Oct. 19, 1943. M. E. WHITEMAN 2,331,949

SCREED SUPPORT

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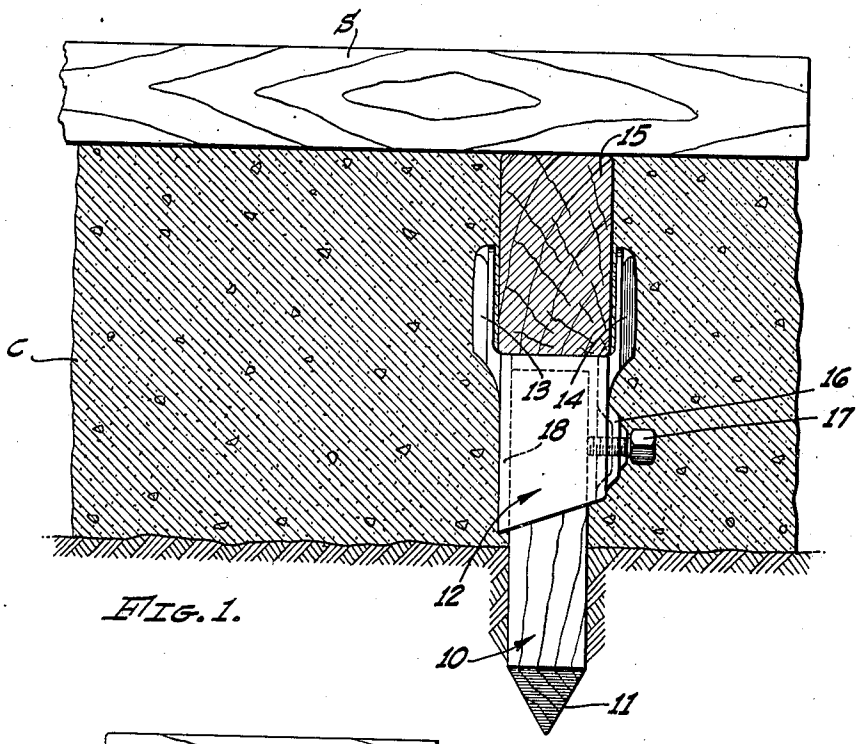


FIG. 1.

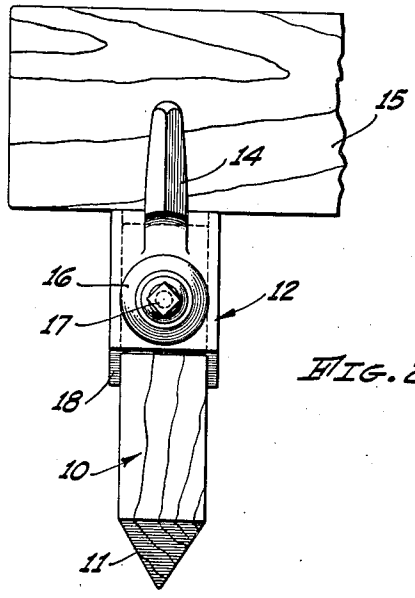


FIG. 2.

MARVIN E. WHITEMAN,
INVENTOR.

BY Hazard & Miller

ATTORNEYS.

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SCREED SUPPORT

Marvin E. Whiteman, Los Angeles, Calif.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 72—128)

This invention relates to a screed support.

In pouring concrete floors, pavements, roads, and other concrete slabs supported on the ground it is desirable to support at least two rails, the top surface of which is at the desired level of the top of the concrete that is to be poured. When these rails are positioned the concrete is poured therebetween and thereabout and a screed or rod is reciprocated over the tops of the rails striking off or leveling off the concrete so as to be even with the rails. The screed may be reciprocated by hand or it may be machine-operated, such as by the construction illustrated in my copending application entitled Portable concrete rodding machine, Serial No. 417,285, filed October 31, 1941.

An object of the present invention is to provide an inexpensive but highly durable construction that will facilitate the positioning of the rails at the desired level to enable the screed to be reciprocated thereon.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will be made manifest in the following detailed description and specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference is had to the accompanying drawing for an illustrative embodiment of the invention, wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates the screed support embodying the present invention illustrating the stake thereof as having been driven into the ground, the concrete as having been poured thereabout, and the screed in the position for rodding off the concrete even with the top of the rail; and

Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the screed support shown in Fig. 1.

Referring to the accompanying drawing wherein similar reference characters designate similar parts throughout, the screed support embodying the present invention consists of a stake 10, the lower end of which is preferably pointed as at 11 to facilitate its being driven into the ground that is to support the concrete C. The stake is preferably formed of wood although it may be formed of other materials. It is also preferably rectangular in horizontal cross section. Associated therewith is a cap generally indicated at 12. This cap is of generally tubular form being in the form of a hollow rectangle in horizontal cross section capable of telescoping over the stake 10. At two opposed sides it has upstanding arms 13 and 14 which are suitably spaced so as to receive therebetween a wooden two by four 15 or a pipe, the top surface of which is to provide the rail on which the screed S may be reciprocated. On the one side of the cap 12 there is a boss 16 in which is a drilled or tapped hole to receive a set screw 17 that can be tightened against the side of the stake 10. The opposed side of the cap is preferably somewhat longer than that side that is equipped with the boss 16. This side indicated at 18 tends to balance in weight the weight of the boss 16 and provides a downwardly extending internal surface against which the adjacent face of the stake 10 can be forced when the set screw 17 is tightened.

Preparatory to pouring the concrete C a series of the stakes 10 are driven into the ground. Caps 12 are then telescoped thereon and adjusted to the desired height so as to support the top surface of the rail 15 at the required level. The set screws 17 on the caps are then tightened and the rails 15 positioned on the caps. Thereafter the concrete C is poured and rodded off by the screed S. Before the concrete hardens the rails 15 are withdrawn, the set screws 17 loosened, and the caps 12 withdrawn, and the stakes 10 can either be removed or in some instances they may be allowed to remain embedded in the ground or in the concrete. The space occupied by the rails 15 and the caps 12 can then be filled with concrete and the top surface thereof leveled off flush with the top surface left or formed by the screed S.

It will be appreciated that by the above-described form of construction that the rails 15 are supported centrally over the stakes and that the caps 12 are substantially equally balanced with relation to the stakes. Consequently, tendency for the screed support to tip or fall over under the reciprocating influence of the screed S is greatly reduced. The caps and rails can be used over and over again and when the stakes 10 are recovered these likewise can be used consecutively.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A screed support comprising a stake adapted to be driven into the ground, a cap having a tubular body of substantial length capable of telescoping over the stake, means on the side of the body engageable with the side of the stake for fastening the body in adjusted position on the stake, said body having a pair of upstanding arms extending upwardly above the top of the body at opposite sides thereof adapted to cooperate with the top of the body to support a rail directly over the top of the stake.

2. A screed support comprising a stake adapted to be driven into the ground, a cap having a tu-

bular body of substantial length capable of telescoping over the stake, a set screw on one side of the body adapted to be tightened against the stake to hold the cap in adjusted position with respect to the stake, the opposite side of the body extending downwardly to provide a bearing surface of substantial length below the set screw against which the stake may be tightened, said body having a pair of upstanding arms extending upwardly above the top of the body at opposite sides thereof adapted to cooperate with the top of the body to support a rail directly over the top of the stake.

MARVIN E. WHITEMAN.