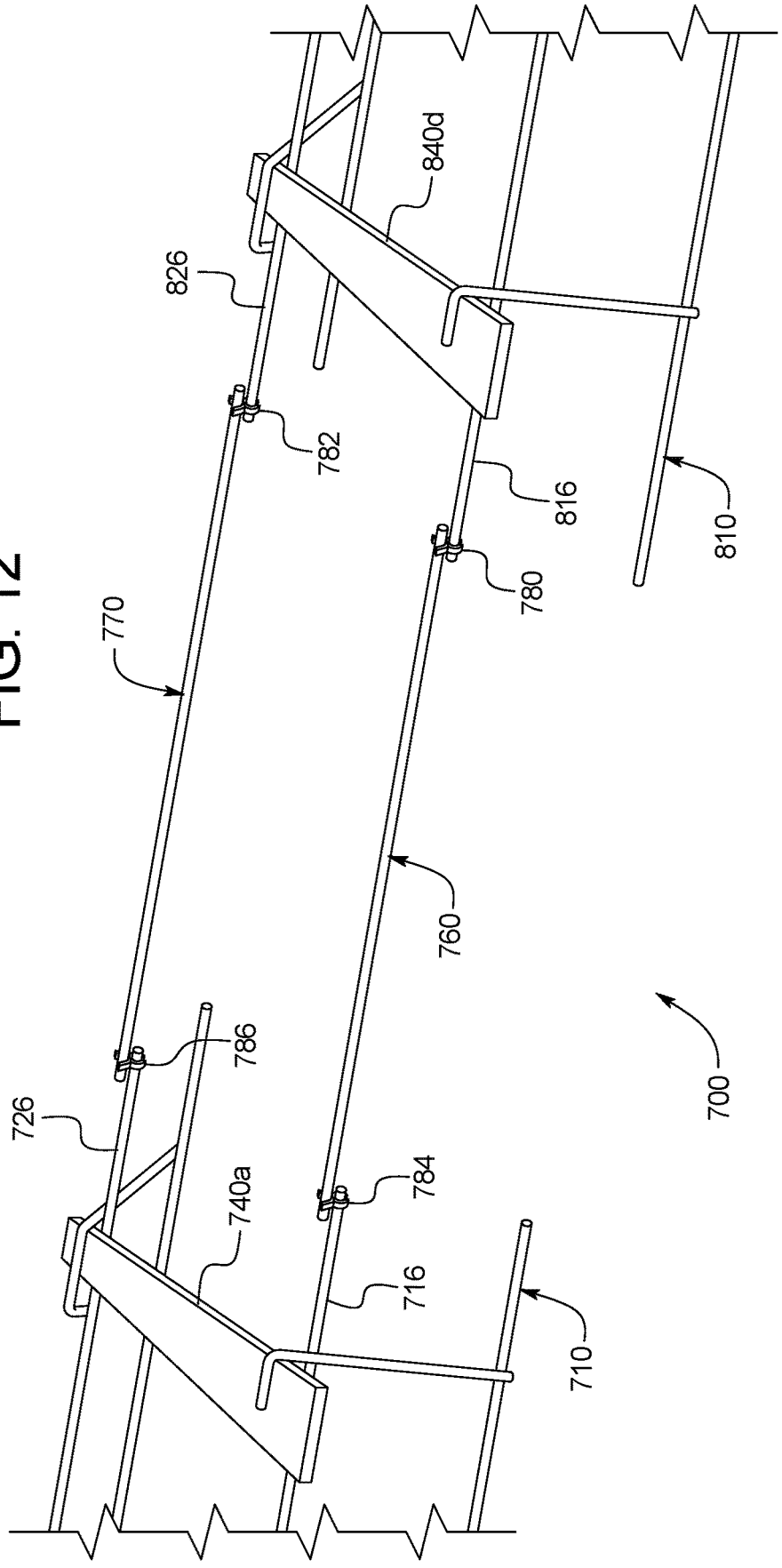


FIG. 11

FIG. 12



CONCRETE SLAB LOAD TRANSFER AND CONNECTION APPARATUS AND METHOD OF EMPLOYING SAME

PRIORITY

[0001] This application is a continuation of, and claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/967,689, filed on May 1, 2018, which claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/500,756, filed May 3, 2017, the entire contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Concrete floors and roadways typically include a series of separate individually poured or cast-in-place concrete slabs. Construction joints are typically used to join or are formed at and between such separately individually poured adjacent concrete slabs (i.e., adjacent concrete slabs that are poured at different or sequential times). For example, longitudinally extending construction joints are typically used to form joints between the concrete slabs of adjacent lanes of a roadway. Transverse construction joints are also typically used to join the adjacent transverse ends or transverse vertically extending edges of certain adjacent concrete slabs that are separately individually poured (such as concrete slabs in a single lane of a roadway that are poured on sequential days).

[0003] Concrete floors and roadways can also be made up of concrete slabs that are formed from larger concrete slabs that are individually poured or cast-in-place. Such concrete slabs that are formed from such larger concrete slabs are often made by employing or forming one or more contraction joints in the larger concrete slabs. Contraction joints (which are also sometimes called control joints) are used to control naturally or randomly occurring cracking in concrete floors or roadways from stresses caused by concrete shrinkage, thermal contraction, moisture or thermal gradients within the concrete, and/or various external forces on the concrete floors or roadways. Contraction joints are typically formed by vertically cutting the concrete floors or roadways along or at the area of the desired location of the contraction joint. Contraction joints are typically vertically sawed into the concrete and often extend approximately one third of the way through the depth of the concrete. When the larger concrete slab cracks along the contraction joint, the smaller concrete slabs are formed.

[0004] It should be appreciated that the term concrete slab as used herein is meant to include a separately individually poured or cast-in-place concrete slab or a concrete slab formed from a larger concrete slab.

[0005] Concrete floors typically include numerous construction joints and/or contraction joints. Concrete roadways typically include numerous construction joints and contraction joints.

[0006] Specific requirements for each type of joint depend upon many factors including, but not limited to: (a) the joint's orientation to the direction of the traveling load (i.e., transverse or longitudinal); (b) load transfer requirements between adjacent concrete slabs; and (c) if the joint is located at an edge of construction or if it is sawed.

[0007] Different types of known tie bars and dowels are typically respectively used in forming such construction and contraction joints. Certain known tie bars are used to connect adjacent concrete slabs to cause the adjacent concrete slabs to move together. Certain known dowels are used to facilitate load transfers between adjacent concrete slabs.

[0008] FIG. **1** illustrates the placement of various known apparatuses (including various known tie bars and dowels) respectively used to form certain types of construction and contraction joints of or for a concrete roadway. More specifically, FIG. **1** shows a section of an example three lane concrete roadway **10** being constructed. This type of roadway is one of the common types of concrete roadway configurations currently employed in the United States (and various other countries). Each concrete slab of this example roadway is as wide as a lane of traffic (which is typically 12 to 14 feet wide).

[0009] The illustrated section of this roadway **10** at this point of the construction process generally includes a first poured and set concrete slab **12**, a second poured and set concrete slab **14**, and a third concrete slab **16** that is in the process of being poured and formed by a conventional forming machine **15**. This example roadway **10** includes: (a) an illustrated first series of transversely extending tie bars (such as tie bar **22**) secured in and extending from the vertical side edge of the first concrete slab **12**; and (b) an illustrated second series of transversely extending tie bars (such as tie bar **24**) secured in and extending from the vertical side edge of second concrete slab **14**. In this illustrated example roadway, these tie bars are steel reinforcing bars (such as rebar) that have been: (a) secured in the respective concrete slabs **12** and **14** shortly after the pouring process and before the concrete is cured or set; or (b) inserted in and secured (such as by epoxy) in transversely drilled holes in the vertical edges of the poured and set concrete slabs **12** and **14**. The tie bars include irregular surfaces to increase the mechanical bond or connection between the tie bar and the concrete.

[0010] The first series of tie bars are employed for the construction joint between the first concrete slab **12** and the third concrete slab **16**. The first series of tie bars are thus in part used to connect the first concrete slab **12** and the third concrete slab **16**, such that if either of the first concrete slab **12** or the third concrete slab **16** moves, the other concrete slab moves in the same direction as or with the moving slab (as is well known in the art). In other words, the first series of tie bars are in part used to hold together the adjacent lanes formed by the first concrete slab **12** and the third concrete slab **16**. This is very important in roadway construction to avoid gaps between adjacent lanes that can lead to deterioration of the roadway and can be potentially dangerous for vehicles such as motorcycles.

