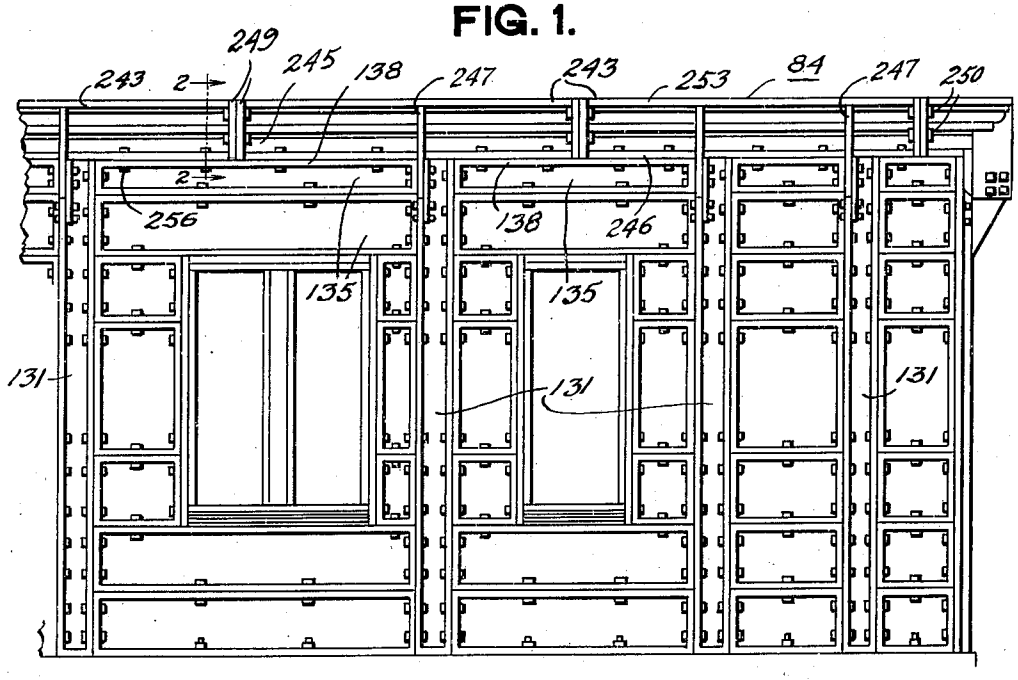
March 15, 1949. W. R. MATHIS 2,464,705

CORNICE MOLD

Filed Oct. 16, 1947

FIG. 1.



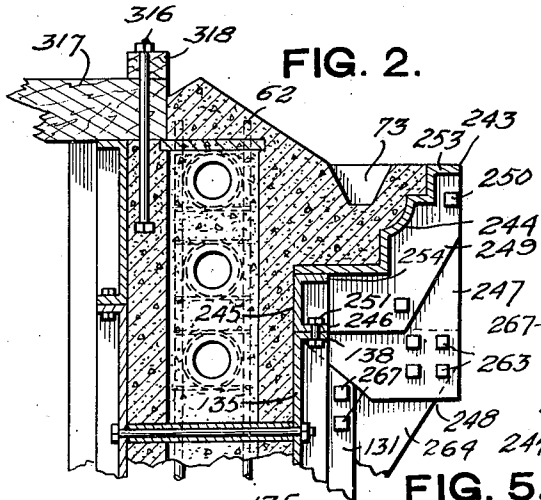


FIG. 2.

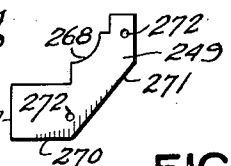


FIG. 3.

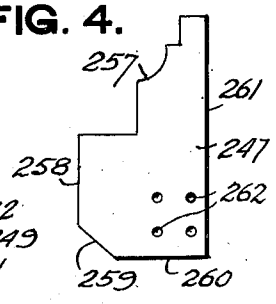


FIG. 4.

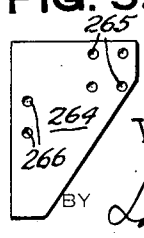


FIG. 5.

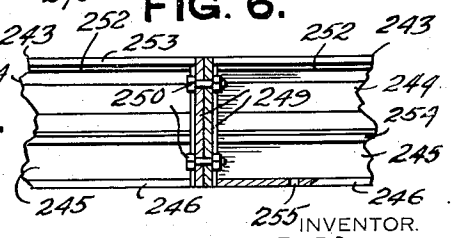


FIG. 6.

