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**Brockway**

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(54) **FULL METAL JACKET COMPACTION  
WHEEL CLEAT AND METHOD OF  
MANUFACTURING THEREOF**

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**B23P 11/02** (2006.01)

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(2013.01); **E02D 3/026** (2013.01); **Y10T**  
**29/49865** (2015.01); **Y10T 29/49968** (2015.01)

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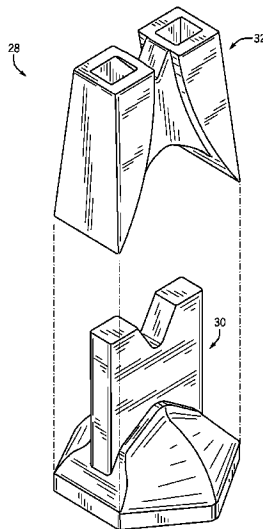
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A two-piece construction compaction cleat and method of  
manufacturing thereof is disclosed. The compactor includes a  
base member affixable to a compactor wheel and having a  
bottom portion and a center flange, with the center flange  
extending upwardly from the bottom portion to form an upper  
ridge and being generally aligned along a center line of the  
base member. The compactor cleat also includes a cap mem-  
ber secured to the base member and positioned thereover so as  
to cover at least a portion of the base member, with the cap  
member having an arrangement of openings configured to  
receive the center flange therein. The center flange of the base  
member and the arrangement of openings formed in the cap  
member are configured to provide for a size-on-size fit  
between the base member and the cap member, so as to secure  
the cap member to the base member.

**20 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**



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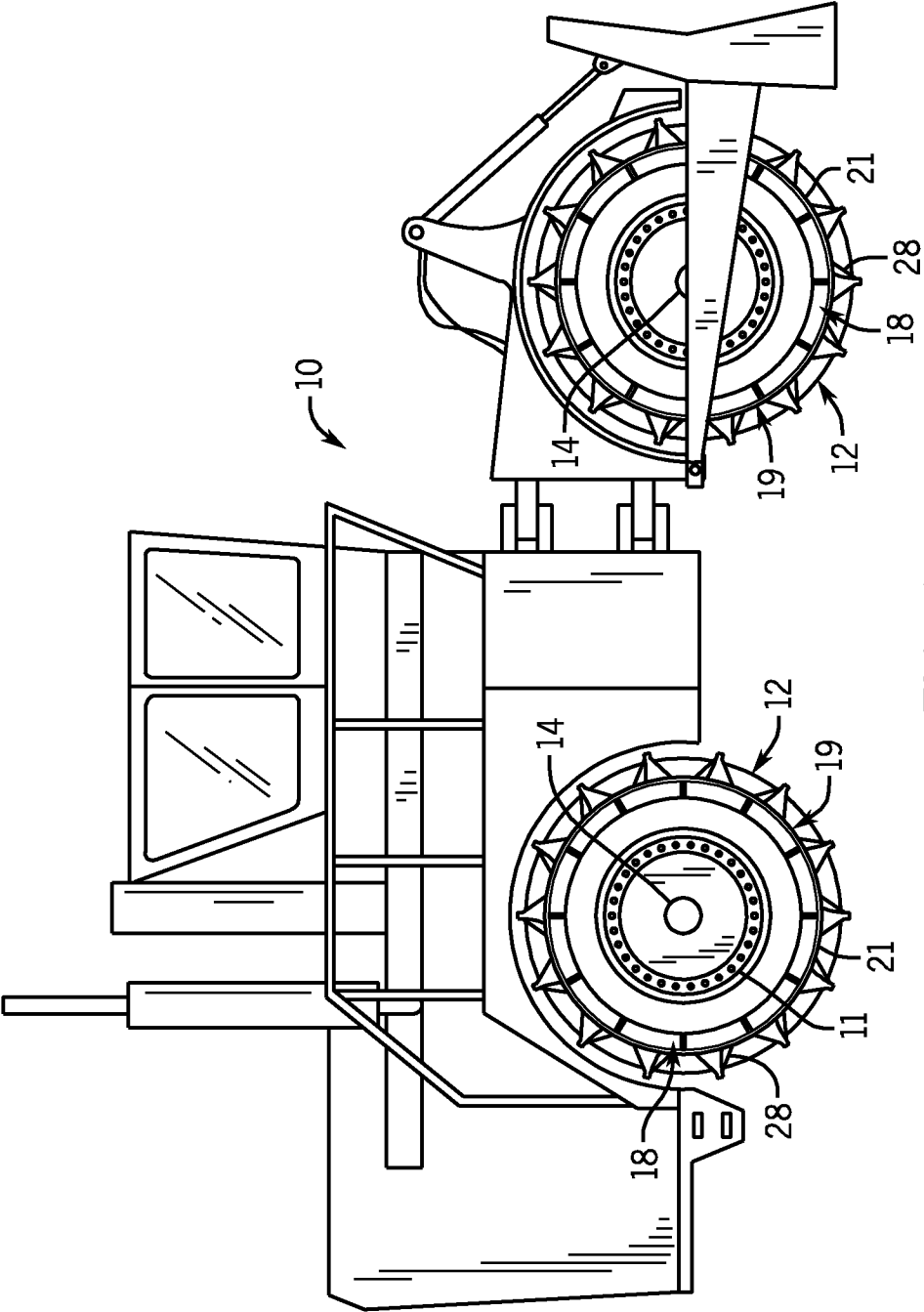