[0011] Likewise, the second series of tie bars are employed for the construction joint between the second concrete slab **14** and the third concrete slab **16**. The second series of tie bars are thus in part used to connect the second concrete slab **14** and the third concrete slab **16**, such that if either of the second concrete slab **14** or the third concrete slab **16** moves, the other concrete slab moves in the same direction (as is well known in the art). In other words, the second series of tie bars are in part used to hold together the lanes formed by the second concrete slab **14** and the third concrete slab **16**.

[0012] This example roadway **10** further includes an illustrated series of longitudinally extending dowels (such as dowel **28**) each positioned along a transversely extending axis across the third concrete slab **16**. These dowels are

supported by one or more dowel baskets (not labeled). This series of dowels are employed for a transversely extending contraction joint formed in the concrete slab **16**. Prior to pouring the concrete of the slab **16**, these dowels and the dowel basket(s) supporting these dowels are positioned or pre-placed on the grade or sub-surface **8** at the area or location where a transverse saw cut contraction joint will be created in the third concrete slab **16**. The dowels and dowel basket(s) are positioned such that: (a) the first leg(s) of dowel basket(s) will be imbedded in or positioned completely in a first one of two adjacent concrete slabs (after the contraction joint formed) as generally shown in FIG. **2**B; and (b) the second leg(s) of dowel basket(s) will be imbedded in or positioned completely in a second adjacent one of the concrete slabs (after the contraction joint is formed). This is generally shown in FIG. **2**B. The dowels and dowel basket(s) are positioned such that each of the dowels extends into both such adjacent concrete slabs (after the contraction joint is formed) in the concrete slab **16** for load transfer purposes. These known dowels have smooth outer surfaces and are movable with respect to either of the adjacent concrete slabs. In certain deployments, a lubricant is used on these dowels to ensure such relative movement.

[0013] This series of dowels are thus used to transfer loads between adjacent sections of the third concrete slab **16** after the contraction joint has been formed. These dowels are shown as cylindrical members in FIG. **1**. It is known to provide these dowels in the form of flat tapered load transfer plates as shown in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,716,890, 7,481,031, and 8,381,470. U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,716,890, 7,481,031, and 8,381,470 explain the use and advantages provided by such flat tapered load transfer plates for such contraction joints.

[0014] FIGS. **2**A and **2**B further schematically illustrate a section of this example roadway **10**. This illustrated section of roadway **10** includes lanes **52** and **54**. FIGS. **2**A and **2**B illustrate: (a) the first concrete slab **12** (that forms a longitudinal section of lane **52**); and (b) the adjacent third concrete slab **16** (that forms a longitudinal section of lane **54**,) after both of the concrete slabs have been poured and set. FIGS. **2**A and **2**B also illustrate the respective positions of certain of the tie bars, dowels, and joints for this section of this concrete roadway **10**.

[0015] More specifically, FIGS. **2**A and **2**B illustrate: (a) the longitudinally extending construction joint **30** extending between the first concrete slab **12** and the third concrete slab **16**; (b) the transversely extending contraction joints **32**, **34**, **36**, and **38** formed in the first concrete slab **12** (and thus the formed concrete slabs **12**A, **12**B, and **12**C); and (c) the transversely extending contraction joints **42**, **44**, **46**, and **48** formed in the third concrete slab **16** (and thus the formed concrete slabs **16**A, **16**B, and **16**C).

[0016] FIG. **2**B further illustrates: (a) the first series of tie bars at the longitudinally extending construction joint **30** extending in and between the first concrete slab **12** and the third concrete slab **16**; (b) eight transversely extending series of dowel baskets (labeled **26**A, **26**B, **26**C, **26**D, **26**E, **26**F, **26**G, and **26**H) respectively at the transversely extending contraction joints **32**, **34**, **36**, **38**, **42**, **44**, **46**, and **48**. Each respective series of dowels are supported by one or more dowel baskets sized to fit substantially across the width of the respective transverse contraction joint. The illustrated dowel baskets are almost as wide as a single lane (i.e., either lane **52** or lane **54**), and each of the dowel baskets **26**A, **26**B, **26**C, **26**D, **26**E, **26**F, **26**G, and **26**H does not continue across the longitudinal construction joint **30**.

[0017] In FIGS. **2**A and **2**B, the rectangles **50***a*, **50***b*, **50***c*, and **50***d* represent the footprint of the wheels of an example vehicle (not shown) on the roadway **10**. All of the wheels and thus all of the weight of the example vehicle are positioned on the same concrete slab (such as **16**B) at one or more points in time. This weight distribution can cause various problems with and wear on such concrete slabs. Certain of these problems are described in U.S. Pat. No. **7,751,581**. U.S. Pat. No. **7,751,581** also proposes a potential solution to these problems. Very generally, the proposed potential solution is to make the concrete slabs shorter and narrower such that at any one point in time, only one wheel of the vehicle and thus only a portion of the weight of that vehicle is positioned on each respective concrete slab at each point in time.

[0018] One example implementation of this potential solution is generally shown in FIG. **3**. The implementation shown in FIG. **3** includes substantially more concrete slabs for the same size section of the roadway **10**A as the roadway **10** shown in FIGS. **2**A and **2**B. This section of roadway **10**A in FIG. **3** includes: (a) lanes **52** and **54**; (b) concrete slabs **60**A, **60**B, **60**C, **60**D, **60**E, **60**F, and **60**G of lane **52**; (c) concrete slabs **62**A, **62**B, **62**C, **62**D, **62**E, **62**F, and **62**G of lane **52**; (d) concrete slabs **64**A, **64**B, **64**C, **64**D, **64**E, **64**F, and **64**G of lane **54**; and (e) concrete slabs **66**A, **66**B, **66**C, **66**D, **66**E, **66**F, and **66**G of lane **54**. Thus, each lane of this section of roadway **10**A includes transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0019] One potential advantage with this proposed potential solution is that the concrete slabs can be made relatively thinner (i.e., with less height or thickness) because they each bear less weight. This can result in substantial savings on concrete related expenses.

[0020] However, this proposed potential solution has certain disadvantages. Certain such potential disadvantages of this proposed potential solution relate to the potential increase in the number and placement of baskets and dowels and the related additional time and expense needed to purchase, assemble, and place or position such dowels and baskets for the substantially increased number of contraction and construction joints.

[0021] Accordingly, there is a need to solve these potential problems and disadvantages for this proposed potential solution, and to provide an improved concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus and methods of employing same for concrete slabs of floors and roadways.

SUMMARY

[0022] Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatuses and methods of employing same that solves the above potential problems and that provides improved concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatuses and methods of employing same for all concrete slabs of floors and roadways.

[0023] Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus that employs an entire dowel basket or certain parts of a dowel basket (configured to support dowels for one or more contraction joints between pairs of adjacent concrete slabs) as the slab connection members for another contraction joint at or between certain of those adjacent concrete

slabs. Likewise, various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a method of using such a basket such that the slab connection members are positioned in the concrete slabs at the area where a contraction joint will be formed at or between adjacent concrete slabs to connect such adjacent concrete slabs.

[0024] Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus that employs slab connection members attached to certain parts of a dowel basket (configured to support dowels for one or more contraction joints between pairs of adjacent concrete slabs) for another contraction joint at or between certain of those adjacent concrete slabs. Likewise, various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a method of using such a basket such that the slab connection members are positioned in the concrete slabs at the area where a contraction joint will be formed at or between adjacent concrete slabs to connect such adjacent concrete slabs.

[0025] Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus that employs slab connection members attached to multiple baskets (configured to support dowels for one or more contraction joints between pairs of adjacent concrete slabs) for another contraction joint at or between certain of those adjacent concrete slabs. Likewise, various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a method of using such baskets and such slab connection members such that the slab connection members are positioned in the concrete slabs at the area where a contraction joint will be formed at or between adjacent concrete slabs to connect such adjacent concrete slabs.

[0026] Additional features and advantages of the present invention are described in, and will be apparent from, the following Detailed Description and the Figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0027] FIG. **1** is a fragmentary perspective view of a section of a known example roadway being constructed.

[0028] FIG. **2**A is top view of a section of the example roadway of FIG. **1** after the illustrated concrete slabs have been poured and formed, and after the contraction joints have been sawcut.

[0029] FIG. **2**B is top diagramatic view of a section of the example roadway of FIG. **1** after the illustrated concrete slabs have been poured and formed, after the contraction joints have been sawcut, and showing the respective series of dowels embedded in the concrete slabs relative to the construction and contraction joints.

[0030] FIG. **3** is top view of a section of a new proposed roadway configuration after the illustrated concrete slabs have been poured and formed, and after the construction and contraction joints have been formed.

[0031] FIG. **4** is top diagramatic view of a section of the new proposed roadway of FIG. **3** constructed employing one example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus and method of employing same of the present disclosure, and showing the relative positions of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of this example embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0032] FIG. **5** is a perspective view of the example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure employed in the section of the roadway of FIG. **4**.

