

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO**

Civil Action No. 1:09-cv-00856-PAB-KLM

PRECISION CONCRETE CUTTING, INC., a
Utah corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

CONCRETE SIDEWALK SOLUTIONS, INC.
/DBA/ SIDEWALK SHAVERS OF
COLORADO, a Colorado corporation.

Defendant.

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Precision Concrete Cutting, Inc. (“Precision”) hereby complains against Sidewalk Solutions Sidewalk Solutions, Inc., d/b/a Sidewalk Shavers of Colorado (“Sidewalk Solutions”), and for good cause of action alleges as follows:

PARTIES

1. In 1992, Ballard Gardner (“Gardner”) opened a small trip-hazard removal business in Provo, Utah which ultimately became the entity Precision. Over time Gardner became frustrated with the poor results from conventional trip hazard removal machinery and methods and began looking for a better way to remove trip hazards. Gardner designed unique machines and methods to remove trip hazards. Gardner’s unique machines and methods were ultimately awarded patent protection by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in the form of six distinct United States Patents.

2. Plaintiff Precision is a Utah corporation having principal executive offices located at 3191 North Canyon Road, Provo, Utah 84604. Precision is a fast growing multi-state group of trip hazard removal specialists that have removed uneven concrete trip hazards from over 10,000 miles of sidewalk. Precision services thousands of clients from large municipalities to small properties.

3. Defendant Sidewalk Solutions, upon information and belief, is a corporation with its principal executive offices located at 3558 W. Alamo Ave., Littleton, Colorado 80123, organized and existing under the laws of the state of Colorado, has designated registered agent as J. Scott Laudenslager and office for purposes of service of process as 8547 East Arapahoe Rd., J120 Greenwood Village, Colorado 80112, and is doing business in this judicial district.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This is a civil action for patent infringement brought by Plaintiff for patent infringement committed by the Sidewalk Solutions arising under the patent laws of the United States, and more specifically, under Title 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284 and 285. Jurisdiction of this court is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. Upon information and belief, Sidewalk Solutions has transacted business, contracted to supply goods or services, and caused injury within the state of Colorado, and has otherwise purposely availed itself of the privileges and benefits of the laws of the state of Colorado, and is therefore subject to the jurisdiction of this court pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 4(k)(1)(A).

6. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b).

7. There are no related actions in this jurisdiction.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,402,095)

8. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint into the First Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

9. By letter dated June 26, 2007, counsel for Precision provided Sidewalk Solutions with a copy of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0131212 (the “‘212 Application”) and requested that Sidewalk Solutions cease practicing the methods described in the claims of the ‘212 Application.

10. By letter dated July 9, 2007, counsel for Sidewalk Solutions stated that Sidewalk Solutions did not believe any valid claims would issue from the ‘212 Application and stated that Precision’s demands in this regard were premature.

11. By letter dated August 24, 2007, Precision requested that Sidewalk Solutions provide any prior art which would render the claims of the ‘212 Application invalid. Sidewalk Solutions failed and/or refused to provide same.

12. U.S. Patent No. 7,402,095 (the “‘095 Patent”) issued on July 22, 2008, bearing the title “Method for Removing Trip Hazards in Concrete Sidewalks.” (*See* Exhibit A.)

13. Plaintiff is the owner of all right, title and interest in and to the ‘095 Patent, including the right to sue for and recover all past, present and future damages for infringement of the ‘095 Patent.

14. Plaintiff has not licensed or otherwise authorized Sidewalk Solutions to practice the ‘095 Patent.

15. Upon information and belief, Sidewalk Solutions, directly or through its subsidiaries, divisions or groups, have infringed and continue to infringe one or more claims of the ‘095 Patent by making, using, selling and/or offering to sell, or allowing others to make, use,

sell and/or offer for sale, in the United States, Colorado and/or this judicial district, products or services, that are covered by one or more of the claims of the '095 Patent. Sidewalk Solutions is liable for infringement of the '095 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

16. Sidewalk Solutions' acts of infringement have caused damage to Plaintiff, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Sidewalk Solutions the damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of Sidewalk Solutions' wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

17. As a consequence of the infringement complained of herein, Plaintiff has been irreparably damaged to an extent not yet determined and will continue to be irreparably damaged by such acts in the future unless Sidewalk Solutions is enjoined by this Court from committing further acts of infringement.

18. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Sidewalk Solutions' acts of infringement were made or will be made with knowledge of the '095 Patent. Such acts constitute willful infringement and make this case exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285 and entitle Plaintiff to enhanced damages and reasonable attorneys' fees.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,143,760)

19. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint into the Second Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

20. U.S. Patent No. 7,143,760 (the "'760 Patent") issued on December 5, 2006, bearing the title "Method for Removing Trip Hazards in Concrete Sidewalks" (*See* Exhibit B.)

21. Plaintiff is the owner of all right, title and interest in and to the '760 Patent, including the right to sue for and recover all past, present and future damages for infringement of the '760 Patent.

22. Plaintiff has not licensed or otherwise authorized Sidewalk Solutions to practice the '760 Patent.

23. Upon information and belief, Sidewalk Solutions, directly or through its subsidiaries, divisions or groups, have infringed and continue to infringe one or more claims of the '760 Patent by making, using, selling and/or offering to sell, or allowing others to make, use, sell and/or offer for sale, in the United States, Colorado and/or this judicial district, products or services, that are covered by one or more of the claims of the '760 Patent. Sidewalk Solutions is liable for infringement of the '760 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

24. Sidewalk Solutions' acts of infringement have caused damage to Plaintiff, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Sidewalk Solutions the damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of Sidewalk Solutions' wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

25. As a consequence of the infringement complained of herein, Plaintiff has been irreparably damaged to an extent not yet determined and will continue to be irreparably damaged by such acts in the future unless Sidewalk Solutions is enjoined by this Court from committing further acts of infringement.

26. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Sidewalk Solutions' acts of infringement were made or will be made with knowledge of the '760 Patent. Such acts constitute willful infringement and make this case exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285 and entitle Plaintiff to enhanced damages and reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,201,644)

27. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint into the Third Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

28. U.S. Patent No. 7,201,644 (the “‘644 Patent”) issued on April 10, 2007, bearing the title “Apparatus for Removing Trip Hazards in Concrete Sidewalks.” (*See* Exhibit C.)

29. Plaintiff is the owner of all right, title and interest in and to the ‘644 Patent, including the right to sue for and recover all past, present and future damages for infringement of the ‘644 Patent.

30. Plaintiff has not licensed or otherwise authorized Sidewalk Solutions to practice the ‘644 Patent.

31. Upon information and belief, Sidewalk Solutions, directly or through its subsidiaries, divisions or groups, have infringed and continue to infringe one or more claims of the ‘644 Patent by making, using, selling and/or offering to sell, or allowing others to make, use, sell and/or offer for sale, in the United States, Colorado and/or this judicial district, products or services, that are covered by one or more of the claims of the ‘644 Patent. Sidewalk Solutions is liable for infringement of the ‘644 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

32. Sidewalk Solutions’ acts of infringement have caused damage to Plaintiff, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Sidewalk Solutions the damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of Sidewalk Solutions’ wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

33. As a consequence of the infringement complained of herein, Plaintiff has been irreparably damaged to an extent not yet determined and will continue to be irreparably damaged by such acts in the future unless Sidewalk Solutions is enjoined by this Court from committing further acts of infringement.

34. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Sidewalk Solutions’ acts of infringement were made or will be made with knowledge of the ‘644 Patent. Such acts

constitute willful infringement and make this case exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285 and entitle Plaintiff to enhanced damages and reasonable attorneys' fees.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,827,074)

35. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint into the Fourth Claim for Relief as though fully set forth herein.

36. U.S. Patent No. 6,827,074 (the "'074 Patent") issued on December 7, 2004, bearing the title "Method and Apparatus for Removing Trip Hazards in Concrete Sidewalks." (See Exhibit D.)

37. Plaintiff is the owner of all right, title and interest in and to the '074 Patent, including the right to sue for and recover all past, present and future damages for infringement of the '074 Patent.

38. Plaintiff has not licensed or otherwise authorized Sidewalk Solutions to practice the '074 Patent.

39. Upon information and belief, Sidewalk Solutions, directly or through its subsidiaries, divisions or groups, have infringed and continue to infringe one or more claims of the '074 Patent by making, using, selling and/or offering to sell, or allowing others to make, use, sell and/or offer for sale, in the United States, Colorado and/or this judicial district, products or services, that are covered by one or more of the claims of the '074 Patent. Sidewalk Solutions is liable for infringement of the '074 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

40. Sidewalk Solutions' acts of infringement have caused damage to Plaintiff, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Sidewalk Solutions the damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of Sidewalk Solutions' wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

41. As a consequence of the infringement complained of herein, Plaintiff has been irreparably damaged to an extent not yet determined and will continue to be irreparably damaged by such acts in the future unless Sidewalk Solutions is enjoined by this Court from committing further acts of infringement.

42. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Sidewalk Solutions' acts of infringement were made or will be made with knowledge of the '074 Patent. Such acts constitute willful infringement and make this case exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285 and entitle Plaintiff to enhanced damages and reasonable attorneys' fees.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for entry of judgment that:

- A. Sidewalk Solutions has infringed the '095 Patent;
- B. Sidewalk Solutions has infringed the '760 Patent;
- C. Sidewalk Solutions has infringed the '644 Patent;
- D. Sidewalk Solutions has infringed the '074 Patent;
- B. Sidewalk Solutions account for and pay to Plaintiff all damages caused by its infringement of the '095 Patent, the '760 Patent, the '644 Patent, and the '074 Patent, and to enhance such damages by three times in light of Sidewalk Solutions' willful infringement, all in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- C. Plaintiff be granted permanent injunctive relief pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283 enjoining Sidewalk Solutions, its officers, agents, servants, employees and those persons in active concert or participation with it from further acts of patent infringement;
- D. Plaintiff be granted pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused to it by reason of Sidewalk Solutions' patent infringement;

E. The Court declare this an exceptional case and that Plaintiff be granted its reasonable attorneys' fees in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 285;

F. Costs be awarded to Plaintiff; and,

G. Plaintiff be granted such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands trial by jury on all claims and issues so triable.

DATED this August 21, 2009.

FAEGRE & BENSON LLP

By /s/ Nina Y. Wang

Nina Y. Wang
Katie R. Schwalb
3200 Wells Fargo Center
1700 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
Tel: (303) 607-3500
Fax: (303) 607-3600
Email: nwang@faegre.com
Email: kschwalb@faegre.com

WORKMAN | NYDEGGER

James B. Belshe
Amber B. Leavitt
Seth W. Black
1000 Eagle Gate Tower
60 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Tel: (801) 533-9800
Fax: (801) 328-1707
Email: jbelshe@wnlaw.com
Email: aleavitt@wnlaw.com
Email: sblack@wnlaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff
PRECISION CONCRETE CUTTING, INC.