FIG. 1

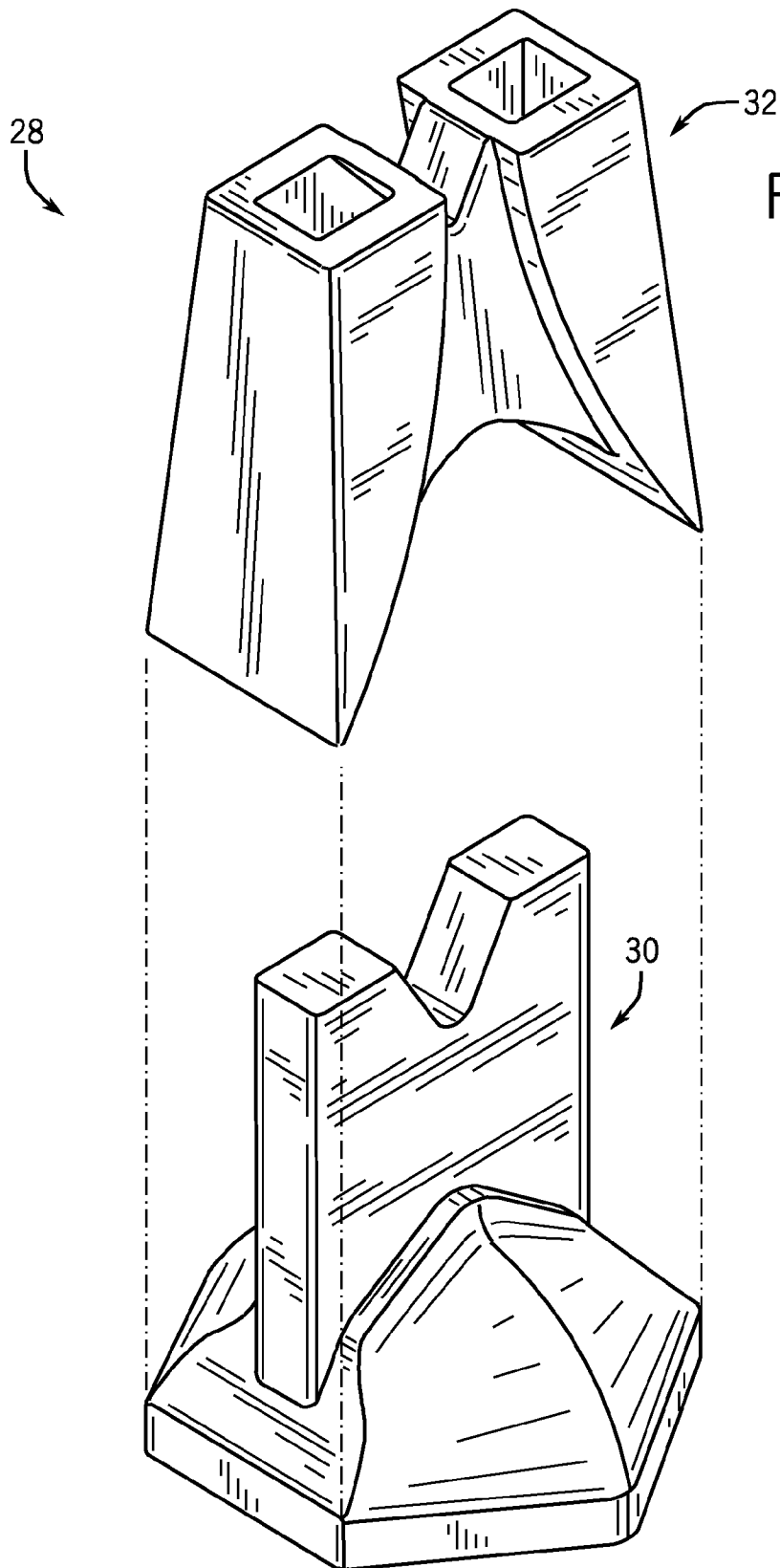
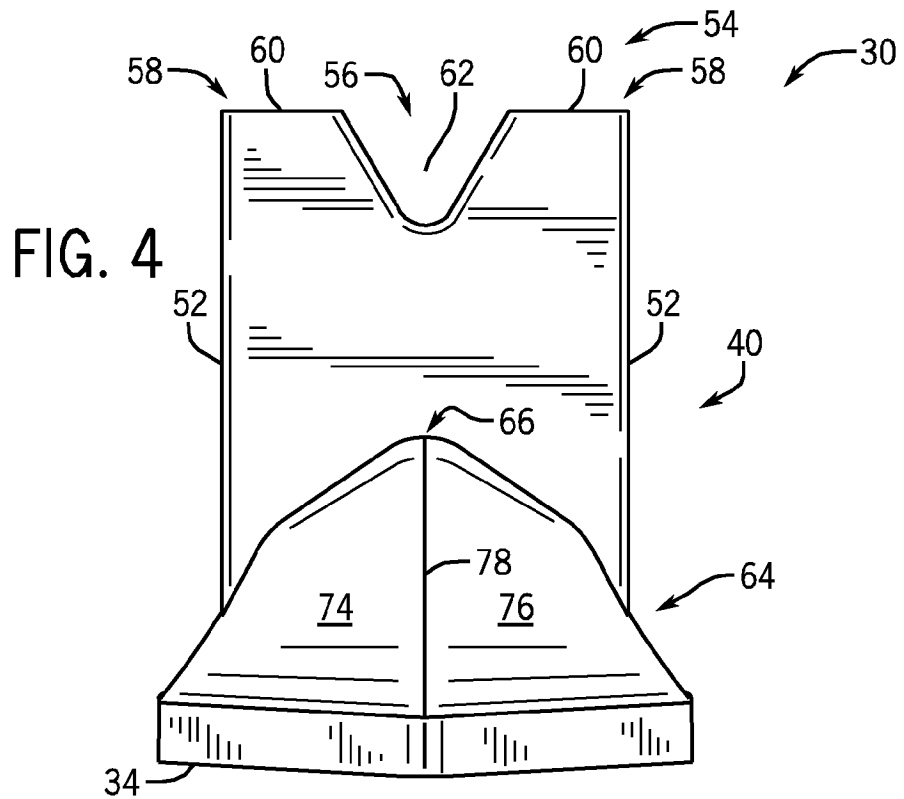
