Sept. 13, 1927. 1,641,958

R. L. BRACEY

WALL MOLD

Filed Nov. 16, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

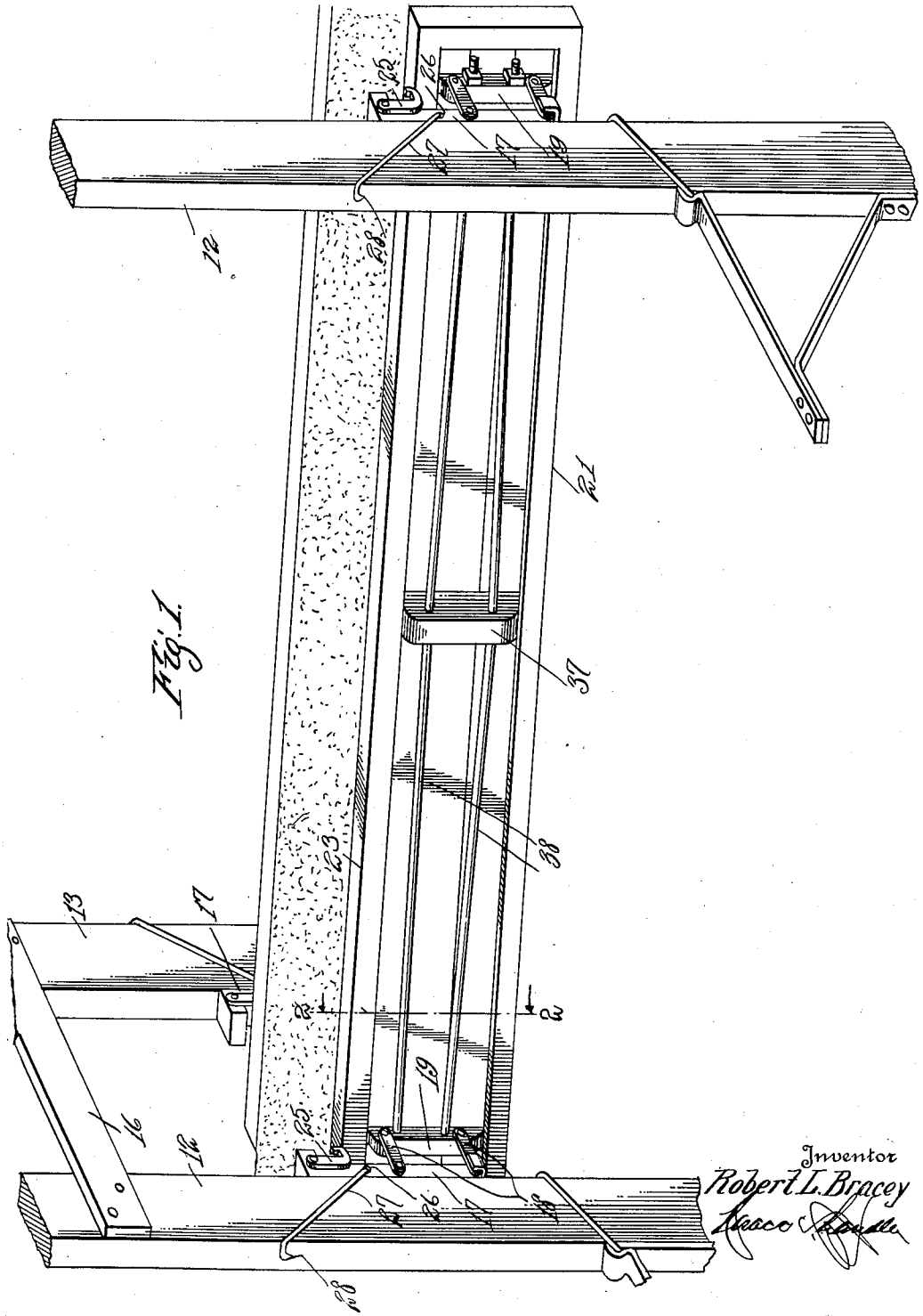


Fig. 1.

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Fig. 2.