EXHIBIT A



US007402095B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Gardner

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,402,095 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Jul. 22, 2008**

(54) **METHOD FOR REMOVING TRIP HAZARDS IN CONCRETE SIDEWALKS**

(75) Inventor: **M. Ballard Gardner**, Orem, UT (US)

(73) Assignee: **Precision Concrete Cutting, Inc.**, Provo, UT (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/613,638**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 20, 2006**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2007/0131212 A1 Jun. 14, 2007

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 11/358,548, filed on Feb. 21, 2006, now Pat. No. 7,201,644, which is a continuation of application No. 10/975,677, filed on Oct. 28, 2004, now Pat. No. 7,000,606, which is a continuation of application No. 10/155,663, filed on May 24, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,827,074.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B24B 27/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **451/41; 451/28; 451/359; 451/450; 125/13.01; 125/25**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 451/41, 451/28, 353, 450, 548, 359; 125/13.01, 25, 125/18

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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7,000,606 B2 *	2/2006	Gardner	125/25
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* cited by examiner

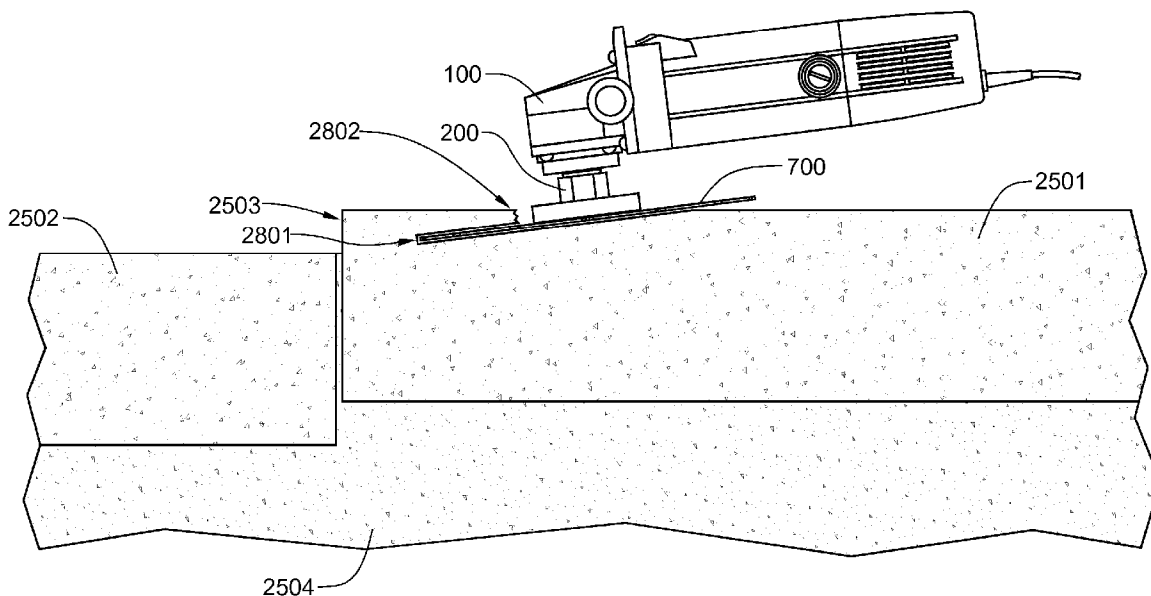
Primary Examiner—Lee D Wilson

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Angus C. Fox, III

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for cutting a chamfer on an edge of a concrete slab, the method comprising the steps of: making a generally planar cut, beginning a distance from the edge, with a generally circular, generally laminar concrete saw blade rotatably powered by a right-angle grinder motor, the generally planar cut being made at a desired angle and creating a cantilevered ledge above the generally planar cut; fracturing and removing at least a portion of the cantilevered ledge from the slab whenever an edge of the cantilevered ledge is proximate the hub; and continuing the generally planar cut until the cantilevered ledge is severed from the slab.

