

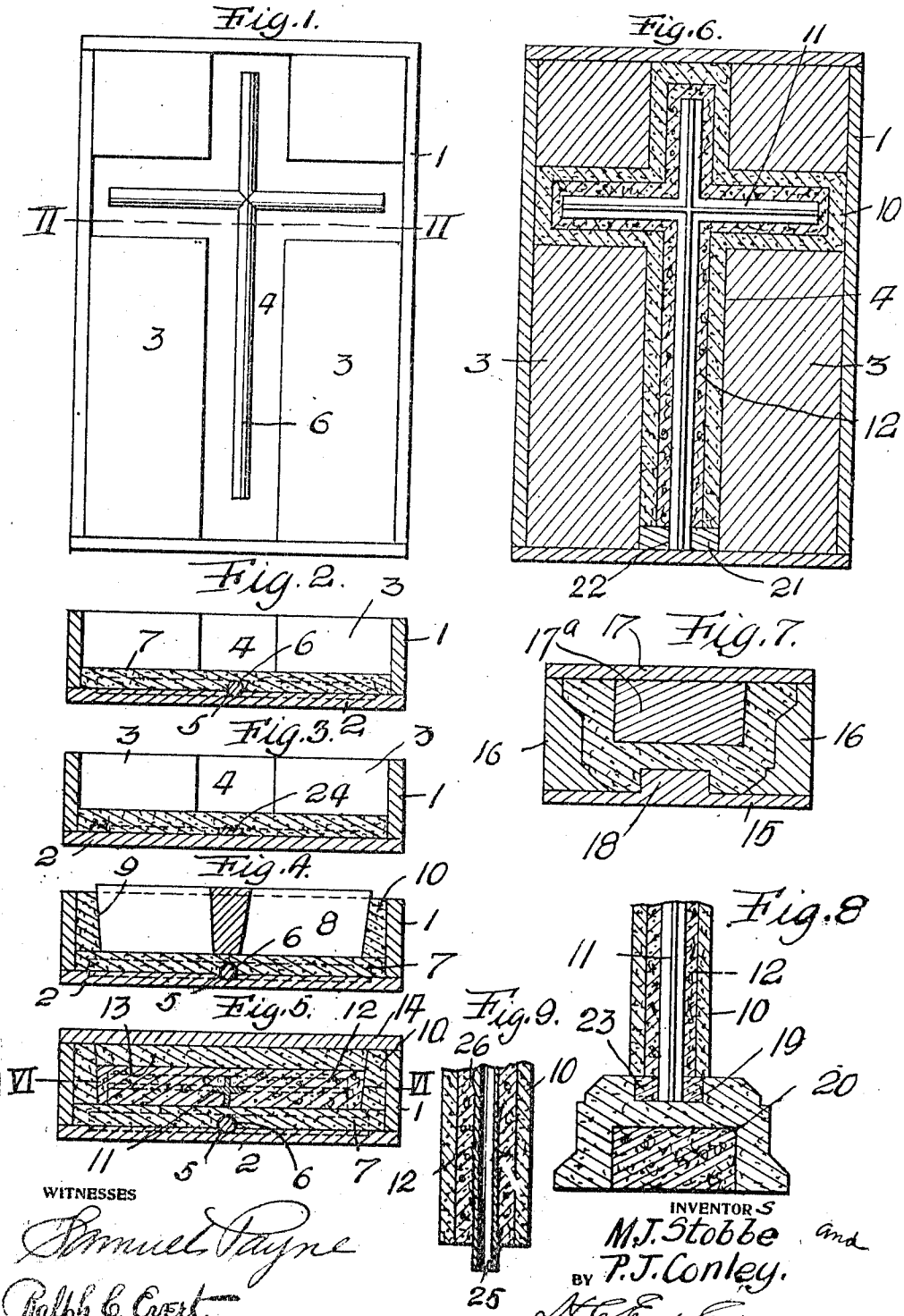
M. J. STOBBE & P. J. CONLEY.

CONCRETE MONUMENT.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 9, 1912.

1,035,260.

Patented Aug. 13, 1912.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL J. STOBBE AND PATRICK J. CONLEY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

CONCRETE MONUMENT.

1,035,260.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 13, 1912.

Application filed February 9, 1912. Serial No. 676,621.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MICHAEL J. STOBBE and PATRICK J. CONLEY, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Concrete Monuments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to concrete monuments, and the primary object of our invention is to construct monuments or other structures of different grades of plastic material that can be seasoned and hardened to provide a waterproof and durable structure.

Another object of this invention is to mold concrete monuments in a manner that permits of different grades of concrete being used, also metallic reinforcements that add rigidity to the molded concrete.