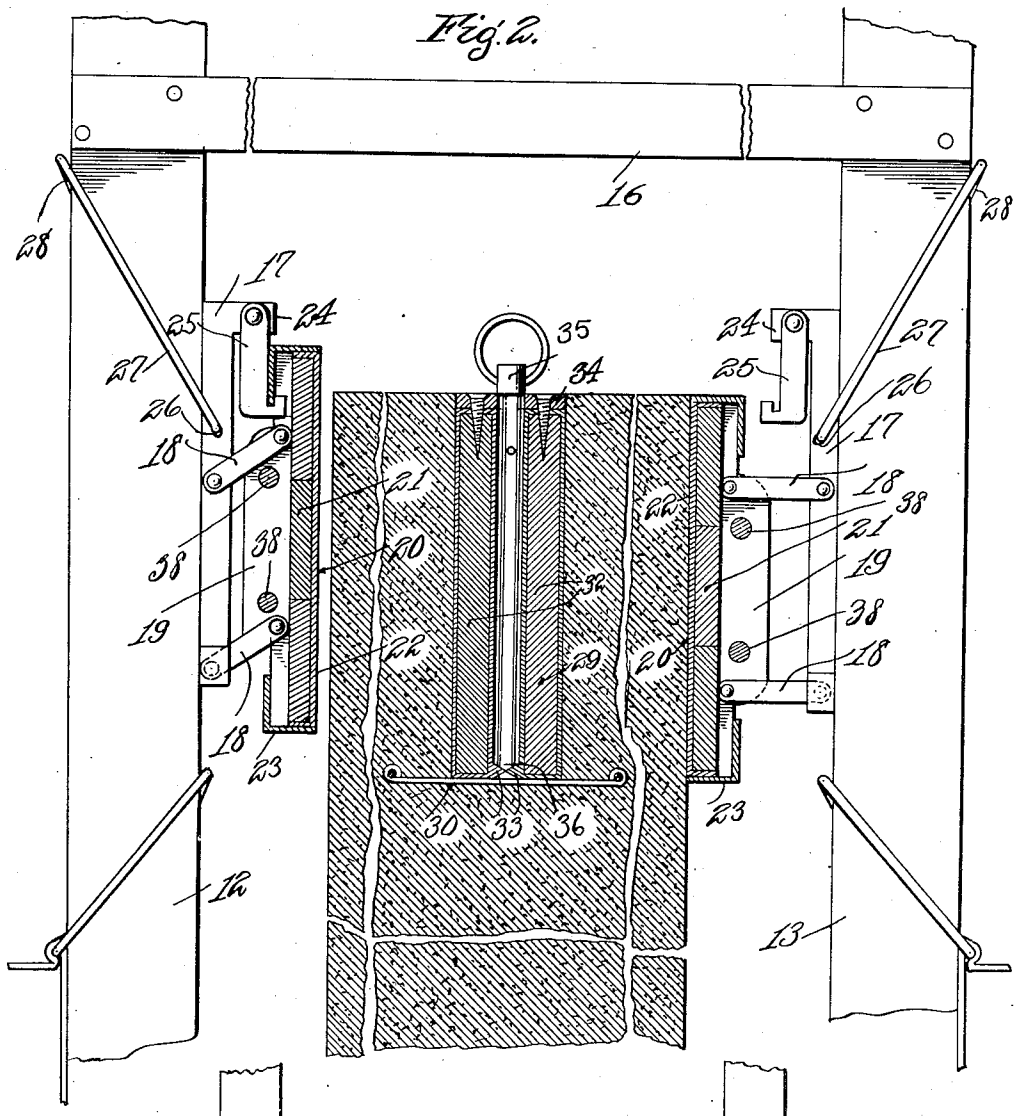
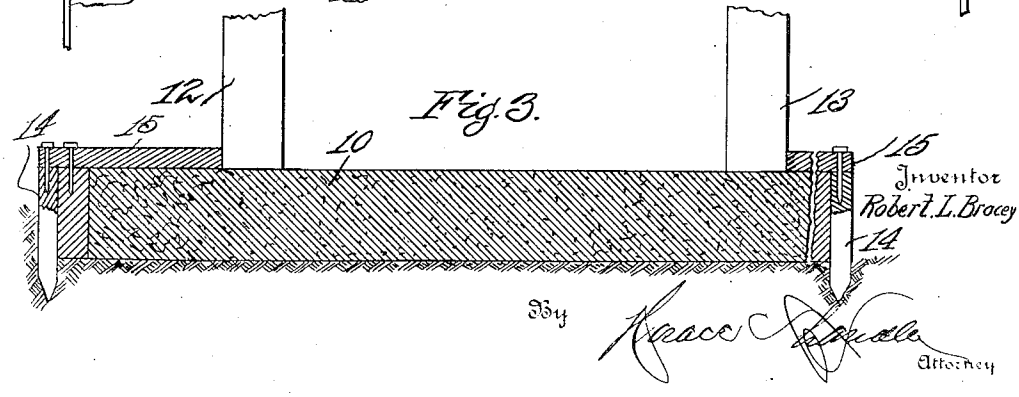


