(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. & H. JESSEN.

MOLD FOR ARTIFICIAL STONE FENCES.

No. 408,623. Patented Aug. 6, 1889.

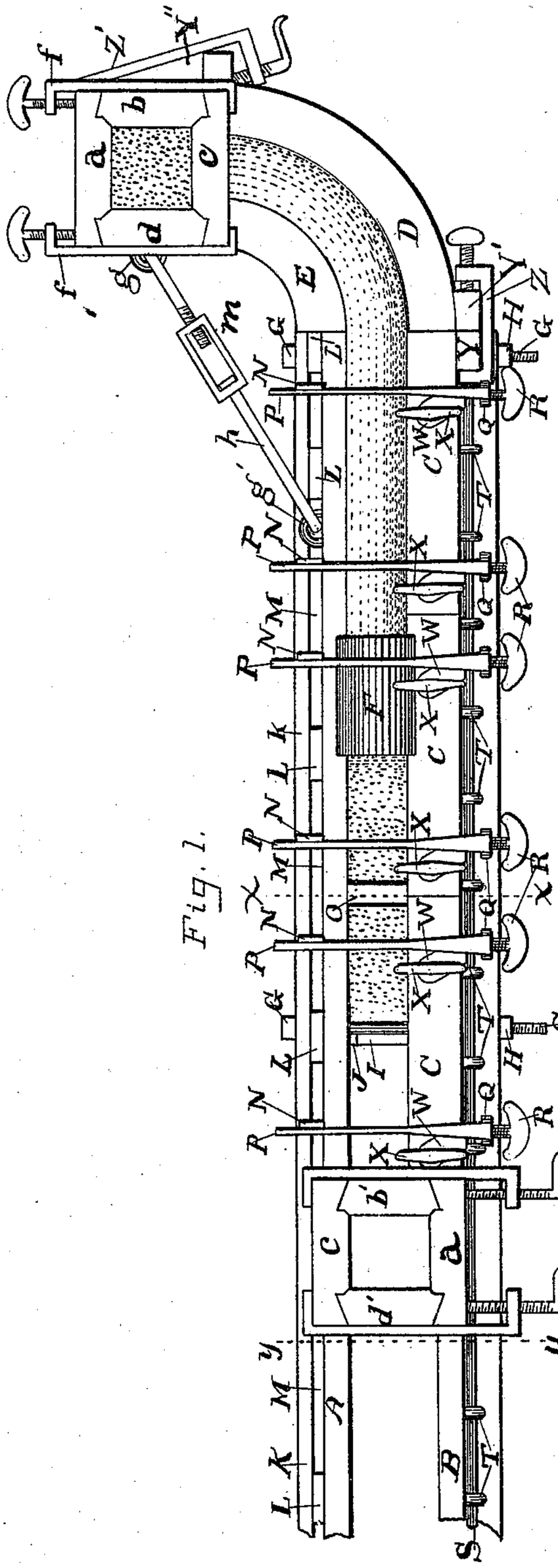

Fig. 1.

