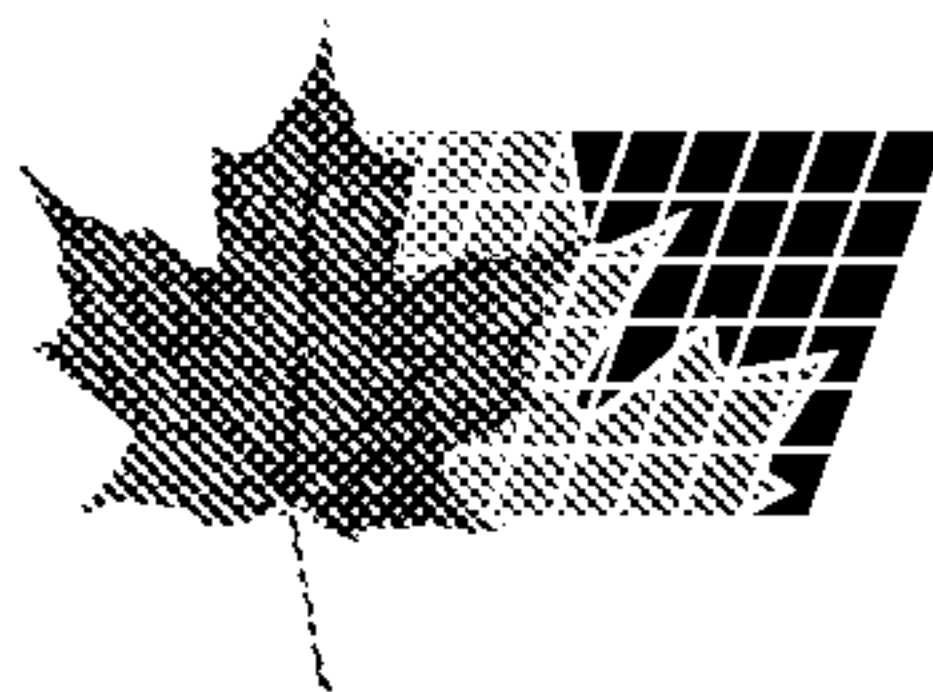




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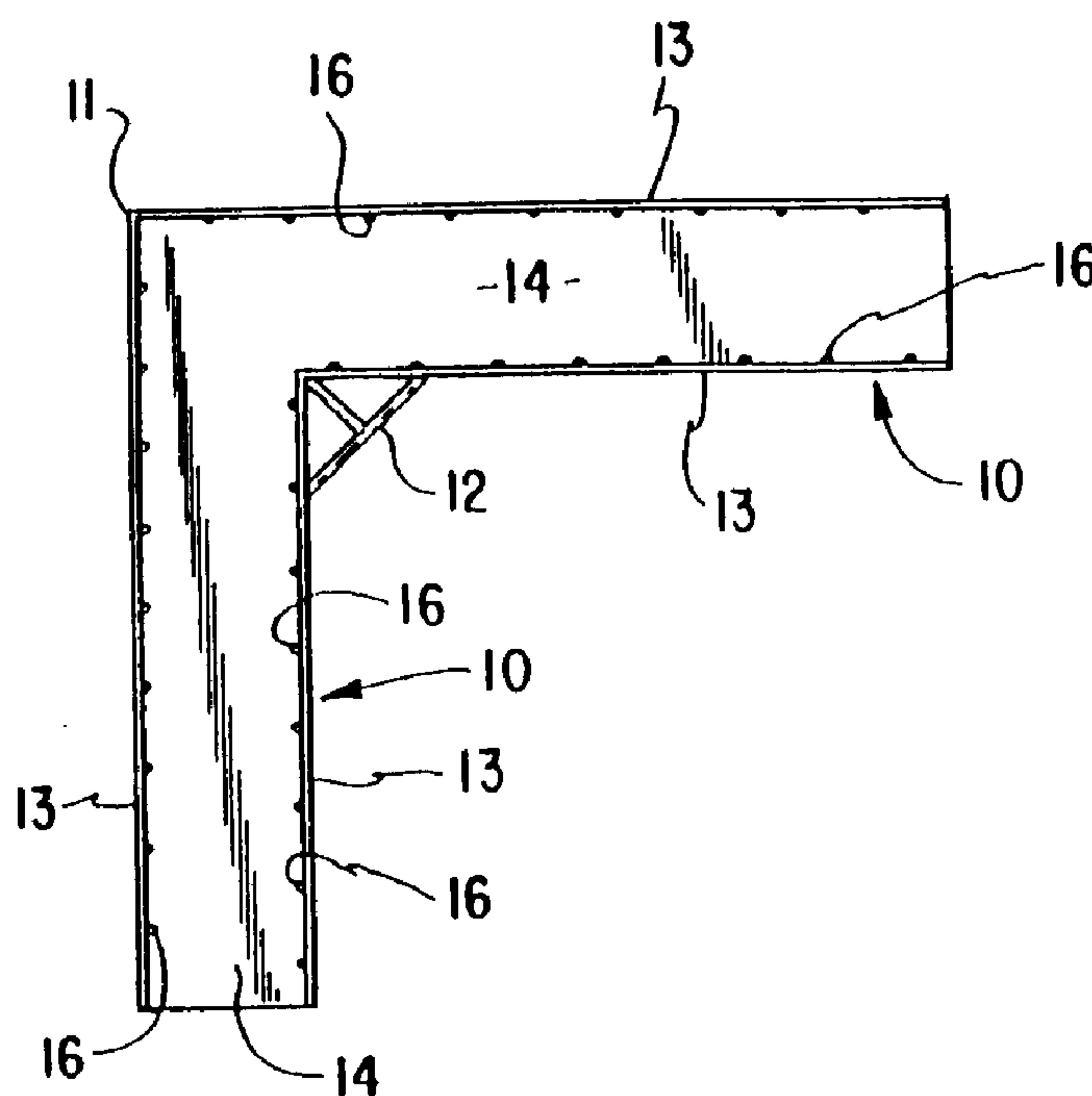
(71) MEENDERING, Allen, US

