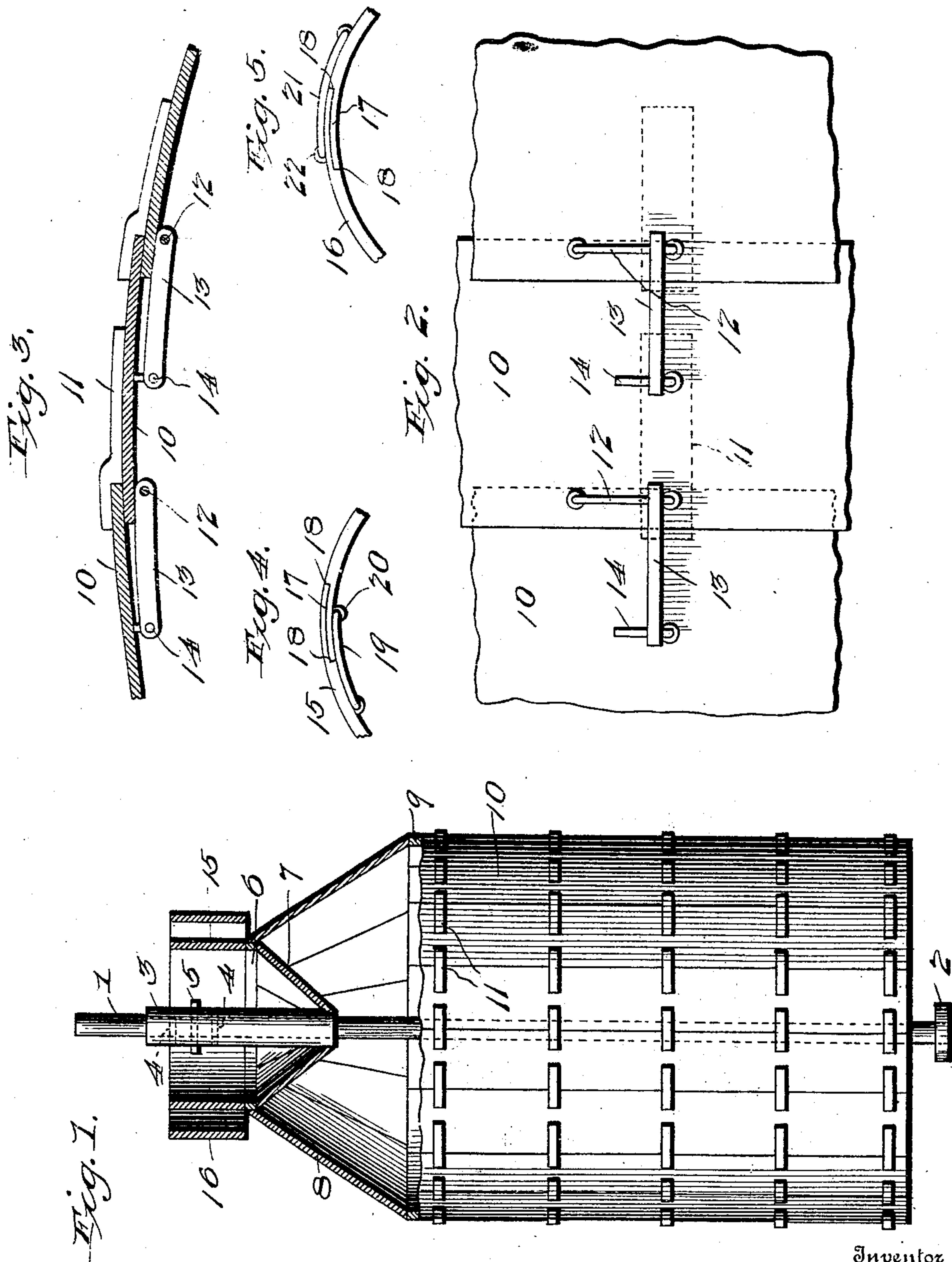


No. 863,047.

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1907.

C. J. UIBLE.  
MOLD FOR MAKING CISTERNS, &c.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1906.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CECIL J. UIBLE, OF WESTBORO, OHIO.

## MOLD FOR MAKING CISTERNS, &c.

No. 863,047.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 13, 1907.

Application filed June 7, 1906. Serial No. 320,578.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CECIL J. UIBLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westboro, in the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Molds for Making Cisterns, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to forms or molds for making cisterns or other underground structures of an analogous type, and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective organization of coöperating elements which may be expeditiously erected or assembled in molding form or readily dissociated after the molding operation is completed.

