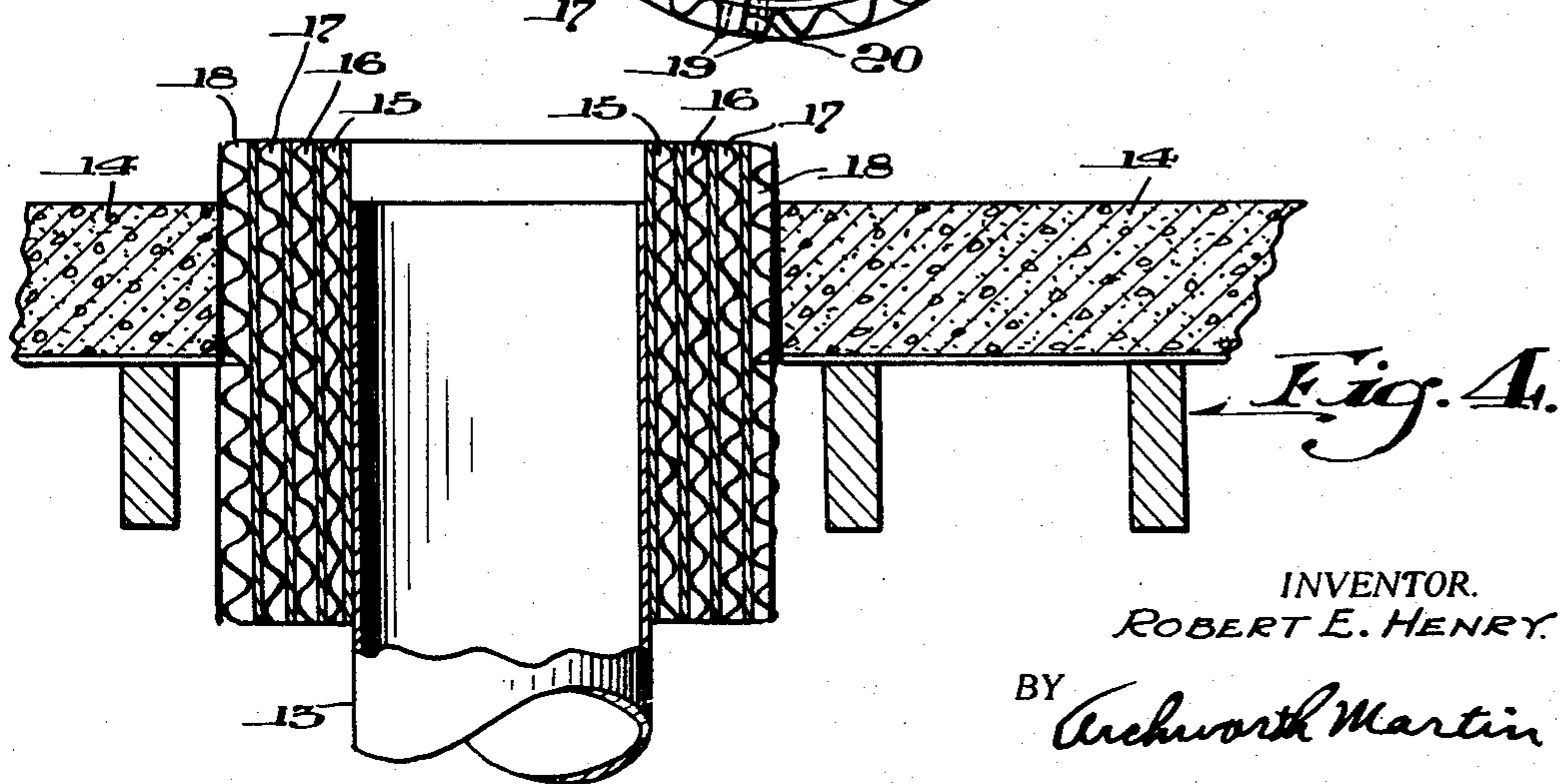