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(54) **GOUSSET D'ANGLE POUR COFFRAGES DE COULAGE DU
BETON**

(54) **CORNER TIE FOR CONCRETE POURING FORMS**



(57) A bracket for use with a system of forms for holding poured concrete forming concrete walls. The bracket is used to hold the forms at corners of the system when the concrete walls change directions. The corner bracket includes formations to hold the wall panels in place at the corner.

Abstract

A bracket for use with a system of forms for holding poured concrete forming concrete walls. The bracket is used to hold the forms at corners of the system when the concrete walls change directions. The corner bracket includes formations to hold the wall panels in place at the corner.

TITLE: Corner Tie for Concrete Pouring Forms

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention pertains to systems of spaced apart walls providing space into which concrete can be poured to form a concrete wall. Such systems are shown and fully described in applicant's co-pending application Serial #2,219,414, filed October 24, 1997. Briefly those forms include panels held together by H-shaped tracks to assemble walls for the forms. The walls are then held in substantially parallel relationships by some form of tie member engaged between the parallel walls. These ties are frequently associated with the tracks that hold the panels.

Such systems work well for straight walls. At corners, however, there are frequently problems. Corners in this sense are commonly right angle intersections, but may be less or more than a 90 degree intersection. Further, a corner for the purpose of this application may be a rounded corner as well as a sharp angular intersection.

At such corner, it is fairly common for the panels of plastic forming the wall section to be pulled apart, thus separating the panel from the rails. This is particularly true of the outer wall at the corner, though the inner wall, too, may separate.

By this invention, a rail combination forming the corner of the wall is formed with gripping parts which have a strong tendency to hold the panel piece in the rail and therefore to prevent separation at the corners.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the corner rail piece;

Figure 2 in an elevational view of the rail piece shown in Figure 1; and

Figure 3 in a sectional view from line 3-3 of Figure 2 and to an enlarged scale.

DESCRIPTION

Briefly this invention comprises a pair of rails, joined at an intersection to hold formed plastic panels in a corner formation. The panels are used to hold concrete being poured to form a wall. The corner sections are formed to provide ribs substantially perpendicular to the line of the wall being poured so that the panels will be held in place in the rail as the pouring process proceeds.

More specifically and referring to the drawings, the corner bracket is formed of two rails 10 intersecting at a corner 11. A brace 12 may be used to reinforce the corner. This brace may also be used as a material injection point. As described in the co-pending application noted herein before, and as shown on Figure 3, each rail is composed of a pair of flanges 13 joined together by a web 14 forming an H-shape - or in case of a top or bottom rail - a U-shape.

Although the bracket is illustrated as being for a right-angle corner, it will be obvious that for odd-shaped (triangular, hexagonal, octagonal) enclosures, or for offsets at other than a right angle, other brackets might be built using proper angles for such other shapes. If panels can be formed to fit a rounded corner, even that shape could be built into the corner bracket.

