

No. 871,778.

PATENTED NOV. 26, 1907.

E. W. BUSER.
CEMENT PIPE MOLD.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 10, 1907.

Fig. 1.

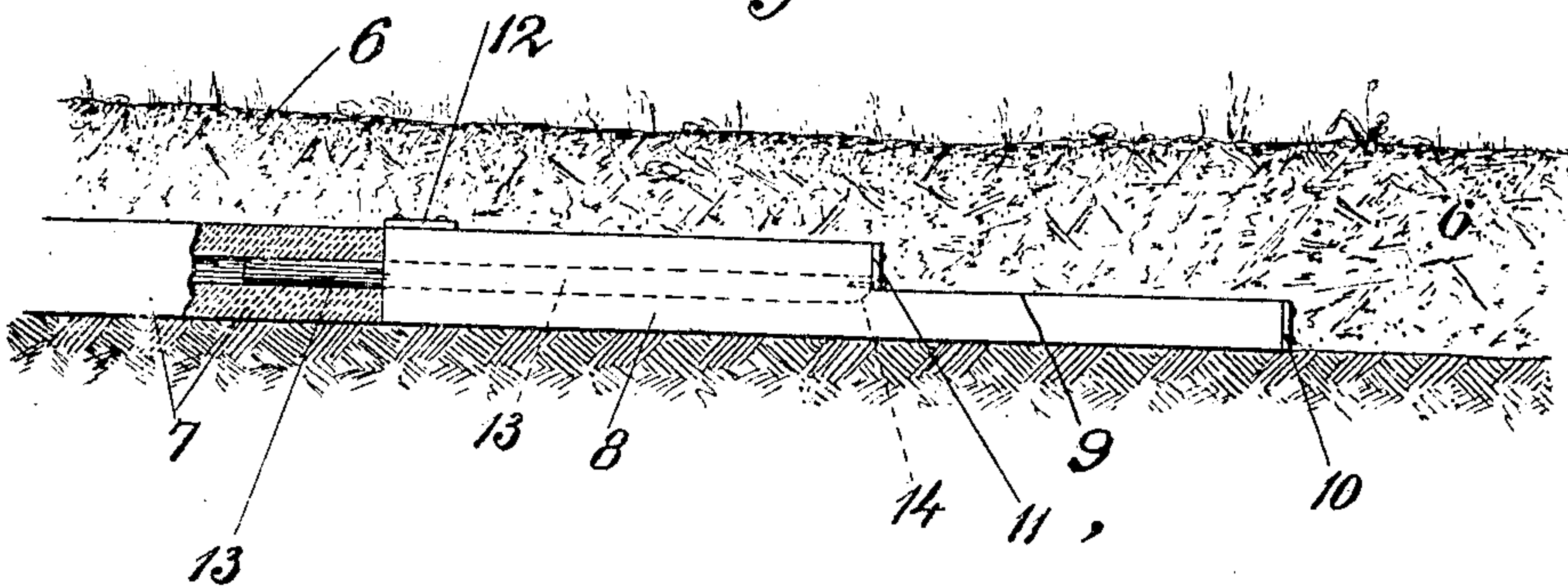


Fig. 2.