[0033] FIG. **6** is a fragmentary perspective view of the section of the roadway of FIG. **4** being constructed with the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of FIGS. **4** and **5**.

[0034] FIG. **7** is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure.

[0035] FIG. **8** is a perspective view of a further alternative embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure.

[0036] FIG. **9** is a perspective view of a further alternative embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure.

[0037] FIG. **10** is a perspective view of a further alternative embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure.

[0038] FIG. **11** is a top diagramatic view of a section of roadway constructed with the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of FIG. **10**.

[0039] FIG. **12** is a perspective view of a further alternative embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

[0040] Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus and methods of employing same that solves the above problems. For brevity, the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus may sometimes be referred to herein as the transfer and connection apparatus or as the apparatus.

1st Example Embodiment

[0041] One example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus and a method of employing same are generally illustrated in FIGS. **4**, **5**, and **6**. This example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure is generally indicated by numeral **100**. FIGS. **4**, **5**, and **6** also illustrate parts of a section of a roadway **10**B. This section of roadway **10**B includes: (a) lanes **52** and **54**; (b) concrete slabs **60**A, **60**B, **60**C, **60**D, **60**E, **60**F, and **60**G of lane **52**; (c) concrete slabs **62**A, **62**B, **62**C, **62**D, **62**E, **62**F, and **62**G of lane **52**; (d) concrete slabs **64**A, **64**B, **64**C, **64**D, **64**E, **64**F, and **64**G of lane **54**; and (e) concrete slabs **66**A, **66**B, **66**C, **66**D, **66**E, **66**F, and **66**G of lane **54**. This section of the roadway **10**B further includes: (a) transversely extending contraction joints **70**A, **70**B, **70**C, **70**D, **70**E, **70**F, **70**G, and **70**H in or of the lane **52**; (b) transversely extending contraction joints **72**A, **72**B, **72**C, **72**D, **72**E, **72**F, **72**G, and **72**H in or of the lane **52**; (c) transversely extending contraction joints **74**A, **74**B, **74**C, **74**D, **74**E, **74**F, **74**G, and **74**H in or of the lane **54**; and (d) transversely extending contraction joints **76**A, **76**B, **76**C, **76**D, **76**E, **76**F, **76**G, and **76**H in or of the lane **54**. This section of the roadway **10**B further includes: (a) longitudinally extending contraction joints **80**A, **80**B, **80**C, **80**D, **80**E, **80**F, and **80**G in or of the lane **52**; and (b) longitudinally extending contraction joints **84**A, **84**B, **84**C, **84**D, **84**E, **84**F, and **84**G, in or of the lane **54**. This section of the roadway **10**B further includes a longitudinally extending construction joint indicated by numerals **82**A, **82**B, **82**C, **82**D, **82**E, **82**F, and **82**G at or extending between the lanes **52** and **54**.

[0042] This illustrated section of the roadway **10**B employs sixteen of the same concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus that are each labeled with the same reference numeral **100**. Each of these concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **100** simultaneously serves at least two separate functions in accordance with the present disclosure. The first function is to provide or position the dowels for the load transfer at each of the contraction joints formed between each respective set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs (such as for the contraction joint **74**D at or between slabs **64**C and **64**D in or of lane **54** and for the contraction joint **76**D at or between slabs **66**C and **66**D in or of lane **54**). The second function is to provide the slab connection members or slab connectors for connecting a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs in a lane (such as for the contraction joint indicated by **84**C and **84**D between concrete slabs **64**C and **66**C and **66**C and **66**D in or of lane **54**). Thus, the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **100** simultaneously serves to provide load transfer between one or more sets or pairs of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs and to connect one of more sets or pairs of transversely adjacent concrete slabs (and wherein those concrete slabs can be from the same group of concrete slabs).

[0043] More specifically, in the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. **4**, **5**, and **6**, this concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **100** generally includes: (a) a plurality of load transfer dowels or members such as load transfer plates **140***a*, **140***b*, **140***c*, and **140***d*; (b) a basket **110** configured to support the load transfer members (such as load transfer dowels or plates **140***a*, **140***b*, **140***c*, and **140***d*); and (c) a plurality of slab connection members such as slab connection members **150** and **152**.

[0044] The basket **110** in this illustrated example embodiment includes a first leg **112** and a spaced apart second leg **122**. The first leg **112** includes a lower elongated member **114**, a first upper elongated member **116***a*, and a second upper elongated member **116***b*. The first leg **112** further includes four dowel holding hands **120***a*, **120***b*, **120***c*, and **120***d* respectively integrally connected to members **114**, **116***a*, and **116***b*. Likewise, the second leg **122** includes a lower elongated member **124**, a first upper elongated member **126***a*, and a second upper elongated member **126***b*. The second leg **122** further includes four dowel holding hands **130***a*, **130***b*, **130***c*, and **130***d* respectively integrally connected member **124**, **126***a*, and **126***b*.

[0045] The first and second legs **112** and **122** are configured to co-act to hold and support a plurality of load transfer members and particularly the load transfer dowels or plates **140***a* and **140***b* at or along an area where a transversely extending contraction joint such as the transversely extending contraction joint **76**D at or between longitudinally adjacent slabs **66**C and **66**D will be formed as generally shown in FIGS. **4** and **6**.

[0046] The first and second legs **112** and **122** are also configured to co-act to hold and support a plurality of load transfer members and particularly the load transfer dowels or plates **140***c* and **140***d* at or along an area where a transversely extending contraction joint such as the transversely extending contraction joint **74**D at or between longitudinally adjacent slabs **64**C and **64**D as generally shown in FIGS. **4** and **6**.

[0047] The tapered bad transfer dowels or plates **140***a*, **140***b*, **140***c*, and **140***d*, are supported by the basket **110** and specifically supported by the first leg **112** and the second leg **122** in opposing fashion in this illustrated example embodiment. More specifically, in this illustrated example embodiment: (a) the wider end of the tapered load transfer plate **140***a* is supported and held in place by the first upper elongated member **116***a* and the dowel holding hand **120***a*; (b) the narrower end of the tapered load transfer plate **140***a* is supported and held in place by the upper elongated member **126***a* and the dowel holding hand **130***a*; (c) the narrower end of the tapered load transfer plate **140***b* is supported and held in place by the first upper elongated member **116***a* and the dowel holding hand **120***b*; (d) the wider end of the tapered load transfer plate **140***b* is supported and held in place by the upper elongated member **126***a* and the dowel holding hand **130***b*; (e) the narrower end of the tapered load transfer plate **140***c* is supported and held in place by the first upper elongated member **116***b* and the dowel holding hand **120***c*; (f) the wider end of the tapered load transfer plate **140***c* is supported and held in place by the upper elongated member **126***b* and the dowel holding hand **130***c*; (g) the wider end of the tapered bad transfer plate **140***d* is supported and held in place by the first upper elongated member **116***b* and the dowel holding hand **120***d*; and (h) the narrower end of the tapered load transfer plate **140***d* is supported and held in place by the upper elongated member **126***b* and the dowel holding hand **130***d*.

[0048] It should be appreciated that the directions of the respective tapers of the bad transfer plates **140***a*, **140***b*, **140***c*, and **140***d* alternate from one tapered load transfer plate to the adjacent tapered load transfer plate. For contraction joints, if the center of the contraction joint ends up positioned somewhat off-center relative to these tapered load plates **140***a*, **140***b*, **140***c*, and **140***d*, the alternating pattern of tapered load plates **140***a*, **140***b*, **140***c*, and **140***d* in the basket **110** allows or compensates for this misalignment.

[0049] In this illustrated embodiment, each tapered load plate **140***a*, **140***b*, **140***c*, and **140***d* has a top tapered planar surface and a bottom tapered planar surface. The top and bottom flat surfaces are substantially parallel to one another in this illustrated example embodiment. In this illustrated example embodiment, the top and bottom surfaces taper from approximately 4 inches wide to a narrow end approximately 1 inch wide over a length of approximately 12 inches. It should be appreciated that the other suitable tapered shapes and/or other suitable shapes and dimensions may also be employed in accordance with the present disclosure. The advantages provided by these tapered load transfer plates are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,716,890, 7,481,031, and 8,381,470.