The particularly unique factor of the bracket is the mechanism used to prevent the sliding of a panel out of the bracket. On the inside wall of each flange 13 are a series of ridges 16 disposed nearly perpendicular to the web 14. These ridges must be pressed into the side of the panel forming the wall as the form is assembled. They then form pairs of mating tongues on the flanges 13 and groove formations pressed into the material of the panel which resist any sliding of the panel relative to the bracket. This resistance is

ordinarily adequate to hold the panel in place in the bracket.

The use of multiple ridges is generally required because the ridge must not be so high that assembly of the panel becomes difficult. Thus by using a plurality of smaller ridges, the same effect as a higher ridge can be achieved. It will be seen that in order to be effective, each bracket rail must be of sufficient length to allow for the plurality of ridges. Experience has shown that five or six or more ridges spaced apart approximately a half to three quarters of the width of the web may be the minimum required in order to be effective.

It is apparent that the invention makes feasible the use of a built up form for the pouring of concrete by holding the form together at its corners as well as along the straight part of the wall.

Claims

1. For use as a system of assembled walls for forms holding poured concrete, said system including panels held in place by rails having flanges joined together by a web to form a channel for the said panels, a bracket for forming a corner in said system comprising bracket rails having cross sections substantially similar to said first named rails, said bracket rails being set at an angle to each other, and means formed on said flanges of said bracket rails adapted to be pressed into said panels for resisting sliding of said panels in said bracket rails.

2. The bracket of claim 1 in which said bracket rails have flanges joined by a web in the same form as said first named rails, said flanges being spaced apart in substantially parallel relationship from each other a distance to closely embrace said panel.

3. The bracket of claim 2 in which said means for resisting sliding includes ridges formed on said flanges in position to engage said panels.

4. The bracket of claim 2 in which there are at least four ridges on each web of each of said bracket rails.

5. The bracket of claim 3 in which said flanges are parallel and have facing surfaces.

6. The bracket of claim 5 in which said ridges are formed on both of said facing surfaces.

7. The bracket of claim 1 in which brace means extends between said bracket rails for holding said bracket rails in said angular relationship.