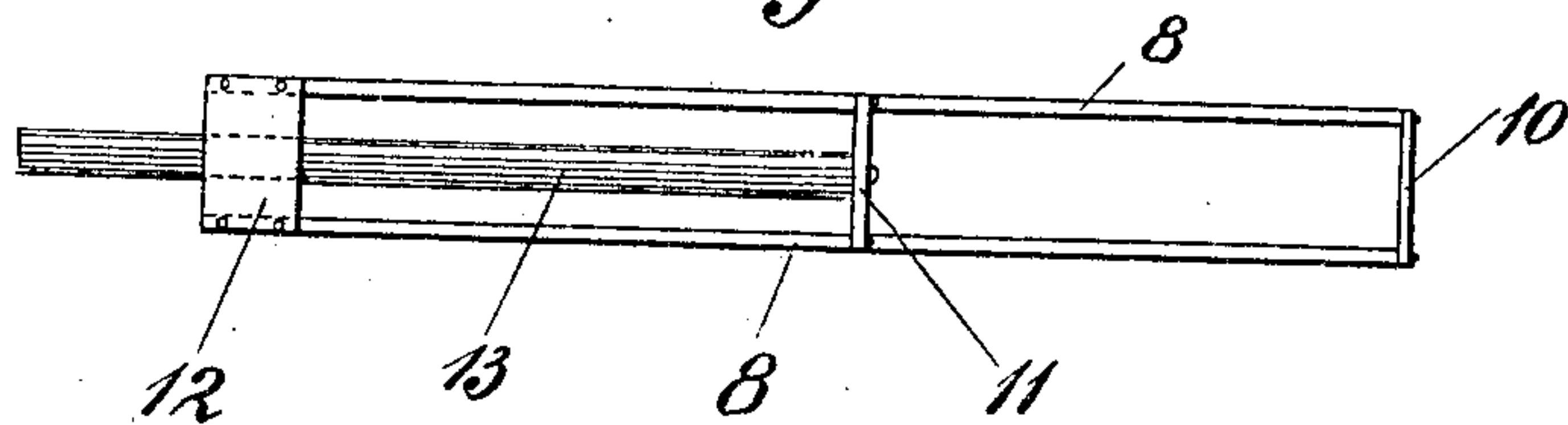
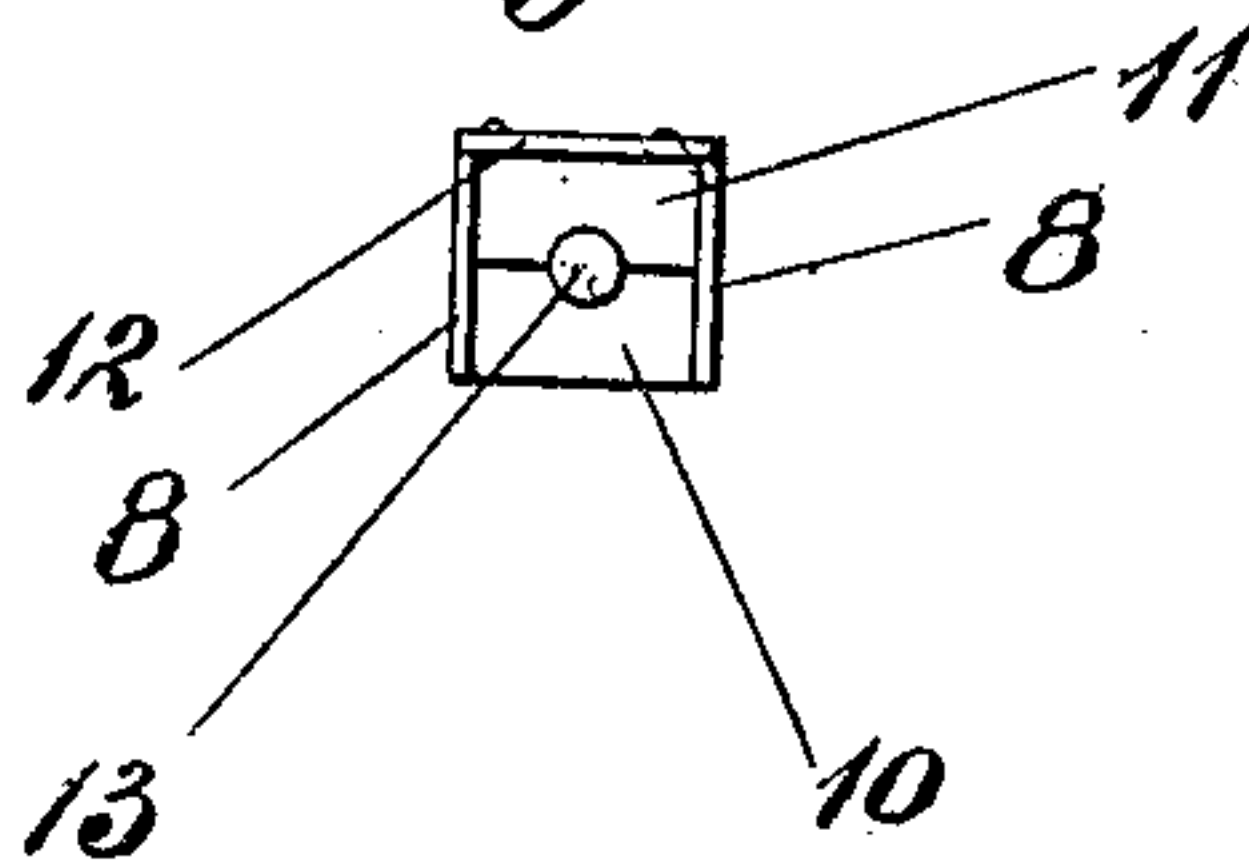


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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CEMENT-PIPE MOLD.