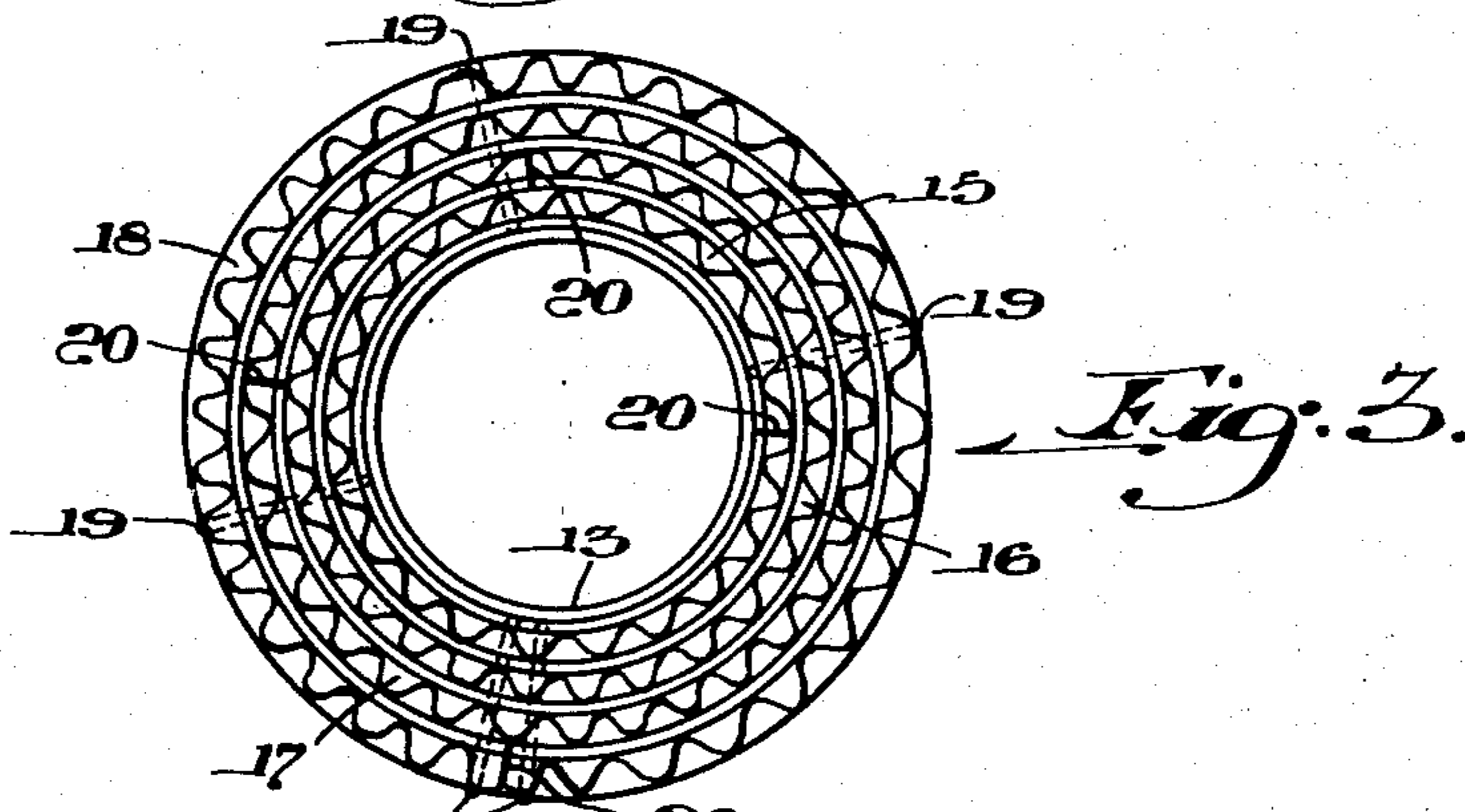
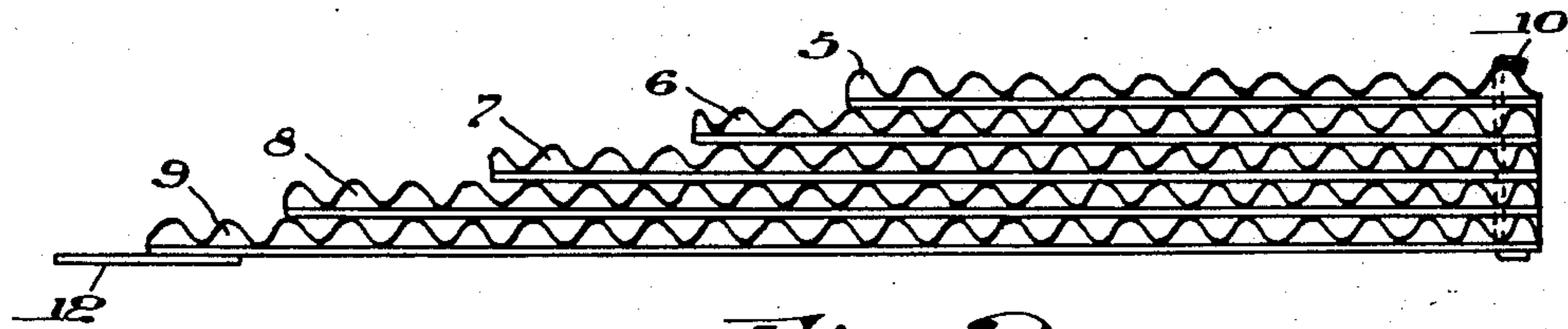