14 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



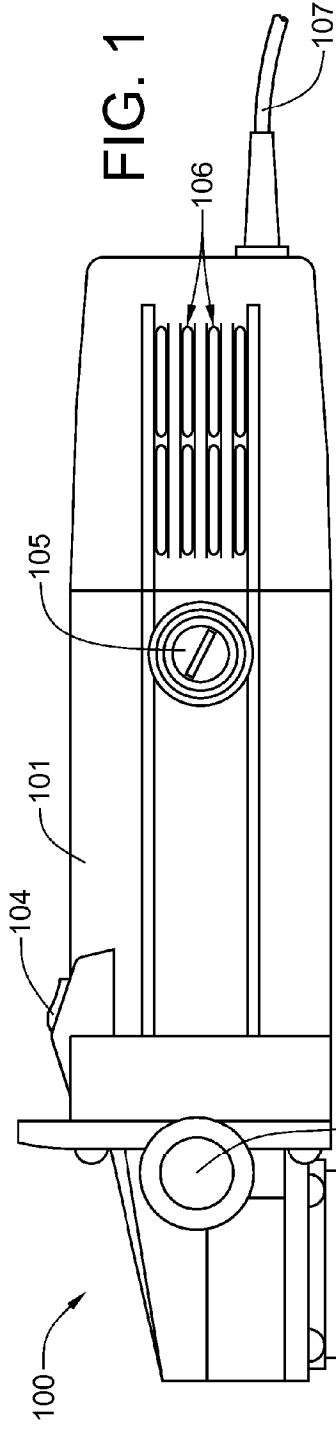


FIG. 1

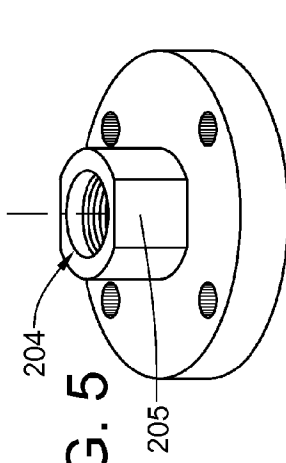


FIG. 5

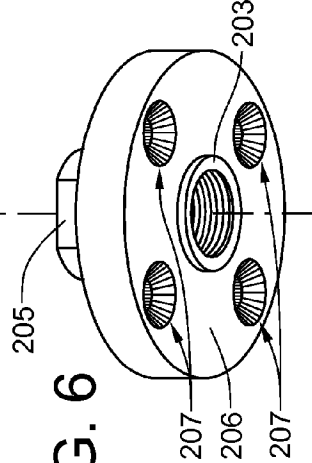


FIG. 6

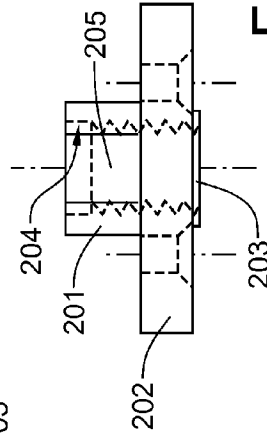


FIG. 3

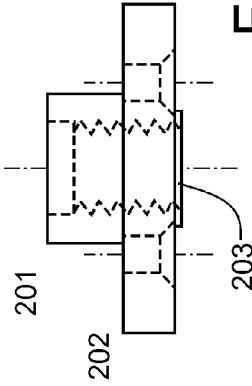


FIG. 4

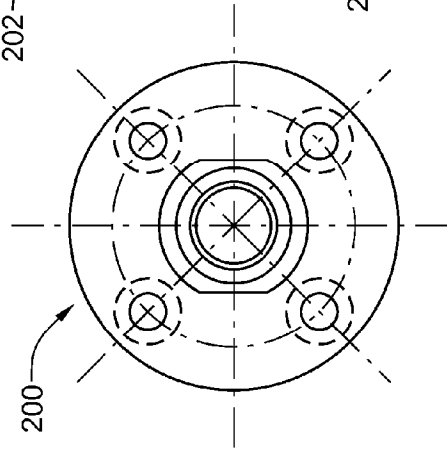


FIG. 2

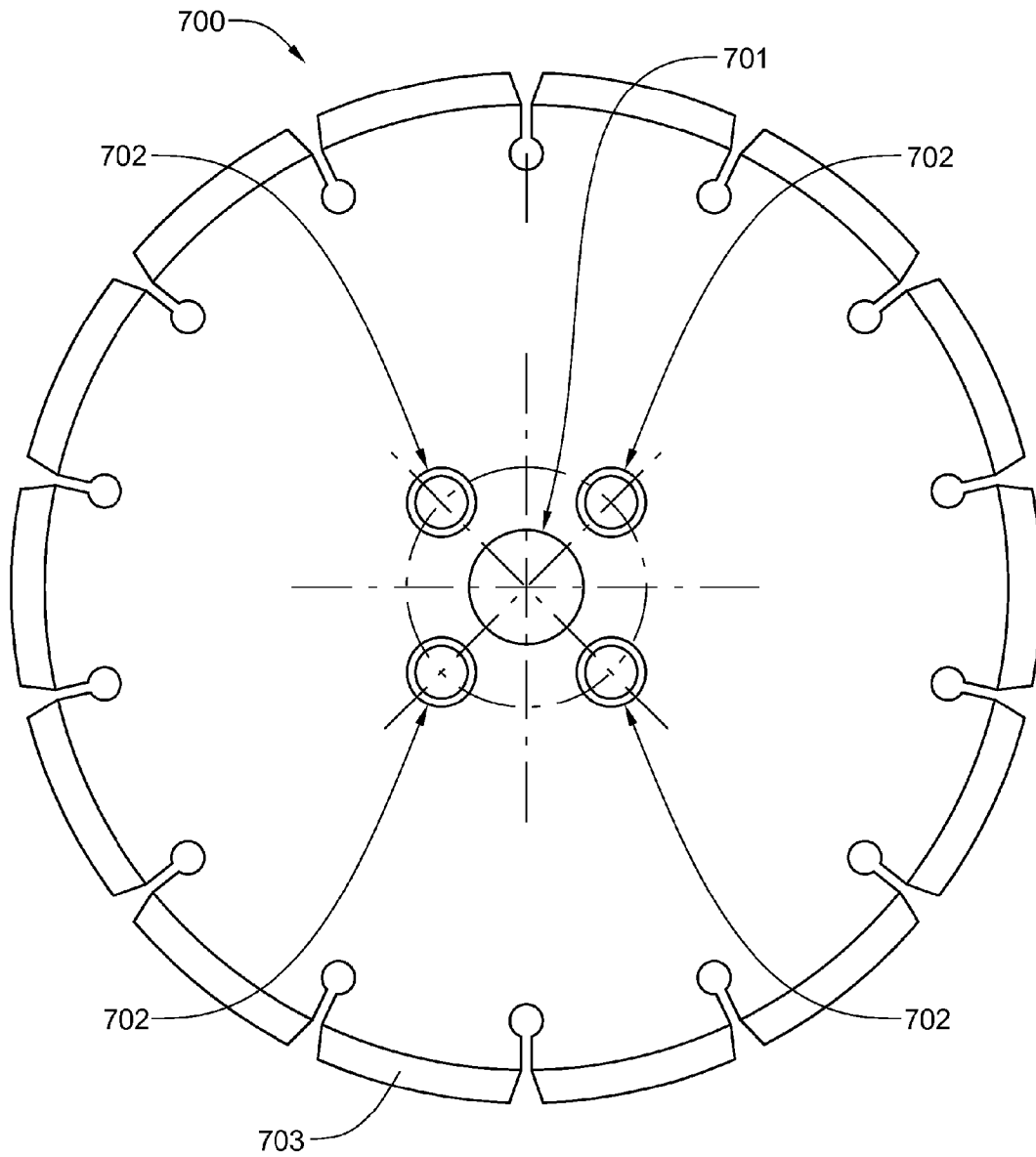
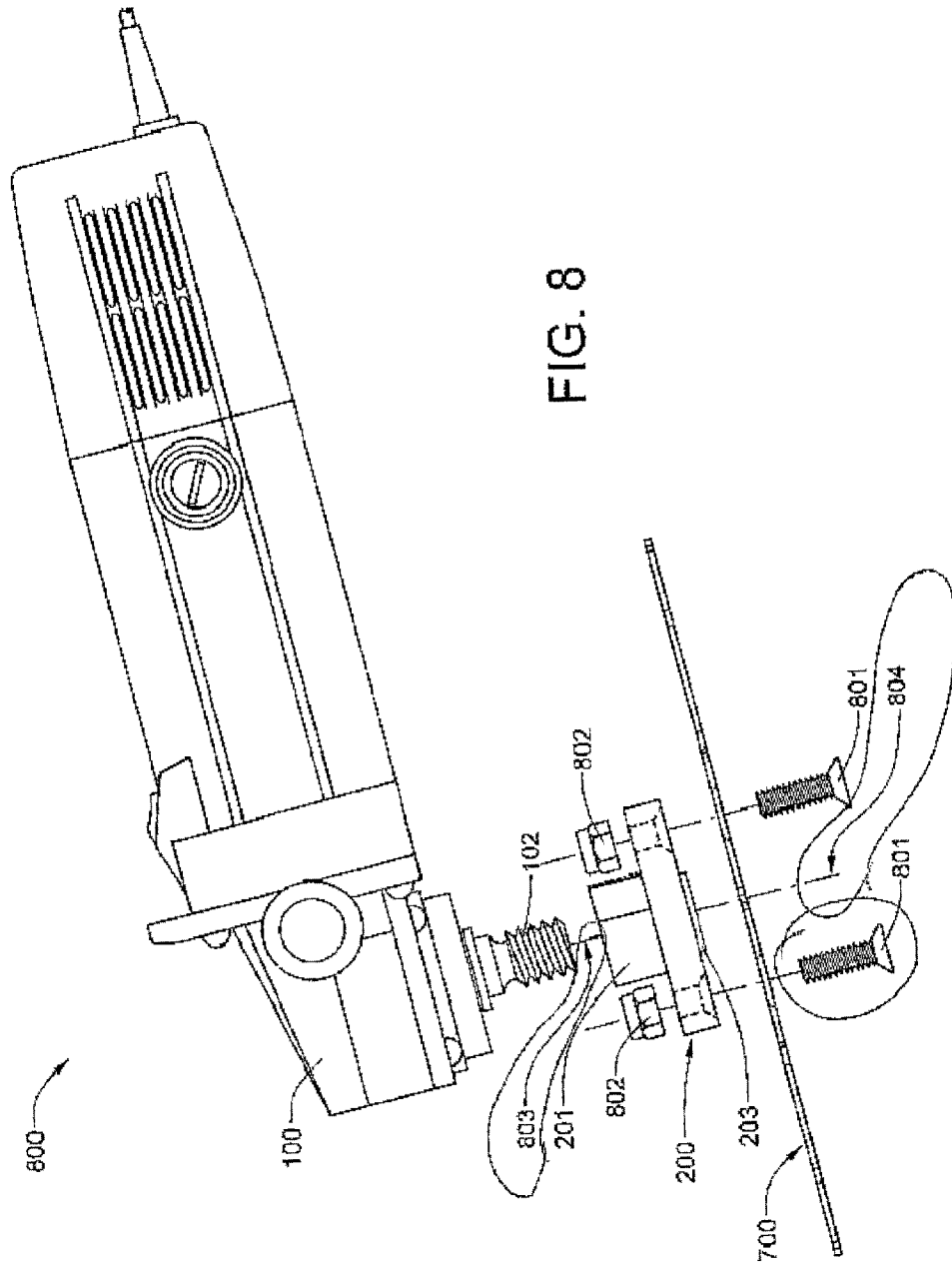


FIG. 7



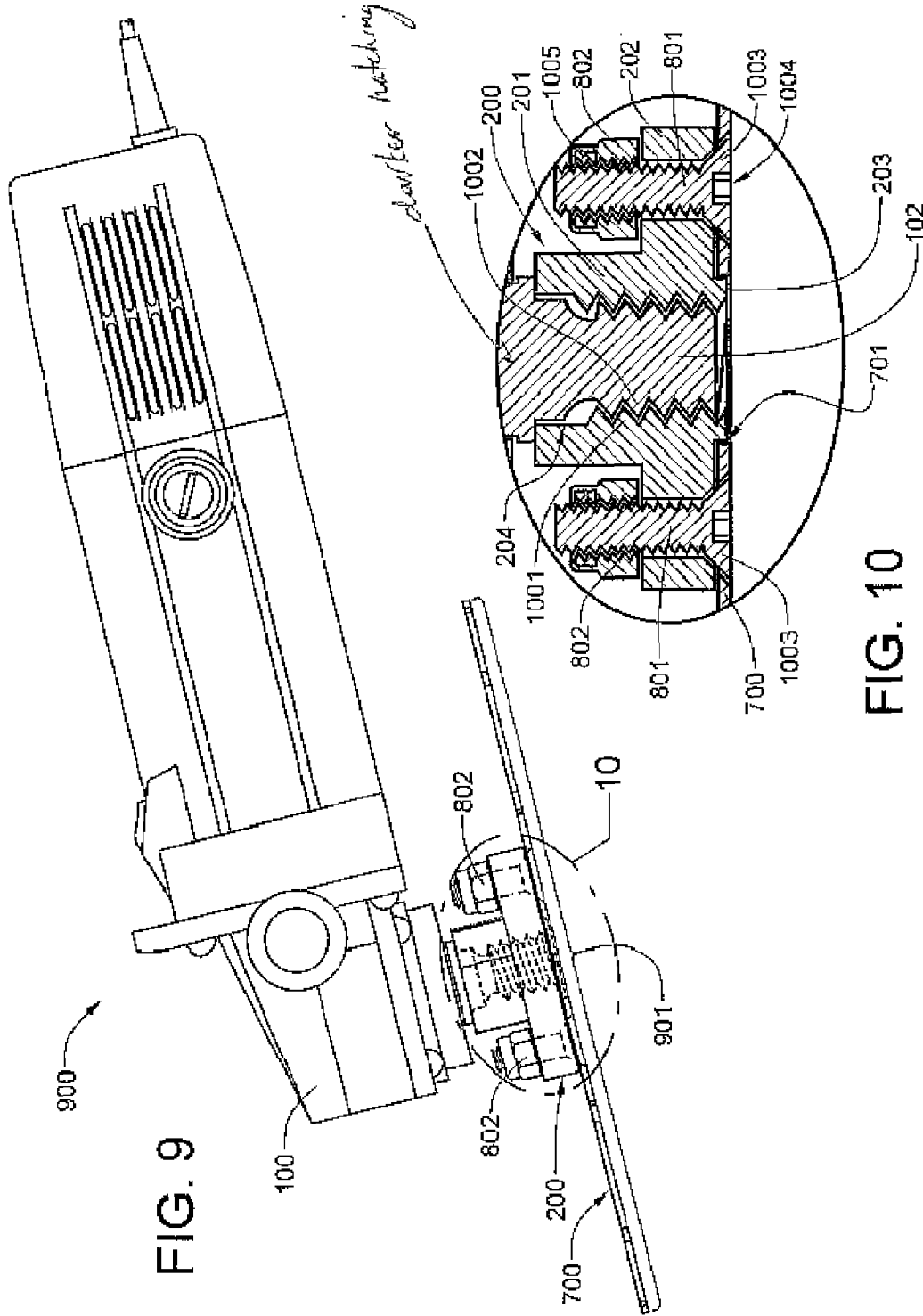
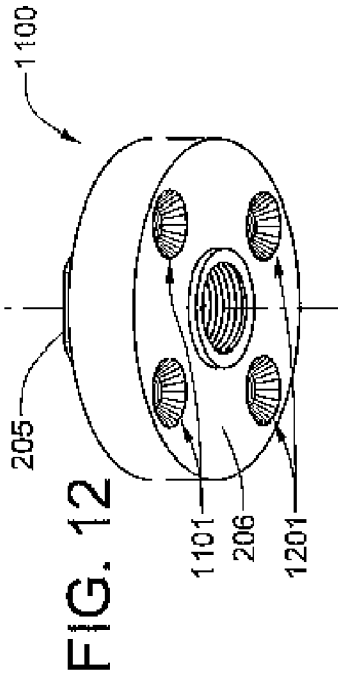
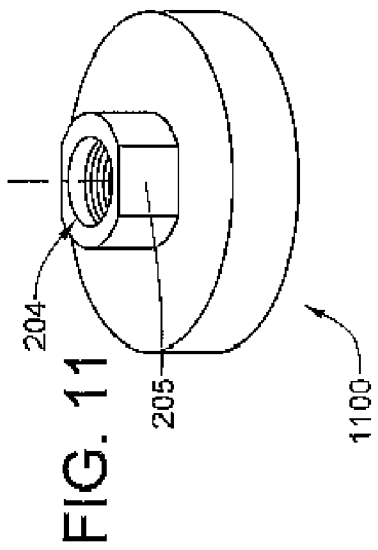


