G. E. PALMER.

CEMENT CATCHING RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1917.

Patented Apr. 8, 1919.

1,300,000.

Fig. 1.

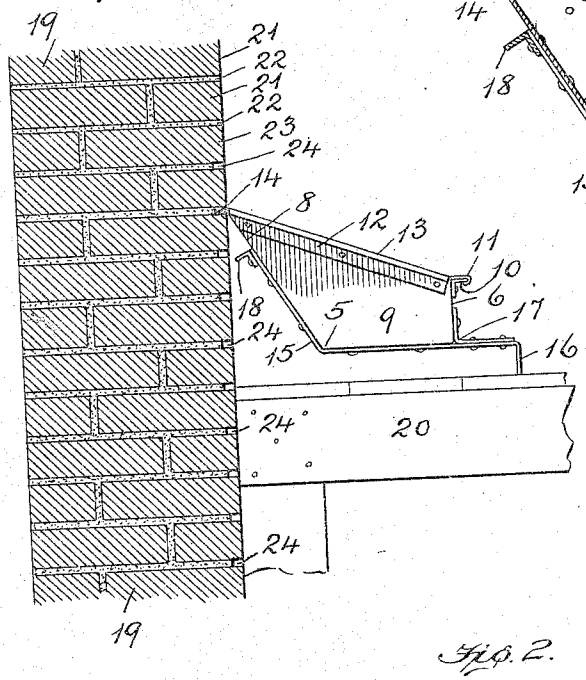


Fig. 3.

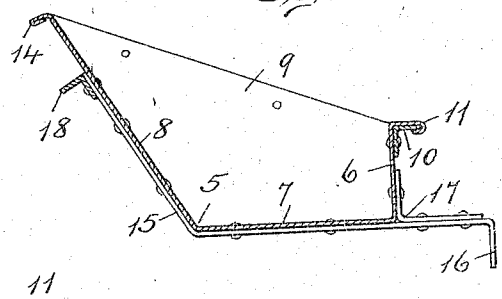
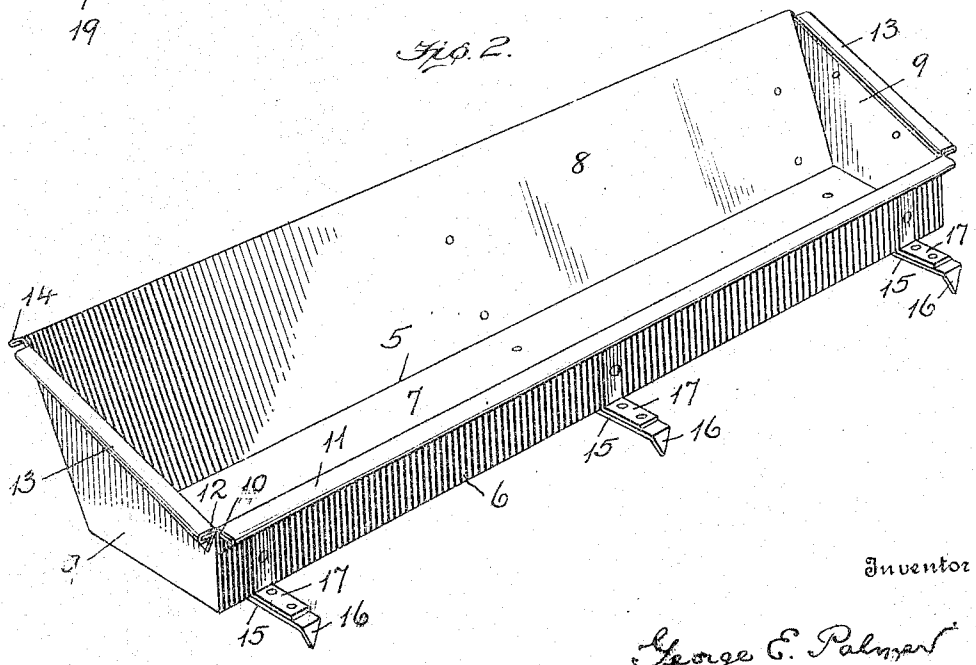


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. PALMER, OF BROOKLYN, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MARGARET C. RUNK, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

CEMENT-CATCHING RECEPTACLE.

1,300,000. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 8, 1919.

Application filed November 28, 1917. Serial No. 204,356.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Anne Arundel and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cement-Catching Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved cement-catching receptacle, especially designed for use by masons and builders during the erection of brick walls, to catch and save the cement that may be dropped.

In erecting brick-walls the wall is usually built in stages or steps, each as high as the brick-layer can reach from the scaffold on which he stands.

