No. 760,841. PATENTED MAY 24, 1904.

J. E. BEDELL.

ARTIFICIAL STONE SEWER CAP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

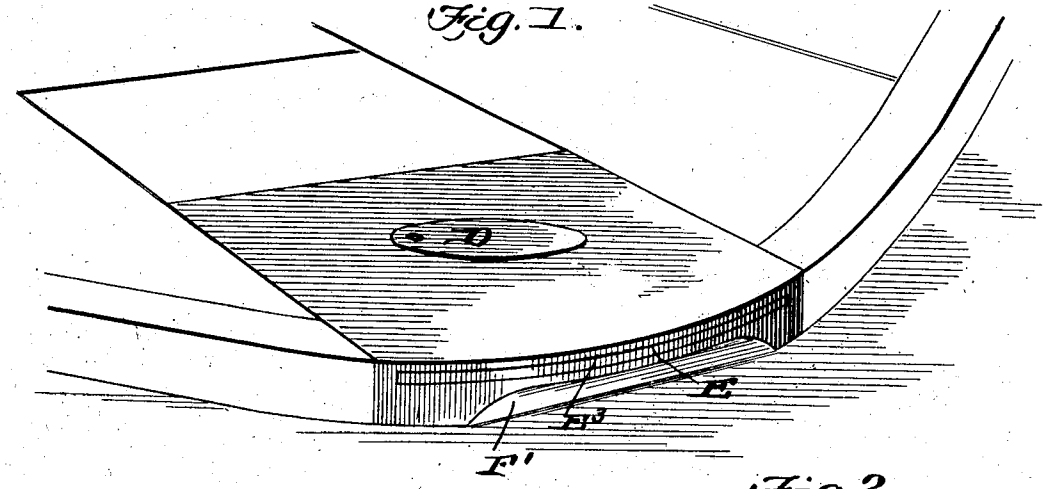


Fig. 2.

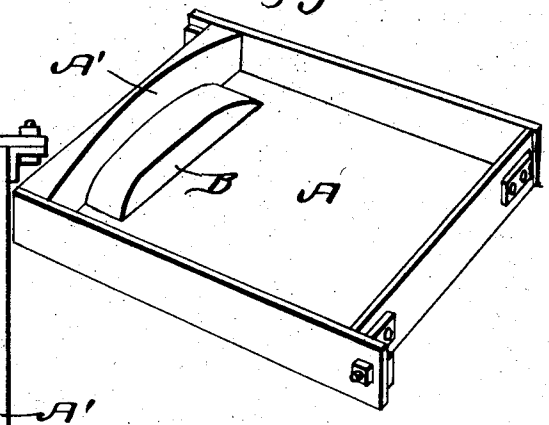


Fig. 3.

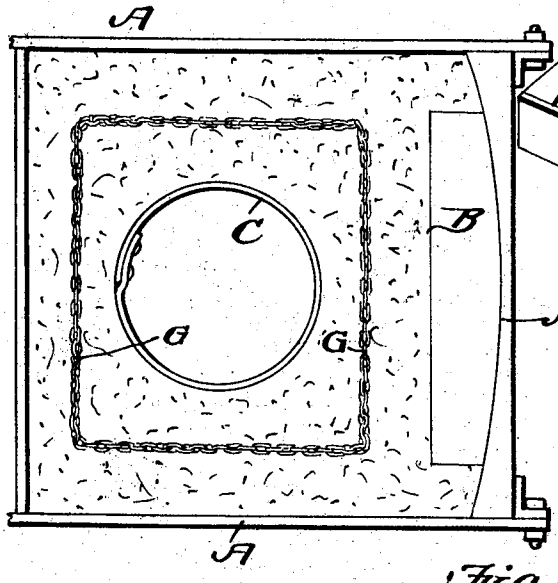


Fig. 4.