FIG. 9

FIG. 10



Darken hatching

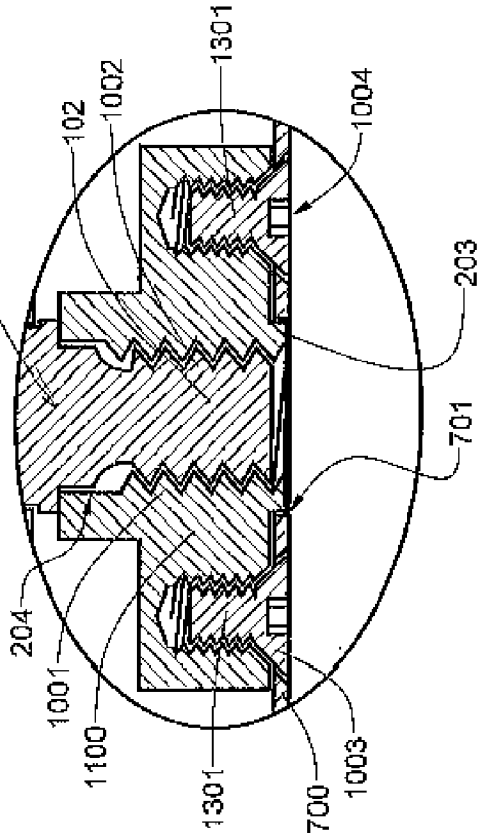


FIG. 14

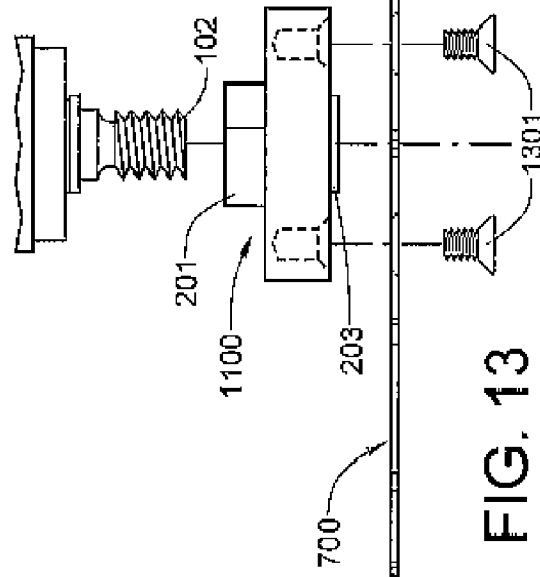


FIG. 13

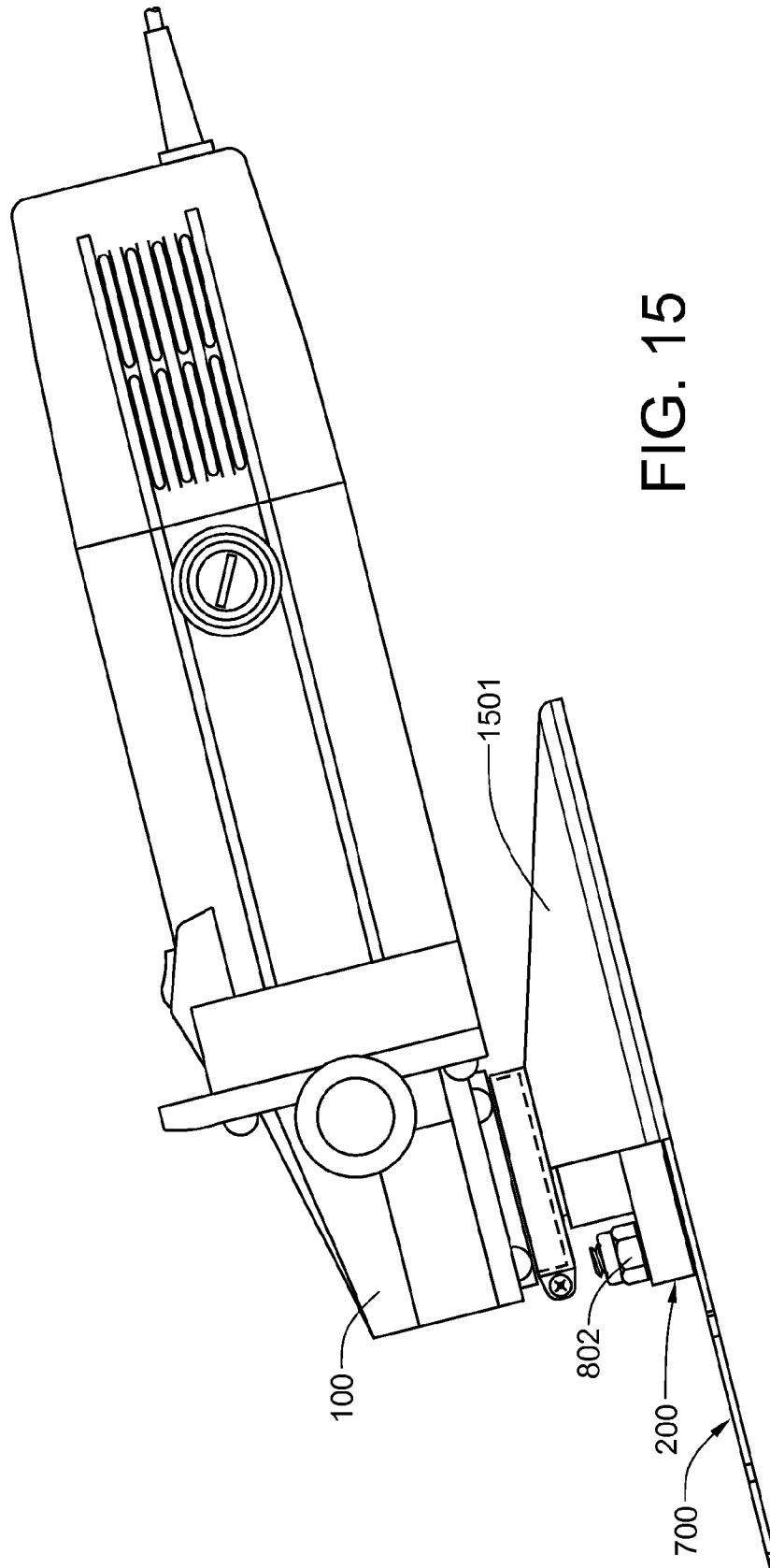


FIG. 15

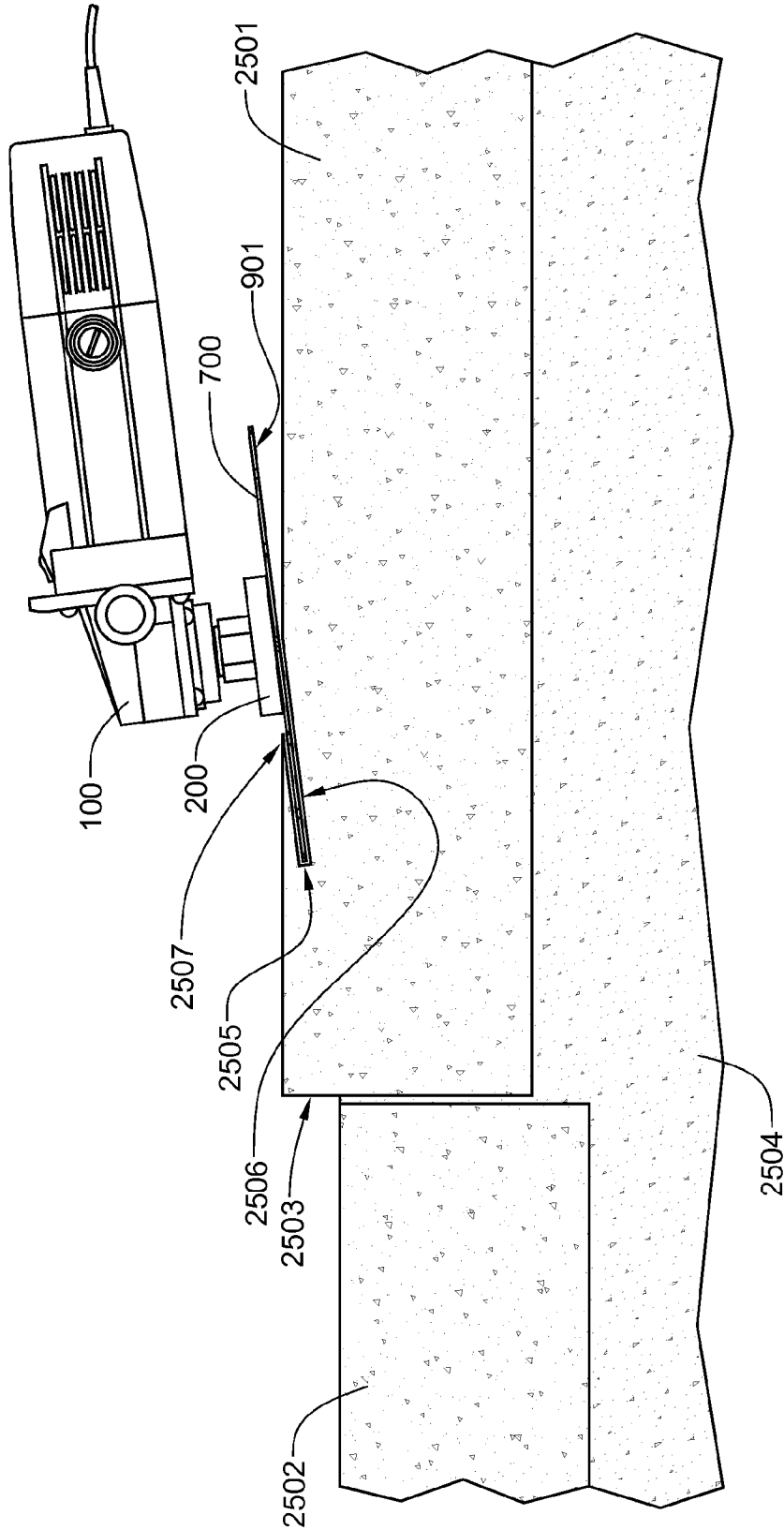