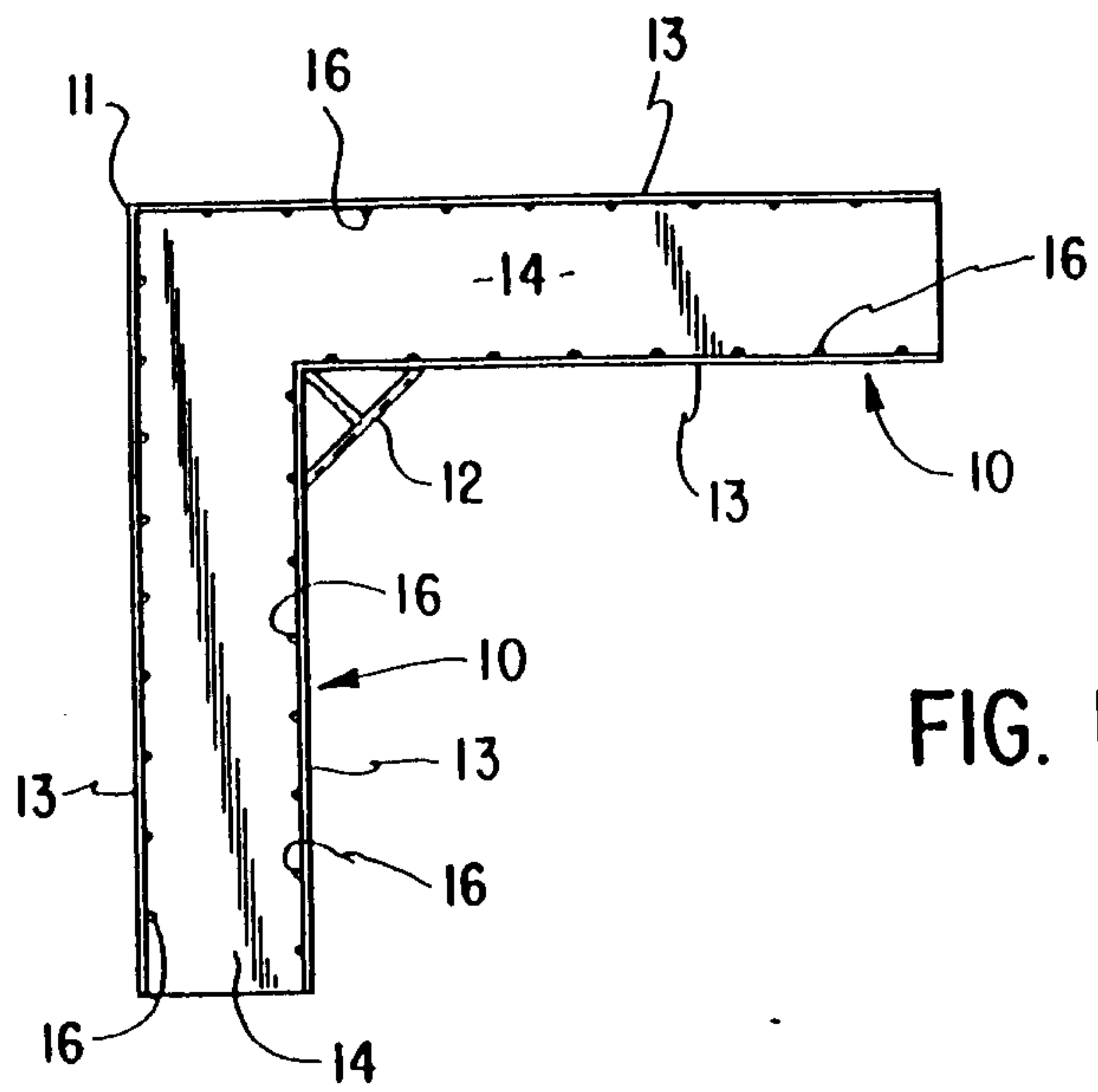


FIG. 1

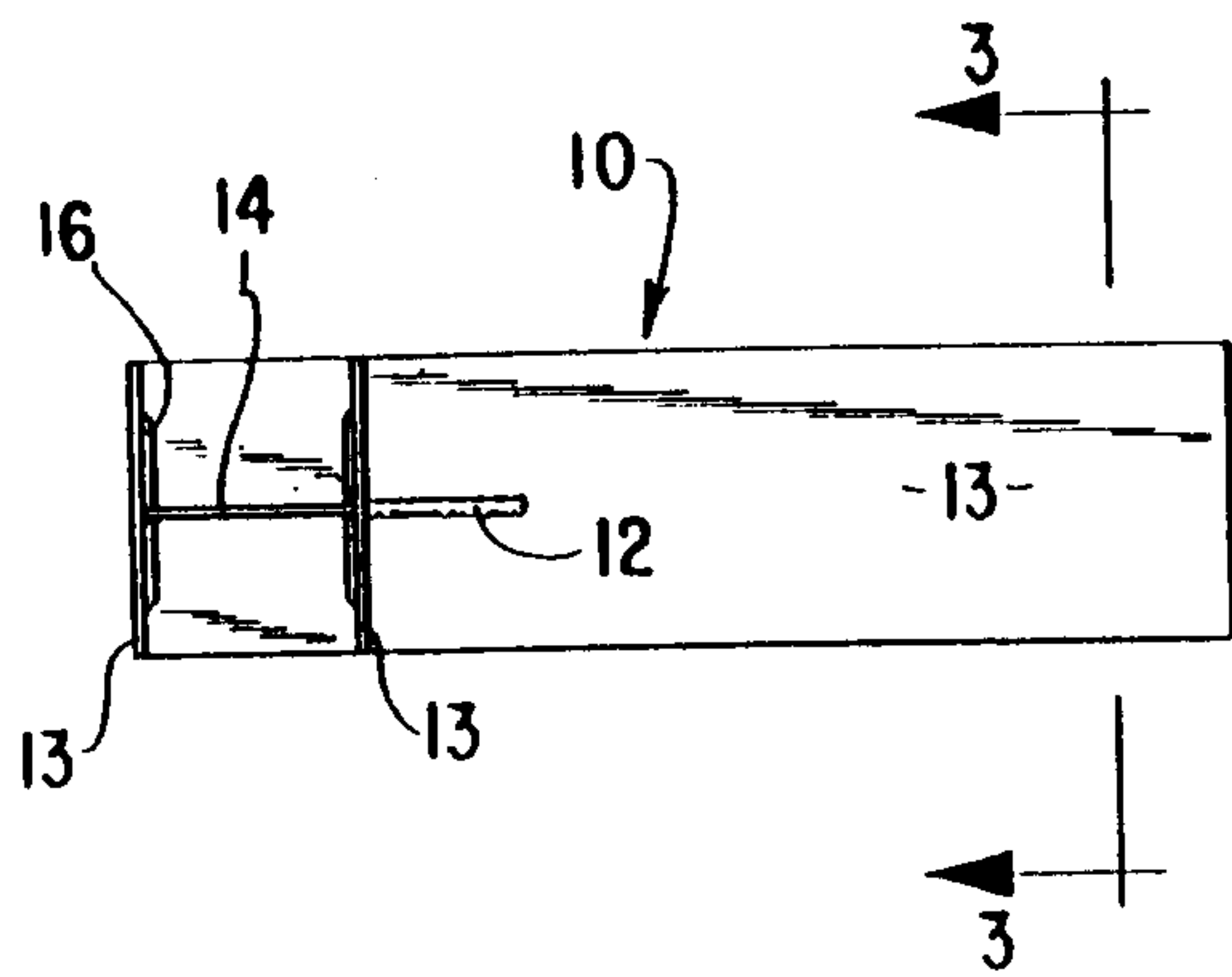