[0050] The plurality of slab connection members or slab connectors **150** and **152** of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **100** of this illustrated example embodiment in FIGS. **4**, **5**, and **6**, are respectively integrally formed with the legs **112** and **122** of the basket **110**. More specifically, the slab connection member **150** includes an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends integrally respectively connected to the first upper elongated member **116***a* and the second upper elongated member **116***b* of the leg **112** of the basket **110**. Likewise, the slab connection member **152** is an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends integrally respectively connected to the first upper elongated member **126***a* and the second upper elongated member **126***b* of the leg **122** of the basket **110**. The dotted lines **153** and **155** in FIG. **5**

generally indicate the respective connections areas between the slab connection members **150** and **152** and the legs **112** and **122** of the basket **110** in this illustrated example embodiment. It should be appreciated that the lengths of these members may vary in accordance with the present disclosure. The slab connection members **150** and **152** are made from rebar in certain embodiments and have suitable rough or irregular surfaces that increase the surface area engagement between such connection members and the respective concrete slabs. It should also be appreciated that the legs **112** and **122** of the basket **110** and the components thereof act to secure the apparatus **100** in the respective adjacent concrete slabs (such as the transversely adjacent concrete slabs).

[0051] It should thus be appreciated from the above that in this illustrated example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **100** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **100** are positioned for load transfer at an area where a contraction joint will be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs (such as for the contraction joint **76**D at or between slabs **66**C and **66**D in or of lane **54**); and (b) the slab connection members **150** and **152** of the apparatus **100** are positioned at an area where another contraction joint will be formed and for connecting a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs in a lane (such as for the contraction joint between slabs **64**C and **66**C in or of lane **54**).

[0052] It should further be appreciated from the above that in this illustrated example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **100** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **100** are positioned for load transfer at areas where contraction joints will be formed between sets or pairs of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **150** and **152** of the apparatus **100** are positioned at areas where additional contraction joints will be formed and for connecting sets or pairs of transversely adjacent concrete slabs. It should further be appreciated from the above that these sets or pairs can be overlapping as illustrated in FIG. **4**.

[0053] It should further be appreciated from the above that after positioning the apparatus **100**, after pouring the concrete, after saw cutting the contraction joints, and after the contraction joints have formed, the: (a) the load transfer plates of the apparatus **100** operate to transfer loads between sets or pairs of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs (such as slabs **66**C and **66**D in or of lane **54**); and (b) the slab connection members or slab connector **150** and **152** of the apparatus **100** operate to connect one or more sets or pairs of transversely adjacent concrete slabs in or of a lane (such as slab **64**C and **66**C in or of lane **54**).

[0054] In this illustrated embodiment, (a) the load transfer plates are steel; (b) the basket is steel; and (c) the connection members or slab connectors are steel. It should be appreciated that one or more of these components can be made from other suitable materials in accordance with the present disclosure. It should also be appreciated that the connection members or slab connectors can have irregular or rough surfaces, can be deformed, or can otherwise be suitably configured to provide additional mechanical connection to the adjacent concrete slabs.

[0055] It should also be appreciated that one or more of: (a) the plurality of load transfer plates; (b) the basket; and/or (c) the plurality of slab connection members, can be made in other suitable sizes, shapes, and configurations in accordance with the present disclosure.

[0056] The present disclosure further provides a method of or for forming a roadway or a section of a roadway and or for employing a plurality of concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure such as apparatus **100**. In various such embodiments, the method includes positioning each of a plurality of apparatus **100** on a grade or sub-surface to form part of a lane or section of a roadway such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **100** are positioned for load transfer at the area where a contraction joint will be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of the roadway (such as for contraction joint **76**D to be formed at or between slabs **66**C and **66**D in or of lane **54**); and (b) the slab connection members **150** and **152** of the apparatus **100** are positioned at the area where a contraction joint will be formed between a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs of the roadway (such as for the contraction joint **84**C between slab **64**C and **66**C in lane **54**).

[0057] In various such embodiments, the method further includes subsequently pouring the concrete to form the lane or section of the roadway (such as the section of the lane **54** of the roadway **10**B shown in FIG. **4**). In various such embodiments, the method subsequently includes allowing the poured concrete of the lane or section of the roadway to partially or fully set or cure. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the lane or section of the roadway, the method includes saw cutting the longitudinally extending contraction joints in the lane or section of the roadway along the appropriate longitudinal lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **100** and specifically the positions of the various slab connection members **150** and **152** of each of the apparatus **100**. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the lane or section of the roadway, the method also includes saw cutting the transversely extending contraction joints in the lane or section of the roadway along the appropriate transverse lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **100** and specifically the positions of the load plates of each of the apparatus **100**.

[0058] It should be appreciated that the transversely extend cuts will be made before the longitudinally extending cuts are made in various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0059] This method of the present disclosure thus facilitates construction of a roadway or section of a roadway which includes one or more lanes, and wherein one or more of the lanes has transversely extending contraction joints and longitudinally extending contraction joints, and such that each concrete slab is sized such that only one wheel of a four wheeled vehicle (such as a truck) can be positioned on any one of the concrete slabs at any one time.

[0060] It should also be appreciated from the above and as specifically shown in FIG. **4**, that the apparatus of the present disclosure is particularly suited for contraction joints for each set of four adjacent concrete slabs (e.g., **64**C, **64**D, **66**C, and **66**D) including first and second longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs (e.g., **64**C and **64**D) and third and fourth longitudinally adjacent slabs (e.g., **66**C and **66**D) where the first and third concrete slabs (e.g., **64**C and **66**C) are transversely adjacent concrete slabs and where the second and fourth concrete slabs (e.g., **64**D and **66**D) are transversely adjacent concrete slabs. It should also be appre-

ciated that: (a) the first set of dowels or plates of the apparatus provide load transfer for the transversely extending contraction joint (e.g., **74**D) between the first and second longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs (e.g., **64**C and **64**D); (b) the second set of dowels or plates of the apparatus provide load transfer for the transversely extending contraction joint (e.g., **76**D) between the third and fourth longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs (e.g., **66**C and **66**D); (c) the first slab connection member of the apparatus provides connection between the longitudinally extending contraction joint (e.g., **84**C) between the first and third transversely adjacent concrete slabs (e.g., **64**C and **66**C); and (d) the second slab connection member of the apparatus provides connection between the longitudinally extending contraction joint (e.g., **84**D) between the second and fourth transversely adjacent concrete slabs (e.g., **64**D and **66**D).

2nd Example Embodiment

[0061] Referring now to FIG. **7**, another example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure is generally indicated by numeral **200**. The apparatus **200** is similar to apparatus **100** except in the form of the slab connection members.

[0062] More specifically, in the illustrated example embodiment of FIG. **7**, this concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **200** generally includes: (a) a plurality of load transfer members such as load transfer dowels or plates **240***a,* **240***b*, **240***c,* and **240***d;* (b) a basket **210** configured to support the load transfer plates (such as load transfer plates **240***a,* **240***b,* **240***c,* and **240***d*); and (c) a plurality of slab connection members such as slab connection members **250** and **252**.

[0063] The basket **210** in this illustrated example embodiment includes a first leg **212** and a spaced apart second leg **222**. The first leg **212** includes a lower elongated member **214** and an upper elongated member **216**. The first leg **212** further includes four dowel holding hands **220***a,* **220***b,* **220***c,* and **220***d.* Likewise, the second leg **222** includes a lower elongated member **224** and an upper elongated member **226**. The second leg **222** further includes four dowel holding hands **230***a,* **230***b,* **230***c,* and **230***d.*

[0064] The first and second legs **212** and **222** co-act to hold and support a plurality of load transfer members, and particularly the load transfer dowels or plates **240***a* and **240***b,* at or along a transversely extending contraction joint will be formed.

[0065] The first and second legs **212** and **222** also co-act to hold and support a plurality of load transfer members, and particularly the load transfer dowels or plates **240***c* and **240***d,* at or along an area where a transversely extending contraction joint will be formed.

[0066] The tapered load transfer plates **240***a,* **240***b,* **240***c,* and **240***d* are supported by the basket **210** and specifically supported by the first leg **212** and the second leg **222** in opposing fashion in this illustrated example embodiment.

[0067] The plurality of slab connection members **250** and **252** of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **200** of this illustrated example embodiment in FIG. **7**, are respectively integrally connected to the legs **212** and **222** of the basket **210**. More specifically, the slab connection member **250** includes an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends. The slab connection member **250** is integrally connected to the upper elongated member **216** of the basket **210**. Likewise, the slab connection member **252** is an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends. The slab connection member **252** is integrally connected to the upper elongated member **226** of the basket **210**. The slab connection members **250** and **252** are made from rebar in certain embodiments and have suitable surfaces that increase the surface area engagement between such connection members and the concrete slabs. It should also be appreciated that the legs **212** and **222** of the basket **210** and the components thereof act to secure the apparatus **200** in the respective adjacent concrete slabs (such as the transversely adjacent concrete slabs).

