No. 849,936. PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

J. THOMAS.

MOLD.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 4, 1906.

Fig. 1.

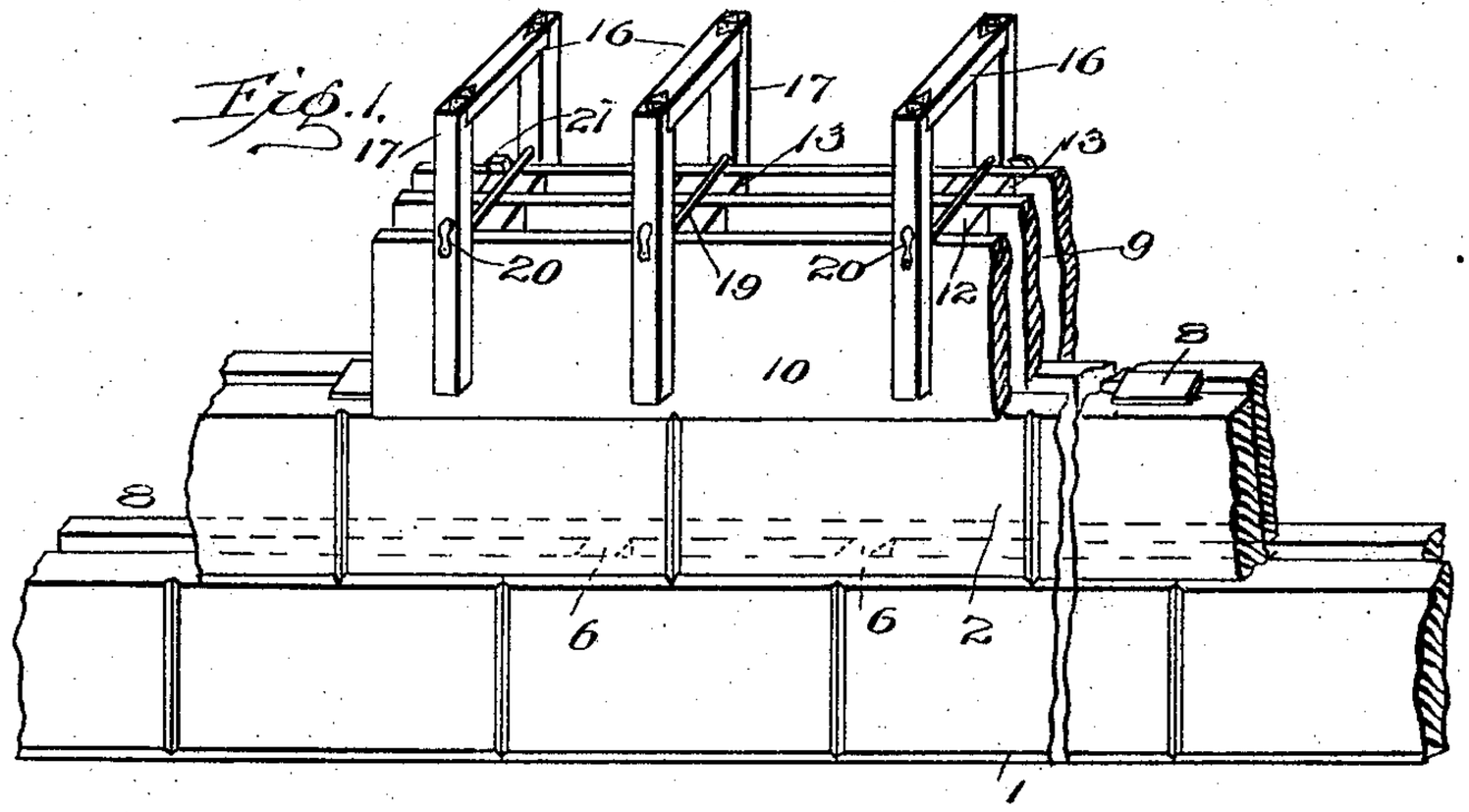


Fig. 2.