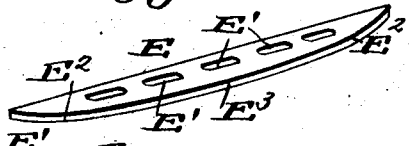
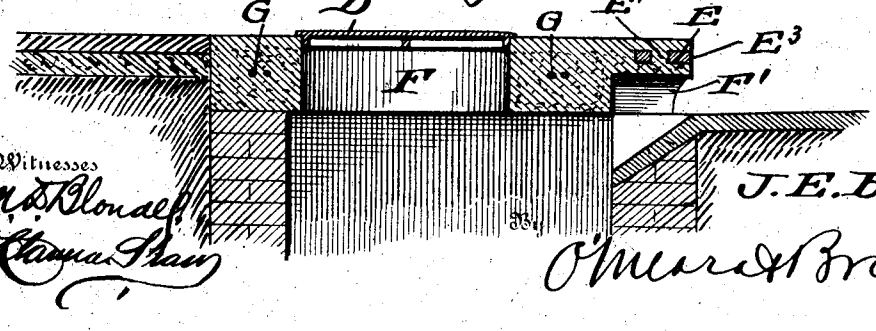


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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No. 760,841. Patented May 24, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. BEDELL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

ARTIFICIAL-STONE SEWER-CAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 760,841, dated May 24, 1904.

Application filed November 2, 1903. Serial No. 179,561. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. BEDELL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in an Artificial-Stone Sewer-Cap, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an artificial-stone cap for sewer-inlets, the object of the invention being a cap of this character which shall be as durable as natural stone, cheaper, and more ornamental in appearance.

The invention consists in a cap constructed as hereinafter described, particularly pointed out in the claims, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my cap in place. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the frame in which the cap is molded. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the cap in the frame when half completed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a front-edge wear-plate. Fig. 5 is a section through my cap, showing same after set in place.

The construction of my cap will be best understood by examining in detail the method of producing same.

In the drawings, A represents a rectangular wooden frame of the size and shape of the finished stone. The forward end of this frame is of a thicker piece than the other members and on its inner face is formed with a curved recess A′. In the frame is arranged a block B, having an upper curved surface, and the side of the block that bears against the thickened end member of the frame is curved to fit the recess A′. In its longitudinal center the block B is about three inches in height and of no appreciable thickness at the ends. At its ends the block is approximately six inches in width. After the block has been placed in position the frame, which may be about six inches in height, is filled half full of concrete, cement and sand, or crushed granite, an iron ring C, about five inches in height, having first been placed centrally within the frame. This concrete is tamped tightly between the sides of the frame and the ring. When the stone is built up to the level of the highest portion of the block B, a chain or frame of metal links is arranged on it around the ring C and in the form of a rectangle. The mold is then filled to the height of the ring. The removable circular metal cover-plate D is then set in place, the depending annular flange of same resting on the ring, the flange being set in from the periphery of the cover. A wear-plate E has a plurality of longitudinal slots E′ formed in it and both ends rounded, as at E^2, and its outer edge E^3 is curved to conform to the curvature of the recess A′ in the frame. The wear-plate is placed in position on the material above the block B and additional material placed over it, filling the slots E′. The frame is then filled to the top, a portion of the filling overlapping the rounded ends E^2, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. This and the material projecting through the slots will hold the wear-plate firmly in place. The top of the stone is then finished to a smooth surface, and as soon as it has sufficiently hardened the frame and ring C are removed. In about ten days the stone is ready to be placed in position. When removed from the frame and placed in position, it will be noted that the stone has the usual manhole F, that the wear-plate is arranged on the curved edge of the street side of the stone midway the top of the stone and the upper wall of the sewer-inlet protecting it from breakage by contact with wagon-wheels, and that the block B has formed in this front side of the stone under the wear-plate a recess F′, having an upper curved wall forming the sewer-inlet. The link-frame G gives strength to the stone, and it will be noted that when this frame is formed of a chain the links can readily adapt themselves to the stress, while a rigid metal frame would not give and "hollows" would be liable to form, owing to the stress separating the concrete from the frame G.

A stone of this construction will be found as durable as natural stone and is cheaper than natural stone cut to the proper shape and size, which would also require dressing down in order to render it neat in appearance.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, an arti-

ficial-stone sewer-cap having a central manhole formed therein and a curved front, street edge, and a flat metal wear-plate having a curved front and a straight rear edge embedded horizontally in the material forming the cap adjacent the front street edge of the cap, the curved edge of the wear-plate being flush with the outer face of the front, curved edge of the cap, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. An artificial sewer-cap of the kind described comprising a curved street-corner edge, a recess formed in the lower portion of said edge, said recess having a curved upper wall, a metal wear-plate beveled at one end and having a curved front edge, said plate having longitudinal slots produced therein and being embedded in the material of the stone above the recess, the beveled edge extending inward away from the curved edge of the stone, the said stone having a centrally-arranged manhole, and a metallic strengthening-frame arranged in the stone around the manhole.

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