[0068] It should thus be appreciated from the above that in this illustrated example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **200** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **200** are positioned for load transfer at an area where a contraction joint will formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **250** and **252** of the apparatus **200** are positioned at an area where a contraction joint that will be formed and for connecting a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0069] It should also thus be appreciated from the above that in this illustrated example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **200** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **200** are positioned for load transfer at areas where contraction joints will formed between sets or pairs of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **250** and **252** of the apparatus **200** are positioned at areas where additional contraction joints will be formed and for connecting sets or pairs of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0070] It should further thus be appreciated from the above that after positioning the apparatus **200**, after pouring the concrete, after saw cutting the contraction joints, and after the contraction joints have formed, the: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **200** can operate to transfer loads between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **250** and **252** of the apparatus **200** can operate to connect a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0071] In this illustrated embodiment, (a) the load transfer plates are steel; (b) the basket is steel; and (c) the connection members or slab connectors are steel. It should be appreciated that one or more of these components can be made from other suitable materials in accordance with the present disclosure. It should also be appreciated that the connection members or slab connectors can have irregular or rough surfaces, can be deformed, or can otherwise be suitably configured to provide additional mechanical connection to the adjacent concrete slabs.

[0072] It should also be appreciated that one or more of: (a) the plurality of load transfer plates; (b) the basket; and/or (c) the plurality of slab connection members, can be made in other suitable sizes, shapes, and configurations in accordance with the present disclosure.

[0073] The present disclosure further provides a method of or for forming a roadway or section of a roadway and or for employing a plurality of concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **200**. In various such embodiments, the method includes positioning each of a plurality of apparatus **200** on a grade or sub-surface to form a lane or section of a roadway such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that

apparatus **200** are positioned for load transfer at an area where a contraction joint is to be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of a lane or section of the roadway; and (b) the slab connection members **250** and **252** of the apparatus **200** are positioned at an area where a contraction joint is to be formed between a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs in the lane or section of the roadway.

[0074] In various such embodiments, the method further includes subsequently pouring the concrete to form the lane or section of the roadway. In various such embodiments, the method subsequently includes allowing the pouring concrete of the lane or section of the roadway to partially or fully set or cure. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the lane or section of the roadway, the method includes saw cutting the longitudinally extending contraction joints in the lane or section of the roadway along the appropriate longitudinal lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **200** and specifically the positions of the slab connection members **250** and **252** of each of the apparatus **200**. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the lane or section of the roadway, the method also includes saw cutting the transversely extending contraction joints in the lane or section of the roadway along the appropriate transverse lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **200** and specifically the positions of the load plates **240***a*, **240***b*, **240***c*, and **240***d* of each of the apparatus **200**.

[0075] This method of the present disclosure thus facilitates construction of a roadway or section of a roadway which includes one or more lanes, and wherein for one or more of the lanes has transversely extending contraction joints and longitudinally extending contraction joints, and such that each concrete slab is sized such that only one wheel of a four wheeled vehicle (such as a truck) can be positioned on any one of the concrete slabs at any one time.

3rd Example Embodiment

[0076] Referring now to FIG. **8**, another example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure is generally indicated by numeral **300**. The apparatus **300** is similar to apparatus **100** except in the form of the slab connection members

[0077] More specifically, in the illustrated embodiment of FIG. **8**, this concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **300** generally includes: (a) a plurality of load transfer members such as load transfer dowels or plates **340***a*, **340***b*, **340***c*, and **340***d*; (b) a basket **310** configured to support the load transfer plates (such as load transfer plates **340***a*, **340***b*, **340***c*, and **340***d*); and (c) a plurality of slab connection members such as slab connection members **350** and **352**.

[0078] The basket **310** in this illustrated example embodiment includes a first leg **312** and a spaced apart second leg **322**. The first leg **312** includes a lower elongated member **314** and an upper elongated member **316**. The first leg **312** further includes four dowel holding hands **320***a*, **320***b*, **320***c*, and **320***d*. Likewise, the second leg **322** includes a lower elongated member **324** and a first upper elongated member **326**. The second leg **322** further includes four dowel holding hands **330***a*, **330***b*, **330***c*, and **330***d*.

[0079] The first and second legs **312** and **322** co-act to hold and support a plurality of load transfer members, and particularly the load transfer dowels or plates **340***a* and **340***b*, at or along an area where a transversely extending contraction joint will be formed.

[0080] The first and second legs **312** and **322** also co-act to hold and support a plurality of load transfer members, and particularly the load transfer dowels or plates **340***c* and **340***d*, at or along an area where a transversely extending contraction joint will be formed.

[0081] The tapered load transfer plates **340***a*, **340***b*, **340***c*, and **340***d*, are supported by the basket **310** and specifically supported by the first leg **312** and the second leg **322** in opposing fashion in this illustrated example embodiment.

[0082] The plurality of slab connection members or slab connectors **350** and **352** of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **300** of this illustrated example embodiment in FIG. **8**, are respectively integrally connected to the legs **312** and **322** of the basket **310**. More specifically, the slab connection member **350** includes a generally upside down U-shaped elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends. The slab connector **350** includes an elongated body **350***a* and spaced apart downwardly extending legs **350***b* and **350***c*. The body **350***a* is integrally connected to the upper elongated member **316** of the basket **310**. The legs **350***b* and **350***c* are integrally connected to the upper elongated member **316** and the lower elongated member **314**. Likewise, the slab connection member **352** includes an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends. The slab connector **352** includes an elongated body **352***a* and spaced apart downwardly extending legs **352***b* and **352***c*. The body is integrally connected to the upper elongated member **326** of the basket **310**. The legs **352***b* and **352***c* are integrally connected to the upper elongated member **326** and the lower elongated member **324**. The slab connection members **350** and **352** are made from rebar in certain embodiments and have suitable surfaces that increase the surface area engagement between such connection members and the concrete slabs. It should also be appreciated that the legs **312** and **322** of the basket **310** and the components thereof act to secure the apparatus **300** in the respective adjacent concrete slabs (such as the transversely adjacent concrete slabs).

[0083] It should thus be appreciated from the above that in this illustrated example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **300** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **300** are positioned for load transfer at an area where a contraction joint will be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **350** and **352** of the apparatus **300** are positioned at an area where a contraction joint will be formed and for connecting a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0084] It should also be appreciated from the above that in this illustrated example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **300** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **300** are positioned for load transfer at areas where contraction joints will be formed between sets or pairs of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **350** and **352** of the apparatus **300** are positioned at areas where additional contraction joints will be formed and for connecting sets or pairs of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0085] It should further thus be appreciated from the above that after positioning the apparatus **300**, after pouring

the concrete, after saw cutting the contraction joints, and after the contraction joints have formed, the (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **300** can operate to transfer loads between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **350** and **352** of the apparatus **300** can operate to connect a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0086] In this illustrated embodiment, (a) the load transfer plates are steel; (b) the basket is steel; and (c) the connection members or slab connectors are steel. It should be appreciated that one or more of these components can be made from other suitable materials in accordance with the present disclosure. It should also be appreciated that the connection members or slab connectors can have irregular or rough surfaces, can be deformed, or can otherwise be suitably configured to provide additional mechanical connection to the adjacent concrete slabs.

[0087] It should also be appreciated that one or more of: (a) the plurality of load transfer plates; (b) the basket; and/or (c) the plurality of slab connection members, can be made in other suitable sizes, shapes, and configurations in accordance with the present disclosure.

[0088] The present disclosure further provides a method of or for forming a roadway or section of a roadway and or for employing a plurality of concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **300**. In various such embodiments, the method includes positioning each of a plurality of apparatus **300** on a grade or sub-surface to form a lane or section of a roadway such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **300** are positioned for load transfer at an area where a contraction joint is to be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of a lane or section of the roadway; and (b) the slab connection members **350** and **352** of the apparatus **300** are positioned at an area where the contraction joint is to be formed between a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs in the lane or section of the roadway.

[0089] In various such embodiments, the method further includes subsequently pouring the concrete to form the lane of the roadway or section of the roadway. In various such embodiments, the method subsequently includes allowing the poured concrete of the lane or section of the roadway to partially or fully set or cure. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the lane or section of the roadway, the method includes saw cutting the longitudinally extending contraction joints in the lane or section of the roadway along the appropriate longitudinal lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **300** and specifically the positions of the slab connection members **350** and **352** of each of the apparatus **300**. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the lane or section of the roadway, the method also includes saw cutting the transversely extending contraction joints in the lane or section of the roadway along the appropriate transverse lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **300** and specifically the positions of the load plates **340***a*, **340***b*, **340***c*, and **340***d* of each of the apparatus **300**.

[0090] This method of the present disclosure thus facilitates construction of a roadway or section of a roadway which includes one or more lanes, and wherein one or more of the lanes has transversely extending contraction joints and longitudinally extending contraction joints, and such that each concrete slab is sized such that only one wheel of a four wheeled vehicle (such as a truck) can be positioned on any one of the concrete slabs at any one time.