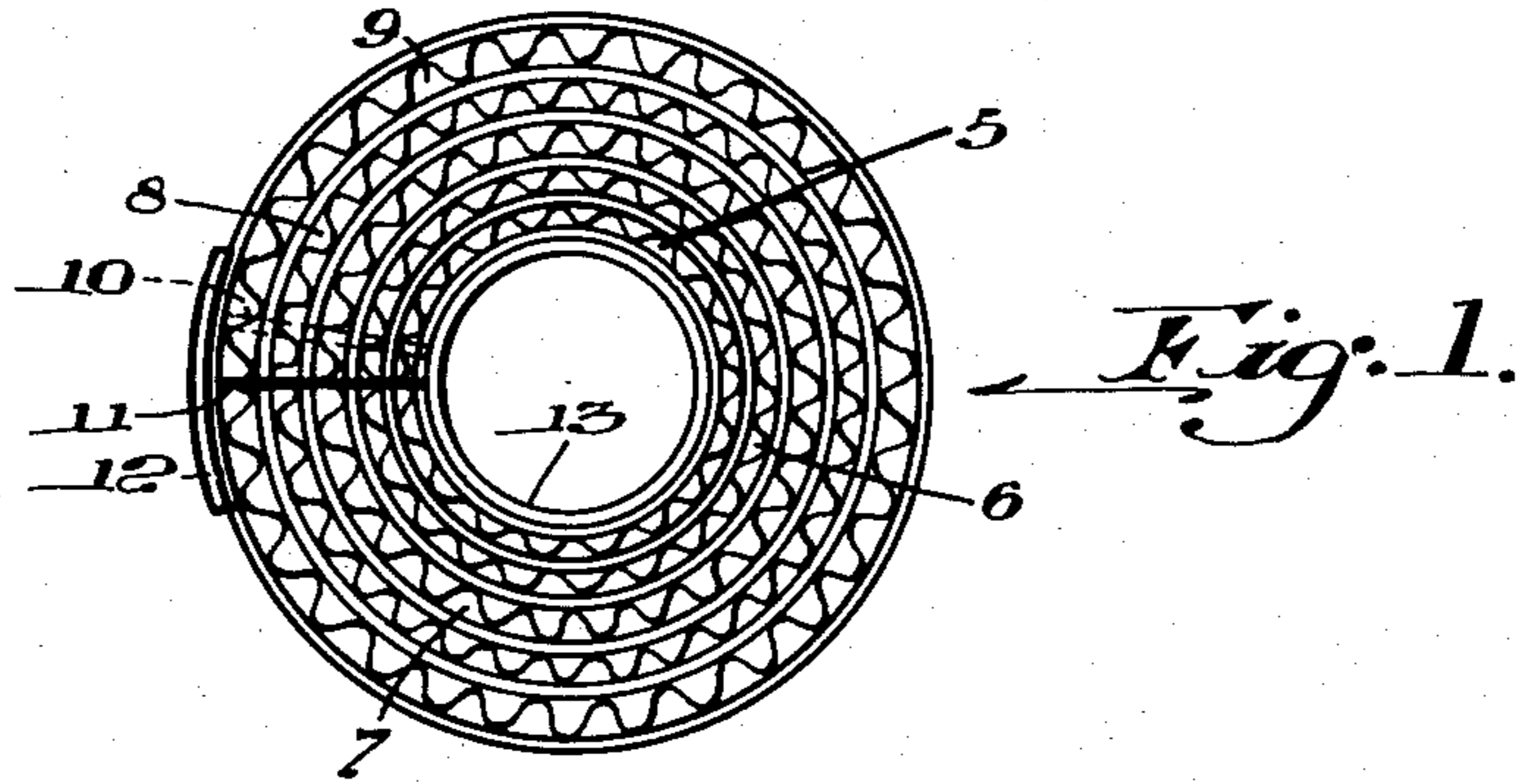


