Sept. 23, 1924. 1,509,659

M. V. LUCHICH ET AL

PAVING BLOCKS

Filed April 3, 1922

FIG. 1

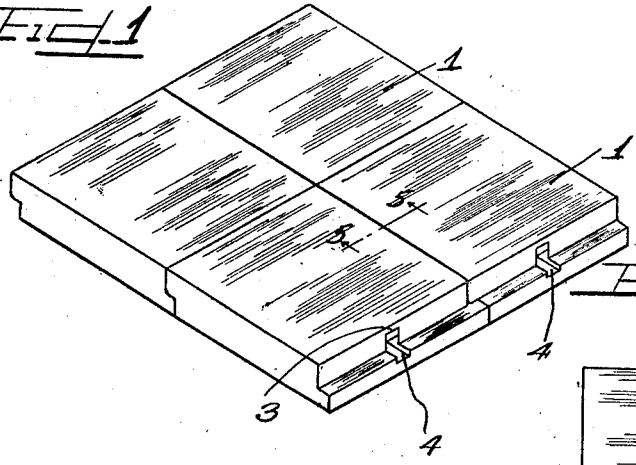


FIG. 3

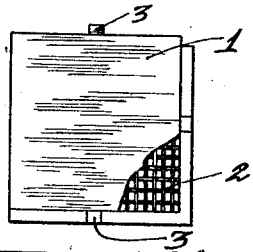


FIG. 2

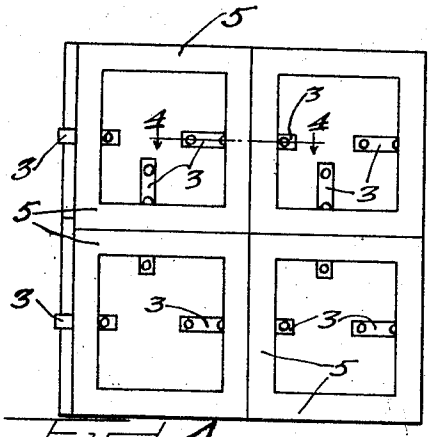


FIG. 5

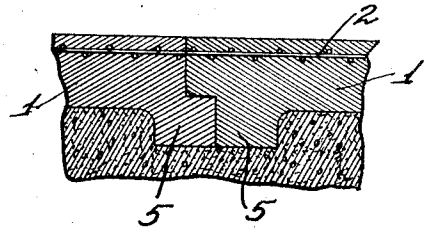
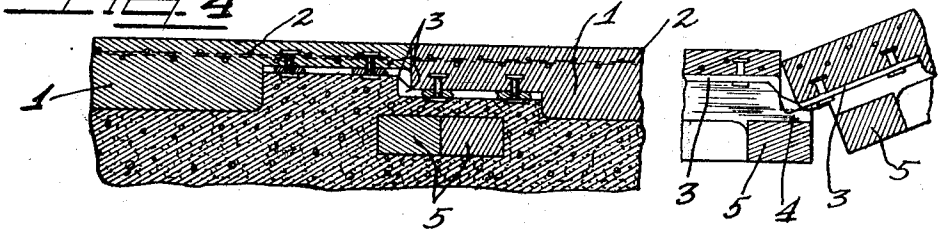


FIG. 6

FIG. 4



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILO V. LUCHICH AND LAWRENCE OSTERMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PAVING BLOCKS.

Application filed April 3, 1922. Serial No. 549,003.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MILO V. LUCHICH, a citizen of Servia, and LAWRENCE OSTERMAN, a citizen of Yugoslavia (who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States), and residents of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paving Blocks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the numerals of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to paving blocks, preferably for use in constructing side walks, floors or the like.

It is an object of this invention to provide interfitting blocks adapted to be interlocked whereby the liability of sagging and separation of the blocks is prevented and a smooth upper surface is always maintained.

It is broadly an object of this invention to provide paving blocks that mutually support each other, whereby individual sagging thereof is prevented.