4th Example Embodiment

[0091] Referring now to FIG. **9**, another example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure is generally indicated by numeral **400**. The apparatus **400** is similar to apparatus **100** except in the form of the slab connection members.

[0092] More specifically, in the illustrated embodiment of FIG. **9**, this concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **400** generally includes: (a) a plurality of load transfer members such as load transfer dowels or plates **440***a*, **440***b*, **440***c*, and **440***d*; (b) a basket **410** configured to support the load transfer plates (such as load transfer plates **440***a*, **440***b*, **440***c*, and **440***d*); and (c) a plurality of slab connection members such as slab connection members **450** and **452**.

[0093] The basket **410** in this illustrated example embodiment includes a first leg **412** and a spaced apart second leg **422**. The first leg **412** includes a lower elongated member **414** and an upper elongated member **416**. The first leg **412** further includes four dowel holding hands **420***a*, **420***b*, **420***c*, and **420***d*. Likewise, the second leg **422** includes a lower elongated member **424** and an upper elongated member **426**. The second leg **422** further includes four dowel holding hands **430***a*, **430***b*, **430***c*, and **430***d*.

[0094] The first and second legs **412** and **422** co-act to hold and support a plurality of load transfer members, and particularly the load transfer dowels or plates **440***a* and **440***b*, at or along an area where a transversely extending contraction joint will be formed.

[0095] The first and second legs **412** and **422** also co-act to hold and support a plurality of load transfer members, and particularly the load transfer dowels or plates **440***c* and **440***d*, at or along an area where a transversely extending contraction joint will be formed.

[0096] The tapered bad transfer plates **440***a*, **440***b*, **440***c*, and **440***d* are supported by the basket **410** and specifically supported by the first leg **412** and the second leg **422** in opposing fashion in this illustrated example embodiment.

[0097] The plurality of slab connection members or slab connectors **450** and **452** of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **400** of this illustrated example embodiment in FIG. **9** are respectively integrally connected to the legs **412** and **422** of the basket **410**. More specifically, the slab connection member **450** includes an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends. A first one of the ends is integrally connected to the lower elongated member **414** and a second one of the ends is integrally connected to the upper elongated member **416**. Likewise, the slab connection member **452** includes an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends. A first one of the ends is integrally connected to the lower elongated member **424** and a second one of the ends is integrally connected to the upper elongated member **426**. The slab connection members **450** and **452** are made from rebar in certain embodiments and have suitable surfaces that increase the surface area engagement between such connection members and the concrete slabs. It should also be appreciated that the legs **412** and **422** of the basket **410** and the components thereof act to secure the apparatus **400** in the respective adjacent concrete slabs (such as the transversely adjacent concrete slabs).

[0098] It should thus be appreciated from the above that in this illustrated example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **400** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **400** are positioned for load transfer at an area where a contraction joint will be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **450** and **452** of the apparatus **400** are positioned at an area where a contraction joint will be formed and for connecting a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0099] It should further be appreciated from the above that in this illustrated example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **400** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **400** are positioned for load transfer at areas where contraction joints will be formed between sets or pairs of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **450** and **452** of the apparatus **400** are positioned at areas where additional contraction joints will be formed and for connecting sets or pairs of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0100] It should further thus be appreciated from the above that after positioning the apparatus **400**, after pouring the concrete, after saw cutting the contraction joints, and after the contraction joints have formed, the (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **400** can operate to transfer loads between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **450** and **452** of the apparatus **400** can operate to connect a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs.

[0101] In this illustrated embodiment, (a) the load transfer plates are steel; (b) the basket is steel; and (c) the connection members or slab connectors are steel. It should be appreciated that one or more of these components can be made from other suitable materials in accordance with the present disclosure. It should also be appreciated that the connection members or slab connectors can have irregular or rough surfaces, can be deformed, or can otherwise be suitably configured to provide additional mechanical connection to the adjacent concrete slabs.

[0102] It should also be appreciated that one or more of: (a) the plurality of load transfer plates; (b) the basket; and/or (c) the plurality of slab connection members, can be made in other suitable sizes, shapes, and configurations in accordance with the present disclosure.

[0103] The present disclosure further provides a method of or for forming a roadway or section of a roadway and or for employing a plurality of concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **400**. In various such embodiments, the method includes positioning each of a plurality of apparatus **400** on a grade or sub-surface to form a lane or section of a roadway such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **400** are positioned for load transfer at an area where a contraction joint is to be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of a lane or section of the roadway; and (b) the slab connection members **450** and **452** of the apparatus **400** are positioned at an area where a contraction joint is to be formed between a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs in the lane or section of the roadway.

[0104] In various such embodiments, the method further includes subsequently pouring the concrete to form the lane of the roadway. In various such embodiments, the method subsequently includes allowing the poured concrete of the lane or section of the roadway to partially or fully set or cure. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the lane or section of the roadway, the method includes saw cutting the longitudinally extending contraction joints in the lane or section of the roadway along the appropriate longitudinal lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **400** and specifically the positions of the slab connection members **450** and **452** of each of the apparatus **400**. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the lane or section of the roadway, the method also includes saw cutting the transversely extending contraction joints in the lane or section of the roadway along the appropriate transverse lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **400** and specifically the positions of the load plates **440***a*, **440***b*, **440***c*, and **440***d* of each of the apparatus **400**.

[0105] This method of the present disclosure thus facilitates construction of a roadway or section of a roadway which includes one or more lanes, and wherein for one or more of the lanes has transversely extending contraction joints and longitudinally extending contraction joints, and such that each concrete slab is sized such that only one wheel of a four wheeled vehicle (such as a truck) can be positioned on any one of the concrete slabs at any one time.

5^{th} Example Embodiment

[0106] Referring now to FIGS. **10** and **11**, another example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure is generally indicated by numeral **500**. This apparatus **500** is somewhat similar to apparatus **100**, except that it employs a plurality of (such as two) baskets (which can be any of the baskets **110**, **210**, **310**, or **410** in various embodiments). In other words, the illustrated example embodiment of FIGS. **10** and **11** can in certain embodiments include any two of concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus such as any of apparatus **100**, **200**, **300**, or **400**.

[0107] More specifically, this illustrated slab load transfer and connection apparatus **500** generally includes two baskets **510** and **610** each configured to respectively support a plurality of load transfer members (such as illustrated load transfer plates **540***a* and **640***d*). This apparatus **500** also include a plurality of slab connection members such as slab connection members **560** and **570**, and a plurality of basket linkage members or basket linkers **580**, **582**, **584**, and **586**.

[0108] The plurality of slab connection members **560** and **570** of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **500** of this illustrated example embodiment in FIGS. **10** and **11**, are respectively attached to the legs **512** and **522** of the basket **510** and the legs **612** and **622** of the basket **610**. More specifically, the slab connection member **560** includes an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends respectively connected to the upper elongated member **516** of the basket **510** and the upper elongated member **616** of the basket **610**. Likewise, the slab connection member **570** includes an elongated generally cylindrical rod having two opposing ends respectively connected to the upper elongated member **526** of the basket **510** and the upper elongated member **626** of the basket **610**. The slab connection members **560** and **570** are made from rebar in certain embodiments and have suitable surfaces that increase the surface area engagement between such connection members and the concrete slabs. It should also be appreciated that the

legs of the baskets and the components thereof can act to secure the apparatus in the respective adjacent concrete slabs (such as the transversely adjacent concrete slabs).

[0109] These example plurality of basket linkage members or basket linkers **580**, **582**, **584**, and **586** are tubular sleeves in this illustrated embodiment configured to fit around the respective ends of the baskets and the slab connection members **560** and **570**, and thus removably connect such components. More specifically, (a) basket linkage member or basket linker **580** is configured to link or connect one end of the slab connection member **560** to the basket **610** and specifically to elongated member **616**; and (b) basket linkage member or basket linker **584** is configured to link or connect the opposite end of the slab connection member **560** to the basket **510** and specifically to elongated member **516**. Likewise, (a) basket linkage member or basket linker **582** is configured to link or connect one end of the slab connection member **570** to the basket **610** and specifically to elongated member **626**; and (b) basket linkage member or basket linker **586** is configured to link or connect the opposite end of the slab connection member **570** to the basket **510** and specifically to elongated member **526**.

[0110] It should be appreciated from the above that in this example embodiment of present disclosure, each concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **500** is configured to be used or positioned such that: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **500** are positioned for load transfer at an area where a contraction joint will be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **560** and **570** of the apparatus **500** are positioned for slab connection at an area where another contraction joint (such as contraction joint **530**) will be formed for connecting a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs such as for adjacent lanes (such as lanes **552** and **554**) of a section of a roadway **10**C as shown in FIG. **11**.