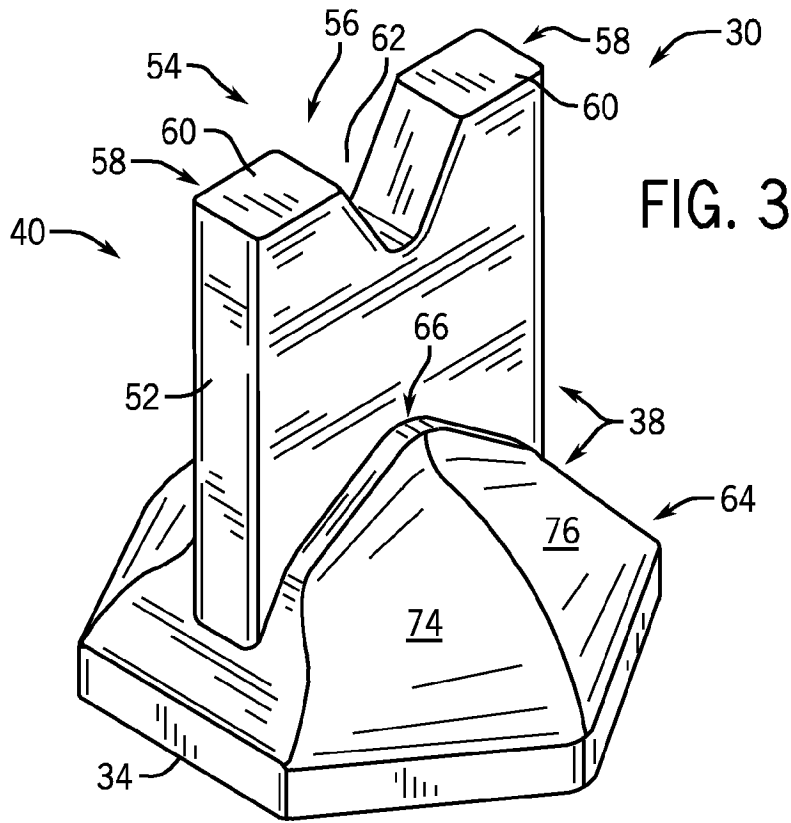
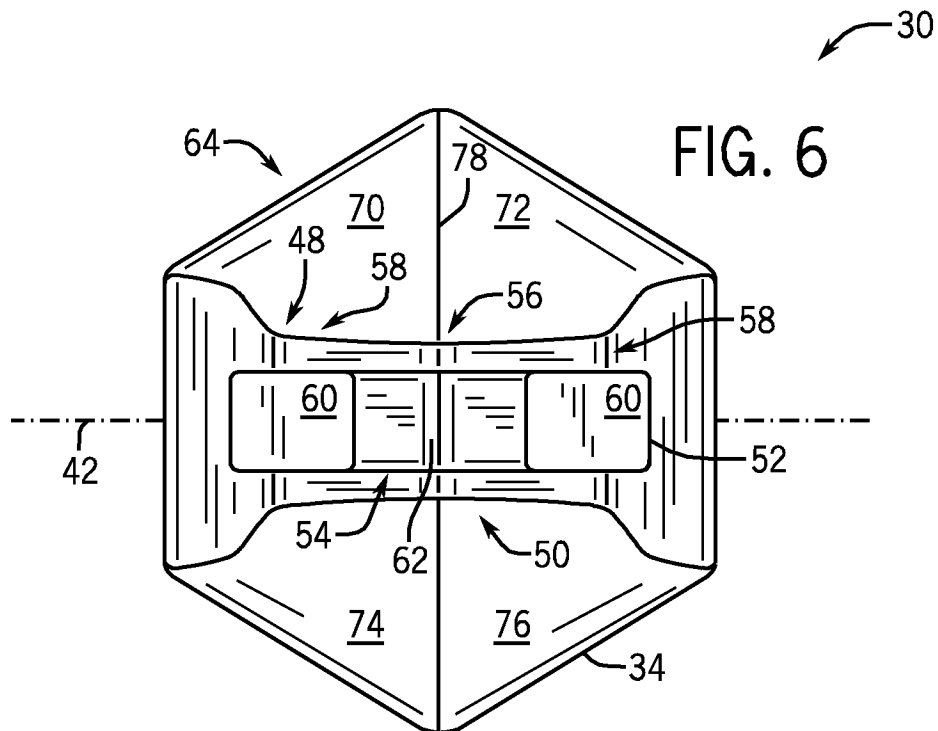
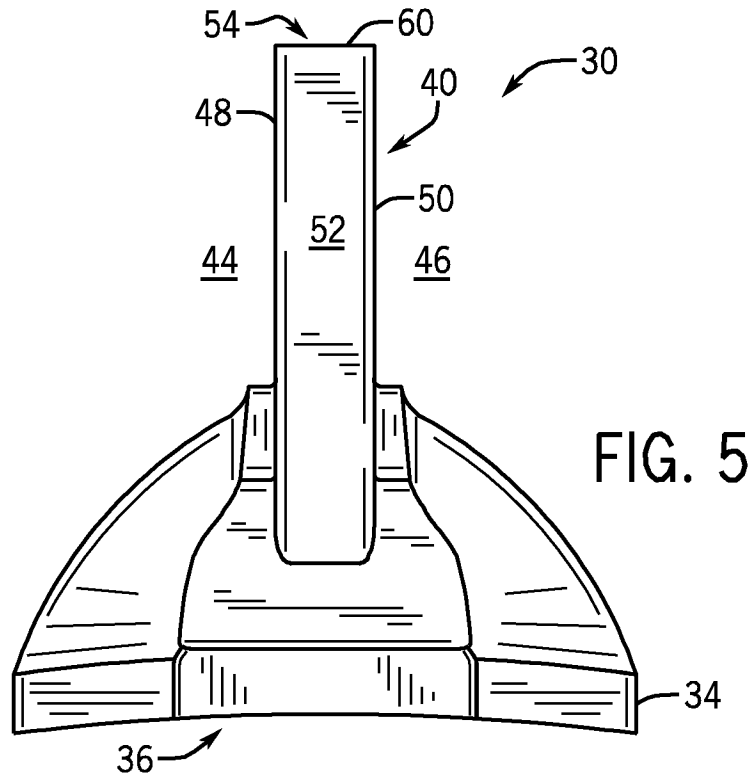