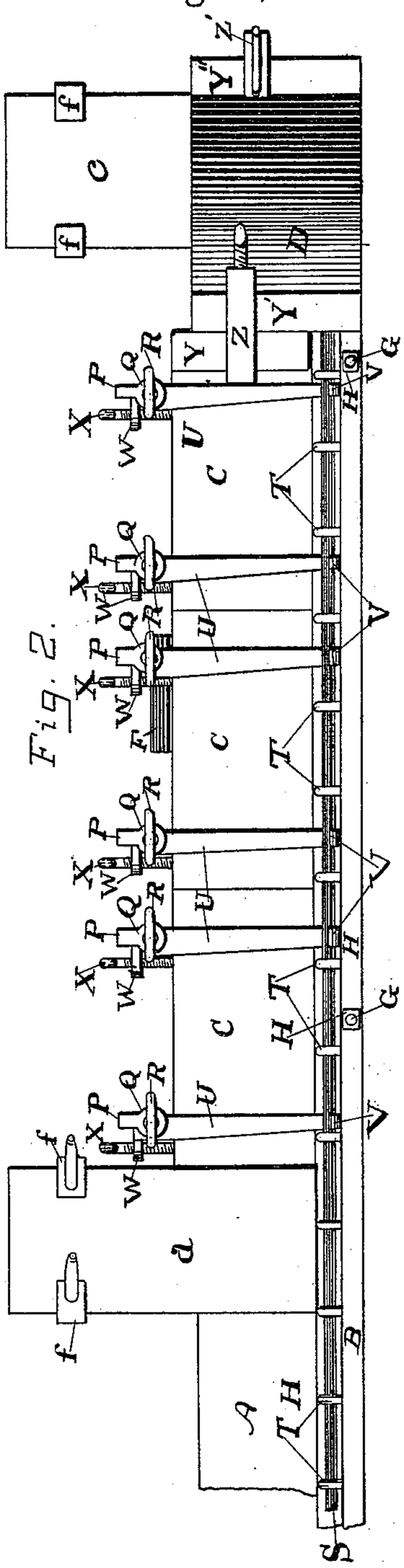

Fig. 2.

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. & H. JESSEN.

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Fig. 3.

