

J. E. LE SUEUR.
MOLDING DEVICE.
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952,265.

Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

Fig. 1.

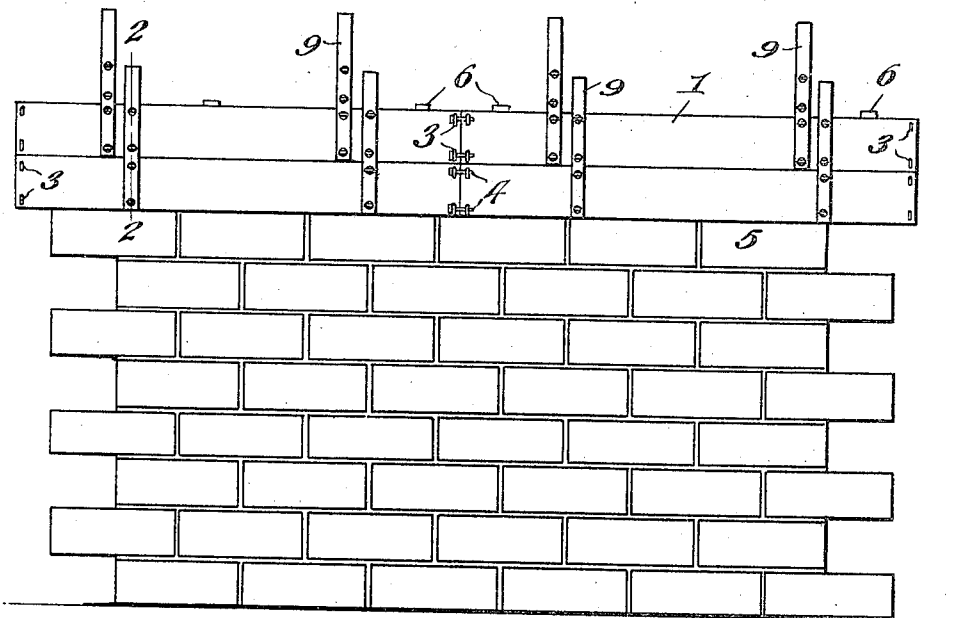
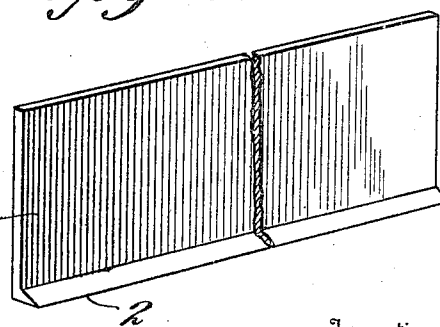
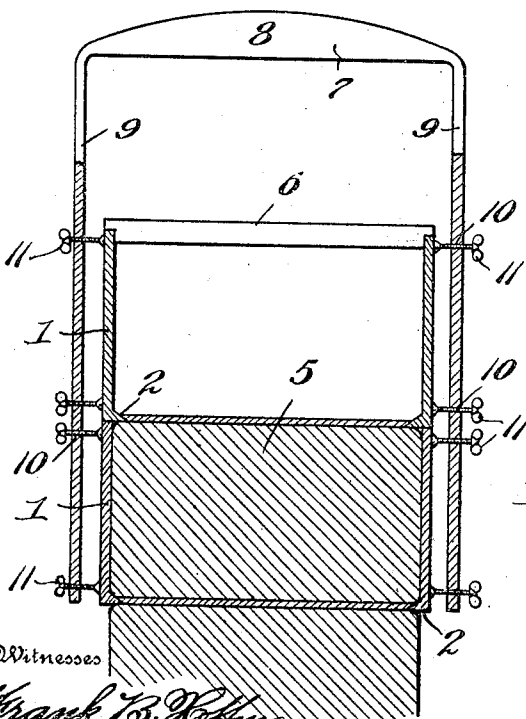


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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MOLDING DEVICE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. LE SUEUR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have invented new and useful Improvements in Molding Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a method and devices for constructing walls, and the object of the invention is to provide means whereby walls of any desired thickness may be easily and quickly constructed in sections.

Another object of the invention is to provide molds, consisting of plates, suitably spaced apart, and adapted for the reception of bricks, concrete or the like, over which is spread a coating of thin cement mortar, which may be allowed to flow upon one or both faces of the wall to provide a substantial plastering for the wall. The plates adapted for use upon the outer face of the wall may be provided with suitable depressions to represent the roughened face of a stone, and the liquid mortar may be allowed to fill these depressions so as to give the outer wall the appearance of a stone structure.

Another object of the invention is to provide the plates forming the mold with inturned flanges at their lower edges whereby they may be easily positioned upon the longitudinal joints of the wall, as well as presenting the wall with an effective "pointing" of the joint they occupy.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a series of plates of the character described with eyes or loops adapted for the reception of a pin or the like whereby a series of plates may be secured in longitudinal position with each other.

To these and other ends the invention resides in the novel construction of elements and their arrangement in operative combination, hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wall, illustrating the application of my improvement. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the inner face of one of the plates.