FIG. 25

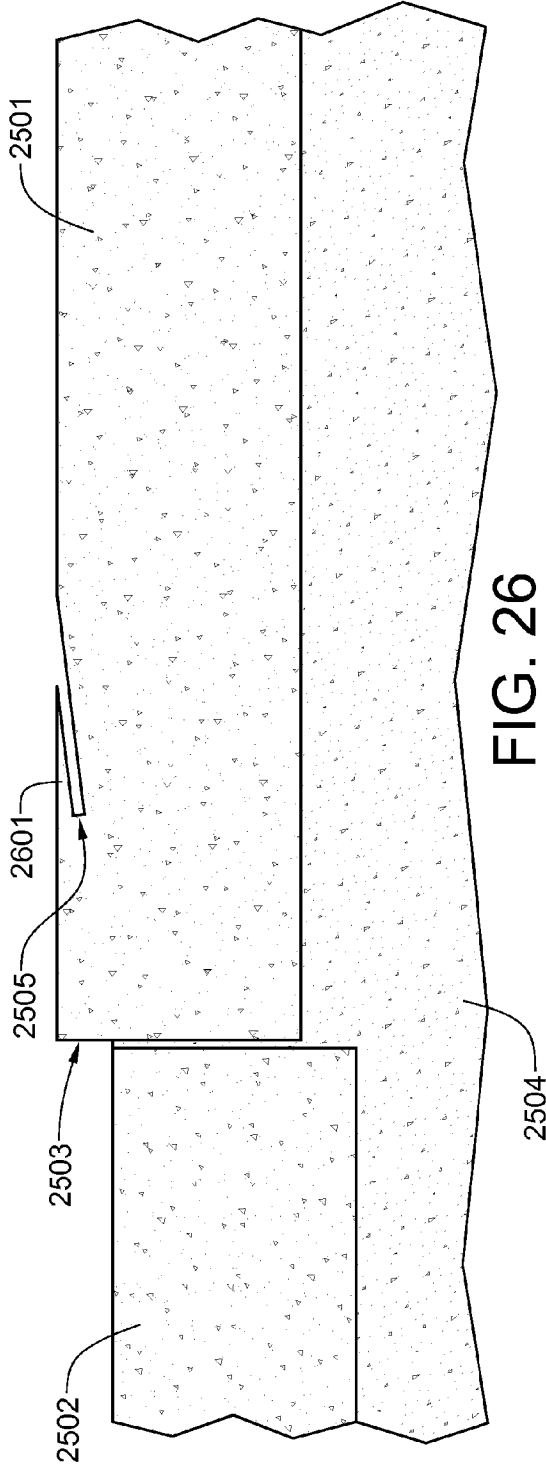


FIG. 26

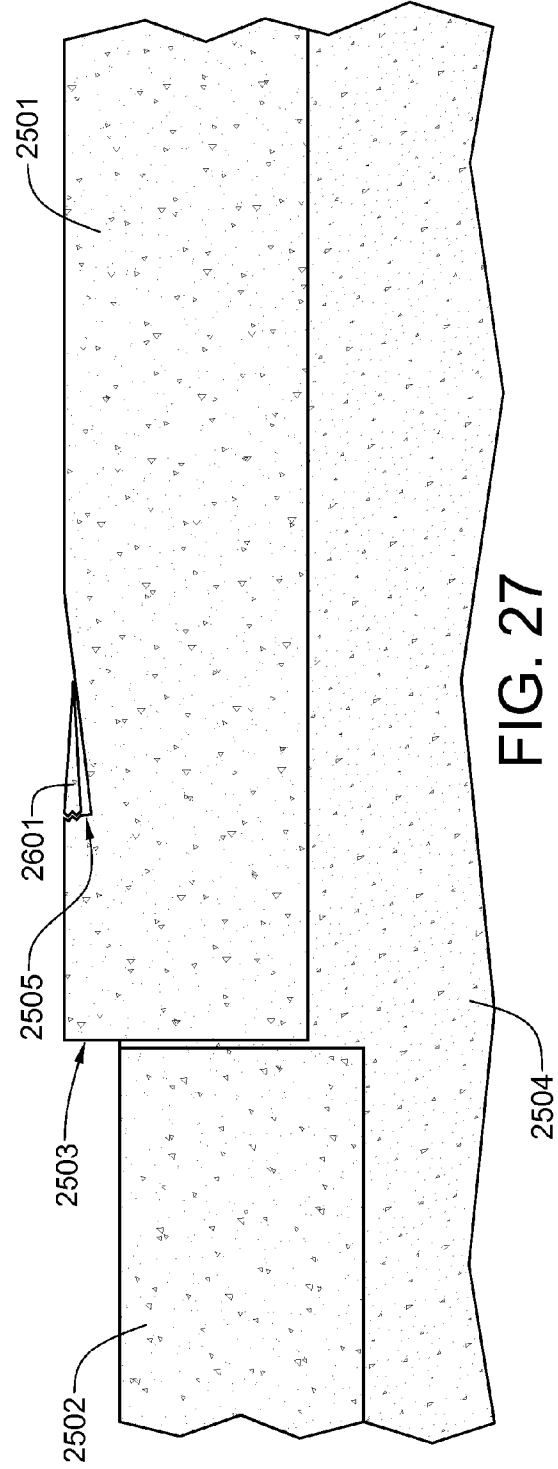


FIG. 27

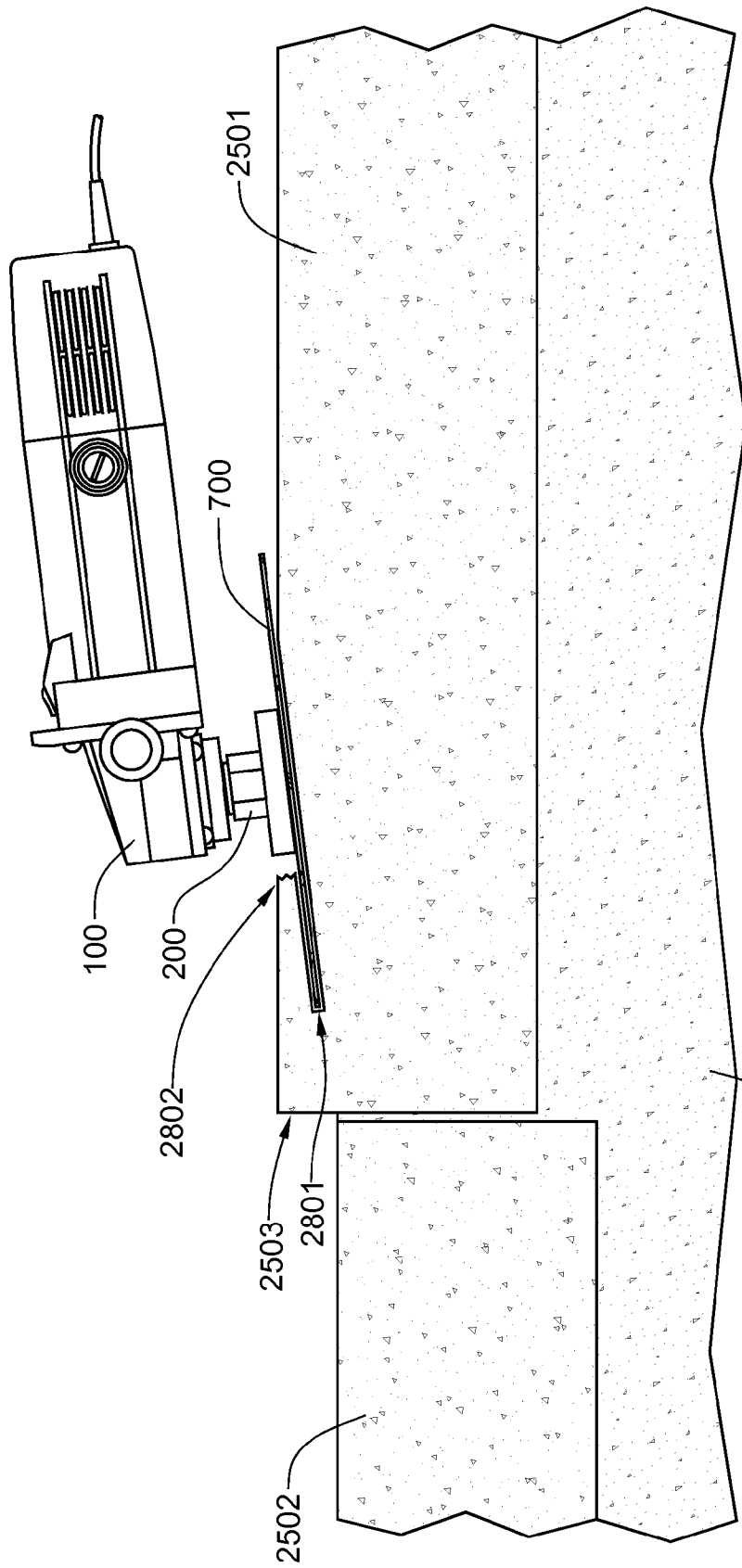
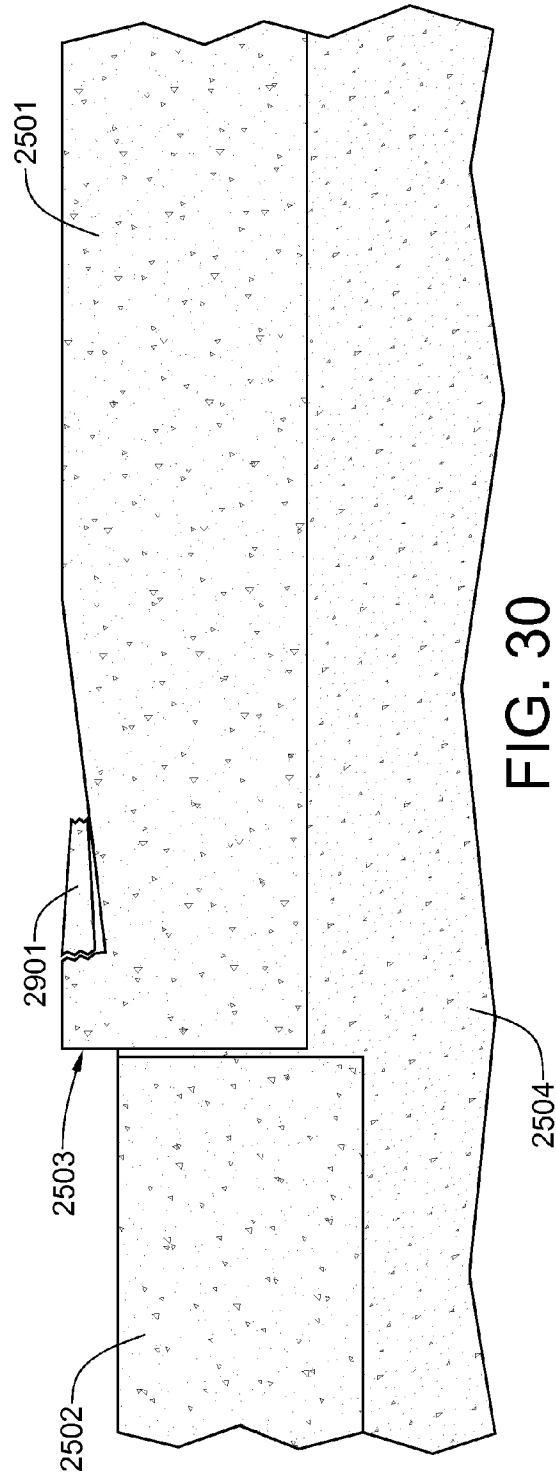
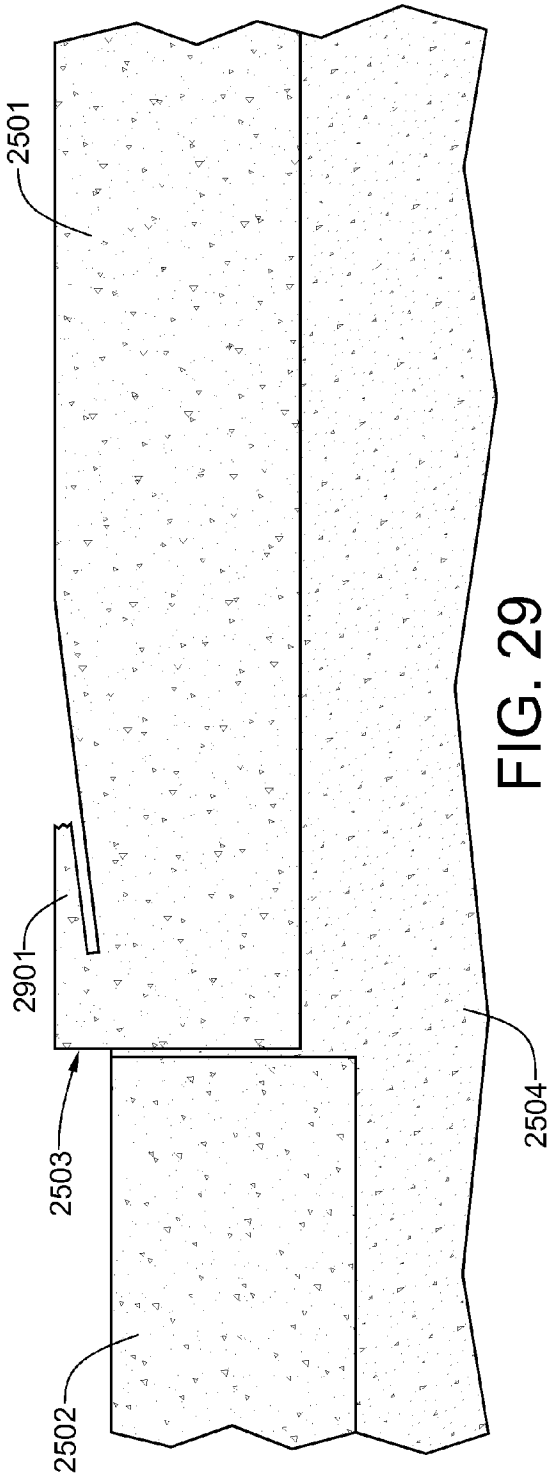