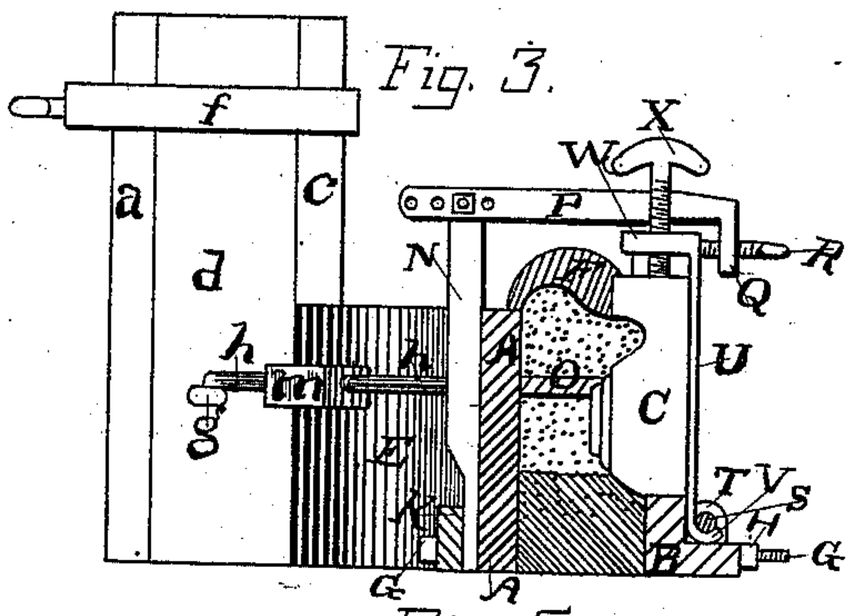


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

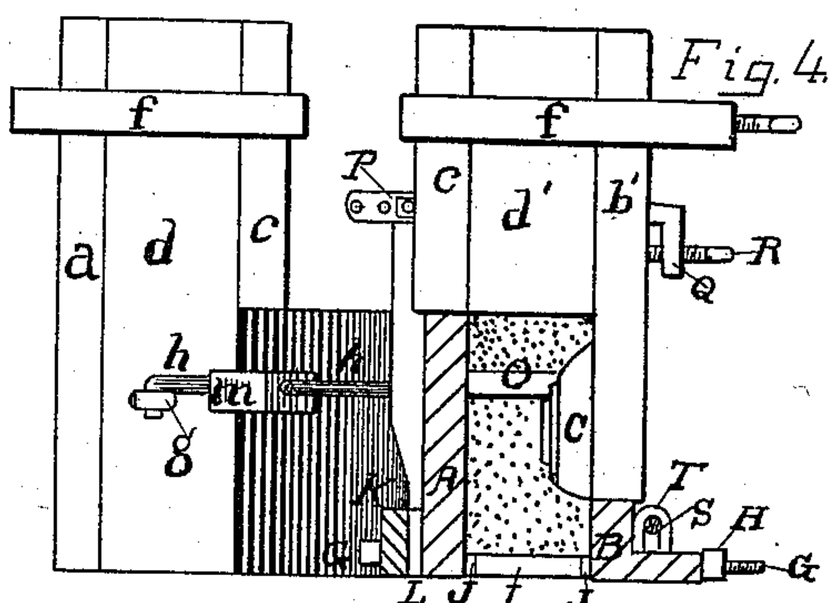
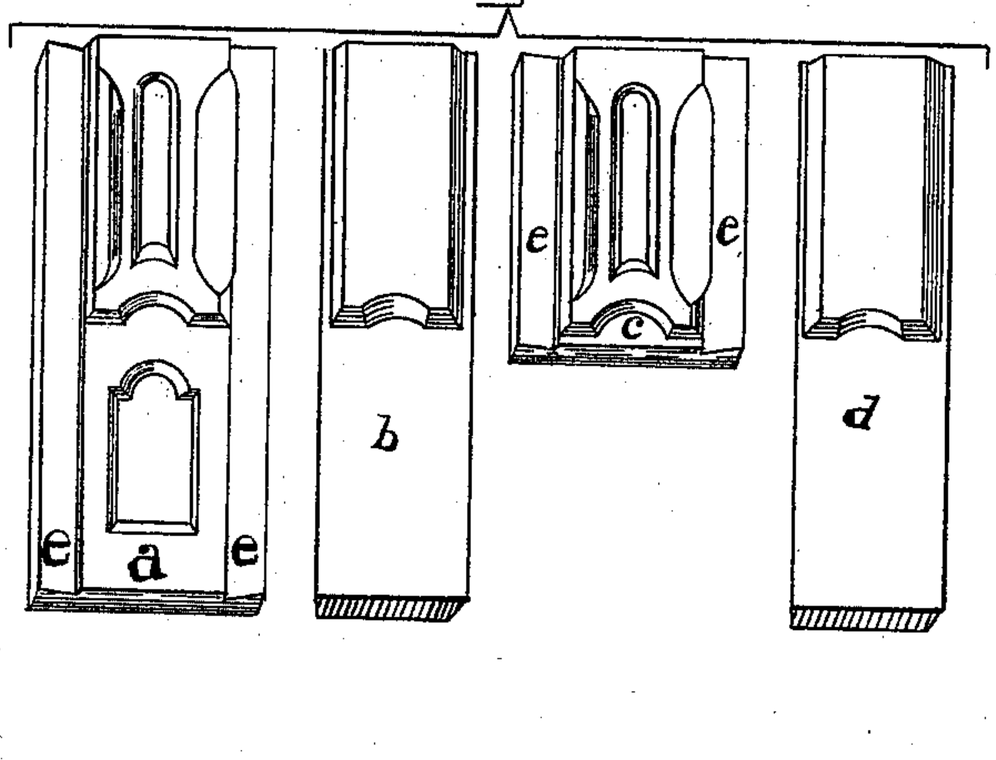
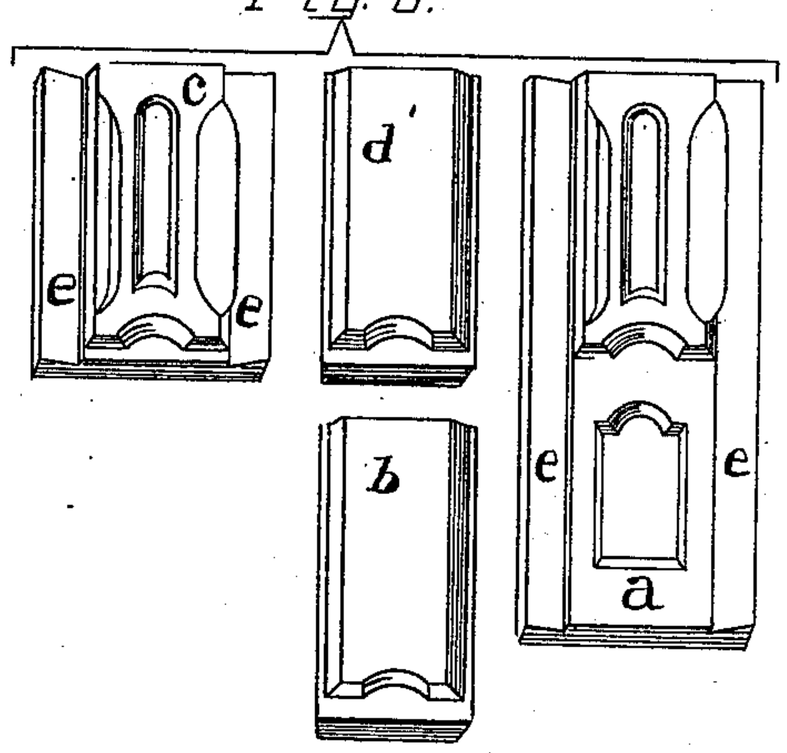


Fig. 6.