The improved mold or form also includes means whereby it may be adjusted vertically to accommodate the molding operation.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a mold embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a portion of the mold body shown on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the portion of the mold body shown by Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are plan views of portions of the neck former of the mold.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates a center post or standard having a suitable base 2 adapted to be positioned at the center of the bottom of the mold cavity or opening in which the cistern or other underground structure is to be formed. On the post or standard 1 a sleeve 3 is adjustably mounted and has a plurality of openings 4 therein which are adapted to coincide with similar openings in the post or standard to receive a pin 5 for holding the sleeve and parts carried thereby in adjustable relation with respect to the post or standard. The sleeve 3 supports the entire mold structure, and concentrically arranged with relation thereto is a spider ring 6 having arms 7 extending downwardly and inwardly and attached to the said sleeve. Projecting outwardly and downwardly from the ring 6 are slats or boards 8 which contact at their lower ends with the rim 9 of the body of the mold and serve to hold any suitable covering devices or formers that may be disposed therein and used for giving shape to the dome of the cistern or other underground structure. These slats or boards 8 have their edges closely abutted when applied.

The body of the mold is made up of a plurality of closely arranged slats 10 having overlapping edges, as clearly shown by Figs. 2 and 3. Each slat at one edge has clips or jaws 11 secured thereto to receive the one edge of the adjacent slat to prevent the slats having movement beyond a predetermined distance over each

other. On the inner sides the slats are provided with fastening devices, one slat having an elongated staple 12 extending vertically thereover and having one end of a connecting bar 13 slidably disposed thereon. The adjacent slat has an upstanding or vertical hook rod or catch 14 with which the opposite end of the connecting bar 13 has removable engagement. It will be seen, from Fig. 2, that the connecting bars tie the several slats against movement and hold them in proper assembled relation, but when it is desired to disassociate the parts of the body, the connecting bars may be quickly detached from the vertical catches 14 and permit the several slats to be separated. The inner side of each slat 10 is provided with a staple 12 carrying a connecting bar 13 and an upstanding catch 14, as clearly shown by Fig. 2. When the catches are not in use and it is desired to store the parts of the body the connecting bars 13 may be thrown over onto their respective slats.

The neck of the cistern or other analogous ground structure is formed through the medium of two rings 15 and 16, which are concentrically arranged and are separated as at 17 (Figs. 4 and 5) and provided with abutting shoulders 18 to form smooth surfaces at the joints. These rings will be constructed of yielding material and may be opened or closed, and at the joint the inner ring 15 has hooks 19 to engage staples 20 on the contiguous parts, the said hooks 19 being applied to the inner surface of said ring 15. The ring 16 has similar hooks and staples 21 and 22 on the contiguous parts and formed on the outer surface thereof. These rings are slipped downwardly over the supporting center post 1 and the sleeve 3, the inner ring being held on the ring 6 of the spider, and the ring 16 is arranged in concentric relation to the ring 15, and stands outwardly flared enough to have the material that is placed between the two rings contact with the material that is applied over the slats or boards 8. After the molding operation is completed the inner ring 15 is first removed and then the outer ring 16, when the neck will be positively formed and constitute a part of the dome which is provided by the arrangement of the slats or boards 8. The parts of the mold are then moved through the mold neck.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a simple and very effective mold is provided and that after the parts are set up to shape a cistern or other analogous structure and the cement or other composition has been filled in around the outer side of the mold and between the latter and the earth wall, the parts of the mold may be readily separated and drawn inward after the cement or other composition has sufficiently hardened.

It will be understood that changes in the proportions, dimensions and minor details may be resorted to and that any suitable material may be employed in the construction of the mold members.

What I claim is:

A mold of the class described having a body formed of a plurality of slats, the edge of one slat being adapted to overlap the edge of the adjacent slat, a vertically disposed  
5 staple at one side of each of said slats, a horizontally swinging and vertically slidable bar mounted on said staple and having an opening at its free end, a catch member secured to each of said slats for engagement with the opening in the bar on the adjacent slats, clip members on the  
10 opposite sides of each of said slats at the edge thereof to receive and lock the overlapping edge of the adjacent slats, a center post for adjustably supporting the body, boards removably applied to the upper part of the mold and hav-

ing their inner edges loosely bearing upon the upper edges of the said slats, a sleeve for supporting the entire mold 15 structure on the post, a ring surrounding the sleeve, radial arms connecting the ring and said sleeve, the upper end edges of the removable boards bearing against said ring and a further ring concentrically arranged with respect to the first mentioned ring. 20

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

CECIL J. UIBLE.

Witnesses:

H. L. CRAMER,  
G. B. WILES.