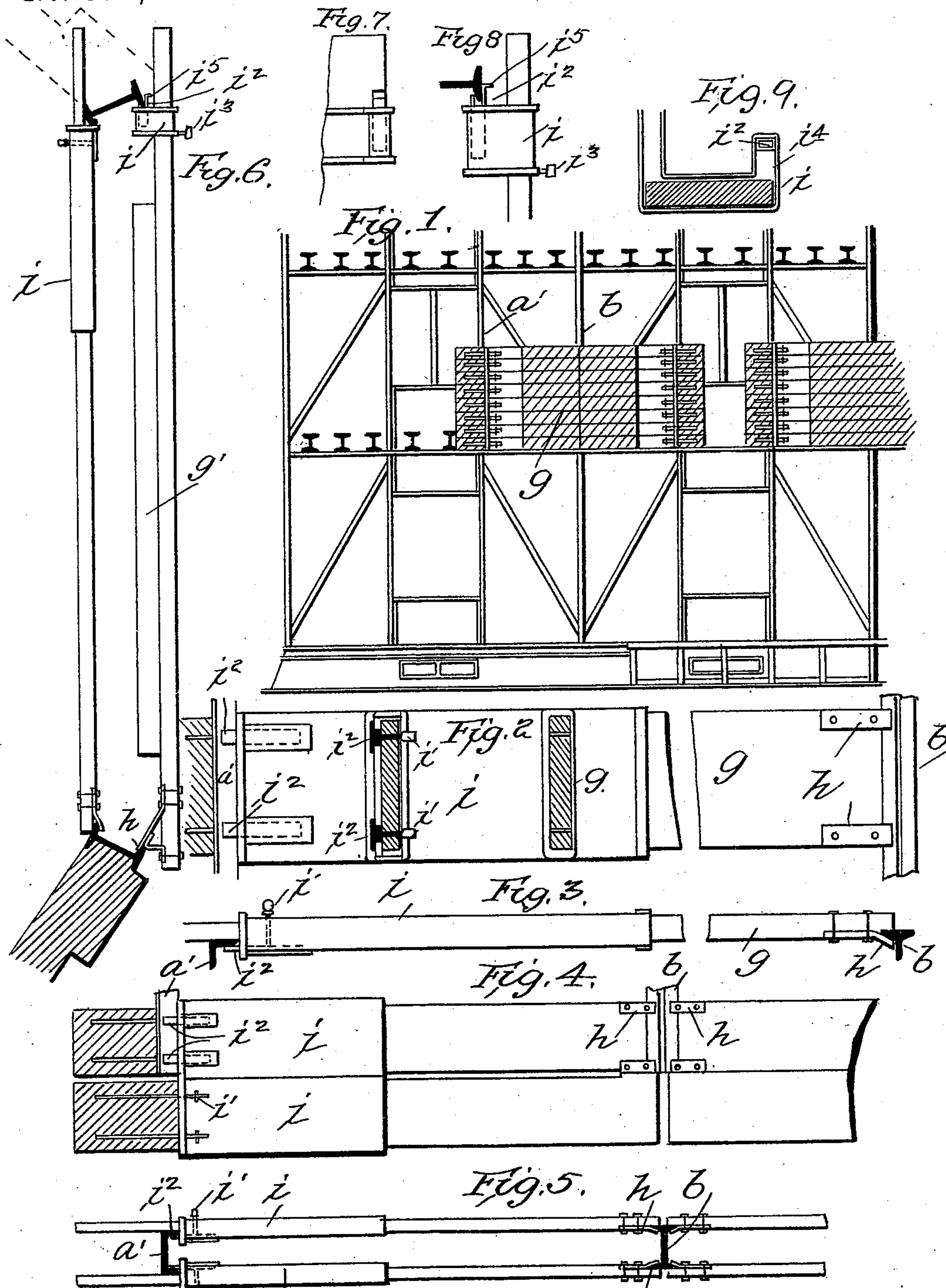


(No Model.)

A. RAU.  
APPLIANCE FOR MOLDING CONCRETE.

No. 518,076.

Patented Apr. 10, 1894.



Attest  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT RAU, OF PFORZHEIM, GERMANY.

## APPLIANCE FOR MOLDING CONCRETE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,076, dated April 10, 1894.

Application filed May 15, 1893. Serial No. 474,376. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT RAU, a subject of the Grand Duke of Baden, residing at Pforzheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, have invented a certain new and useful Appliance for Molding Concrete, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of my invention to provide an appliance in the form of a board having means whereby it may be attached to and detached from the beams of the building in order that it may be readily attached and after the concrete has been molded it may be readily removed.

Figure 1, is a view of the frame work of a structure with my improved mold boards in place. Fig. 2, is a side view of the mold board showing also cross sectional portions of the board for convenience of illustration. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detail views of the board. Figs. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are further detail views relating to the use of the board.

The vertical beams or irons of the structure Fig. 1 are shown at  $a'$   $b$  and the mold boards at  $g$ . These are provided at one end with clasps  $h$  to engage the irons  $b$ , Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5, and with a casing  $i$  of sheet metal adapted to slide in the main part of the board to extend the same between beams located at different distances apart. This casing carries sliding bars  $i^2$  movable out and in by the handles  $i'$ . These bars engage the irons  $a'$ , Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 and the board is therefore held by the clasps  $h$  at one end and the sliding bars  $i^2$  at the other engaging the iron or other beams.

Fig. 5, shows two boards in position to receive the concrete filling between them. To remove the boards after the concrete has set the handles  $i'$  are used to slide back the bars  $i^2$  and this frees the board at this end and the arrangement of the clasps  $h$  is such that the board can now be easily removed.

In Fig. 4, two boards are shown, the one above the other, the upper one having its inside face exposed to view while the lower one has its outside face exposed.

In Figs. 6, 7, 8 and 9 I show details relating to a slightly different form of board particularly adapted for an octagonal structure. In this construction the clasps  $h$  are slightly different from those first described, these being attached to the outer boards and extending inclined therefrom in the form of a bracket. The sliding casing  $i$  in this instance is in the form of a collar on the board and it has a set screw  $i^3$  to fix the casing in place. The casing  $i$  is provided with loops  $i^4$  of sheet metal Fig. 9, in which are fitted the bars  $i^2$  so tightly as to remain in any position to which they may be set, a handle  $i^5$  is provided to move the bars. Planks  $g'$  may be provided on the inner side of the mold board, Fig. 6, in order to form a recess or panel in the concrete.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A board for use in making concrete structures having the clasps  $h$  for engaging the beams and the sliding casing  $i$ , movable longitudinally of the board, said sliding casing carrying sliding bars  $i^2$  at one end of the board, substantially as described.

2. A board for use in making concrete structures having the clasps  $h$  for engaging the beams at one end and the sliding bars  $i^2$  at the other end arranged to slide lengthwise of the board, substantially as described.

Signed at the United States consulate, at Mannheim, Germany, this 2d day of March, 1893.

ALBERT RAU.

Witnesses:

FRIEDR. DIETZ,  
M. BESSLER.