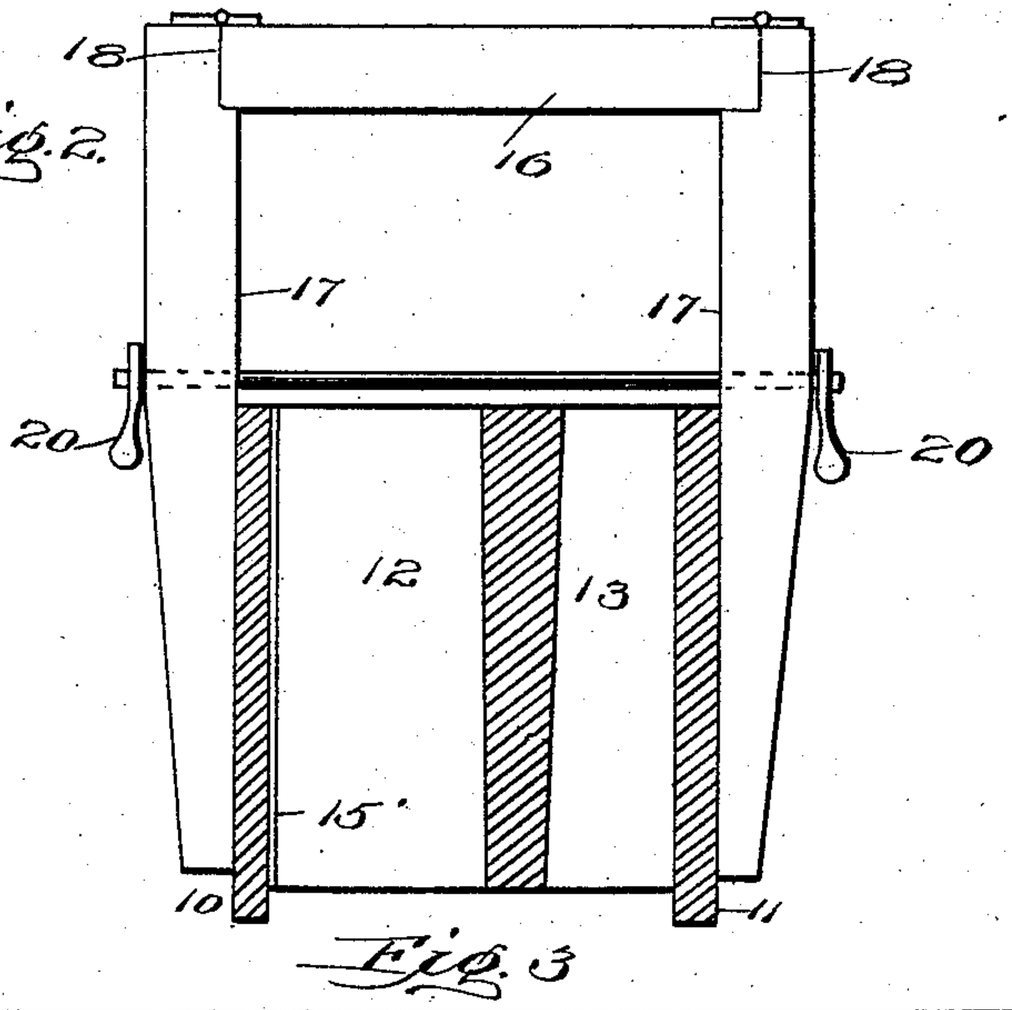
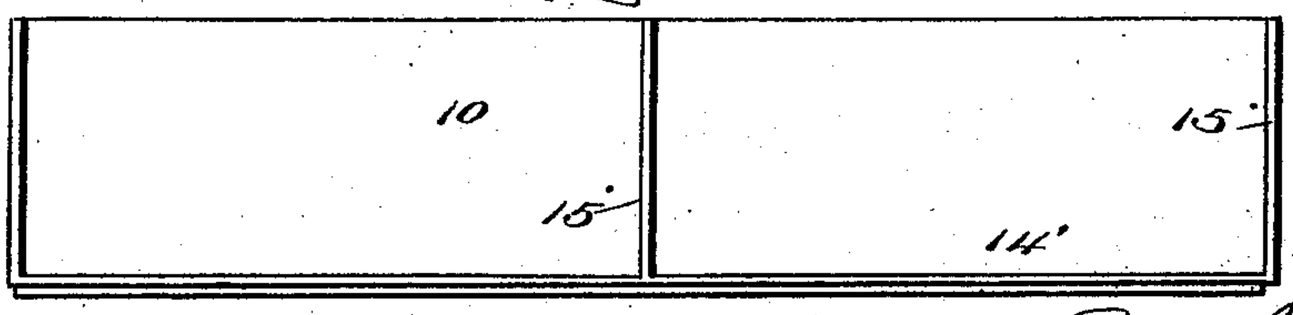


Fig. 3



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JAMES THOMAS, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

MOLD.