FIG. 2





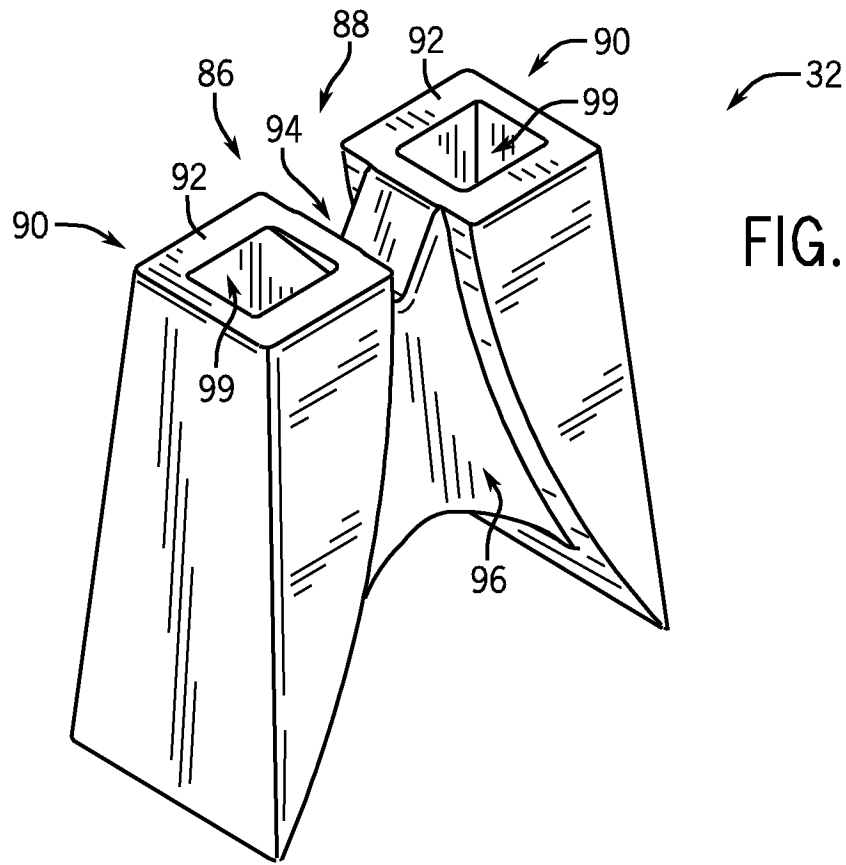


FIG. 7

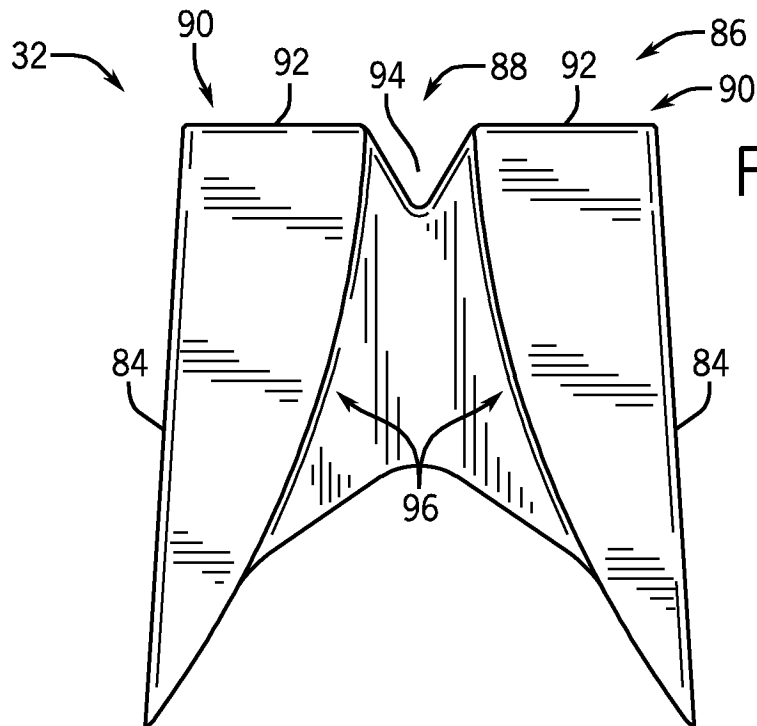


FIG. 8

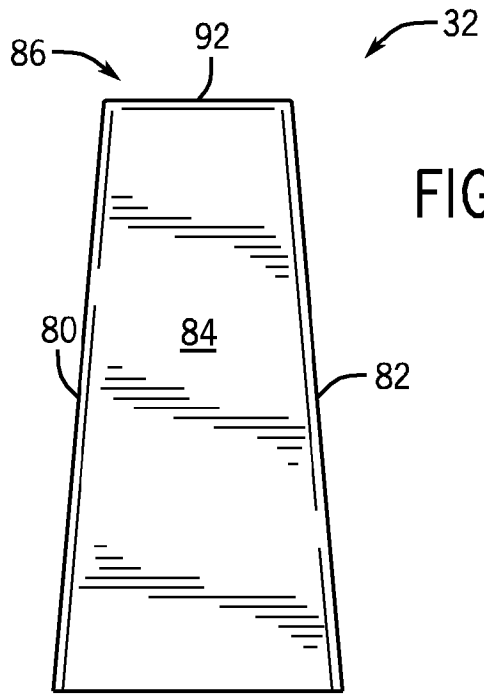


FIG. 9

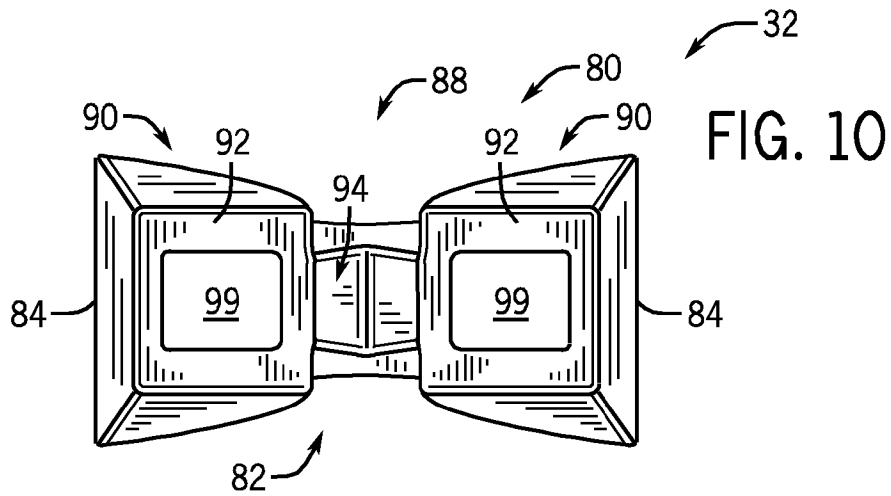


FIG. 10

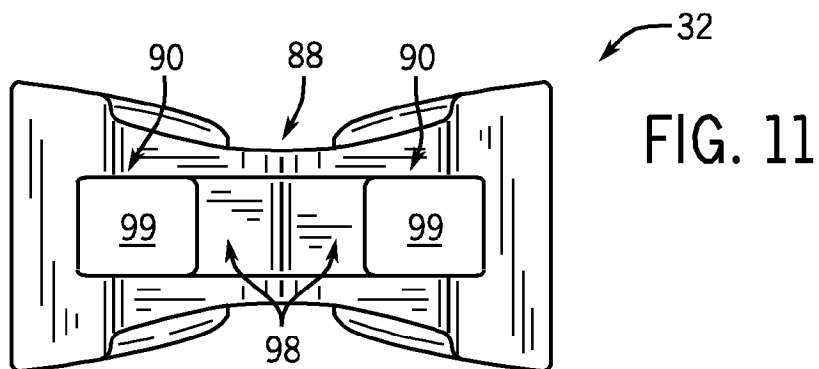


FIG. 11



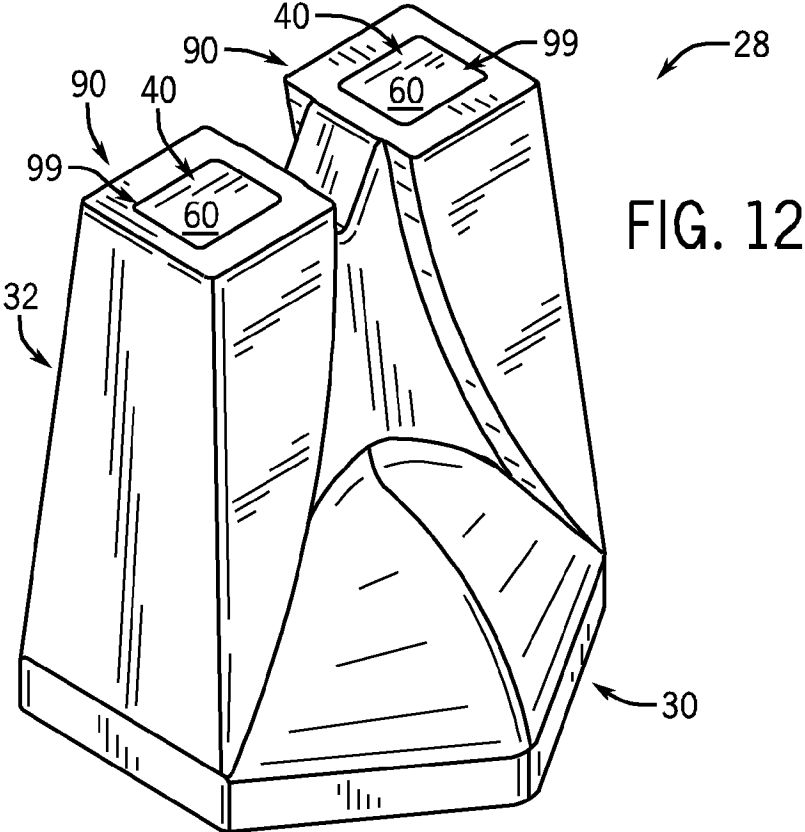


FIG. 12

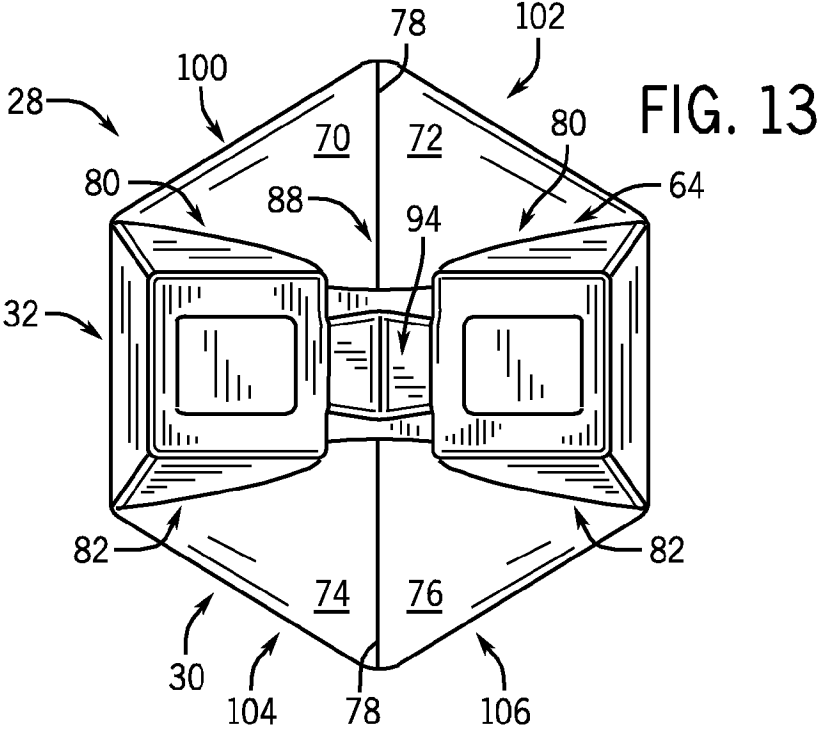


FIG. 13

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## FULL METAL JACKET COMPACTION WHEEL CLEAT AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THEREOF

