June 6, 1950 P. L. FURST 2,510,810

SIDING FORM

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Fig. 1.

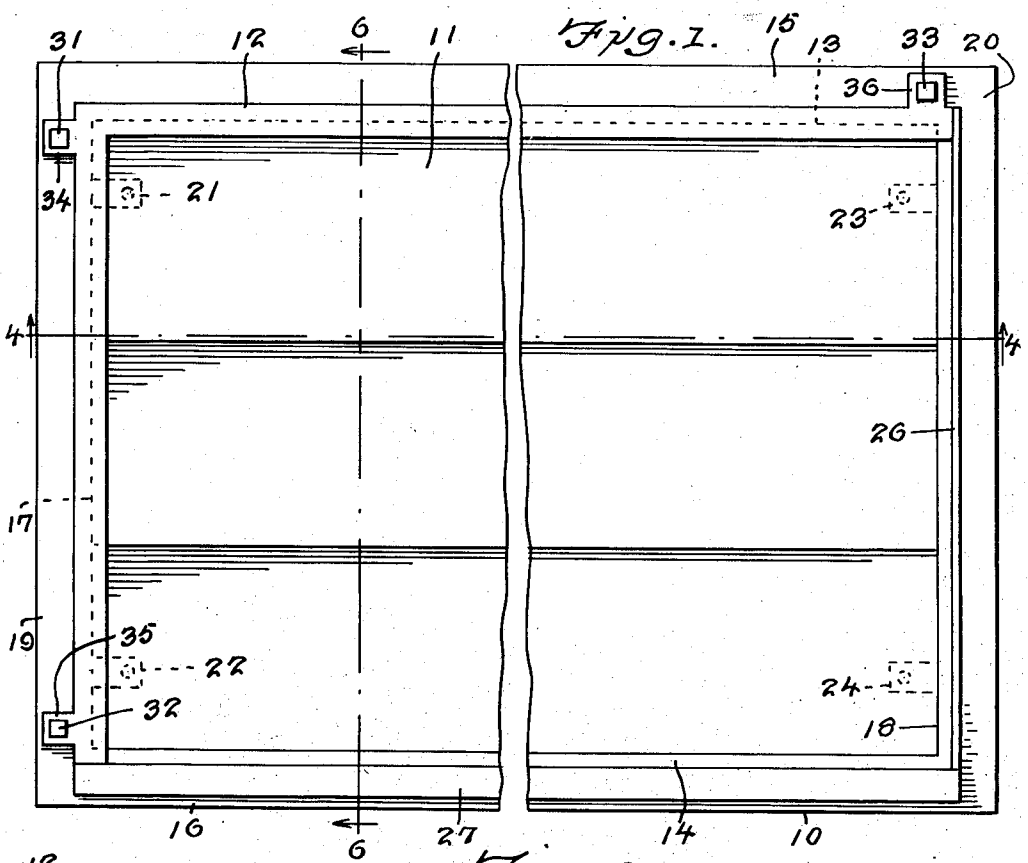


Fig. 2.

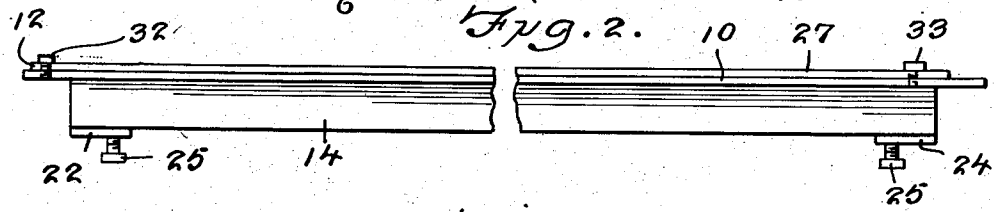
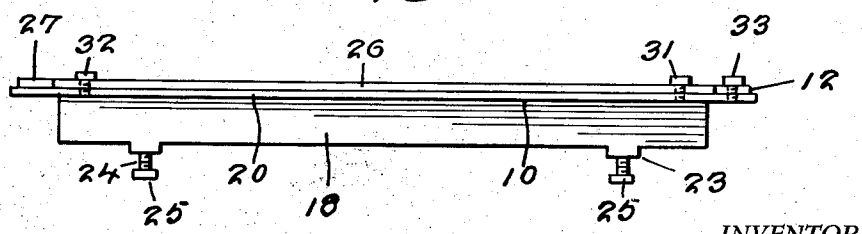


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

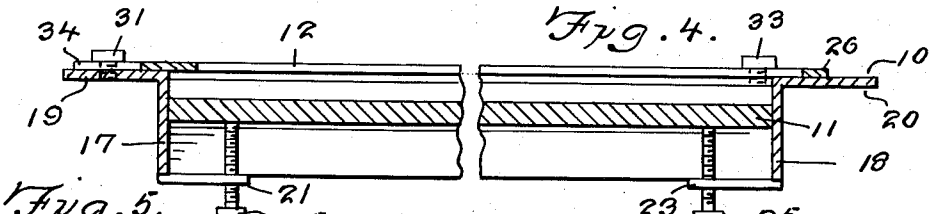


Fig. 5.