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 5.

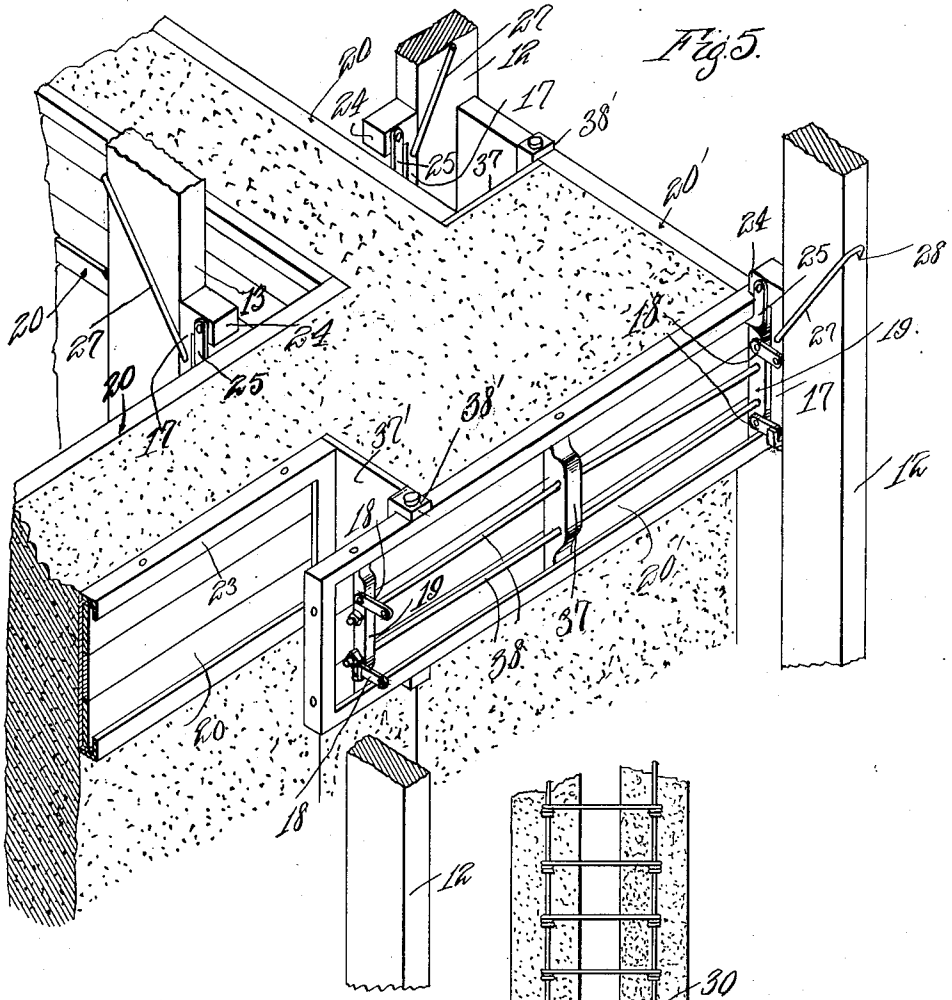
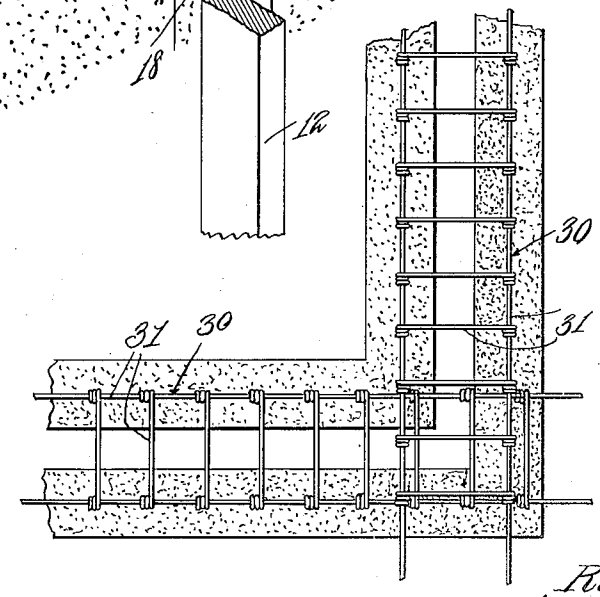