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is a divisional of, and claims priority to, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/216,410, filed Aug. 24, 2011, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to compaction machines, such as those used to compact landfills and, more particularly, to a compactor wheel on such a compaction machine including a plurality of cleats thereon, with the cleats having a two-piece construction that includes a base and a replaceable cap.

Compaction machines are used to compact landfill sites, garbage dumps and other such locations. These machines typically include a self-propelled vehicle having four large compactor wheels made of steel. Each compactor wheel has a hub mounted to one end of an axle and a rim disposed around and radially out from the hub. The rim typically includes an outer wrapper on which a plurality of cleats or teeth is usually mounted. The design of conventional compactor wheels, and in particular the compactor wheel cleats, varies widely. In general, the cleats are designed to compress (i.e., compact) the waste by concentrating the weight of the compaction machine on the relatively small area of the cleats. The cleats also function to break apart waste by imparting breaking forces thereon.

Over time, compactor wheel cleats wear down and become less efficient in compressing and breaking apart waste. Thus, some compactor wheel cleats have a two-part design that includes a base and a replaceable cap. The base is typically welded to the outer wrapper of the rim, and thus a metallurgical composition of the base is such as to facilitate welding to the outer wrapper. Desirably, the metallurgical composition of the replaceable cap is different from the base, with the replaceable cap being formed of a substantially harder material (e.g., steel) that resists abrasion and prolongs the life of the cap.

It is recognized, that the material(s) from which the replaceable cap is formed is not conducive to welding and, for this reason, a mechanical connection is often implemented to affix the replaceable cap to the base. For example, a pin and coil spring member connection or a bolt and clip connection might be implemented to affix the replaceable cap to the base. However, there are drawbacks associated with the use of mechanical connections to secure the replaceable cap to the base, including: cost, longevity of the mechanical connection (which may be less than the life of the replaceable cap), and the ease of adding/removing the mechanical connection to and from the replaceable cap when replacing the cap.

It would therefore be desirable to have a system and method for providing a compactor wheel cleat that allows for efficient adding and removal of a cleat cap to a cleat base when replacement is required. It would further be desirable for such a cleat to exhibit increased longevity and low cost.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention provide a compactor wheel and compaction cleat mounted thereon, the compaction cleat

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configured to provide for efficient addition and removal of a cleat cap to a cleat base when replacement is required.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, a compactor cleat mountable on a compactor wheel, the compactor cleat including a base member affixable to a compactor wheel and comprising a bottom portion and a center flange, with the center flange extending upwardly from the bottom portion to form an upper ridge and being generally aligned along a center line of the base. The compactor cleat also includes a cap member secured to the base member and positioned thereover so as to cover at least a portion of the base member, with the cap member comprising an arrangement of openings therein configured to receive the center flange of the base member therein. The center flange of the base member and the arrangement of openings formed in the cap member are configured to provide for a size-on-size fit between the base member and the cap member, so as to secure the cap member to the base member.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a method for assembling a compactor cleat includes providing a base member affixable to a compactor wheel, the base member having a bottom portion and a center protrusion extending upwardly from the bottom portion, and providing a cap member configured to mate with the base member so as to cover at least a portion of the base member, the cap member having a semi-hollow member configured to receive the center protrusion therein. The method also includes performing at least one of a cap member heating operation and a base member cooling operation so as to alter the dimensions of at least one of the semi-hollow cap member and the center protrusion of the base member and positioning the center protrusion within the semi-hollow member while the dimensions of the at least one of the semi-hollow cap member and the center protrusion of the base member are altered. The center protrusion of the base member forms an interference fit with the semi-hollow cap member upon a return of the at least one of the cap member and the base member to ambient temperature.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, a method for affixing a compactor tooth to a compactor wheel includes welding a base member of the compactor tooth to a rim of the compactor wheel, the base member having a bottom portion configured to mate with the rim of the compactor wheel and a base protrusion extending upwardly from the bottom portion. The method also includes providing a cap member configured to mate with the base member and having an arrangement of receptacles formed therein configured to receive the base protrusion therein, modifying a temperature of at least one of the base member and the cap member from an ambient temperature so as to alter the dimensions of at least one of the base protrusion and the receptacles formed in the cap member, and positioning the base protrusion within the receptacles formed in the cap member while the dimensions of the at least one of the base protrusion and the receptacles formed in the cap member are in an altered state. The base protrusion and the arrangement of receptacles formed in the cap member are configured to provide for a size-on-size fit between the base member and the cap member, upon a return of the base member and the cap member to the ambient temperature.

Various other features and advantages will be made apparent from the following detailed description and the drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings illustrate embodiments presently contemplated for carrying out the invention.

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In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a side view of a compaction machine having compactor wheels mounted thereon for use with embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a compactor wheel cleat according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 3-6 are views of a compactor wheel cleat base member according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 7-11 are views of a compactor wheel cleat cap member according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 12 and 13 are views of the assembled compactor wheel cleat according to an embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 1, a compaction machine 10 is shown and includes compactor wheels 12 mounted on the axles 14 of the compaction machine 10. The present invention is not intended to be limited to any particular type of compaction machine 10 and may be used on any suitable compaction machine. The wheels 12 include a hub 11 adapted, for example, with a plurality of bolt holes for being bolted or otherwise mounted to the axle 14. A rim 18 is mounted around the hub 11. The rim 18 includes a wrapper 19 with an outer face or surface 21 on which a plurality of cleats or teeth 28 are mounted, such as by welding or any other suitable technique. The cleats 28 can be mounted in any of a variety of patterns, as desired, such as being aligned in a plurality of rows, for example.

Referring to FIG. 2, the construction of a cleat/tooth 28 is shown according to an embodiment of the invention. Cleat 28 is formed having a generally two-part construction, with a base member 30 (i.e., base) securable to wrapper 19 (FIG. 1) and a cap member 32 (i.e., cap) extending radially outward from the base 30. Base 30 may be formed of a first material conducive for welding to wrapper 19, such as a mild carbon A136 steel or 4140 high carbon steel, for example, that can be hammer forged to a desired shape. Cap 32 may be formed of a second material having optimal abrasion/wear resistance properties, such as high chromium 532A steel, for example, that can be casted into a desired shape and secured onto base 30, as will be explained in greater detail below.