In the accompanying drawings, the numeral 1 designates a series of plates, constructed preferably of metal and provided upon their lower edges with a longitudinal substantially wedge shaped offset 2, running

the entire length of the plates. The plates 1 are provided near their outer ends with a series of eyes or staples 3, adapted for the reception of pins or bolts 4, by which a series of plates are connected together. These plates 1 are adapted to be spaced apart in pairs, to form a suitable box or hollow receptacle within which bricks 5, or other suitable material designed for the construction of a wall, are to be received. The width between the plates, and the height of the plates may be of any desired or preferred dimensions, but preferably greater than that of the bricks which they are adapted to receive. The plates employed upon the outer face of the wall may, if desired, be suitably embossed to imitate the surfaces of rough stone, commonly employed in the erection of building walls. The plates 1 are adapted to be held in spaced relation to each other by a series of suitable spacing bars 6, provided with cut away portions, of a size approximately equaling that of the thickness of the plates which they are adapted to engage at their upper edges.

In the contemplation of my invention a series of yokes 7 are employed. These yokes 7 have their heads 8 of a slightly greater width than the distance between the plates 1 when spaced apart, and the depending arms 9 of the yoke are provided with a series of perforations 10 adapted for the reception of thumb bolts 11. The inner faces of the bolts 11 are adapted to contact with the plates 1 and retain them in position with the spacing bars 6, and the molded wall formed between the spaced plates 1. In erecting a wall, two or more pairs of these plates 1 are employed, one positioned directly on top of the other, and the thumb bolts of the yoke 7, are so positioned as to engage both the top and bottom plate 1, and whereby one pair of plates will be retained by the yoke after the second pair of plates have been removed in the process of erecting the wall hereinafter to be described.

In erecting a wall, the plates are positioned upon the foundation of the wall, the bricks or stone applied between the plates, and a coating of soft mortar applied to the bricks within the mold. Should it be desired to erect a wall having its front face showing bricks applied as in the ordinary manner, the bricks are positioned adjacent the inner face of the outer plate 1, and the offset 2 of the plates are positioned between

the longitudinal joint formed by the bricks and mortar. When the courses of bricks reach a height equaling that of the uppermost series of plates, the bottom series of plates are removed and positioned upon the top of the remaining plates, when more brick and mortar are to be applied within the mold and the wall thus raised. It is to be understood that the mortar is sufficiently set before the lower plates are removed and positioned upon the remaining plates. This process illustrates the method of constructing an ordinary brick wall. Should it be desired, plastering may be applied to the inner face of the wall by simply allowing a sufficient space between the inner plates and the inner surface of the bricks or stones, whereby the softened mortar will flow within this space and provide a substantial plastering for the interior of the wall. With this method, the lowermost plate is removed and positioned upon the upper plate, as previously described, after the mortar has become thoroughly set and hardened.

When it is desired to erect a wall, having a rough stone outer face and having its inner face plastered, the plates 1 are suitably embossed, and the stones or bricks are positioned intermediate of the mold formed by the plates, and soft cement mortar is poured upon the stone and allowed to occupy the spaces between the faces of the stone and the plates, thus providing a substantially rough stone appearance for the exterior of the wall, while the interior of the wall is provided with a substantial coat of plaster.

When the wall, formed by my improved method, has been sufficiently set and it is desired to remove the plates at the bottom to form an additional mold or a continuation of the mold, the set screws at the bottom of the yoke are loosened, the bottom plates are removed and positioned upon the remaining plates between the yoke, the spacing bars 6, previously positioned upon the plates upon the wall, are now removed and positioned upon the uppermost series of plates, the clamps or thumb screws are tightened and the mold completed and ready for the reception of more bricks or stones. This process is repeated as the wall is raised.

In order to maintain the wall in a perfectly vertical line, one arm of the bifur-

cated yoke 7 is positioned close to one of the series of side plates at the bottom thereof, the spacing bar 6 is positioned between the plates at the top, the uppermost thumb screws are turned to force the plates between the spacing bar and the plates swung to a plumb line where they will remain as the screws are tightened.

It will be noted that the longitudinal flange 2 of the plates 1 project inwardly, and rest upon the formed wall thus effectively retaining the plates upon the wall as well as providing means whereby that when mortar is applied upon the bricks or stones the flanges produce an effective longitudinal joint for the wall.

From the above description it will be seen that I have provided an extremely simple and effective process and method for erecting walls, one in which a facing of rough stone as well as a plastering may be applied to the bricks or stones forming the center of the wall, as the wall is erected. It will be also seen that with my method and device the services of no skilled mechanic is required, and that a person unacquainted with the art of brick laying or plastering may erect a wall with a small expenditure of time and labor.

Having thus fully described the invention what is claimed as new is:—

A molding device comprising substantially rectangular plates arranged in spaced relation with each other and positioned one above the other, said plates having their ends provided with eyes, removable connecting elements for the eyes, said plates each having its lower inner edge provided with a V-shaped offset extending the entire length of the plates, spaced members for the upper plates, said spaced members having incut members engaging the inner faces of the plates, U-shaped yoke members having their side arms provided with spaced threaded openings, and threaded members having enlarged bearing faces adapted to contact the bearing face of the plate to engage the latter in proper spaced relation with each other.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN E. LE SUEUR.

Witnesses:

W. L. HORN,
WM. SEXTON.