A further object of this invention is to mold a concrete monument in a manner that permits of inlays being used in connection with the monument, the inlays being arranged in a manner as to present a neat appearance in connection with a monument.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter specifically described and then claimed.

Reference will now be had to the drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a plan of a mold used in producing a monument, Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view of the same taken on the line II—II of Fig. 1, showing the formation of the face of the monument. Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating a slight modification of the same, Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating the formation of the side walls of the monument, Fig. 5 is a similar view illustrating the complete formation of the monument, Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line VI—VI of Fig. 5, Fig. 7 is a cross sectional view of a mold employed for forming a base for the monument, Fig. 8 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of the monument as mounted in the base, and Fig. 9 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of a monument having a modified form of metallic reinforcement.

In the drawings we have illustrated the formation of a cross and a base for the

cross, but it is to be understood that this is simply an example of a structure that can be produced in accordance with this invention.

The reference numeral 1 designates a rectangular mold having the bottom 2 thereof provided with corner blocks 3, said corner blocks forming a cross recess 4. The bottom of the recess 4 has a groove 5 to receive the face of an inlay 6, which can be in the form of a cross made of solid or hollow rods. After the inlay 6 has been placed in position, a layer of fine concrete 7 is placed in the recess 4. A cross-shaped block 8 of less area than the recess 4 and having beveled or inclined walls 9 is then placed upon the layer of fine concrete 7. A fine grade of concrete 10 is then placed between the beveled or inclined walls of the block and the walls of the mold. The tapering cross-shaped block 8 is then removed and a cross-shaped metallic reinforcement 11 placed in the recess formed by the block 8. The metallic reinforcement can be made of bars, X-shaped in cross section. A coarse grade of concrete 12 is then placed in the recess occupied by the metallic reinforcement 11 to a height approximately three-fourths the depth of the recess, and then a fine grade of concrete 13 is placed upon the coarse grade of concrete 12 to finish off the rear side of the concrete cross. A cover 14 can be placed upon the mold until the contents thereof have been seasoned and hardened.

Reference will now be had to Figs. 7 and 8 of the drawing showing the mold for forming a base for the monument. The mold comprises a bottom plate 15, side walls 16 and a top plate 17. The bottom plate 15 has a rectangular central block 18 and this block provides a socket 19 in the base 20 formed within the mold, while the top plate 17 has a depending block 17^a. The base 20 is made similar to the rest of the monument, that is, out of a fine and coarse grade of concrete, the fine concrete forming the outer wall of the base. In order that the lower end of the concrete cross can be supported by the base 20, a block 21 having an opening 22 to receive the lower end of the metallic reinforcement 11 is placed upon said reinforcement when the reinforcement is placed in the recess formed by the cross-shaped block 8. In consequence of the block 21 the lower end of the metallic reinforcement 11 is exposed after the concrete cross has been com-

pleted. A cement 23 is then placed in the socket 19 and the exposed end of the metallic reinforcement forced into the cement until the lower end of the cross rests upon the base 20. When the cement hardens, the concrete cross is firmly held by the base just as though it was integral therewith.

In some instances, the inlays 6 can be made of a flat bar 24, as illustrated in Fig. 3, the bar being placed upon the bottom of the mold whereby the face thereof will be exposed after the cross has been completed.

Another modification is illustrated in Fig. 9, wherein the metallic reinforcement is made from tubing 25 having prongs 26 that bind the coarse concrete upon the tubing.

From the foregoing it will be observed that we can produce a monument from plastic material that has an exterior finish of very fine material, for instance representing marble, while the interior of the monument is made of a coarser material, as coarse concrete. In the formation of the monument, it is possible to resort to the inlaying of characters, representing an inscription, or any other device that it is desirable to use in connection with the monument.

What we claim is:—

1. A monument comprising a body formed

of a front facing of a fine grade of concrete, an exposed inlay held by said front facing, a reinforcement mounted upon the inner face of said front facing, side and top facings of a fine grade of concrete, a filling of a coarse grade of concrete between said facings and embedding said reinforcement, and a rear facing of a fine grade of concrete.

2. A monument comprising a body formed of a front facing of a fine grade of concrete, an exposed inlay held by said front facing, a reinforcement mounted upon the inner face of said front facing and projecting from a lower end thereof, side and top facings of a fine grade of concrete, a filling of a coarse grade of concrete between said facing and embedding said reinforcement, a rear facing of a fine grade of concrete, and a concrete base abutting against the lower end of said body and having the projecting end of said reinforcement anchored therein.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL J. STOBBE.
PATRICK J. CONLEY.

Witnesses:

J. P. APPLEMAN,
K. H. BUTLER.