FIG. 2

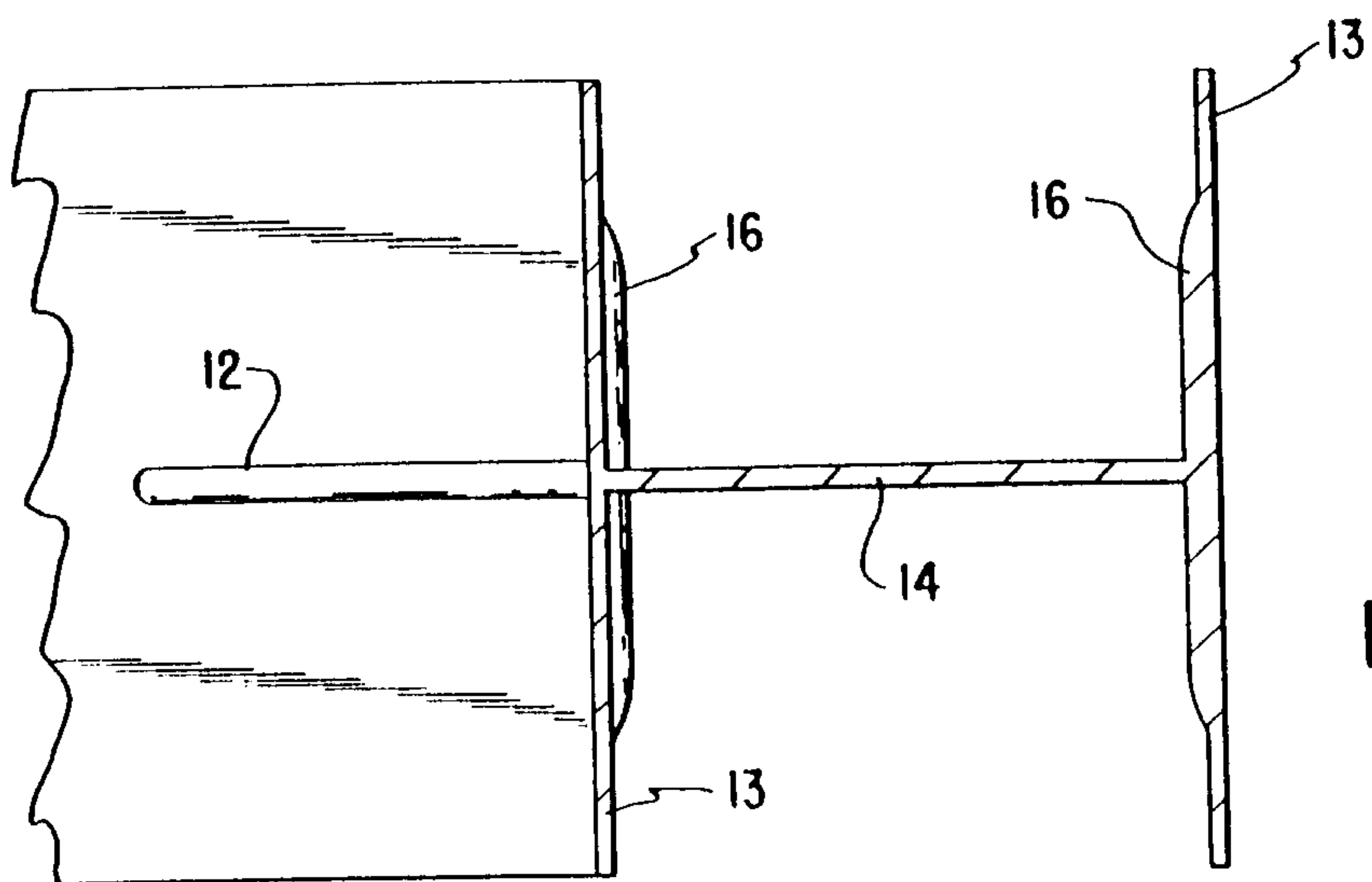


FIG. 3