[0111] It should further be appreciated from the above that after positioning the various apparatuses **500**, after pouring the concrete, after saw cutting the contraction joints, and after the contraction joints have formed: (a) the load transfer plates of that apparatus **500** operate to transfer loads between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs; and (b) the slab connection members **560** and **570** of the apparatus **500** operate to connect a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs at a construction joint.

[0112] In this illustrated embodiment: (a) the load transfer plates are steel; (b) the basket is steel; and (c) the connection members or slab connectors are steel. It should be appreciated that one or more of these components can be made from other suitable materials in accordance with the present disclosure. It should also be appreciated that the connection members or slab connectors can have irregular or rough surfaces, can be deformed, or can otherwise be suitably configured to provide additional mechanical connection to the adjacent concrete slabs.

[0113] It should also be appreciated that one or more of: (a) the plurality of load transfer plates; (b) the basket; and/or (c) the plurality of slab connection members, can be made in other suitable sizes, shapes, and configurations in accordance with the present disclosure.

[0114] The present disclosure further provides a method of or for forming a roadway or section of a roadway and or for employing a plurality of concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus **500**. In various such embodiments, the method includes positioning each of a plurality of apparatus **500** on a grade or sub-surface to form a plurality of lanes or sections of a roadway such that: (a) the load transfer members or plates of that apparatus **500** are positioned for load transfer at the area where a contraction joint is to be formed between a set or pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of the roadway or section of the roadway; and (b) the slab connection members **560** and **570** of the apparatus **500** are positioned at another contraction joint to be formed between a set or pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs of the roadway or section of the roadway. This method may employ an of the methods and apparatus explained above.

[0115] In various such embodiments, the method further includes subsequently pouring the concrete to form the roadway or section of the roadway. In various such embodiments, the method subsequently includes allowing the poured concrete of the roadway or section of the roadway to partially or fully set or cure. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the roadway or section of the roadway, the method includes saw cutting the transversely and longitudinally extending contraction joints the roadway or section of the roadway along the appropriate longitudinal lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **500** and specifically the positions of the slab connection members **560** and **570** of each of the apparatus **500**. In various such embodiments, after the partial or full setting or curing of the concrete of the roadway or section of the roadway, the method also includes saw cutting the transversely extending contraction joints in the lane of the roadway or section of the roadway along the appropriate transverse lines based on the positions of each of the apparatus **500** and specifically the positions of the load plates of each of the apparatus **500**.

[0116] This method of the present disclosure thus facilitates construction of a roadway or section of a roadway which includes one or more lanes, and wherein for one or more of the lanes has transversely extending contraction joints and longitudinally extending contraction joints, and such that each concrete slab is sized such that only one wheel of a four wheeled vehicle (such as a truck) is position on any one of the concrete slabs at any one time.

6^{th} Example Embodiment

[0117] Referring now to FIG. **12**, another one example embodiment of the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure is generally indicated by numeral **700**. This apparatus is similar to the apparatus **500**, except that the basket linkage members or basket linkers **780**, **782**, **784**, and **786** are different. In other words, the illustrated example embodiment of FIG. **12** can in various embodiments includes any two of concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of the present disclosure such as apparatus **100**, **200**, **300**, or **400**.

[0118] More specifically, this example slab load transfer and connection apparatus **700** generally includes two baskets **710** and **810** configured to respectively support a plurality of load transfer members such as load transfer plates **740***a* and **840***d*, and also including a plurality of slab connection members such as slab connection members **760** and **770**, and basket linkage members or basket linkers **780**, **782**, **784**, and **786**.

[0119] These alternative basket linkage members or basket linkers **780**, **782**, **784**, and **786** include a tubular ring

configured to fit around the respective ends of the baskets and upwardly extending supporting arms that define a slot for receiving the slab connection members **760** and **770**, and thus removably connect such components. More specifically, (a) basket linkage member or basket linker **780** is configured to link or connect one end of the slab connection member **760** to the basket **710** and specifically to elongated member **716**; and (b) basket linkage member or basket linker **784** is configured to link or connect the opposite end of the slab connection member **760** to the basket **710** and specifically to elongated member **716**. Likewise, (a) basket linkage member or basket linker **782** is configured to link or connect one end of the slab connection member **770** to the basket **810** and specifically to elongated member **826**; and (b) basket linkage member or basket linker **786** is configured to link or connect the opposite end of the slab connection member **770** to the basket **710** and specifically to elongated member **726**. It should be appreciated that the extending supporting arms could alternatively extend in other directions besides upwardly.

[0120] Thus, this illustrated embodiment performs in the same manner and can be used in the same methods as the embodiment of FIGS. **10** and **11**.

[0121] It should be appreciated from the above example embodiments, that the present disclosure contemplates an apparatus for employing certain parts of a basket (configured to support dowels for one or more contraction joints) as the slab connection members for a contraction joint at or between adjacent concrete slabs. Likewise, it should be appreciated from the above example embodiments, that the present disclosure contemplates a method of using such a basket such that the slab connection members are positioned in the area where a contraction joint will be formed at or between adjacent concrete slabs.

[0122] It should further be appreciated from the above example embodiments, that the present disclosure contemplates employing slab connection members attached to certain parts of a basket (configured to support dowels for one or more contraction joints) for a contraction joint at or between adjacent concrete slabs. Likewise, it should be appreciated from the above example embodiments, that the present disclosure contemplates a method of using such a basket such that the slab connection members are positioned in the area where a contraction joint will be formed at or between adjacent concrete slabs.

[0123] It should further be appreciated from the above example embodiments, that the present disclosure contemplates employing slab connection members attached to multiple baskets for a contraction joint at or between adjacent concrete slabs. Likewise, it should be appreciated from the above example embodiments, that the present disclosure contemplates a method of using such baskets such that the slab connection members are positioned in the area where a contraction joint will be formed at or between adjacent concrete slabs.

[0124] It should further be appreciated from the above that the present disclosure provides in certain embodiments a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus including a plurality of load transfer dowels, a basket supporting the load transfer dowels, and a plurality of slab connection members forming part of or connected to the basket.

[0125] In certain such embodiments, a plurality of the load transfer dowels are positionable at a first contraction joint between and configured for load transfer between a first pair of adjacent concrete slabs.

[0126] In certain such embodiments, a plurality of the load transfer dowels are positionable at a second contraction joint between and for connecting a second pair of adjacent concrete slabs.

[0127] In certain such embodiments, one of the slab connection members is positionable at a third contraction joint between and for connecting one of the first pair of adjacent concrete slabs and one of the second pair of adjacent concrete slabs.

[0128] In certain such embodiments, the first pair of adjacent concrete slabs are longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs in a roadway or a floor, and the second pair of adjacent concrete slabs are longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs in the roadway or the floor.

[0129] It should further be appreciated from the above that the present disclosure provides in certain embodiments concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus including a plurality of load transfer dowels, a plurality of baskets supporting the load transfer dowels, and a plurality of slab connection members connecting the plurality of baskets.

[0130] In certain such embodiments, one of the slab connection members is positionable at a contraction joint between and for connecting adjacent concrete slabs.

[0131] In certain such embodiments, the load transfer dowels are positionable at first and second contraction joints.

[0132] In certain such embodiments, the slab connection members are positionable at third and fourth contraction joints.

[0133] In certain such embodiments, the first and second contraction joints extend transversely in a roadway or a floor, and the third and fourth contraction joints extend longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs in the roadway or the floor.

[0134] It should further be appreciated from the above that the present disclosure provides in certain embodiments a method of forming a section of a roadway or floor, wherein the method includes positioning a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus on a sub-grade, said concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus including: (i) a plurality of load transfer dowels, (ii) a basket supporting the load transfer dowels, and (iii) a plurality of slab connection members forming part of or connected to the basket, wherein the positioning includes: (a) positioning a plurality of the load transfer dowels at a first area where a first contraction joint will be formed between a first pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor, and (b) positioning one of the slab connection members at a second area where a second contraction joint will be formed between a second pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor, and such that the slab connection members will connect the second pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs; pouring the concrete for the adjacent concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor; and forming cuts for the contraction joints.

[0135] It should further be appreciated from the above that the present disclosure provides in certain embodiment a method of forming a section of a roadway or floor, wherein the method includes positioning a concrete slab load transfer

and connection apparatus on a sub-grade, said concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus including: (i) a plurality of load transfer dowels, (ii) a basket supporting the load transfer dowels, and (iii) a plurality of slab connection members forming part of or connected to the basket, wherein the positioning includes: (a) positioning a first plurality of the load transfer dowels at a first area where a first contraction joint will be formed between first and second longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor, (b) positioning a second plurality of the load transfer dowels at a second area where a second contraction joint will be formed between third and fourth longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor, (c) positioning one of the slab connection members at a third area where a third contraction joint will be formed between the first and third concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor, and such that said slab connection member will connect said transversely adjacent first and third concrete slabs; and (d) positioning one of the slab connection members at a fourth area where a fourth contraction joint will be formed between the second and fourth concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor, and such that said slab connection member will connect said transversely adjacent second and fourth concrete slabs; pouring the concrete for the first, second, third, and fourth concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor; and forming cuts for the contraction joints.