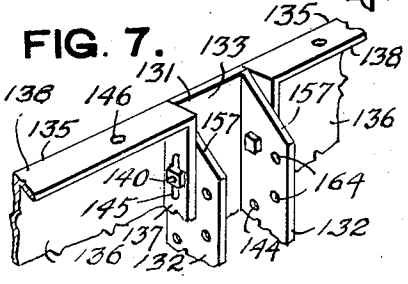


FIG. 7.

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CORNICE MOLD

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Application October 16, 1947, Serial No. 780,274

2 Claims. (Cl. 25—131)

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This invention relates to molds by which cornices of cementitious material may be shaped, preferably integral with building walls of like material.

The present application is a division of a parent application filed by me December 5, 1942, Serial No. 467,971, disclosing Molding apparatus for forming buildings, which has since matured in Patent No. 2,434,708 on Jan. 20, 1948.

The principal object of the invention is to provide molding apparatus for the cornices which may be economically manufactured, preferably of sheet metal, a selection made of available units, according to the design of the building, to assemble the form for the pouring of cementitious material, without the delay and expense of cutting and fitting many special form pieces. The invention contemplates reuse of the apparatus units in the finishing of the upper portions of walls of buildings of the same or different design, the units being practically indestructible and requiring little, if any cutting or boring of holes to meet the requirements of different building designs.

Another object is to provide molds which are particularly well adapted for use with wall molding apparatus of the character disclosed in the aforesaid parent application.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, and in which drawing:

Fig. 1, is a fragmentary view in elevation of wall and cornice forms for use in forming a one story building.

Fig. 2, is an enlarged sectional view on substantially the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5, are detail views in side elevation of parts of the cornice form.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view in front elevation of assembled parts of the cornice form, portions being shown in vertical section to disclose details.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view in perspective of parts of a suitable wall form well adapted for use with the cornice form.

The invention preferably contemplates the use of a cornice mold 84 with a wall outer face form, comprising flanged mold panels 135 and upright channel members 131 of the character disclosed in the aforesaid parent application. The panels 135 comprise a plate-like main body portion 136 provided with lateral flanges 137, and a top flange 138. For a purpose to be subsequently set forth, the flanges 137 are provided with longitudinally

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extending slots 145 and the flange 138, with transverse holes 146. The channel member 131 comprises a web 133 and flanges 132 relatively deeper than the flanges 137 of the panels 131. The flanges 137 are each provided with a first series of transverse holes 144 adjacent web 133 for alignment with the slots 145 of panels 135 and a second series of transverse holes 164 adjacent the free edge of the flange, the function of which will be subsequently set forth. Each channel member 131 also preferably has its flanges 132 beveled, as at 157, to facilitate dismembering the mold as hereinafter described. Suitable bolts 140 are used, accommodated in the holes 144 of the channel member 131 and the slots 145 of the panels 135 for securing these form parts together with faces of the web 133 and panel bodies 136 in alignment.

The cornice mold 84 is used to provide a cornice integral with the wall. The finish to be given to the wall inwardly of the cornice depends on the type of roof construction that will be used to complete the building. In Fig. 2 there is shown a finish suitable for a gable roof, there being shown a gutter 73 formed in the cornice.

The cornice mold comprises a plurality of elongate, horizontally disposed sections 243, each comprising a cornice mold panel 244, shaped to the desired contour of the cornice; a wall forming drop 245 at the lower longitudinal margin of the panel, coextensive therewith; an outstanding horizontal flange 246 at the lower margin of the drop and coextensive therewith, this flange being of a depth substantially equal to the upper flange 138 of the wall panel 135 and to rest thereupon when the cornice mold is in assembled relation on the outer wall face form; at least one bracket 247 detachably secured as by means 248 to the channel members 131 of the wall forms and bearing against the outer face of the panel 244 intermediate its ends; and an outstanding vertical flange 249 at each end of and rigidly secured to the panel 244 for abutting relation with the adjacent flange of the next section 243. Means 250 is provided for detachably securing the outstanding flanges 249 of adjacent mold panels together, and means 251 is provided for detachably securing the outstanding horizontal flanges 246 to the upper outwardly extending flanges 138 of adjacent wall panels 135.

To facilitate manufacture of the mold panel 244, it may comprise a major portion 252 made of sheet metal rolled or otherwise shaped to the desired contour and having an outstanding upper strengthening flange 253. The wall forming drop

245 may be the web of a channel section of which the lower flange is that designated 246 and the upper flange 254 welded to the under side of the mold panel 244, serving to strengthen the latter. The flange 246 is provided with transverse holes 255 for the reception of bolts 256 forming a part of means 251.