According to embodiments of the invention, and as explained in greater detail below, base 30 and cap 32 are sized and constructed so as to provide for a size-on-size fitting (i.e., interference fit) between the base 30 and the cap 32. That is, base 30 and cap 32 are secured/fastened together by way of friction created therebetween when the cap 32 is pushed onto the base 30. Accordingly, mating features of base 30 are formed to have slightly larger dimensions (i.e., circumferential dimensions) than mating features of cap 32. The exact dimensions of such mating features of base 30 and cap 32 can be selected based on the amount of "interference" or "allowance" that is desired between the base 30 and the cap 32, and known formulas or tables for computing the interference can be implemented based on the material being used, how big the base/cap are, and what degree of tightness or friction is desired.

Referring now to FIGS. 3-6, the base 30 is shown in greater detail from various views and as being formed to have a generally hexagonal shape that is adapted for welding to wrapper 19 (FIG. 1) in a conventional way. The base 30 includes a generally hexagonal shaped bottom portion 34 having a curved profile 36 to accommodate welding of the base 30 to the wrapper 19. The base 30 also includes an arrangement of protrusions 38 that extend radially outward

from the bottom portion 34 of base 30 and away from wrapper 19 of wheel 12 (FIG. 1). The arrangement of protrusions 38 includes a flange-like center protrusion 40 (i.e., center flange) extending upward from the base 30 and along a centerline 42 thereof, thereby generally dividing the base 30 into an equal first region 44 and a second region 46. The center protrusion 40 includes a front surface 48, a back surface 50, and two side surfaces 52, with each of the surfaces extending from a bottom of base 30 up to an upper ridge 54 (i.e., crest) of the base 30. Each of front surface 48, back surface 50, and side surfaces 52 are formed so as to be oriented perpendicular to hexagonal shaped bottom portion 34. That is, center protrusion 40 is constructed such that the planes of front surface 48 and back surface 50 are parallel to one another and the planes of side surfaces 52 are also parallel to one another. Accordingly, front surface 48, back surface 50, and side surfaces 52 are formed/oriented such that a thickness of center protrusion 40 is consistent along a length thereof and does not vary (i.e., center protrusion 40 is not tapered).

As shown in FIGS. 3-6, center protrusion/flange 40 is generally divided into three portions. A center portion 56 is positioned in a center area of a lengthwise dimension of center protrusion 40, with a side portion 58 positioned on each end of center protrusion 40 and on either side of center portion 72. Each of the side portions 58 has a top surface 60 that forms part of upper ridge 54 and that is generally parallel to bottom portion 34 of base 30, in the form of a planar surface. Center portion 56 of center protrusion 40 is positioned between side portions 58 and is configured so as to interrupt the planar surface of upper ridge 54 formed by top surface 60 of side portions 58. More particularly, center portion 56 is configured as a V-shaped notch 62 extending downward from the planar top surface 60 of the side portions 58. Thus, upper ridge 54 has a profile formed of planar surfaces 60 on side portions 58 with a V-shaped notch 62 positioned therebetween on center portion 56.

Also included in the arrangement of protrusions 38 on base 30 is a pyramidal protrusion 64 extending upward from the bottom portion 34 of base 30 and having a point 66 generally aligned with the notch 62 formed in the center portion 56 of the center protrusion 40. Pyramidal protrusion 64 extends upward from the bottom portion 34 of base 30 and partially up center protrusion 40, such that point 66 of the pyramidal protrusion 64 is positioned below notch 62 of center portion 56. The pyramidal protrusion 64 is formed on base 30 so as to be bisected by the center protrusion 40, such that a first portion of the pyramidal protrusion 64 extends outwardly from front surface 48 of the center protrusion 40 and a second portion of the pyramidal protrusion 64 extends outwardly from back surface 50 of the center protrusion 40. Each of the first and second portions of pyramidal protrusion 64 include thereon a pair of sloped surfaces, with the sloped surfaces of the first portion being identified as first and second sloped surfaces 70, 72 and the sloped surfaces of the second portion being identified as third and fourth sloped surfaces 74, 76. An edge 78 is formed on first portion dividing the first and second sloped surfaces 70, 72, and an edge 78 is similarly formed on second portion dividing the third and fourth sloped surfaces 74, 76.

Referring now to FIGS. 7-11, cap member 32 is shown in greater detail. The cap 32 is constructed to mate with base 30 and be positioned thereover. The shape of cap 32 roughly follows/mirrors that of center protrusion 40 of base 30. Cap 32 includes a front surface 80, a back surface 82, and two side surfaces 84, along with a top cap surface 86. Each of front

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surface **80**, back surface **82**, and side surfaces **84** are formed at an angle so as to slope upwardly and inwardly from base **30** to upper ridge **86** of cap **32**.

As shown in FIGS. 7-11, cap **32** is generally divided into three portions. The portions of cap **32** generally correspond to the portions of center protrusion **40** (i.e., center portion **56** and side portions **58**), and thus cap **32** includes a center cap portion **88** and side cap portions **90** positioned on either side of center cap portion **88**. Each of the side cap portions **90** includes a top surface **92** that forms part of top cap surface **86**, with the top surface(s) **92** being flat, planar surfaces. Center cap portion **88** is positioned between side cap portions **90** and is configured so as to interrupt the top cap surface **86**. More particularly, center cap portion **88** is configured as a V-shaped notch **94** extending downward from the planar top surface **92** of the side cap portions **90**. Thus, top cap surface **86** has a profile formed of planar surfaces **92** on side cap portions **90** with a V-shaped notch **94** positioned therebetween on center cap portion **88**. As shown in FIGS. 7-11, center cap portion **88** is further formed to have a decreased thickness as compared to side cap portions **90**, such that center cap portion **88** functions to cut or break apart waste/debris forced thereon. As shown in FIGS. 7-11, front and back surfaces **80**, **82** of center cap portion **88** of cap **32** have channels or curvature features **96** formed therein extending downward from notch **94** and flaring outward in opposing directions to either side of pyramidal protrusion **64** of base **30** (FIG. 3). The center cap portion **88** of cap **32** ends at the pyramidal protrusion **64** of base **30**.

As shown in FIG. 11, cap **32** is constructed so as to have a semi-hollow configuration that enables mating of cap **32** with base **30**. An arrangement of openings or receptacles **98**, **99** is thus formed in the center cap portion **88** and side cap portions **90** of cap **32**, with the arrangement of openings/receptacles **98**, **99** being configured to receive portions of base **30** therein. More specifically, the opening **98** of center cap portion **88** and the openings **99** of side cap portions **90** are configured to mate with the center portion **56** and side portions **58** of center protrusion **40** of base **30** (see FIGS. 3-6), respectively. The openings/receptacles **99** formed in side cap portions **90** extend through the cap **32**, such that window-frame type openings are formed in the top cap surface **86** of cap **32**.

According to embodiments of the invention, center portion **56** and side portions **58** of center protrusion **40** of base **30**, and openings **98**, **99** of center cap portion **88** and side cap portions **90**, are sized and constructed so as to provide for a size-on-size fitting (i.e., interference fit) between the base **30** and the cap **32**. That is, base **30** and cap **32** are secured/fastened together by way of friction between the base **30** and the cap **32**, upon placement of the center portion **56** and side portions **58** of center protrusion **40** of base **30** within the openings **98**, **99** of center cap portion **88** and side cap portions **90** of cap **32**. Accordingly, the center portion **88** and side portions **90** of center protrusion **40** of base **30** are formed to have slightly larger dimensions (i.e., circumferential dimensions) than the openings **98**, **99** of center cap portion **88** and side cap portions **90** that receive the center protrusion **40**. The exact circumferential dimensions of the center protrusion **40** and openings **98**, **99** can be selected based on the amount of "interference" or "allowance" that is desired between base **30** and cap **32**, and known formulas or tables for computing the interference can be implemented based on the material being used, how big the base/cap are, and what degree of tightness or friction is desired.