Witnesses.
M. C. Galer
Edg Bennett

Inventors.
John Jessen and
Henry Jessen
by Hazard & Townsend,
their attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JESSEN AND HENRY JESSEN, OF SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA.

MOLD FOR ARTIFICIAL-STONE FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,623, dated August 6, 1889.

Application filed August 9, 1888. Serial No. 282,300. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN JESSEN, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and HENRY JESSEN, a citizen of the United States, both residents of Santa Ana, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Molds for Constructing Artificial-Stone Fences, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide simple and convenient means whereby artificial-stone fences and walls of irregular form may be molded, and whereby the molds can be conveniently removed before the stone becomes hard without injury to the same, and whereby the several parts are adapted to be successively used in building the fence.

Our invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts, as hereinafter set forth, whereby we secure a mold the several parts of which can be used successively and repeatedly in forming a continuous fence, and whereby the several parts are adapted to be easily removed without injury to the unhardened stone-work.

Our invention does not relate to the peculiar form of the matrix of the mold shown, as our improvement is adapted for use in constructing any continuous artificial stone-work, and the design thereof may be varied without changing the principle of our invention.

The accompanying drawings represent our invention adapted for use in constructing an ornamental artificial-stone fence with a coping and with posts.

Figure 1 is a plan view of our mold in use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 represents the pieces or forms which form the end-post mold. Fig. 6 represents the pieces or forms used to form the intermediate-post mold.

Our invention comprises a continuous wall-facing A to form one side of the mold, a continuous wall-sill B, removable means for securing the walls and sill to each other with an intervening space between, segment facing-walls C, mounted upon the sill, corner-turns D E, knockdown molds for end and intermediate posts, and clamps for securing the several parts to each other. We also use a former F to give shape to the top of the wall.

The continuous wall-facing A and the continuous sill B are secured together by the rods G G and nuts H H, and are held at the desired distance apart by wooden bars I and blocks J, whereby the plain wall and the sill B are rigidly connected, and whereby the means of connection may be so withdrawn when the wall is molded as to allow the wall to be completed without leaving any disfiguring marks thereon, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

K is a strip extending along the outside of the wall A the entire length thereof and separated from the wall by blocks L, so as to leave spaces between the wall and the strip to form sockets M, to receive the lower ends of the upright arms N of the clamps which clamp the segmental walls to the continuous walls.

The segmental walls C are held apart from the continuous wall by bars O, which are placed at such a height above the bottom of the mold that they may be removed after a sufficient amount of concrete has been placed in the mold to hold the walls apart.

The clamps which clamp the segmental walls to the continuous wall are formed of the upright arm N, the horizontal arm P, pivoted thereto by one end and being bent downward at the other end to form the depending arm Q, which is fitted with a screw R. The sill is provided with a rod S, secured thereto by means of the staples T, or other suitable means, leaving a space between the rod and the sill, so that the upright segmental wall-clamps U may be hooked therein. The segmental wall-clamps U are bent at their lower ends to form a hook V, and the upper end is bent in the opposite direction to form the screw-seat W, through which the clamp-screw X is screwed to press upon the top of the segmental walls C to clamp them firmly to the sill. By this arrangement of the clamps we are enabled to rapidly adjust and secure in place the several segmental walls and remove them at pleasure.

Fig. 3 illustrates the manner in which the walls of the horizontal portions of the mold

are clamped together. When it is desired to set the mold, the sill B and facing-wall A are laid parallel and the bars I and blocks J are laid in place, as shown in Fig. 4. The bolts G are then passed through holes provided in the sill B and facing-wall A, and the nuts H are screwed onto the bolts until they bind the wall and sill firmly against the blocks and bars I J, which hold the sill B and wall A apart. One of the segmental walls C is then placed upon the sill B, two of the clamps U are then hooked upon the rod S, one near each end of the segmental wall C, and are then raised to press against C. The screw X is then screwed down upon the top of the wall. Two of the clamps N P Q R are then placed in position opposite the two clamps U, the lower end of the arms N being inserted in the sockets M, and the depending arm Q hanging down in front of the clamp U. Bars I and blocks J are then placed between the continuous wall and segmental wall at each end of the segmental wall, and each of the screws R is screwed against its respective clamp U, thus pressing it against the segmental wall and binding the mold securely together. The other segmental walls C C are then secured in place in the same manner, and if it is desired to form a turn in the wall and terminate it with a post the turns D E are placed in position and the end-post mold is attached thereto. One of the segmental walls is provided with a cleat Y, secured to the end thereof, and each end of the outside turn D is provided with a corresponding cleat Y′ Y″ to give purchase for the clamps Z Z′.