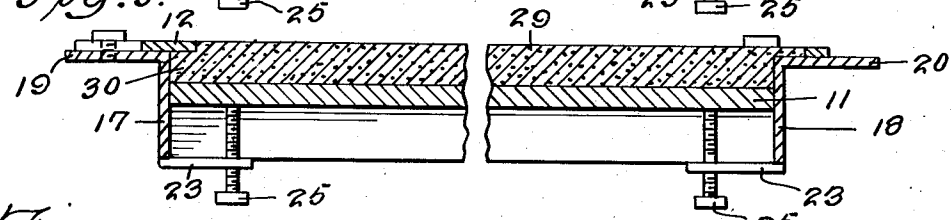


Fig. 6.

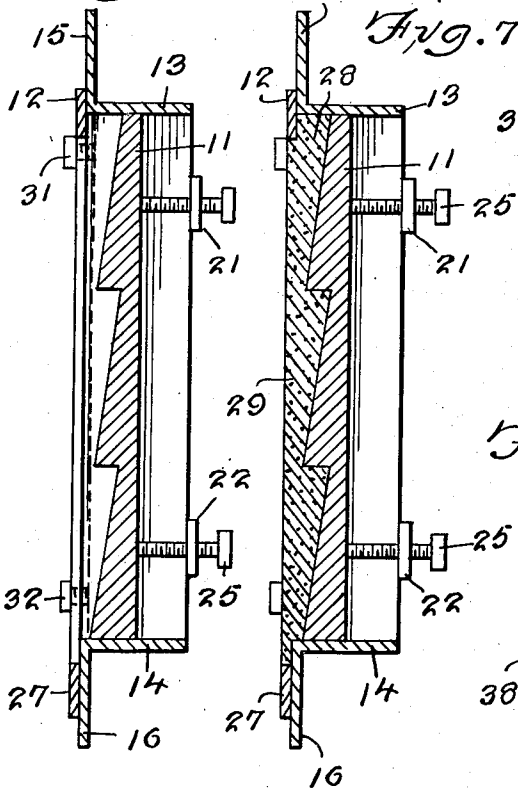


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

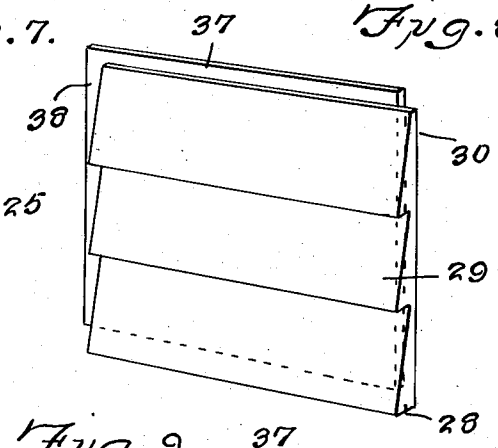
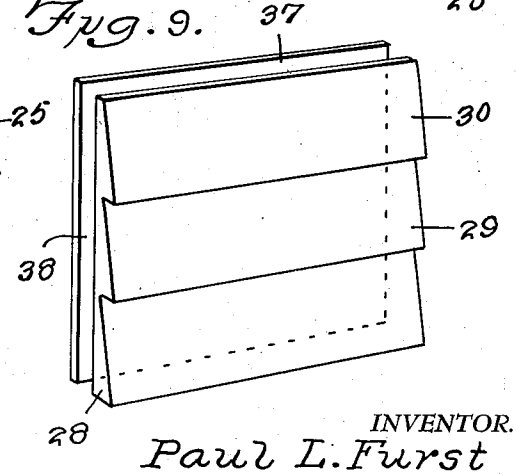


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,510,810

SIDING FORM

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Application February 4, 1948, Serial No. 6,210

1 Claim. (Cl. 25—121)

1

This invention relates to forms for casting materials and particularly building shapes such as wall spacing slabs or siding, where it is desired to form a plurality of shapes of the same design, and in particular a frame having a base adjustably mounted therein with over-lapping side bars removably and adjustably positioned thereon for forming over-lapping edges of forms cast in the frame.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a form for mass production of molded shapes wherein the thickness of the shapes may readily be adjusted and from which the molded shapes may readily be ejected.

In the usual forms or dies for casting materials particularly of the open type it is difficult to form the shape with alternately positioned over-lapping flanges such as are required for siding for buildings and the like. With this thought in mind this invention contemplates a relatively thin frame with a floating base held by adjusting screws and a superimposed frame with one side and one end fixedly mounted on the former frame and the other side and end formed with an L-shaped frame adjustably mounted on said former frame.