Referring back now to the exploded perspective view of cleat **28** of FIG. 2, and with continued reference to FIG. 11, constructing the cleat **28** by joining of the base **30** to the cap

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**32** is set forth here below, according to embodiments of the invention. As indicated above, base **30** and cap **32** are sized and constructed so as to provide for a size-on-size fitting (i.e., interference fit) between the base and the cap. That is, base **30** and cap **32** are secured/fastened together by way of friction between the components, with the base **30** and/or the cap **32** being oversized or undersized, respectively, to provide for "interference" between the base **30** and cap **32**. The base **30** is thus constructed such that center protrusion **40** has circumferential dimensions that are slightly larger than the circumferential dimensions of openings/receptacle **98**, **99** formed in cap **32**.

According to embodiments of the invention, the size-on-size fit between base **30** and cap **32** is accomplished by a construction technique that utilizes thermal expansion or contraction. That is, it is recognized that most materials expand when heated and shrink when cooled, and thus heating or cooling of components can be implemented in order to temporarily shrink/expand a component so as to provide for placement of components relative to one another. Thus, the thermal expansion or contraction of cap **32** and/or base **30** of cleat **28** allows for the cap to be pushed down onto base, as indicated by the dashed lines in FIG. 2, with the cap **32** being secured to the base **30** by way of the size-on-size fit once the base and/or cap are returned to a thermal equilibrium.

According to one embodiment of the invention, a technique for assembling cleat **28** is provided where cap **32** is heated in order to expand the dimensions of the cap and enlarge openings **98**, **99**, so as to accommodate receipt of the center protrusion **40** of base **30** therein. The cap **32** is heated, such as by way of a torch or gas oven for example, and pushed down onto base **30** while hot. The cap **32** is then allowed to cool and contract back to its former size, except for the compression that results from the cap **32** interfering with the base **30**. That is, the openings **98**, **99** formed in the center cap portion **88** and side cap portions **90** of cap **32** will not return to their prior/original dimensions, based on the oversize center protrusion **40** of base **30** positioned therein.

According to another embodiment of the invention, a technique for assembling cleat **28** is provided where base **30** is cooled in order to shrink the dimensions of the base, so as to accommodate positioning of the center protrusion **40** of base **30** into openings **98**, **99** of cap **32**. The base **30** is cooled, such as by way of a liquid hydrogen bath for example, such that it slides easily into position within openings **98**, **99** of cap **32** while cooled. The base **30** is then allowed to warm and expand back to its former size, except for the compression that results from the cap **32** interfering with the base **30**. That is, the center portion **56** and side portions **58** of center protrusion **40** will not return to their prior/original dimensions, based on the undersized openings **98**, **99** of cap **32** that are positioned thereabout.

Referring now to FIGS. 12 and 13, views of the assembled cleat **28** are provided, with the base **30** and cap **32** secured together by way of the size-on-size fit formed therebetween. As shown in FIG. 12, according to an embodiment of the invention, the center protrusion **40** of base **30** is formed such that the planar surfaces **60** on side portions **58** of upper ridge **54** form a portion of a top surface of cleat **28** when the cap **32** is positioned on base **30**. That is, side portions **58** of center protrusion **40** extend all the way through openings **99** of side cap portions **90**, so as to form a flush surface with the side cap portions **90**, and form part of an upper surface of cleat **28**. Desirably, the formation of center protrusion **40** of base **30** to extend up through cap **32** to a top or upper surface of cleat **28**

reduces the amount of material needed to form the cap 32 and, accordingly, reduces the material costs associated with replacement of the cap 32.

As further shown in FIGS. 12 and 13, when cleat is assembled and pyramidal protrusion 64 of base 30 is oriented relative to cap 32 such that edges 78 are aligned with notch 94 of cap 32, the sloped surfaces 70, 72, 74, 76 on pyramidal protrusion 64 are angled in opposing directions from notch 94. Accordingly, the cleat 28 is divided into four quadrants angled in differing directions, with a first quadrant 100, a second quadrant 102, a third quadrant 104, and a fourth quadrant 106 being formed. The first sloped surface 70 of the pyramidal protrusion 64 and the front surface 80 of the cap 32 thus define the first quadrant 100, with the second sloped surface 72 of the pyramidal protrusion 64 and the front surface 80 of the cap 32 defining the second quadrant 102, the third sloped surface 74 of the pyramidal protrusion 64 and the back surface 82 of the cap 32 defining the third quadrant 104, and the fourth sloped surface 76 of the pyramidal protrusion 64 and the back surface 82 of the cap 32 defining the fourth quadrant 106.

As shown in FIGS. 12 and 13, each of the four cleat quadrants 100, 102, 104, 106 are angled away from other respective quadrants of the cleat 28 such that waste/debris forced onto cleat 28 is pushed in four distinct directions corresponding to the four protrusion quadrants. In operation, waste is pressed onto cleat 28 during rotation of compactor wheel 12 and is generally directed toward notch 94 formed in center portion 88 of cap 32. Waste is then forced into four separate directions (i.e., into quadrants 100, 102, 104, 106) by way of cap 32 and pyramidal protrusion 64 of base 30, thus breaking apart waste as it is pressed onto cleat 28. As such, the amount of waste or debris that builds up on cap 32 of cleat 28 is minimized and the compactor wheel 12 is kept cleaner.

Beneficially, according to embodiments of the invention, the size-on-size fitting between base 30 and cap 32 provides a secure connection between the base 30 and cap 32 without the need for a mechanical connection therebetween, such as a pin or bolt type structure. Furthermore, no tapering of the base 30 and/or cap 32 is needed for mating the components together. However, it is recognized that embodiments of the invention could also include configurations where center protrusion 40 of base 30 is in the form of a tapered member, and such tapered structures are considered to be within the scope of the invention. In such an embodiment, an adhesive could be provided on center protrusion 40 to secure the base 30 to cap 32 when the center protrusion 40 is positioned within the receptacles 98, 99 of the cap 32.

Therefore, according to one embodiment of the invention, a compactor cleat mountable on a compactor wheel, the compactor cleat including a base member affixable to a compactor wheel and comprising a bottom portion and a center flange, with the center flange extending upwardly from the bottom portion to form an upper ridge and being generally aligned along a center line of the base. The compactor cleat also includes a cap member secured to the base member and positioned thereover so as to cover at least a portion of the base member, with the cap member comprising an arrangement of openings therein configured to receive the center flange of the base member therein. The center flange of the base member and the arrangement of openings formed in the cap member are configured to provide for a size-on-size fit between the base member and the cap member, so as to secure the cap member to the base member.