No. 849,936. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed December 4, 1906. Serial No. 346,283.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES THOMAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molds; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in molding apparatus for the construction of cement walls of buildings.

The object of the invention is the provision of a molding that may be easily taken apart and again set up.

Another object in view is the provision of a molding for forming a continuous cement wall and suitable clamps for holding the same in position.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises certain other novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of a wall and a molding apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention shown in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of the molding apparatus. Fig. 3 is a rear plan view of the front section of the molding apparatus.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, the molding apparatus comprises a front section 10, rear section 11, central section 9, and peculiarly-constructed clamping means for securing the sections in position after blocks 12 and 13 are interposed between the sections. The spacing-block 12 is of greater width than block 13, and consequently the front portion 4 is of greater width than the rear portion 5, as hereinbefore stated. The difference in the width of portions 4 and 5 of the wall is desirable for the reason that the face of the wall is subjected to climatic changes, as well as being slightly weakened by the forming of the horizontal grooves 14 and the vertical grooves 15 for ornamenting the wall, although said grooves do not materially affect the strength or durability of the structure.

The front section 10, Fig. 3, of the molding apparatus is provided upon its inner face with a horizontal bead 14′ and vertical beads 15′. The lower horizontal bead 14′, Fig. 3, is not positioned at the lower horizontal edge of the section, but contiguous thereto, while the end vertical beads 15′ of section 10 partly overhang the ends of said section, so that the fitting of another section against the first section or of fitting section 10 on a completed portion of the wall of a structure is facilitated, as the beads can be easily positioned in the finished or partly-finished grooves 14 and 15.

The clamping means for securing the sections in position comprises a horizontal section 16, to which are hinged vertical sections 17 17. The vertical sections are provided with cut-out or notched portions 18 at their upper ends, within which the ends of section 16 are seated when the vertical sections are in their normal closed position. A removable horizontal rod 19 connects and extends through apertured portions of hinged sections 17. Threaded upon the ends of the rod 19 are locking members 20. By adjusting the locking members the hinged sections 17, constituting the jaws of the clamp, may be either caused to clamp sections 9, 10, and 11 or permit the clamp to be removed therefrom. Any number of these clamps may be employed for securing the sections and blocks together. Of course it will be obvious that the number employed will necessarily be governed by the length of the sections of the molding apparatus. For preventing displacement of the clamps from off of the sections by said clamps being removed longitudinally thereof I preferably form stops 21 upon the rear section 11. These stops are formed upon the upper horizontal edge of said section and are normally engaged by the horizontal rods or bars 19.

The core or central section 9 slightly converges from its upper to its lower horizontal edge, Fig. 2. This produces a substantially wedge-shaped structure, which facilitates the removal of the core after the cement has been packed or placed between the sections of the body of the mold. This core is sanded and can be lifted out from between the portions 4 and 5 of the wall without affecting the molded structure thereof.

What I claim is—

1. In a molding apparatus, the combination of a front section, a rear section, an intermediate section tapering from the top to the bottom, blocks interposed between the sections, and a clamp holding the sections rigidly in position.

2. In a molding apparatus, the combination of a front section, a rear section, an in-

termediate section tapering from top to bottom, blocks interposed between the sections, the blocks between the front section and the intermediate section being of a greater size than those between the rear section and intermediate section, and a clamp holding the sections rigidly in position.

3. In a molding apparatus, the combination of a front section, a rear section, and a clamp comprising an upper horizontal section and a pair of upright sections having their upper ends notched and hinged to the horizontal section, the said upright sections being connected by a clamping-rod and constituting jaws which engage the front and rear sections of the mold.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES THOMAS.

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