[0136] It should further be appreciated from the above that the present disclosure provides in certain embodiments a method of forming a section of a roadway or floor, wherein the method includes positioning a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus on a sub-grade, said concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus including: (i) a plurality of load transfer dowels, (ii) a basket supporting the load transfer dowels, and (iii) a plurality of slab connection members forming part of or connected to the basket, wherein the positioning includes: (a) positioning a plurality of the load transfer dowels at a first area where a first contraction joint will be formed between a first pair of longitudinally adjacent concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor, and (b) positioning one of the slab connection members at a second area where a second contraction joint will be formed between a second pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor, and such that said slab connection member will connect the second pair of transversely adjacent concrete slabs; pouring the concrete for the adjacent concrete slabs of the section of the roadway or floor; and forming cut the first and second contraction joints.

[0137] Various changes and modifications to the above-described embodiments described herein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. These changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of this present subject matter and without diminishing its intended advantages. Not all of the depicted components described in this disclosure may be required, and some implementations may include additional, different, or fewer components from those expressly described in this disclosure. Variations in the arrangement and type of the components; the shapes, sizes, and materials of the components; and the manners of attachment and connections of the components may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the claims as set forth herein. Also, unless otherwise indicated, any directions referred to herein reflect the orientations of the components shown in the corresponding drawings and do not limit the scope of the present disclosure. This specification is intended to be taken as a whole and interpreted in accordance with the principles of the invention as taught herein and understood by one of ordinary skill in the art.

The invention is claimed as follows:

1. A concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus comprising:

a first slab load transfer and connection apparatus including:
- a first plurality of load transfer dowels; and
- a first basket supporting the first plurality of load transfer dowels, the first basket including:
- a first lower elongated member,
- a first upper elongated member,
- a second lower elongated member, and
- a second upper elongated member;

a second slab load transfer and connection apparatus including:
- a second plurality of load transfer dowels; and
- a second basket supporting the second plurality of load transfer dowels, the second basket including:
- a third lower elongated member,
- a third upper elongated member,
- a fourth lower elongated member, and
- a fourth upper elongated member;

a first connection member;

a second connection member;

a first basket linkage member connecting the first connection member to the first upper elongated member;

a second basket linkage member connecting the first connection member to the third upper elongated member;

a third basket linkage member connecting the second connection member to the second upper elongated member; and

a fourth basket linkage member connecting the second connection member to the fourth upper elongated member.

2. The concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the first connection member includes a first cylindrical rod having two opposing ends respectively connected to the first upper elongated member by the first basket linkage member and connected to the third upper elongated member by the second basket linkage member.

3. The concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of claim **2**, wherein the second connection member includes a second cylindrical rod having two opposing ends respectively connected to the second upper elongated member by the third basket linkage member and connected to the fourth upper elongated member by the fourth basket linkage member.

4. The concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of claim **3**, wherein at least one of the first, the second, the third, and the fourth basket linkage members includes supporting arms.

5. The concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of claim **1**, wherein at least one of the first, the second, the third, and the fourth basket linkage members includes supporting arms.

6. The concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of claim **1**, which is configured such that:

the first plurality of load transfer dowels are each partly positionable in a first concrete slab;
the first plurality of load transfer dowels are each partly positionable in a second concrete slab longitudinally adjacent to the first concrete slab;
the second plurality of load transfer dowels are each partly positionable in a third concrete slab transversely adjacent to the first concrete slab;
the second plurality of load transfer dowels are each partly positionable in a fourth concrete slab longitudinally adjacent to the third concrete slab and transversely adjacent to the second concrete slab;
the first upper elongated member is positionable in the first concrete slab;
the second upper elongated member is positionable in the second concrete slab;
the third upper elongated member is positionable in the third concrete slab;
the fourth upper elongated member is positionable in the fourth concrete slab;
the first connection member is partly positionable in the first concrete slab;
the first connection member is partly positionable in the third concrete slab;
the second connection member is partly positionable in the second concrete slab; and
the second connection member is partly positionable in the fourth concrete slab.

7. A concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus comprising:
a first slab load transfer and connection apparatus including:
a first plurality of load transfer dowels; and
a first basket supporting the first plurality of load transfer dowels, the first basket including:
a first lower elongated member,
a first upper elongated member,
a second lower elongated member, and
a second upper elongated member;
a second slab load transfer and connection apparatus including:
a second plurality of load transfer dowels; and
a second basket supporting the second plurality of load transfer dowels, the second basket including:
a third lower elongated member,
a third upper elongated member,
a fourth lower elongated member, and
a fourth upper elongated member;
a first connection member connecting the first upper elongated member to the third upper elongated member; and
a second connection member connecting the second upper elongated member to the fourth upper elongated member.

8. The concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of claim **7**, wherein the first connection member includes an elongated body and spaced apart first and second legs extending from opposite ends of the elongated body.

9. The concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of claim **8**, wherein the elongated body is connected to the first upper elongated member and the third upper elongated member, the first leg is connected to the first lower elongated member, and the second leg is connected to the third lower elongated member.

10. The concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus of claim **7**, wherein the first connection member includes an elongated body connecting the first upper elongated member to the third lower elongated member.

11. A method of forming a section of a roadway or floor having (i) a first concrete slab and a second concrete slab longitudinally adjacent to the first concrete slab, and (ii) a third concrete slab and a fourth concrete slab longitudinally adjacent to the third concrete slab, wherein the first concrete slab is transversely adjacent to the third concrete slab, and wherein the second concrete slab is transversely adjacent to the fourth concrete slab, said method comprising:
positioning a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus on a sub-grade at the location of the roadway or floor, the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus including:
(i) a plurality of load transfer dowels,
(ii) a basket supporting the load transfer dowels, and
(iii) a plurality of slab connection members forming part of or connected to the basket,
wherein the positioning includes:
(a) positioning a plurality of the load transfer dowels at a first area where a first joint will be formed between the first concrete slab and the second concrete slab, and
(b) positioning the slab connection members at a second area where a second joint will be formed between the first concrete slab and the third concrete slab and between the second concrete slab and the fourth concrete slab, and such that one of the slab connection members will connect the first concrete slab to the third concrete slab and one of the slab connection members will connect the second concrete slab to the fourth concrete slab; and
pouring the concrete for the section of the roadway or floor and creating the first and second joints.

12. The method of claim **11**, wherein the first joint is a contraction joint.

13. The method of claim **12**, wherein the second joint is a contraction joint.

14. The method of claim **11**, wherein the second joint is a contraction joint.

15. A method of forming a section of a roadway or floor having: (i) a first concrete slab and a second concrete slab longitudinally adjacent to the first concrete slab, and (ii) a third concrete slab and a fourth concrete slab longitudinally adjacent to the third concrete slab, wherein the first concrete slab is transversely adjacent to the third concrete slab, and wherein the second concrete slab is transversely adjacent to the fourth concrete slab, said method comprising:
positioning a concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus on a sub-grade at the location of the roadway or floor, the concrete slab load transfer and connection apparatus including:
(i) a plurality of load transfer dowels,
(ii) a basket supporting the load transfer dowels, and
(iii) a plurality of slab connection members forming part of or connected to the basket,
wherein the positioning includes:
(a) positioning a plurality of the load transfer dowels at a first area where a first joint will be formed between the first concrete slab and the second concrete slab,

(b) positioning a plurality of the load transfer dowels at a first area where a second joint will be formed between the third concrete slab and the fourth concrete slab,

(c) positioning a first one of the slab connection members at a third area where a third joint will be formed between the first concrete slab and the third concrete slab such that the first one of the slab connection members will connect the first concrete slab to the third concrete slab, and

(d) positioning a second one of the slab connection members at a fourth area where a fourth joint will be formed between the second concrete slab and the fourth concrete slab such that the second one of the slab connection members will connect the second first concrete slab to the third concrete slab to the fourth concrete slab; and

pouring the concrete for the section of the roadway or floor and creating the first, second, third, and fourth joints.

16. The method of claim **15**, wherein the first and second joints are contraction joints.

17. The method of claim **16**, wherein the third and fourth joints are contraction joints.

18. The method of claim **15**, wherein the third and fourth joints are contraction joints.

* * * * *