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TEMPORARY CONCRETE FORM FOR USE
WITH PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS
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TEMPORARY CONCRETE FORM FOR USE WITH PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 25—128)

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My invention relates to an emplacement form or spacer that is particularly suitable in connection with the installation of bathroom equipment and the like, including toilet commodes, and the connection thereof to their drain pipes through a cement or tile floor.

When concrete floors are poured, as in the case of bathrooms, the concrete has to be kept away from the usual 4-inch sewer pipe or waste pipe, to which the commode bowl will later be connected. Heretofore, it has been common practice, after pouring or spreading of the concrete to chisel a clear space around the waste pipe so as to accommodate the collar or flange of a coupling member that is used for connecting the toilet bowl to the drain pipe.

My invention has for its object the provision of a cheaply-made temporary form or spacer to be placed around the upper portion of a drain or around the space where the drain pipe will later be placed, so as to provide a clear space for the connection of a coupling flange around the pipe, the temporary form being readily removable and discarded, after the concrete or cement in which floor tile is set has hardened.

Some of the forms which my invention may take are shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein Figure 1 is a plan view of one type of temporary form which I employ; Fig. 2 is a view showing the tubular form of Fig. 1 previous to bending it to cylindrical shape; Fig. 3 shows a modification of the device of Figs. 1 and 2, and Fig. 4 shows the manner in which the forms or spacers of Figs. 1 and 3 are installed to serve as a form around a waste pipe.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the form is composed of five sheets of corrugated paper board designated by the numerals 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, each of these elements being composed of a corrugated sheet having a smooth facing sheet, and all of the elements being stapled or tied together at one end by a stitching member or staple 10. At that end, the extremities of the corrugated strips are flush with one another. When rolled to tubular form, the ends of the strips will abut one another as indicated at line 11. An adhesive strip 12 will then be utilized to hold the members in shape. The tubular form will then be inserted upon the upper portion of a drain pipe 13 preliminary to pouring of the concrete flooring 14. After the concrete has hardened, the

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cardboard form will be removed, so that a commode bowl or the like can be placed upon the floor and a suitable coupling member therefor placed around the pipe 13.

In Fig. 3, I show a plurality of corrugated sheets 15, 16, 17 and 18 that correspond to the elements 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Fig. 2, but each of which is independently rolled to cylindrical contour and then stitched in concentric relation to one another by staples or stitch wires 19. The cylindrically-shaped elements are so assembled that the meeting edges of each element are staggered relative to the meeting edges of the other elements, as indicated at the points 20.

It will, of course, be understood that fastening devices other than the staples or stitch wires of Fig. 3 or the adhesive strip 12 of Fig. 2 can be employed for holding the form in place. For example, the form could be simply wrapped around a pipe and tied with string. An advantage of using an adhesive strip and stitching is that the parts will be held together, so that the form can be placed, whether or not the waste pipe has been installed, since it will serve the purpose of giving a desired clear space through the concrete.

I claim as my invention:

A temporary form of use in maintaining an opening through a floor during the operation of placing flooring material of concrete or the like, which comprises a plurality of layers of fibrous sheets connected in unitary relation at one end, and of such successively shorter lengths as to form a plurality of concentric tubes when bent to cylindrical shape about their transverse axes and with the longest sheet outermost, the ends of the sheets being held flush with one another at said end when the sheets are flat and before bending to cylindrical shape.

ROBERT E. HENRY.

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