FIG. 28



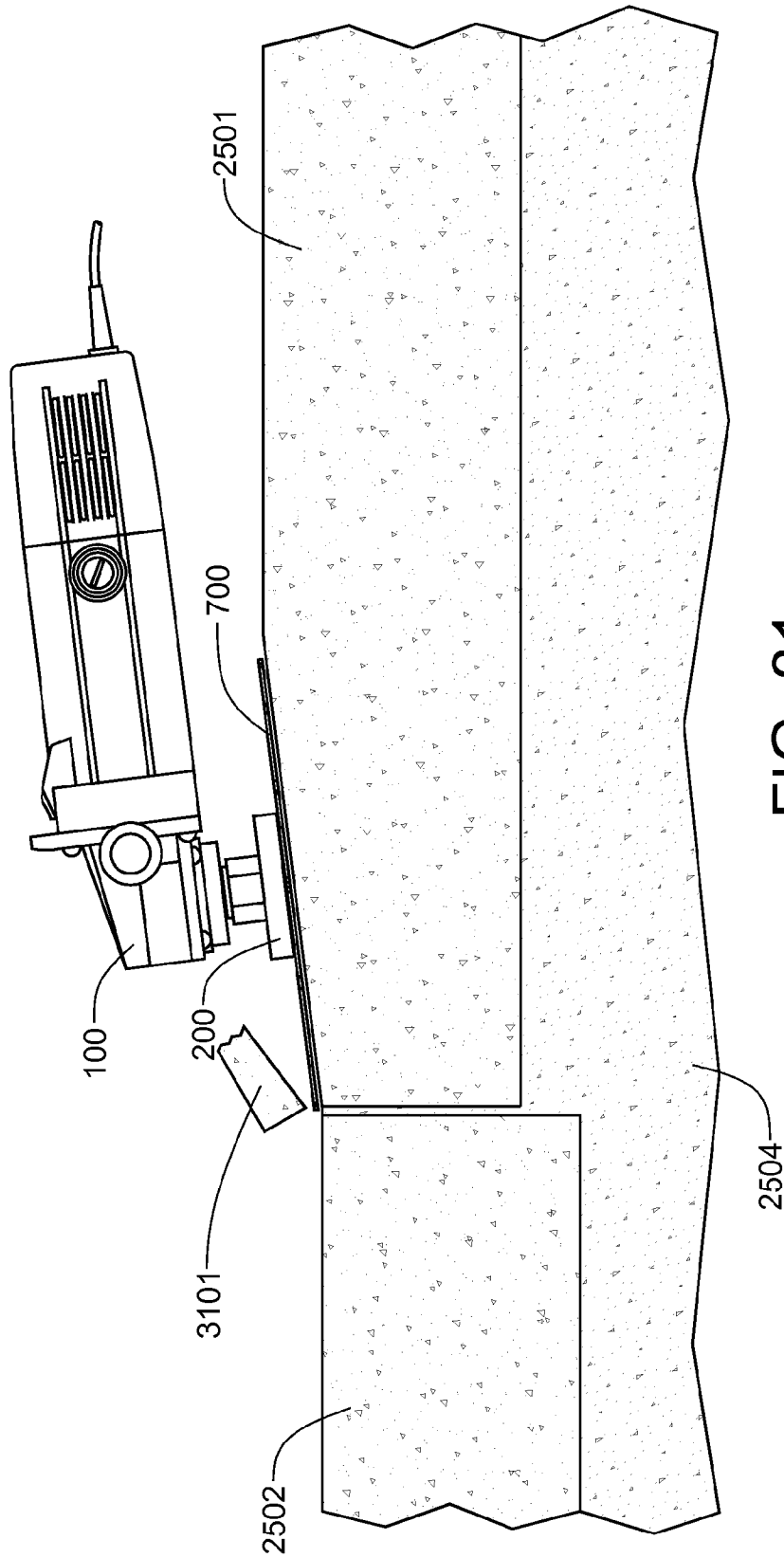


FIG. 31

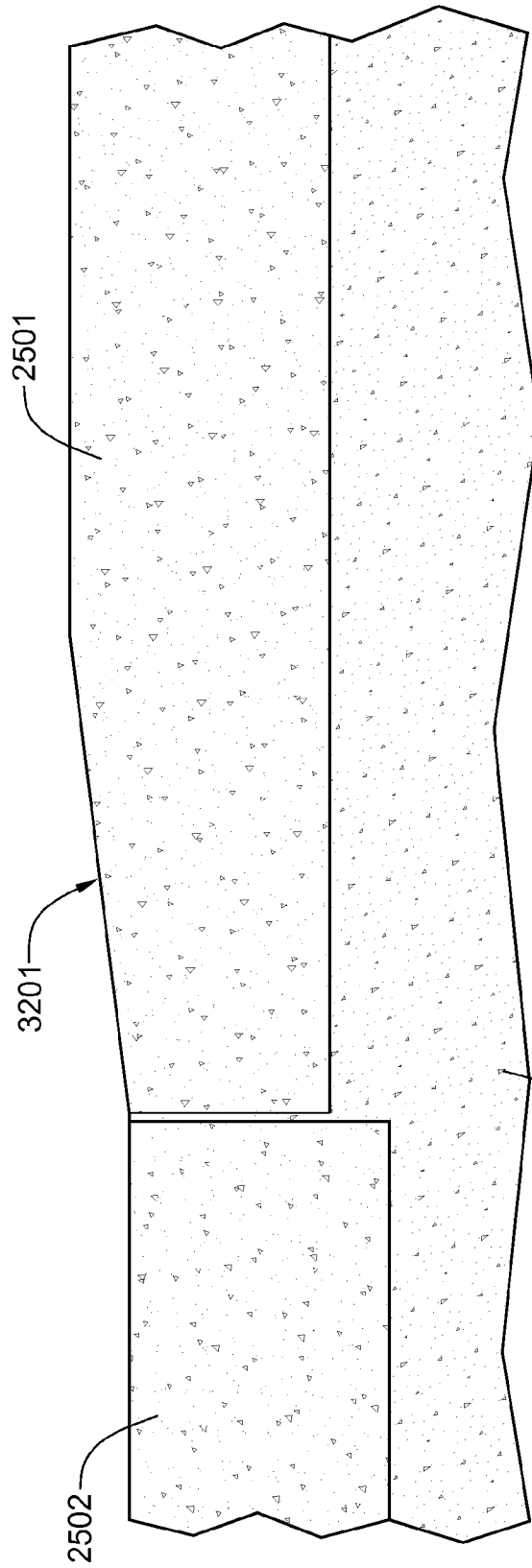


FIG. 32

US 7,402,095 B2

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METHOD FOR REMOVING TRIP HAZARDS IN CONCRETE SIDEWALKS

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 11/358,548, filed on Feb. 21, 2006, titled APPARATUS FOR REMOVING TRIP HAZARDS IN CONCRETE SIDEWALKS, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,201,644, which was a continuation of application Ser. No. 10/975,677, filed on Oct. 28, 2004, titled Method and Apparatus for Removing Trip Hazards in Concrete Sidewalks, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,000,606, which was a continuation of application Ser. No. 10/155,663, filed on May 24, 2002, titled Method and Apparatus for Removing Trip Hazards in Concrete Sidewalks, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,827,074 B2.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Signed into law as Section 12181 of Title 42 of the United States Code on Jul. 26, 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a wide-ranging legislation intended to make American society more accessible to people with disabilities. The legislation, which took effect on Jul. 26, 1992, mandates, among other things, standards for access to public facilities, including public sidewalks. The law not only requires that curb cuts be made at intersections and crosswalks to facilitate wheelchair access, but also mandates specifications for slopes and transitions between two surfaces of different levels. Some of the relevant provisions of the law are as follows:

4.5.2 Changes in Level. Changes in level up to ¼ inch (6 mm) may be vertical and without edge treatment. Changes in level between ¼ inch and ½ inch (6 mm and 13 mm) shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2. Changes in level greater than ½ inch (13 mm) shall be accomplished by means of a ramp that complies with 4.7 or 4.8.

4.72 Slope. Slopes of curb ramps shall comply with 4.8.2. Transitions from ramps to walks, gutters, or streets shall be flush and free of abrupt changes. Maximum slopes of adjoining gutters, road surface immediately adjacent to the curb ramp, or accessible route shall not exceed 1:20.

4.8.2 Slope and Rise. The least possible slope shall be used for any ramp. The maximum slope of a ramp in new construction shall be 1:12. The maximum rise for any run shall be 30 inches (760 mm). Curb ramps and ramps to be constructed on existing sites or in existing building or facilities may have slopes and rises as allowed in 4.1.6(3)(a) if space limitations prohibit the use of a 1:12 slope or less.

3-a-1. A slope between 1:10 and 1:12 is allowed for a maximum rise of 6 inches.

3-a-1. A slope between 1:8 and 1:10 is allowed for a maximum rise of 3 inches. A slope steeper than 1:8 is not allowed.

Public sidewalks and private sidewalks open to the public must comply with the foregoing provisions of the ADA. Tree roots are the single most significant cause of unlevel conditions of sidewalks. Because sidewalks are generally made of contiguous concrete slabs, unevenness typically occurs at the joints between the slabs. Unstable and inadequately compacted soils can also lead to differential settling of adjacent slabs.

Historically, trip hazards caused by uneven lifting and settling of contiguous sidewalk sections have been eliminated either by tearing out the old concrete and replacing it with new slabs having no abrupt transitions between joints, by forming a transition ramp on the lowermost section with macadam, or by creating a chamfer on the edge of the uppermost section. The first method represents the most expensive fix. The second method, which uses dark-colored macadam on a light-colored sidewalk, is unsightly. If the chamfer is

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made using a surface cutter or grinder, the second method is slow, given that all material removed through grinding must be pulverized. In addition, if the process is performed with a drum cutter, the equipment is relatively expensive and leaves a rough surface. In addition, most equipment used heretofore is incapable of removing the trip hazard over the entire width of a sidewalk. Furthermore, if two adjacent sidewalk slabs have twisted in opposite directions as they have settled or raised, it may be necessary to create a ramp across a portion of the width of the sidewalk on both sides of the joint.