The end-post mold is composed of forms *a b c d*, secured together by clamps. The intermediate-post mold is composed of forms *a*, *b′*, *c*, and *d′*. The forms *b′*, *c*, and *d′* are shorter than the form *a*, so that the intermediate-post mold has three short sides extending from the level of the top of the wall A upward, and one long side extending from the top of the sill upward. By this form of construction we are enabled to mold a post at any point desired in the line of the fence. The forms *a* and *c* are provided with channels *e e*, the bottoms of which are beveled inward toward the center of the form, and the edges of *d d′* and *b b′* are beveled to fit therein, as shown in Fig. 1.

Ordinary clamps hold the post-forms together. They engage with the broad forms *a c*, and prevent them from spreading apart, and thus hold the beveled edges of the narrow forms *b d* from slipping out of the channels *e*. The end-post mold is clamped and held in position by the clamp Z and rod *h*. One end of the rod *h* is hooked into the staple *g*, set in the form *d*, and the other end is hooked into a staple *g′*, set into the wall A. The intermediate-post mold can be set at any point desired, as it is adapted to be placed at the end of any segmental wall.

When the mold is set up, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the concrete is tamped therein, beginning with the end post, and as soon as the concrete is set sufficiently to permit the removal of the segmental wall next to the turn this wall is removed and clamped onto the sill on the other side of the intermediate-post mold to continue the mold for the horizontal portion of the fence, and each segmental wall is successively thus removed and reclamped as the work progresses.

The continuous wall A and the sill B may be of any convenient length desirable, and when the wall is built their entire length may be removed and relaid to continue the wall, or supplementary walls and sills of similar construction may be used to extend them indefinitely. The rod *h* is provided with a screw turn-buckle *m*, whereby its length can be adjusted so as to draw the end post into close contact with the turn E.

When the walls of the mold are removed from the stone-work, the blocks J J may be removed, and the holes left thereby may be filled with the concrete, thereby making the wall appear solid throughout.

The heads of the screws are so formed as to provide means whereby they can be easily turned. We do not limit ourselves to the form of the head shown.

Now, having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an artificial-stone mold, the combination of a continuous facing-wall, as A, provided with sockets, as M, a continuous wall-sill, as B, provided with the rod S, removable means for securing the sill and wall to each other, with an intervening space between them, segmental facing-walls, as C, and the clamps comprising the upright arm N, the horizontal arm P, pivoted thereto at one end and being bent downward at the other end to form the depending arm Q, the screw R, the clamp U, provided at one end with the hook V and at the other end with the screw-seat W, and screw X.

2. In an artificial-stone mold, substantially such as set forth, the means for securing the segmental walls of the mold to the continuous wall thereof, comprising the combination of the sill, the rod S, secured thereto, the clamp U, provided with a hook at one end and the screw-seat W at the other end, the screw X, the horizontal arm P, provided with the depending arm Q and the screw R, the arm N, pivoted to the arm Q, the sockets M, and means for securing the sill and continuous wall to each other, with an intervening space between.

3. The combination of the continuous wall-facing provided with the sockets M, the sill B, the rod S, secured thereto, the segmental walls, the rods and nuts G H, bars I O, block J, clamps U, provided with the hook V, screw-seat W, and screw X, the arm N, the horizontal arm P, pivoted thereto and provided with the depending arm Q, and screw R.

4. In an artificial-stone mold, the combina-

tion of a continuous facing-wall, as A, a continuous wall-sill, as B, secured thereto, with an intervening space between the sill and the wall, segmental walls, clamps for securing the segmental walls to the sill, and the intermediate-post molds having three short sides extending upward from the top of the wall A and one long side extending upward from the top of the sill B.

5. The combination of the continuous wall-facing A, provided with the strip K and blocks L, the sill B, rod S, and staples T, segmental walls C, the clamps N P Q R and U V W X, and means for securing the sill B to the wall A, with an intervening space between them.

6. The combination of the continuous wall-facing A, provided with the strip K and the blocks L, the sill B, rod S, and staples T, segmental walls C, the clamps N P Q R and U V W X, the bars I, blocks J, bolts G, and nuts H.

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