With these and other objects in view, which will become more apparent in the following description and disclosures, this invention comprises the novel structure and combinations hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out and defined in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a preferred embodiment of this invention and in which similar reference numerals refer to similar features in the different views:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a plurality of assembled blocks involving this invention.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the assembled blocks.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of an individual block with part broken away.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary section on the line 4—4 of Figure 2 upon an enlarged scale.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary section on the line 5—5 of Figure 1 upon an enlarged scale.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary section illustrating the method of assembling the blocks.

In referring now to the drawings which illustrate one embodiment of this invention, the reference numeral 1 designates an individual block preferably moulded from concrete or the like, having a metal reinforcing net work 2 embedded therein at a short distance below the upper surface thereof. A plurality of such blocks are adapted to be joined and interlocked together in constructing a pavement or floor. For this purpose, the ends of the blocks are rabbeted where they are intended to be joined, and mutually cooperating interlocking members 3 are bolted or secured in the rabbeted ends. In the present instance, the interlocking members 3 consist of metal strips bolted or secured in some appropriate way in suitable recesses extending upwardly from the bottom of the blocks; the projecting end of each strip being formed with a lug beveled upon its inner side as shown in Figures 4 and 6. These interlocking members 3 should be vertically spaced in adjoining or adjacent blocks and reversely arranged so that the lower bevelled lug of one block may engage under the bevelled lug of the adjacent block for holding the blocks together with their upper surfaces in a common horizontal plane.

The cooperating interlocking members are preferably arranged so that the outer end of one, preferably the higher one, is substantially flush with the inner surface of the rabbeted wall, while the outer end of the other member projects beyond the end wall a distance equal to the bevelled lug as shown in Figures 4 and 6, the latter being preferably secured in the plane of the overhanging shoulder formed by the rabbet, and a groove 4 may be formed in the ledge of the adjacent block just below the interlocking member 3 thereof so that a tilting position of the block having the projecting interlocking members will allow the bevelled lug thereof to engage under the bevelled lug of the higher interlocking member of the adjacent block as shown in Figure 6. Then by bringing the adjacent blocks into the same horizontal plane as shown in Figure 4, they will become interlocked from separation by the coacting hook-shaped lugs.

The aforedescribed construction is such that the adjacent blocks mutually support each other. This is readily apparent in Figures 4 and 6 which show the right hand block resting with its overhanging shoulder in the rabbet of the left hand block, so that pressure applied upon the upper surface

of the right hand block will be transmitted to the left hand block preventing the right hand block from sagging with relation to the left hand block. On the other hand, downward pressure upon the left hand block will be transmitted from its interlocking member 3 to the interlocking member 3 of the adjacent or right hand block upon which it rests preventing the left hand block from sagging in relation to the right hand block. It will of course be understood that all the contacting edges or sides of the blocks are similarly connected and supported, as shown in Figure 2. However the outer edges of the marginal blocks that border a side walk or flooring are smooth and not rabbeted as is obvious.

The aforedescribed blocks are adapted to be set in a base formed of concrete before it becomes set or hardened, and to cause said blocks to firmly combine with the concrete, the base of each block may be provided with depending margins 5 allowing the concrete to fill the central hollow spaces defined by the margins whereby the blocks become securely embedded in the supporting base.

These blocks are intended to be moulded and finished in a factory and vended as an article of manufacture to be used in the construction of side walks or floors which demand a smooth and level surface. The use of such blocks dispenses with the grinding or scrubbing process that is now required to finish concrete or other floors.

We are aware that numerous details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and we therefore do not purpose limiting the patent granted otherwise than necessitated by the prior art.

We claim as our invention:

1. A pavement, comprising a plurality of rabbeted blocks, each having hooked members projecting from the rabbets thereof and in the plane of the blocks, the hooks of each block adapted to interengage those of adjacent blocks to lock the same against separation in the plane of the pavement.

2. A pavement, comprising a plurality of rabbeted blocks, each having hooked members riveted therein and projecting from the rabbets thereof and in the plane of the blocks, the hooks of each block adapted to interengage those adjacent blocks to lock the same against separation in the plane of the pavement.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses:

MILO V. LUCHICH.
LAWRENCE OSTERMAN.

Witnesses:
CHARLES W. HILLS, JR.,
JAMES M. O'BRIEN.