What is needed is a new method and apparatus that will reduce the time required to form chamfers, that is capable of removing a trip hazard over the entire width of a sidewalk, and that is capable of chamfering portions of two intersecting slabs at a common joint. Ideally, the equipment and expendables required will be relatively simple and inexpensive, and will not require pulverization of all material removed during a chamfer operation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides both a method and apparatus for cutting a chamfer on an upper edge of a concrete slab. First and second embodiment apparatuses include a hub having a threaded aperture designed for installation on the threaded output spindle of an angle grinder, and a specially-modified diamond-grit-edged rotary blade which mounts on the hub. For a presently preferred embodiment of the hub, an attachment collar is unitary and concentric with both a blade mounting flange and a blade centering shoulder on the flange. The attachment collar is machined for a minimum clearance, self-centering fit on the output spindle to minimize imbalance conditions. The collar has at least one pair of flattened parallel sides for receiving a wrench used to tighten the hub on the output spindle. The side of the blade mounting flange opposite the collar is equipped with at least two, and preferably three or more, countersunk holes, by means of which the blade may be attached. The holes may be blind, or may penetrate the flange. In the former case, the holes are threaded. In the latter case, the holes are unthreaded and the screws are secured with self-locking nuts on the side of the collar side of the blade mounting flange. The rotary blade is equipped with a central positioning aperture sized to fit over the blade centering shoulder with a generally minimum amount of clearance required for a non-interference fit. The blade is equipped with countersunk holes which align with those on the blade mounting flange. Countersinking screws are employed to affix the blade to the blade mounting flange. When fully tightened in the countersunk holes in the flange, the head of each of the screws is flush with the surface of the blade. As the blade rotates and cuts into concrete, the lower surface of the blade may remain in contact with the lower cut surface. Because the hub will contact the concrete above the cut, that concrete must be periodically broken and removed to provide adequate clearance for the hub as the cut is continued.

Third and fourth embodiment apparatuses employ a hub having a central aperture machined for close tolerance mounting on the output spindle of the right-angle grinder. The blade has a core with a central recess. A nut, which engages the end of the output spindle, secures the blade to the hub and spindle. The nut may be separate from the blade assembly, in which case, the hub incorporates a blade centering shoulder which mates with a central positioning aperture in the blade core. Alternatively, the nut may be incorporated in the blade assembly. For example, the nut may be swaged within a central blade aperture. As will be hereinafter shown, certain modifications are made to the hub to accommodate the swaged nut.

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A trip hazard typically occurs when the upper surface of one of two abutting concrete slabs is at a higher elevation than the upper surface of the other. Using the heretofore described hub and blade in combination with a right-angle grinder motor, the trip hazard can be removed by cutting a chamfer on the abutting upper edge of the higher-elevated slab. The method of cutting the chamfer involves the following steps: providing a right-angle grinder motor having an output shaft with a first axis of rotation; providing a generally circular, generally laminar concrete saw blade rotatable about a second axis of rotation; coupling said concrete saw blade to said output shaft with said first and second axes of rotation being coincident; making a generally planar cut at a desired angle beginning a distance from said edge, the generally planar cut creating a cantilevered ledge above the generally planar cut; fracturing and removing at least a portion of the cantilevered ledge from the slab whenever an edge of the cantilevered ledge is proximate the hub; and continuing the generally planar cut until the cantilevered ledge is severed from the slab.

With training, a skilled worker can make an angled chamfer cut into the edge of a raised concrete slab, so that a smooth transition between a lower slab and the raised slab may be formed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Drawing FIGS. 1-10 show a first embodiment apparatus; FIGS. 11-14, a second embodiment apparatus; FIG. 14, a blade guard; FIGS. 16-21, a third embodiment apparatus; and FIGS. 22-24 a fourth embodiment apparatus.

FIG. 1 is a side elevational view of a typical electric right-angle grinder;

FIG. 2 is a top plan view of a first embodiment hub;

FIG. 3 is side elevational view of the first embodiment hub, taken parallel to the wrench flats;

FIG. 4 is side-elevational see-through view of the first embodiment hub, taken perpendicular to the wrench flats;

FIG. 5 is an isometric top view of the first embodiment hub;

FIG. 6 is an isometric bottom view of the first embodiment hub;

FIG. 7 is a top plan view of the blade;

FIG. 8 is an exploded side elevational view of the right-angled grinder of FIG. 1, the hub of FIGS. 2-6, the blade of FIG. 7, and multiple countersinking screws, positioned for assembly;

FIG. 9 is a side elevational view of the right-angled grinder of FIG. 1, having installed thereon the hub of FIGS. 2-6 and the blade of FIG. 7;

FIG. 10 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the portion of FIG. 9 within the ellipse 10, taken through the central axis and a pair of blade-securing holes;

FIG. 11 is an isometric top view of a second embodiment hub having blind holes for blade retaining screws;

FIG. 12 is an isometric top view of the second embodiment hub;

FIG. 13 is an exploded side elevational view of a portion of the right-angled grinder of FIG. 1, the hub of FIGS. 12-13, the blade of FIG. 7, and multiple countersinking screws, positioned for assembly;

FIG. 14 an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of the assembled components of FIG. 13, the view being comparable to that of FIG. 10;

FIG. 15 is a side elevational view of the right-angled grinder of FIG. 1, having installed thereon the hub of FIGS. 2-6, the blade of FIG. 7, and a blade guard trimmed to function with the blade and hub of the present invention;

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FIG. 16 is an isometric top view of a third embodiment hub having an unthreaded central aperture;

FIG. 17 is an isometric top view of the third embodiment hub;

FIG. 18 is an exploded side elevational view of a portion of the right-angled grinder of FIG. 1, the hub of FIGS. 16-17, a specially designed blade having a core with a concave center region, and a retaining nut, all positioned for assembly;

FIG. 19 is an isometric view of the retaining nut first shown in FIG. 18;

FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of the assembled components of FIG. 18;

FIG. 21 is an isometric top view of a fourth embodiment hub having an unthreaded central aperture;

FIG. 22 is an isometric top view of the fourth embodiment hub;

FIG. 23 is an exploded side elevational view of a portion of the right-angled grinder of FIG. 1, the hub of FIGS. 21-22, a specially designed blade having a core with a concave center region, and an integral swaged retaining nut, all positioned for assembly;

FIG. 24 is a cross-sectional view of the assembled components of FIG. 23;

FIG. 25 is a side elevational view of the mounted blade making a first chamfer cut on the edge of a raised concrete slab;

FIG. 26 is a side elevational view of the concrete slab, with the cutting equipment removed following the first cutting pass;

FIG. 27 is a side elevational view of the cut concrete slab of FIG. 26, following the fracturing of the first overhanging ledge;

FIG. 28 is a side elevational view of the mounted blade making a second chamfer cut on the edge of the raised concrete slab shown in FIG. 25;

FIG. 29 is a side elevational view of the concrete slab, with the cutting equipment removed following the second cutting pass;

FIG. 30 is a side elevational view of the cut concrete slab of FIG. 29, following the fracturing of the second overhanging ledge;

FIG. 31 is a side elevational view of the mounted blade making a third chamfer cut on the edge of the raised concrete slab shown in FIG. 25; and

FIG. 32 is the concrete slab shown in FIG. 25 following completion of the chamfer cut, and removal of the cutting equipment and debris.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Various embodiments of an apparatus for cutting a chamfer on an upper edge of a concrete slab will now be described with reference to drawing FIGS. 1 through 24. Description of a method for cutting the chamfer will reference drawing FIGS. 25-32.

Referring now to FIG. 1, a typical right-angle grinder motor 100 is shown. The grinder motor 100 has a body 101, which encloses an electric drive motor, a cooling fan and a right-angle gear train (none of which are visible in this drawing). The grinder motor 100 has a rotatably powered threaded output spindle 102, a handle 103, a power switch 104, motor brush caps 105, cooling vents 106, and an electrical power cord 107. Although the invention will be shown in combination with an electrically-powered right-angle grinder, it will be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art of grinding

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equipment that a compressed-air-powered right-angle grinder may be used in combination with the invention with equally satisfactory results.

Referring now to FIGS. 2 through 6, the apparatus of the invention comprises a hub 200 at is designed for installation on the threaded output spindle 102 of an angle grinder, such as the electric grinder motor 100 shown in FIG. 1. For a first and preferred embodiment of the hub 200, an attachment collar 201 is unitary and concentric with both a blade mounting flange 202 and a blade centering shoulder 203 on the flange 202. A central mounting aperture 204 passes through the collar 201, the flange 202, and the shoulder 203. The mounting aperture 204 is threaded to receive and engage the threaded output spindle 102 of the right-angle grinder motor 100. The attachment collar 201 has at least one pair of flattened parallel sides 205 for receiving a wrench used to tighten the hub 200 on the output spindle 102. The side 206 of the blade mounting flange 202 opposite the collar 201 is equipped with at least two, and preferably three or more, countersunk holes 207, by means of which a generally circular, diamond-grit-edged rotary blade may be attached with countersinking screws and self-locking nuts (not shown in this drawing figure).

Referring now to FIG. 7, the rotary blade 700 is equipped with a central positioning aperture 701 sized to fit over the blade centering shoulder 203 with a generally minimum amount of clearance required for a non-interference fit. The blade is equipped with non-threaded countersunk holes 702 which align with the threaded countersunk holes 202 on the blade mounting flange 202. Countersinking screws (shown in FIG. 8) are employed to affix the blade 700 to the blade mounting flange 202. When fully tightened in the countersunk threaded holes 202 in the flange 202, the heads of each of the screws is flush with the surface of the blade 700. Although it is possible to countersink only the holes 702 of the saw blade 700 and use specially designed screws having a very shallow countersinking head, conventional countersinking screws have greater structural integrity. The edge 703 of blade 700 is formed from a metal matrix which incorporates diamond grit throughout, which enables the blade, when rotating, to cut through "green" or seasoned concrete. For a presently preferred embodiment of the blade, the new diameter is 8 inches (about 203 mm), and the blade core has a thickness of about 0.55 inch. The height of the blade centering shoulder 203 is preferably also about 0.055 inch. If the blade centering shoulder were to protrude through the blade, the edges thereof would become peened over the edges of the blade centering aperture 701, thereby making removal of the blade difficult.

Referring now to the exploded assembly 800 of FIG. 8, an electrically-powered right-angle grinder motor 100 is shown together with the hub 200, the blade 700, multiple countersinking blade-attachment screws 801 and multiple self-locking nuts 802, all positioned for assembly as a unit. It will be noted that each of the self-locking nuts has a deformable polymeric insert 1005, which provides the self-locking function. It will be further noted that the right-angle grinder motor 100 has an output shaft 102 with a first axis of rotation 803, that the generally circular, generally laminar concrete saw blade 700 is rotatable about a second axis of rotation 804 and that, when the concrete saw blade 700 is coupled to the output shaft 102, the first and second axes of rotation 803 and 804, respectively, are coincident.

Referring now to assembled unit 900 of FIG. 9, the hub 200 has been installed on the output spindle 102 of the right-angled grinder motor 100, and the blade 700 has been secured to the hub 200 with the countersinking screws 801 and the

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self-locking nuts 802. It will be noted that the lower surface 901 of the blade 700 is completely flat, with no attachment hardware protruding below its surface.

Referring now to FIG. 10, the portion of FIG. 9 within the ellipse 10 is shown in cross-sectional format. In this detailed view, it is clearly seen that the attachment collar 201 is unitary and concentric with the blade mounting flange 202 and the blade centering shoulder 203 on the flange 202. The threads 1001 within the central mounting aperture 204, which have spirally engaged the threads 1002 on the output spindle 102, are clearly visible in this view. It will be noted that the head 1003 of each countersinking blade attachment screw 801 has a socket 1004. The blade attachment screws 801 are inserted through the countersunk holes 702 in the blade 700, through the holes 207 in the blade mounting flange 202 and secured with the self-locking nuts 802. Using an allen-type wrench which engages the sockets 1004, the screws 801 may be kept from rotating while the self-locking nuts 802 are tightened against the upper surface of the blade mounting flange 202, thereby securing the blade 700 to the hub 200. It will also be noted that the central positioning aperture 701 in the blade 700 is sized to fit over the blade centering shoulder 203 with a generally minimum amount of clearance required for a non-interference fit.