The object of this invention is to provide means whereby comparatively large units of siding for walls of buildings may be cast economically in large quantities.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby compositions of materials including resilient and fireproofing substances may be converted into slabs adapted to be used for siding in building construction.

A further object of the invention is to provide a form for manufacturing siding for buildings from compositions of materials which is of a simple and economical construction.

With these and other objects and advantages in view the invention consists of the new and novel combination, construction, and arrangement of parts as hereinafter more fully described, set forth in the claim appended hereto, and disclosed in the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the form with part broken away.

Figure 2 is a view showing a side elevation of the form with part broken away.

Figure 3 is a view showing an end elevation of the form.

Figure 4 is a cross section through the form with part broken away, taken on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

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Figure 5 is a similar section showing a unit of siding cast therein.

Figure 6 is also a cross section through the form taken on line 6—6 of Figure 6.

Figure 7 is a similar section illustrating a unit of siding cast therein.

Figure 8 is a view illustrating a unit of siding cast in the form showing the over-lapping edges.

Figure 9 is a similar view looking toward the opposite end thereof.

Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference characters indicate corresponding parts the siding form of this invention includes an angle iron frame 10, a floating base 11, and an L-shaped superimposed frame 12.

The frame 10 is formed with vertically disposed side walls 13 and 14 having horizontally positioned flanges 15 and 16, and vertically disposed end walls 17 and 18, having horizontal flanges 19 and 20. The end walls 17 and 18 are provided with inwardly extending lugs 21 and 22 and 23 and 24 respectively, and screws 25 are threaded in the lugs with the inner ends extending upward engaging the under surface of the base 11, as shown in Figures 4 to 7, inclusive. Bars 26 are permanently mounted on the flange 20, as by welding, and a bar 27 is similarly mounted on the flange 16.

In the design shown the base 11 is formed with ridges 28 having inclined surfaces 29 therebetween simulating siding, and this is freely positioned on the ends of the screws 25, whereby the elevation thereof may be readily adjusted to change the thickness of the slab of siding. The screws 25 are also used to eject the slab of siding after the material thereof has set, as by screwing the screws inward the base is forced upward so that the siding may readily be removed.

The frame 12 is positioned on the flanges 15 and 19 to complete the form and the inner edges thereof extend over the inner surfaces of the vertical walls 13 and 17 which provides an overlap strip 28 along the lower edge of the slab 29 and also an over-lap 30 on one side. The frame 12 is adjustably mounted on screws 31, 32, and 33, that are threaded in lugs 34, 35, and 36 extending from the outer edges of the frame, and the screws 31 and 32 are threaded in the flange 19 with the screw 33 threaded in the flange 15.

With the parts arranged in this manner siding units are formed with over-laps 28 and 30 on the lower and right hand edges of the slabs illustrated in Figures 8 and 9, and under-laps or flanges 37 and 38 are formed on the upper and left hand edges respectively.

The upper surface of the base 11 is formed with steps and inclined surfaces to represent a form of siding, however, it will be understood that the upper surface of the base that contacts the material of which the siding is formed may be shaped or grooved to simulate bricks, wood blocks, tile, or siding of any type or design.

In use the base 11 and frame 12 are set to the desired positions and the material is poured and the upper surface leveled off. After the material has set the frame 12 is removed and the formed slab forced upward by the screws 25 wherein it may be readily removed from the form.

The slab may be formed of any suitable composition of material and particularly fireproofing materials, and may also be formed of concrete, clay, and the like.

It will be understood that modifications may be made in the design of the form and arrangement of the parts thereof without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

In a form for casting building wall facing slabs, the combination which comprises a rectangular shaped frame having vertically disposed side and end walls with horizontally disposed flanges extended outwardly from the upper edges and with lugs having threaded openings therein extended inwardly from the inner surfaces thereof, a floating base with the upper surface thereof formed with projections and indentations to represent the face of siding on facing slabs cast in the form, screws threaded in the lugs on the inner surfaces of the walls of the frame upon which the floating base of the frame is carried whereby the position of the base is vertically adjustable, bars mounted on the flanges of the side walls and adjoining ends walls of the frame spaced from the inner edges of the walls thereof for providing overlapping flanges on two sides of a slab cast in the frame, an L-shaped frame positioned on the flanges of the side and end of the frame opposite to the side and end thereof on which the said bars are positioned with the inner edges of the L-shaped frame extended over the inner surfaces of the corresponding side and end walls thereof for providing grooves to receive the overlapping flanges of adjoining slabs, and screws extended through the said L-shaped frame and threaded in the flanges of the rectangular shaped frame for removably mounting the said L-shaped frame on the flanges of the rectangular shaped frame.

PAUL L. FURST.

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