No. 871,778.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLIS W. BUSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dawson, in the county of Richardson and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cement-Pipe Molds, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a cement pipe machine or mold, adapted and intended for the continuous construction of a pipe in the place where it is to remain.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of the kind stated which is capable of a rapid operation and which will construct a perfect pipe at a much less cost than that required to lay and connect iron or other pipes or tiles.

The mold is so constructed that the lower half of each section of the pipe is first made or completed, and then the mold is moved along to receive the upper half, carrying with it a core which is drawn out of the pipe as fast as it is moved along in the successive operations.

The invention is illustrated or shown in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the mold, located in a ditch and showing part of the completed pipe in section. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the mold. Fig. 3 is an end view.

The device is shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings in connection with the ditch in which the pipe is to be laid, the ditch being indicated at 6 and the completed pipe therein at 7.

The mold comprises two side boards or plates 8 one end of which, which will hereafter be called the front end, being made half the height of the other as indicated at 9. The front ends of the side boards are connected by a cross board 10 and the front ends of the rear section, above the upper edge of the front section 9, are connected by a cross board 11. A piece 12 extends across the top, at the rear end and holds the side boards in proper position at that end. The mold has no bottom, the bottom being formed by the surface on which the pipe is laid.

A core 13 is fixed in the rear section of the mold, being connected at its front end to the cross piece 11 at the lower edge thereof. This core occupies a central position with respect to the sides of the mold, and the front end is beveled off on the under side, as indicated at 14, so that it may readily be pulled

along through the cement forming the lower section of the pipe. Preferably, the core is made to extend several feet beyond the rear end of the mold, so as to give the cement a longer time to set before the core is drawn out of the same, but obviously the core need only be as long as the rear section of the box.

In operation, the mold is placed in the ditch and the front or lower half section 9 is filled with the cement or mortar. The box or mold is then pulled along lengthwise, and in its advance the core 13 will enter the body of cement and displace a sufficient quantity thereof to accommodate said core. This will bring the rear section 8 of the box above the cement or mortar thus laid. The rear section is then filled to the top with the cement, which completes the pipe, and the front section is again filled; and the mold is again drawn along for the next section. The construction of the pipe thus proceeds continuously. The core draws out of the completed pipe as fast as the mold is moved along, sufficient time, of course, being given for the cement to set before drawing the mold along.

Inasmuch as the top part of the mold is filled while the cement in the lower part is still soft it will run together and form one solid block. The mold so operated has the decided advantage that there is no possibility of holes being left in the bottom of the pipe, because the front section is first filled, to complete the lower part of the pipe, whereas if the material to form the whole pipe were placed in a single box at the same time it would have to be tamped or worked around under the core, with great liability of air pockets or holes being formed, which would result in an imperfect pipe. The time required to fill the front section, after the rear section is filled gives the latter time to set, before the core is drawn out, without, however, increasing the total time required to construct the pipe.

I claim:—

1. A pipe mold comprising front and rear sections connected together, and formed of side pieces and open at top and bottom, the front section having space for the lower part of the pipe and the rear section having space for the upper part of the pipe, and a core supported within the rear section.

2. A pipe mold adapted to be drawn along lengthwise for continuous operation, and comprising side boards having space therebe-

tween at the front end for the lower half of the pipe and at the rear end for the upper half of the pipe, forming front and rear sections, a cross piece between the boards at the front end of the rear section, and a core extending lengthwise in the rear section and supported at its front end on said cross piece.

3. A pipe mold comprising side boards reduced at the middle to form front and rear sections, the front section being half the height of the rear section, whereby the lower half of the pipe may be molded in the front

section and the upper half in the rear section, a cross piece at the front end of the rear section, and a core fixed at its front end to the cross piece and extending rearwardly therefrom through the rear section. 15

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

ELLIS W. BUSER.

Witnesses:

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