Fig. 4.



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Patented Sept. 13, 1927. 1,641,958

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT LEE BRACEY, OF FLAGLER BEACH, FLORIDA.

WALL MOLD.

Application filed November 16, 1925. Serial No. 69,432.

This invention relates to buildings, and especially to apparatuses for erecting same.

One object of the invention is to employ a device whereby a section of the wall of a building may be molded for a predetermined height, completely around the building, provision being made for the door and window frames.

Another object is to employ a device wherein, when a section of all of the walls of the building has been molded, a similar section is adapted to be molded on the top of the first section, completely around the building, and this continued until the full height of the building has been reached.

Another object is to provide novel supporting means for the mold forms, and particularly constructed and arranged mold forms, which can be quickly and easily removed from the finished wall section, and elevated into position for the next higher section.

A still further object is to provide a building apparatus which is capable of being elevated and supported on the finished portion of the walls of a building, so that buildings of different heights may be molded.

A still further object is to provide a scaffolding for supporting the mold forms which, when the building walls have been finished, is adapted to be taken apart and used for the interior woodwork of the building, thereby obviating any waste of materials.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings:

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the structure used in molding the walls of a building, and showing the manner of suspending the mold forms on the uprights.

Figure 2 is an enlarged vertical sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail view showing the footing and the means for retaining the lower ends of the uprights.

Figure 4 is a plan view of a finished section of a corner, showing the reinforcement placed thereon, which is to be embedded between this section and the next section molded thereon.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the corner of a building, showing the mold forms used for forming a pilaster.

In the practice of the invention, as shown in the drawings, I first mold a footing 10, of cement, in the ground, on which to erect the walls of the building, such footing being of considerably greater width than the thickness of the wall. Inside and outside mold forms 11 are used to mold this footing, and after the footing has been completed, I erect uprights 12 and 13 on this footing, adjacent the inner and outer faces thereof. Stakes 14 are driven into the ground outwardly of the inside and outside forms, to hold the forms in place when the cement is poured therebetween. I then place boards 15 across the footing, the forms, and the stakes, and secure them by means of nails, the inner ends of said boards engaging against the inner and outer uprights 12 and 13, to prevent lateral movement thereof, on the footing. The uprights are held in proper spaced relation by the connecting braces 16, such positions being respectfully inward and outward of the finished wall. I then stand the metal posts 17 against the inner vertical faces of the inner and outer uprights, said posts having arms 18 pivotally connected thereto, adjacent the upper and lower ends, respectively. The outer ends of the arms are pivotally connected to vertical battens 19, which are secured to the rear or outer faces of the mold forms, represented as a whole by the numeral 20. Each of the forms 20 comprises a wooden bass 21, to one face of which is secured a metal sheet 22, which sheet is adapted to be placed against the cement of the wall. Secured around the edges of the wooden base, in covering relation to the edges of the metal sheet, is an angle iron frame 23, the edge of one wing of which projects across the face of the base for a purpose which will presently appear herein.