The bracket 247 shown in side elevation in Fig. 4 may be a flat piece of material having an inner and upper margin 257 to conform to the outer contour of the mold panel 244, an upright rear margin 258 to abut against the flanges 246 and 254, an inner lower beveled face 259 to conform with the bevel 157 at the upper end of the channel member 131, shown in Fig. 7, and the remaining marginal portions 260 and 261 may take any suitable shape, such as at right angle to each other. Suitable transverse holes 262 may be provided near the lower portion of the bracket for the reception of bolts 263 forming a part of means 248. This means 248 may comprise, in addition to bolts 263, a plate 264 provided with upper transverse holes 265 for the bolts, and rear transverse holes 266 for the reception of bolts 267 to secure the plate 264 to the channel member. The bolts 267 may also be received in selected holes 164 of the second series in the flange of the channel section 131 previously described.

The outstanding vertical flanges 249 may each be cut or stamped from sheet metal of the pattern shown in Fig. 3, where the inner margin 268 conforms to the inner contour of the mold panel, the rear lower margin 267 to the web 245 and the lower margin 270 to the flange 246. The front margin 271 may take any suitable shape. Transverse holes 272 are provided for the reception of bolts 273 forming a part of means 250.

The construction and assembly of the cornice mold makes possible the stocking of sufficient quantities of sections 244 of different lengths, and a selection therefrom to meet particular building specifications, and the brackets 247 not being secured to the mold panel may be placed wherever channel members 131 may occur in a particular assembly, to properly support the cornice mold panels.

Before the concrete 62 has set, anchor bolts 316, may be inserted in the wall for ceiling joists 317 and plates 318 for any suitable roof construction not shown in the drawings.

When the cementitious material 62 has set and it is desired to dismember the form, the panels 135 beneath the cornice mold may first be removed. This may be followed by the removal of the bolts 267 holding the plates 264 to the channel members 131, and because of the lower beveled faces 259 of these plates, engaging the beveled upper portions 157 of the channel members, the cornice form may be eased away from contact with the molded cornice, by the plates 247 sliding downwardly and outwardly on the beveled portions 157 of the channel members.

The cornice mold, along one wall of the building may be removed as a unit, or the panels 244 may be removed, one at a time, by first removing the bolts 250.

I claim:

1. In apparatus for producing a cornice and wall of cementitious material, integral with one another, the combination of a wall form comprising a plurality of spaced, elongated, vertically disposed form members each comprising a web, one face of which forms a part of the cementitious wall material engaging surface, and an outstanding vertical flange, the upper end of which has a beveled surface extending outwardly and downwardly from the plane of the web, and wall form panels detachably connected to and extending between said vertically disposed members, one face of each of which cooperates with said webs to form a part of the cementitious wall material engaging surface; and a cornice mold comprising an elongated, horizontally disposed section, shaped to the desired contour of the cornice, disposed above and contiguous with the upper margins of said form, a vertical plate at each of said flanges, bearing against the outer face of its adjacent cornice mold panel, for the support thereof, disposed to lie in the plane of its respective flange and provided with a beveled margin engaging upon the said beveled surface of its respective flange, and means detachably connecting each of said plates to its respective flange, whereby the wall panels may be removed after the cementitious wall material has set and before removal of the cornice form and whereby the cornice mold may be eased away from the set cementitious cornice material by detachment of said last mentioned means and sliding said cornice mold plates downwardly along said beveled surface of said vertically disposed form members.

2. In apparatus for producing a cornice and wall of cementitious material, integral with one another, the combination of a wall form comprising a plurality of spaced, elongated, vertically disposed form members each comprising a web, one face of which forms a part of the cementitious wall material engaging surface, and an outstanding vertical flange, and wall form panels detachably connected to and extending between said vertically disposed members, one face of each of which cooperates with said webs to form a part of the cementitious wall material engaging surface; and a cornice mold comprising an elongated, horizontally disposed section, shaped to the desired contour of the cornice, disposed above and contiguous with the upper margins of said wall form, a vertical plate at each of said flanges, bearing against the outer face of its adjacent cornice mold panel, for the support thereof, disposed to lie in the plane of its respective flange, and means detachably connecting each of said plates to its respective flange, whereby the wall panels may be removed after the cementitious wall material has set and before removal of the cornice form.

WILLIAM R. MATHIS.

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