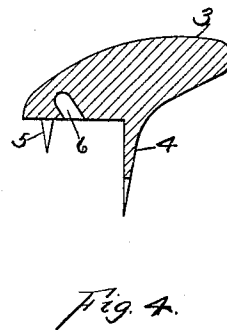
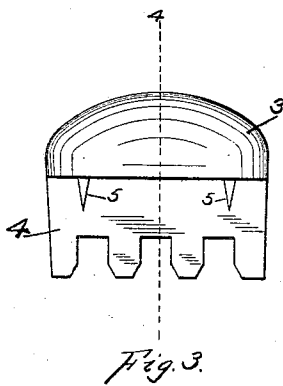
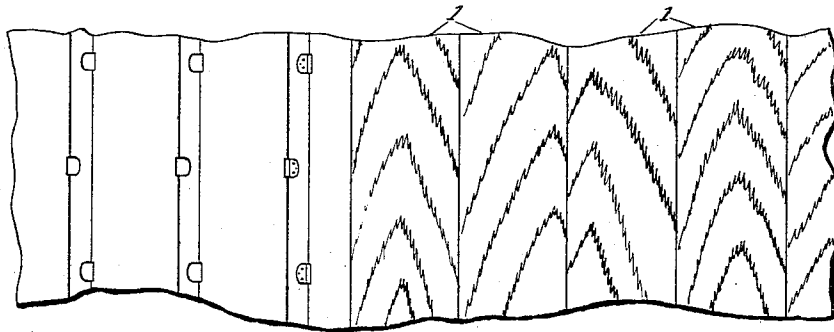
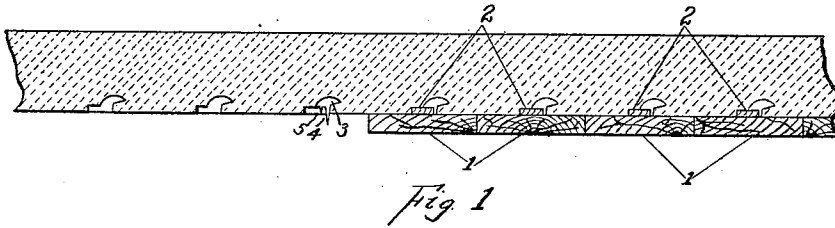


J. A. SHEFFEY.
 STRUCTURE FOR FORMING CONCRETE SURFACES.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 19, 1911.

1,042,043.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.



Witnesses

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STRUCTURE FOR FORMING CONCRETE SURFACES.

1,042,043.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. SHEFFEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Structures for Forming Concrete Surfaces, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a method of forming concrete surfaces for the reception of a plastic coating. It is particularly devised in an endeavor to so construct concrete surfaces, that they will form a superior receptive surface for plastic material.

It will be understood that, in the substitution of concrete wall and ceiling surfaces for lath wall and ceiling surfaces, it has become necessary to provide some peculiarity of construction or some device which will increase the powers of adherence of a plastic material, such as plaster, in its application thereto. Therefore, the present invention is an endeavor to provide such a structure which is highly receptive to plastic material and it is further aimed to accomplish this without the provision of any extraneous material. In other words, it has been found that the most efficient method of accomplishing the result desired, is to utilize peculiarly constructed forms which will form some type of irregularity upon the surfaces of the walls or ceilings, so that the plaster or plastic material will adhere thereto.

My invention resides in the provision of such a structure that the concrete surface of walls and ceilings of a building in the course of construction, may be given such a surface that it will be peculiarly receptive to the plastic coating, such as plaster which is to be applied thereto. Hitherto, there has been nothing known in the art which is adaptable to any form or size of wall without the necessity for cutting down the structure. There have been devices used for forming slabs of concrete with a surface for the reception of plaster or a like material, but it will be readily seen that the use of such devices in actual building construction for the formation of walls and ceilings, would inevitably necessitate the cutting of these devices to size.

My aim is to render possible the formation of form boards upon the ground and to obviate the necessity of shipping large form boards from place to place.

My invention is accomplished by the pro-

vision of metallic castings which are of a comparatively small size and which may be shipped from place to place in kegs and which when received at the place of use, may be set up for actual operation by the ordinary laborer, thus dispensing with the services of a mechanic which are necessarily expensive.

My preferred embodiment is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts, and in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a ceiling or wall showing, first, the forms in position, second, the major portion of the forms removed and, third, the completed surface structure when the forms have been completely removed. Fig. 2 is a plan view looking at the bottom of the structure shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear view of a preferred type of casting, which constitutes a detachable portion of the forms, and, Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

In the structure of form preferably used and shown in the drawings, there are provided a number of boards 1 which have, preferably mounted thereon, longitudinal strips 2 desirably rigidly secured to the boards 1. These strips will necessarily produce a series of grooves disposed in parallel relation in the concrete surface. At intervals along these strips and upon the said boards and strips, I preferably arrange detachable casting members of frog shape shown in Figs. 3 and 4 and having substantially elliptical bodies 3, a main series of prongs 4 and a supplemental series of prongs 5. The body 3 of the casting is also desirably provided with an under-cut socket 6 disposed substantially at right angles with the longitudinal axis of the said elliptical body. While this disposition of the socket 6 is not absolutely essential, it has been found most effective for its purposes, to be herein-after described.

In the operation, the casting is mounted upon the board 1 with the angle formed by its under surface and the prongs 4 fitting upon the edge of the narrow strip 2. In this position, the prongs 4 are sunk in the board and the prongs 5 are sunk in the strip. The form is then assembled for operative purposes. After the concrete has sufficiently hardened, the boards 1 are removed and necessarily withdrawn the strips 2, but leave the castings in position in the concrete. It then

becomes necessary to utilize a tool for withdrawing the castings and this is rendered feasible by the provision of the socket 6, which is adapted to receive a tool having a hook end. It will be seen that the disposition of the socket is peculiarly advantageous because the force supplied by the hook tool is necessarily applied upon the point or portion of the casting body which must necessarily be first withdrawn from the socket in the concrete. It will be apparent that, after withdrawal of the casting, the surface of the concrete is provided with such irregularities as to provide an extremely receptive surface for plastic material.

From the structure described, it will be readily apparent that the metallic castings utilized by me, may be turned over to any laborer and it requires absolutely no science to take a six inch or twelve inch board, tack a lath thereon and apply my castings at approximately six or eight inches apart. The boards may then be placed in position and when the concrete surface is sufficiently set, they may be removed. As a general thing, the castings will adhere to the board when

removed, but if they do not, they may be removed as before described by the use of a suitable tool.

What I claim, is—

1. In combination with form boards having strips thereon, frog-shaped castings having angular cut-away portions for fitting on said strip, pronged extensions upon one wall of the cut-away portion of each casting, and angularly disposed prongs on the other wall of the cut-away portion.

2. In combination with form boards having strips thereon, frog-shaped castings having angular cut-away portions for fitting on said strip, pronged extensions integrally formed upon one wall of the cut-away portion of each casting and angularly disposed prongs integrally formed on the other wall of the cut-away portion.

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

JOHN A. SHEFFEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. EAGLESON,
A. L. PHELPS.