On the upper end of each of the posts 17 is an outwardly extending arm 24, and pivotally suspended on the outer end of the arm is a hook member 25 which is arranged to engage with the said edge of the angle frame, to hold the same in elevated position, away from the finished wall, and while the form is being moved to its new position.

In normal working position the forms 20 are held in spaced parallel relation to the posts 17, to receive the cement thereagainst, whereby to form the inner and outer faces

of the finished wall. The lower end of each of the posts is turned outwardly and upwardly, and flattened, to provide a support for the lower arm 18, such arm being held in a slightly upwardly inclined position, whereby to more readily permit the form 20 being elevated.

In the upper end of each of the posts 17 there is formed an opening 26, in which is engaged an arm of a member 27, said member being engaged around the upright and provided with a point 28 which bites into the upright to hold the post, and the form 20 suspended thereon. This is especially useful, when a section of the wall has been completed, and the forms 20 are elevated into position, thereabove, for receiving cement, for forming the next wall section. This is continued until the full height of the wall is reached.

When a wall section is completed the forms 20 are swung upwardly and engaged with the hooks 25, after which the molds are moved upwardly into their new positions, the members 27 sliding upwardly on the uprights, and the points 28 permitted to bite into the uprights, whereby to properly suspend the forms in position.

In molding the sections of the walls, the window and door frames are placed in their proper positions, and the cement poured between the forms 20, and between such frames, whereby said frames will be firmly molded in the walls.

Disposed vertically and centrally between the forms 20, and extending longitudnally thereof, is the removable core member 29, which serves to form an air space within the wall, thus dividing the wall into two parts. To tie these parts of the wall together I place on top of each of the sections, as it is molded, a reinforcement 30, shown in the drawing as comprising parallel bars 31, and transversely extending bars connecting the bars 31 at regularly spaced intervals. The core member comprises two spaced forms 32, each having an inclined lug 33 in the inner face of its lower end, and having its upper end secured to a metal plate 34. A rod 35 is disposed through the said plate, and downwardly between the forms, where it is provided with a wedge point 36 for engagement with the lugs 33 to spread the plates or forms, whereby to render them parallel so as to properly form the air space between the wall portions. Upon pulling upwardly on this rod, the forms 32 will collapse, or moved inwardly toward each other, thus permitting easy removal from within the wall.

The upper and lower ends of the battens 19 are reduced in thickness and secured between the angle frame 23 and the base 21. An intermediate batten 37, of greater thickness than the battens 19 is secured to the rear face of the form 20, and engaged across this batten, and having the ends secured in the battens 19, are the truss rods 38.

When it is desired to mold a pilaster at the corner of the building, at the juncture of two adjacent walls, I provide two short forms 20′, which serve as the inside and outside forms for the wider faces of the pilaster. Short angle plates 37 are arranged to extend between the ends of the main forms 20 to the short forms 20′, to produce the narrower faces of the pilaster. To prevent the angle plates 37′ from moving outwardly, when the cement is being tamped, I removably secure, in embracing relation to the ends of the main forms 20, the clamps 38′, against which the said angle plates bear.

These clamps are also adapted to be used with the main forms 20, where a form projects beyond the adjacent wall of the corner of the building, whereby to hold the forms from disengagement, while tamping.

What is claimed is:

1. A wall mold including posts, a mold form pivotally connected to and extending between the posts for swinging movement toward and away therefrom, the mold form having a facing secured thereto and extending rearwardly thereof, means on the posts for engagement with the rearwardly extending facing for supporting the mold form in juxtaposition to the posts, and means for suspending the posts on a support.

2. A wall mold including posts, a mold form including a base, a metal facing secured thereto and having its marginal edges extended around the rear of the base, transverse battens on the rear of the base, links pivotally connected to the battens and posts, hooks carried by the posts for engagement with the rear edges of the said facing for supporting the form in juxtaposition to the posts, and means on the posts for suspending the same on a support.

3. A wall molding apparatus including spaced uprights, posts vertically adjustable on the uprights, and mold forms including spaced walls, links pivotally connecting the forms with the posts, means carried by the posts for biting engagement with the uprights whereby to permit vertical adjustment of the posts on the uprights, and means on the posts for engagement with the form walls for suspending said walls in non-molding position.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

ROBERT LEE BRACEY.