Dec. 19, 1922. 1,439,646.

C. A. SMITH.

MEANS FOR AND PROCESS OF FORMING LOCKS FOR PLASTER.

FILED AUG. 15, 1921.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

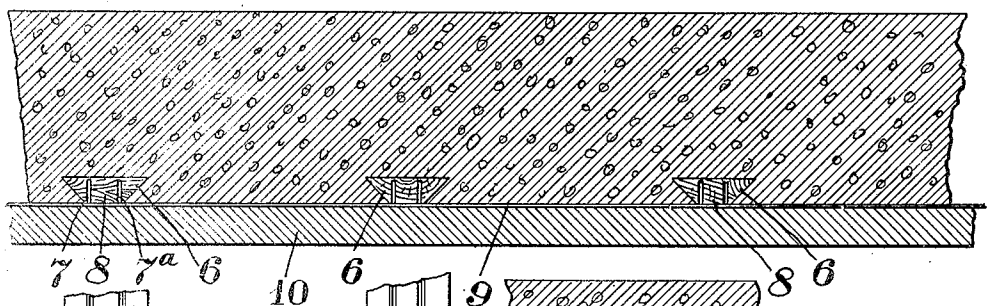


Fig. 3.

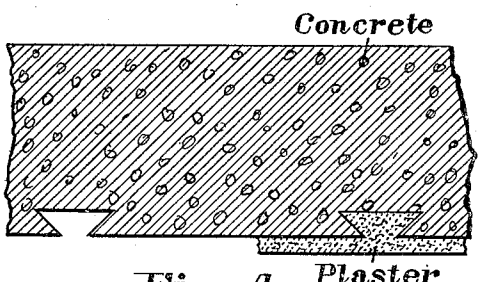


Fig. 4.

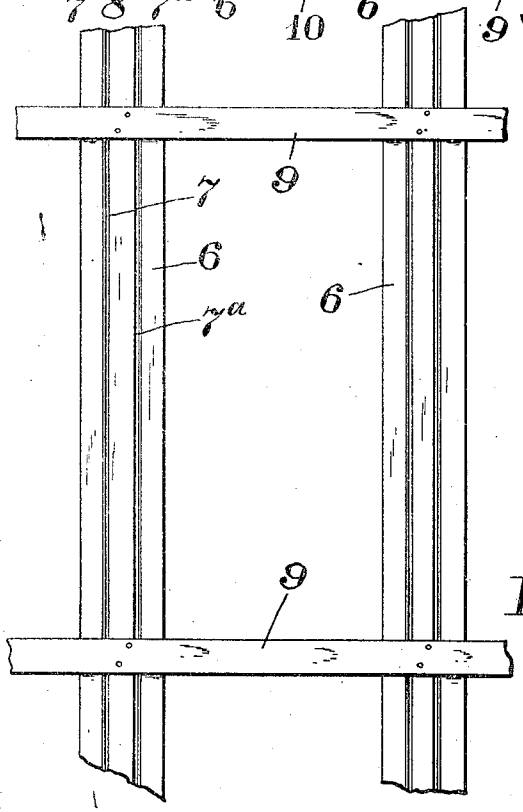


Fig. 5.

Inventor
Charles A. Smith
by Fenwick & Fenwick
his Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. SMITH, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

MEANS FOR AND PROCESS OF FORMING LOCKS FOR PLASTER.

Application filed August 15, 1921. Serial No. 492,278.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Means for and Processes of Forming Locks for Plaster, of which the following is a specification.

The walls and ceilings of large buildings are sometimes built of molded concrete the rough surface of which is covered with a plaster or finishing coat. It has been found very difficult to make plaster stick to concrete because of the powdery surface of the latter and as a consequence much trouble, annoyance and expense has been occasioned.

The object of the present invention is to provide a construction and process by the use of which the plaster may be effectually and permanently secured to the concrete.

Broadly stated the invention consists in providing the concrete with effective locking dovetail or equivalent recesses into which the plaster is keyed.

The invention is embodied in the example herein shown and described, the features of novelty being finally claimed.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view of several of the lock molding strips showing them connected by a flexible strip.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing a concrete wall molded with the device as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a fraction of concrete wall with one of the lock molding strips partly removed from the plaster lock.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing a molding strip wholly removed from the lock and plaster keyed to another lock after removal of the molding strip.

Fig. 5 is a plan view illustrating how the lock molding strips are connected together.

In the views 6 designates a lock forming strip which is preferably made of wood of dovetail cross section and provided with two deep longitudinal saw kerfs 7 and 7^a so as to provide a central portion 8 that is easily severable from the two triangular wings to effect the destruction or deformation of the strip without altering the lock. The strips 6 are connected together in suitable lengths for collective and convenient handling by means of thin metallic strips 9 lightly nailed to the narrow faces of the strips as shown in Fig. 5.

In practice the lock molding board 10 with the narrow faces of the strips are placed adjacent the board, as shown in Fig. 2, and the concrete to make the body of the wall or ceiling poured so as to surround the strips. After the concrete of the wall has set the form board is removed as are also the metallic connecting strips 9; the middle portions 8 of the molding strips between the saw kerfs are then pried out with a suitable tool, as shown in Fig. 3, after which the triangular portions are easily removed leaving the clear lock groove of dovetail form as shown at the left hand side of Fig. 4. When, in a given wall or ceiling, all the molding strips have been removed a surface is presented containing an ample number of parallel dovetail locking grooves over and into which the plaster coat can be applied as shown at the right hand side of Fig. 4, with assurance that it will stick when dried because the plaster is keyed to the wall and reliance is not had solely upon any adhesive quality of the plaster.

When a suitable number of the lock molding strips are tied together in parallel relation by flexible metallic strips as shown in Fig. 5 the product can be rolled up into a bundle that is easily handled and transported.

The form of the dovetailed parts can be changed without departing from the gist of the invention as claimed.

What I claim is:

1. The art of preparing a concrete wall or ceiling for a plastic coat consisting in forming in said wall or ceiling by suitable molding strips, a plurality of undercut recesses and subsequently removing said molding strips by destruction of them.

2. Means for molding in a concrete wall or ceiling an undercut lock for a plastic coat consisting of dovetailed strip of wood having a longitudinal kerf.

3. Means for forming in a wall or ceiling a lock for a plastic coat consisting of a dovetailed strip of wood having two longitudinal kerfs forming an intermediate removable portion.

4. An article of manufacture for the purpose set forth consisting of a plurality of dovetailed strips of wood each having two longitudinal kerfs forming an intermediate removable portion and means connecting said strips together.

5. An article of manufacture for the purpose stated consisting of a plurality of deformable dovetailed strips and means attached to the narrow faces of said strips for connecting them together.

CHARLES A. SMITH.