According to another embodiment of the invention, a method for assembling a compactor cleat includes providing a base member affixable to a compactor wheel, the base

member having a bottom portion and a center protrusion extending upwardly from the bottom portion, and providing a cap member configured to mate with the base member so as to cover at least a portion of the base member, the cap member having a semi-hollow member configured to receive the center protrusion therein. The method also includes performing at least one of a cap member heating operation and a base member cooling operation so as to alter the dimensions of at least one of the semi-hollow cap member and the center protrusion of the base member and positioning the center protrusion within the semi-hollow member while the dimensions of the at least one of the semi-hollow cap member and the center protrusion of the base member are altered. The center protrusion of the base member forms an interference fit with the semi-hollow cap member upon a return of the at least one of the cap member and the base member to ambient temperature.

According to yet another embodiment of the invention, a method for affixing a compactor tooth to a compactor wheel includes welding a base member of the compactor tooth to a rim of the compactor wheel, the base member having a bottom portion configured to mate with the rim of the compactor wheel and a base protrusion extending upwardly from the bottom portion. The method also includes providing a cap member configured to mate with the base member and having an arrangement of receptacles formed therein configured to receive the base protrusion therein, modifying a temperature of at least one of the base member and the cap member from an ambient temperature so as to alter the dimensions of at least one of the base protrusion and the receptacles formed in the cap member, and positioning the base protrusion within the receptacles formed in the cap member while the dimensions of the at least one of the base protrusion and the receptacles formed in the cap member are in an altered state. The base protrusion and the arrangement of receptacles formed in the cap member are configured to provide for a size-on-size fit between the base member and the cap member, upon a return of the base member and the cap member to the ambient temperature.

This written description uses examples to disclose the invention, including the best mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention, including making and using any devices or systems and performing any incorporated methods. The patentable scope of the invention is defined by the claims, and may include other examples that occur to those skilled in the art. Such other examples are intended to be within the scope of the claims if they have structural elements that do not differ from the literal language of the claims, or if they include equivalent structural elements with insubstantial differences from the literal languages of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A compactor cleat mountable on a compactor wheel, wherein the compactor cleat is manufactured by a process comprising the steps of:

providing a base member affixable to a compactor wheel, the base member comprising a bottom portion and a center protrusion extending upwardly from the bottom portion;

providing a cap member configured to mate with the base member so as to cover at least a portion of the base member, the cap member comprising a semi-hollow member configured to receive the center protrusion therein;

performing at least one of a cap member heating operation and a base member cooling operation so as to alter the

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dimensions of at least one of the semi-hollow cap member and the center protrusion of the base member; and positioning the center protrusion within the semi-hollow member while the dimensions of the at least one of the semi-hollow cap member and the center protrusion of the base member are altered;

wherein the center protrusion of the base member forms an interference fit with the semi-hollow cap member upon a return of the at least one of the cap member and the base member to ambient temperature; and

wherein the cap member is positioned about the base member such that the cap member is flush with a top surface of the base member.

2. The compactor cleat of claim 1 wherein providing the base member comprises providing a base member formed of a first material.

3. The compactor cleat of claim 2 wherein the first material comprises one of mild carbon A136 steel or 4140 high carbon steel.

4. The compactor cleat of claim 2 wherein providing the cap member comprises providing a cap member formed of a second material different than the first material.

5. The compactor cleat of claim 4 wherein the second material comprises high chromium 532A steel.

6. The compactor cleat of claim 1 wherein the center protrusion has a circumferential dimension larger than a circumferential dimension of respective receptacles formed in the semi-hollow cap member that receive the center protrusion therein, such that upon positioning the center protrusion within the receptacles formed in the semi-hollow cap member and a return of at least one of the base member and the cap member to the ambient temperature, the interference fit is formed between the base member and the cap member.

7. The compactor cleat of claim 1 wherein the center protrusion comprises a pair of planar sides arranged in a parallel relationship to one another, such that a thickness of the center protrusion is consistent along a length thereof.

8. The compactor cleat of claim 7 wherein the center protrusion comprises a non-tapered center protrusion.

9. A method for assembling a compactor cleat comprising:

providing a base member affixable to a compactor wheel, the base member comprising a bottom portion and a center protrusion extending upwardly from the bottom portion;

providing a cap member configured to mate with the base member so as to cover at least a portion of the base member, the cap member comprising a semi-hollow member configured to receive the center protrusion therein;

performing at least one of a cap member heating operation and a base member cooling operation so as to alter the dimensions of at least one of the semi-hollow cap member and the center protrusion of the base member;

positioning the center protrusion within the semi-hollow member while the dimensions of the at least one of the semi-hollow cap member and the center protrusion of the base member are altered;

wherein the center protrusion of the base member forms an interference fit with the semi-hollow cap member upon a return of the at least one of the cap member and the base member to ambient temperature; and

wherein the center protrusion is positioned within the semi-hollow member such that the cap member covers a top surface of the center protrusion or is flush with a top surface of the center protrusion.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the center protrusion has a circumferential dimension larger than a circumferential

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dimension of respective receptacles formed in the semi-hollow cap member that receive the center protrusion therein, such that upon positioning the center protrusion within the receptacles formed in the semi-hollow cap member and a return of at least one of the base member and the cap member to the ambient temperature, the interference fit is formed between the base member and the cap member.

11. The method of claim 9 wherein the center protrusion comprises a non-tapered protrusion.

12. The method of claim 9 wherein positioning the center protrusion within the semi-hollow member comprises pushing the cap member onto the base member.

13. The method of claim 9 wherein the base member is formed of one of mild carbon A136 steel or 4140 high carbon steel, such that the base member is weldable onto a compactor wheel.

14. The method of claim 9 wherein the cap member is formed of a high chromium 532A steel.

15. A method for affixing a compactor tooth to a compactor wheel, the method comprising:

welding a base member of the compactor tooth to a rim of the compactor wheel, the base member comprising a bottom portion configured to mate with the rim of the compactor wheel and a base protrusion extending upwardly from the bottom portion;

providing a cap member configured to mate with the base member, the cap member comprising an arrangement of receptacles formed therein configured to receive the base protrusion therein;

modifying a temperature of at least one of the base member and the cap member from an ambient temperature so as to alter the dimensions of at least one of the base protrusion and the receptacles formed in the cap member;

positioning the base protrusion within the receptacles formed in the cap member while the dimensions of the at least one of the base protrusion and the receptacles formed in the cap member are in an altered state;

wherein the base protrusion and the arrangement of receptacles formed in the cap member are configured to provide for an interference fit between the base member and the cap member, upon a return of the base member and the cap member to the ambient temperature.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein modifying the temperature of at least one of the base member and the cap member comprises heating the cap member above the ambient temperature so as to expand the dimensions of the receptacles formed in the cap member.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein modifying the temperature of at least one of the base member and the cap member comprises cooling the base member below the ambient temperature so as to reduce the dimensions of the base protrusion.

18. The method of claim 15 further comprising constructing the base member such that the base protrusion has a circumferential dimension larger than a circumferential dimension of respective receptacles formed in the cap member that receive the base protrusion therein, such that upon positioning the base protrusion within the receptacles formed in the cap member and a return of the base member and the cap member to the ambient temperature, the interference fit is formed between the base member and the cap member.

19. The method of claim 15 further comprising constructing the base member such that the base protrusion comprises a non-tapered protrusion.

20. The method of claim 15 wherein providing the cap member comprises providing a cap member formed of a high

chromium 532A steel, the cap member having an increased hardness as compared to the base member.

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