In certain classes of brick-laying, for ornamental reasons, the bricks are laid in cement and after several courses of brick have been laid, but before the cement sets or becomes dry, the brick-layer with the aid of a proper tool, removes the wet cement from around each brick at the front face of the wall, to a depth of one-half or three-fourths of an inch, more or less, and thereby forms a channel or groove around each brick at its front face and leaving each appear in relief, cameo fashion. In this character of work when the wet cement is gouged or scraped from between the bricks a considerable quantity falls in the dirt and becomes worthless; it is therefore the object of the present invention to provide an improved construction of receptacle for catching the removed cement, in order that it may be saved and utilized in the laying of other brick.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which,—

Figure 1, shows a portion of a brick wall; the scaffold and my improved cement-catching receptacle in position to catch the cement as it is removed from the outer edges of the brick.

Fig. 2, illustrates in perspective the cement-catching receptacle.

Fig. 3, is a vertical cross-sectional detail of same.

Referring to the drawing, and particularly Figs. 2 and 3 thereof, the numeral 5, designates the receptacle having a low front wall 6; a bottom 7, which extends substantially at a right angle to the front wall and an inclined rear wall 8, which is higher than the front wall and extends upwardly and rearwardly from the bottom 7. The receptacle also has end walls 9, at opposite ends thereof.

Along the upper edge, the front wall 6, is provided on its outer side with an angle bar 10, which is riveted in place, and the front wall has an outwardly-extending flange 11, which extends over and around the said angle bar, whereby to materially reinforce the front wall from end to end.

The two end walls 9, are also provided along the upper outer sides with inclined angle bars 12, and the said walls have outward-extending flanges 13, that extend over and under said inclined angle bars to reinforce the receptacle in a direction from front to ear.

The upper edge of the inclined rear wall 8, has a lateral flange 14, from end to end, which also serves a useful purpose in addition to stiffening, as will presently be explained.

The under side of the receptacle is provided at spaced intervals, with metal bars 15, which extend from a point well up the inclined rear wall 8, downwardly and beneath the bottom, and which project forwardly from the bottom and beyond the front wall 6. The outer forward end of each bar 15, has a down-turned pointed foot 16, and on top of each forward end I provide an angle brace bar 17, with one leg seated on top of said forward end and the other leg extending vertically and riveted to the outer side of the front wall. These angle brace-bars 17, therefore effectively brace the projecting forward ends of the bars 15.

An angle-bar 18, extends along the rear side of the rear wall and is riveted against the upper end of each metal bar 15, and this angle bar effectively braces and stiffens the inclined rear wall.

The operation of the receptacle is illustrated in Fig. 1, wherein the brick wall is designated 19, and the scaffold denoted by the numeral 20.

By referring to the upper portion of Fig. 1, it will be noted that the two courses 21, of brick are laid in cement 22, which originally is flush with the front face 23, of the wall while the courses of brick beneath those designated as 21, have had the soft cement removed from their front edges thus leaving grooves 24, between the brick in the finished

portion of the wall. It is the removed cement that the receptacle is designed to catch and save; inasmuch as this operation is performed while the cement is soft and plastic and the cement can be used again within a reasonable time.

In the operation of the device the receptacle is seated with the feet 16, on the scaffold and the flange 14, on the upper edge of the inclined rear wall resting against the brick wall structure or preferably into one of the horizontal grooves 24; the wet cement drops onto the rear wall 8, which being inclined causes the cement to slide to the bottom 7.

The feet 16, prevent the receptacle from sliding forward and sustain the front portion of the receptacle, while the rear of the receptacle is sustained by leaning against the wall.

Obviously as the brick wall is built up the soft cement may be scraped or otherwise removed from between the front edges of the brick to form the grooves 24, and the removed soft cement will drop onto the inclined rear wall 8, which will deliver the cement to the bottom of the receptacle.

The receptacle may be four, six or eight feet long, consequently needs bracing and stiffening to hold the weight of the cement that is deposited therein.

Having described my invention, what I claim is,—

1. A wet-cement catching-receptacle having a front wall, a bottom, two end-walls, and a rear wall connected with the bottom and which inclines from said bottom upwardly and rearwardly and is provided at its upper edge with a rearward lateral flange to engage a horizontal groove in a brick-wall structure.

2. A receptacle having a front wall, a bottom, two end walls and an inclined rear wall with a rearwardly-extending flange along its upper edge and bars extending forward from under the bottom and projecting in front of the front wall said bars having down turned feet at their forward ends only.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GEORGE E. PALMER.

Witnesses:
CHARLES B. MANN, JR.,
HELEN B. WUNDER.