Referring now to FIGS. 11 through 14, a second embodiment of the hub 1100 is shown. Identical numbers are used for identical items of the first and second embodiments. The only difference between the first embodiment hub 200 and the second embodiment hub 1100 is that the latter has countersunk and threaded blade attachment holes 1201 in place of the self-locking nuts 802. Shorter screws 1301 may therefore be employed with this arrangement. It has been determined that the dust from the cutting process tends to cause the blade attachment screws 1301 to seize within the threaded holes, making it difficult to remove a blade 700 when it must be replaced. This problem may be solved by using blue Loctite® thread-locking and anti-seizing compound, or a similar product, when installing the blade. The thread-locking and anti-seizing compound seals the threads on both the screws 1301 and within the blade attachment holes 1201 from dust.

It should be mentioned that right-angle grinders are sold with a guard that shields the rear half of a grinding wheel. As grinding wheels are of generally greater thickness than a concrete cutting blade, the guard must be trimmed so that it does not extend beyond the lower surface of the concrete cutting blade. In this way, flush cuts are possible, even with the blade guard installed on the grinder motor. Referring now to FIG. 15, a guard 1501 is shown. The guard has been trimmed along the lower edge thereof so that it does not extend below the lower surface of the concrete cutting blade 700 when it is mounted on the hub 200, which is installed on the threaded output spindle 102 of the right-angle grinder 100.

Referring now to FIGS. 16 and 17, a third embodiment hub 1600 has an axis of rotation 1601, a central aperture 1602 coincident with the axis of rotation 1601, the aperture sized for close tolerance mounting on the output spindle 102 of the right-angle grinder 100, thereby minimizing rotational imbalances. It will be noted that the lower surface 1603 of the hub 1600 is recessed, and that the recessed lower surface 1603 incorporates a blade centering shoulder 203. The recessed lower surface 1603 acts as a backing surface to which the blade is mated.

Referring now to FIG. 18, a generally circular blade 1800 has an axis of rotation 1801, a generally laminar metal core 1802, and a metal matrix edge 703 affixed to a circumferential edge of the core 1802, the metal matrix edge being embedded

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with diamond grit. The laminar metal core **1802**, which is preferably stamped from sheet steel, includes a center portion **1803** with a raised upper surface **1804** and an indented lower surface **1805**, said core having a planar flange portion **1806** extending radially from the center portion **1803**, said flange portion having an outer circular circumferential edge **1807**, to which metal matrix edge **703** is affixed. At the very center of the center portion **1803** is a central mounting hole **1808** sized to snugly fit over the blade centering shoulder **203** of the hub **1600**. When the blade **1800** is mounted to the hub, at least a portion of the raised upper surface **1804** mates with the lower surface **1603** of the hub **1600**. Also shown in this exploded view is a nut **1900**, which engages the threads on the end of the output spindle **102**. The nut **1900** may be employed to secure the blade **1800** and the hub **1600** to the output spindle **102**. For a preferred embodiment of the blade, the center portion **1803** of the core **1802** is bell shaped, having a circular central disk portion **1809**, which incorporates the central mounting hole **1808**, the central disk portion **1809** being coupled to a conical-shaped skirt portion **1810** that is, in turn, coupled to the flange portion **1806**. For this particular embodiment of the blade **1800**, the nut **1900** is biased against the lower surface of the circular central disk portion **1809** when the blade **1800** and hub **1600** are secured to the output spindle **102**.

Referring now to FIG. 19, the nut **1900** is seen in more detail. The female threads **1901** are sized to spirally engage the male threads of the output spindle **102**.

Referring now to FIG. 20, the individual components of FIG. 18 have been assembled into a single unit, with the nut **1900** securing both the hub **1600** and the blade **1800** to the output spindle **102**. It will be noted that the indented lower surface **1805** provides a recess **2001** in which the nut **1900** is positioned when the hub **1600** and blade **1800** are secured to the output spindle **102**, such that a straight edge may be placed in contact with any two segments of the metal matrix edge **703** on the lower surface **2002** of the blade without encountering an intervening obstruction. Thus, the blade **1800** is enabled to cut through concrete, unimpeded by blade attachment projections on the blade's lower surface **2002**.

Referring now to FIGS. 21 and 22, a fourth embodiment hub **2100** is similar to that of FIGS. 16 and 17, with the exception that the blade centering shoulder **203** is replaced by a circular recess **2201**.

Referring now to FIG. 23, the blade assembly **2300** also has a core **2301** that, for all practical purposes, is identical to the core **1802** of FIGS. 18 and 20. However, the top edge **2303** of the blade retaining nut **2302** is swaged around the central mounting hole **1808**, so that the nut **2302** is integrated into the blade assembly **2300**.

Referring now to FIG. 24, the individual components of FIG. 23 have been assembled into a single unit. It will be noted that the upper portion of the swaged blade retaining nut **2302** fits into the circular recess **2201** within the hub **2100**. It will also be noted that as with the assembly of FIG. 20, the blade securing nut **2302** fits completely with the central recess **2401** of the blade assembly **2300**, thereby allowing the bottom surface **2402** of the blade assembly **2300** to cut concrete unimpeded by blade attachment projections on that surface.

Referring now to FIG. 25, it will be noted that, at the junction of a first concrete slab **2501** and a second concrete slab **2502**, there is a trip hazard **2503** that has been caused by the first slab **2501** being raised with respect to the second slab **2502**. Removal of the trip hazard, by making a dry chamfer cut on the first concrete slab **2501**, will now be described in detail with reference to the remaining drawing figures. The chamfer, when complete, will have a 1:8 rise. Both slabs **2501**

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and **2502** rest on a substrate **2504** of gravel, sand or soil. Using the right-angle grinder motor **100** with the hub **200** and blade **700** mounted thereon, a first chamfer cut **2505** is made on the edge of concrete slab **2501**, which has raised with respect to the second concrete slab **2502**. It will be noted that the bottom surface of the blade **901** is in close proximity to the lower cut surface **2506**. However, as heads **1003** of the blade-attachment screws **801** are flush with the lower surface of the blade **700**, they are shielded from abrasive action of the concrete within the cut **2505**. In order to protect the hub **200** from abrasion by the concrete, the cut must stop before the rotating hub **200** contacts the upper edge **2507** of the cut concrete. Using a blade having a diameter of about 8 inches (about 203 mm), a 2.375 inch deep cut may be made without endangering the hub.

Referring now to FIG. 26, the blade has been removed from the cut **2505**. It will be noted that a first cantilevered ledge **2601** extends over the cut **2505**.

Referring now to FIG. 27, the cantilevered ledge **2601** has been fractured by hitting it with a hammer or other similar instrument.

Referring now to FIG. 28, a second chamfer cut **2801** is made, which is a continuation of the first chamfer cut **2505**. Once again, in order to protect the hub **200** from abrasion by the concrete, the cut must stop before the rotating hub **200** contacts the upper edge **2802** of the cut concrete. It will be noted that while making the second chamfer cut **2801**, which is a continuation of the first chamfer cut **2505**, a center portion **2803** of the blade **700** is superjacent regions of the slab which were cut during the first chamfer cut **2505**.

Referring now to FIG. 29, the blade has been removed from the cut **2801**. It will be noted that a second cantilevered ledge **2901** extends over the cut **2801**.

Referring now to FIG. 30, the second cantilevered ledge **2901** has been fractured by hitting it with a hammer or other similar instrument.

Referring now to FIG. 31, a third chamber cut has been made which removes the remainder **3101** of the trip hazard **2503**.

Referring now to FIG. 32, the first concrete slab **2501** is shown with the a completed chamfer cut **3201**. The cutting equipment, which consists of the right-angle grinder motor **100**, the attached hub **200** and blade **700**, have been removed, as have been the trip hazard debris pieces **2601**, **2801** and **3101**.

With training, a skilled worker can make an angled chamfer cut into the edge of a raised concrete slab, so that a smooth transition between a lower slab and the raised slab may be formed. Trip hazards of slightly more than 2.54 cm height can be removed in using three cuts with an eight-inch blade. Trip hazards of nearly two inches in height can be removed with additional cuts, using the invention as heretofore described.

Although only several embodiments of the apparatus and a single embodiment of the cutting method have been heretofore described, it will be obvious to those having ordinary skill in the art that changes and modifications may be made thereto without departing from the scope and the spirit of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for cutting a chamfer on an edge of a concrete slab, the method comprising the steps of:

making a generally planar cut, beginning a distance from the edge, with a generally circular, generally laminar concrete saw blade rotatably powered by a right-angle grinder motor, the generally planar cut being made at a desired angle and creating a cantilevered ledge above the generally planar cut;

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striking the cantilevered ledge with a tool in order to fracture and remove at least a portion of the cantilevered ledge from the slab whenever an edge of the cantilevered ledge is proximate the hub; and
 continuing the generally planar cut until the cantilevered ledge is severed from the slab. 5

2. The method of claim 1, wherein:
 the right-angle grinder motor has an output shaft with a first axis of rotation;
 the concrete saw blade is rotatable about a second axis of rotation; and
 the concrete saw blade is coupled to the output shaft, with the first and second axes of rotation being coincident.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the desired angle is less than or equal to about seven degrees from level. 15

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the blade has a diameter of about 8 inches.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the planar cut is performed with no water cooling of the blade.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the concrete saw blade has a peripheral metal matrix edge in which diamond grit is embedded. 20

7. The method of claim 1, wherein, at least while continuing the continuation of the generally planar cut, a center portion of the blade is superjacent regions of the slab which were cut during the initial planar cut. 25

8. A method for cutting a chamfer along an upper abutting edge of a first of two abutting concrete slabs, the abutting edge of the first concrete slab being elevated above an upper surface of the second concrete slab, the method comprising the steps of: 30

making a generally planar cut, beginning a distance from the upper edge of the first concrete slab, with a generally circular, generally laminar concrete saw blade rotatably

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powered by a right-angle grinder motor, the generally planar cut being made at a desired angle selected so that a projection of a bottom surface of the planar cut intersects an upper abutting edge of the second concrete slab, the generally planar cut creating a cantilevered ledge above the planar cut;
 striking the cantilevered ledge with a tool in order to fracture and remove at least a portion of the cantilevered ledge from the slab whenever an edge of the cantilevered ledge is proximate the hub; and
 continuing the generally planar cut until the cantilevered ledge is severed from the slab.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein:
 the right-angle grinder motor has an output shaft with a first axis of rotation;
 the concrete saw blade is rotatable about a second axis of rotation; and
 the concrete saw blade is coupled to the output shaft, with the first and second axes of rotation being coincident.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the desired angle is less than or equal to about seven degrees from level.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the blade has a diameter of about 8 inches.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the planar cut is performed with no water cooling of the blade.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein the concrete saw blade has a peripheral metal matrix edge in which diamond grit is embedded.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein, at least during the making of a subsequent planar cut, a center portion of the blade is superjacent regions of the slab which were cut during the initial planar cut.

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