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FORM FOR CONCRETE ROAD CURBING

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FIG. 1.

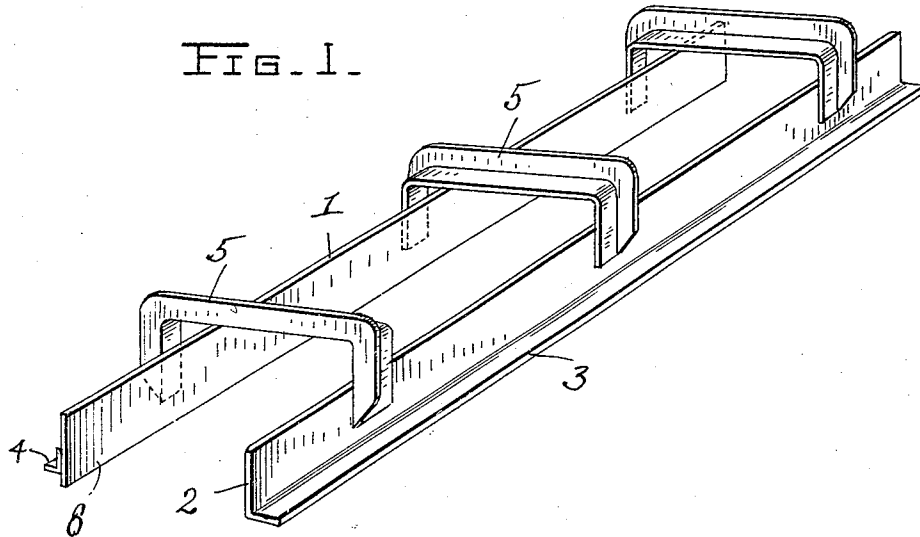
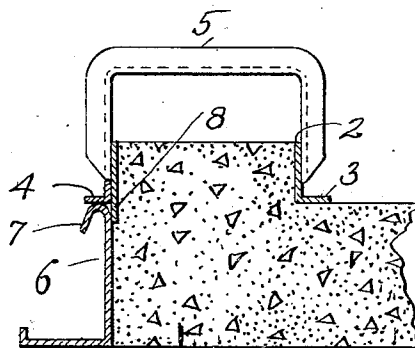


FIG. 2.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## FORM FOR CONCRETE ROAD CURBING

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This invention relates to a form for concrete curbing.

It is often desirable to provide a raised curbing along one or more edges of a concreted surface, as, for example, the edge of a concrete roadway. Of course, there are other concreted surfaces where it would be desirable to provide curbing, and it should be understood that concrete roadways are specifically mentioned herein simply as an illustration of a well known concrete surface commonly provided with a curbing.

In covering a surface, such as a roadway, with concrete, it has been customary to cover a part of such surface and then to build up on the part thus constructed the required curbing. Difficulty has been experienced in constructing the curbing because of the fact that the form used therefor has had a tendency to shift during the pouring and tamping of the concrete. Of course, after the original concrete surface has fully set and the usual side form therefor removed, it has been possible to use a curbing form, an edge of which engages the ground, which will not shift during the pouring operation. However, this method of constructing the curbing has the disadvantage of eliminating the bonding action between the concrete of the curbing and the concrete of the surface, which occurs when the former is poured before the latter has fully set.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a form for concrete curbing which will not shift transversely during the pouring and tamping operations, and which, therefore, permits the curbing to be poured before the concrete of the surface has fully set.

Other objects and advantages, such as ease of application and location of the form, cheapness of manufacture, as well as details of construction, will more fully appear hereinafter as the description proceeds.

In carrying out the invention, it is contemplated to use longitudinally extending members spaced transversely from each other a width equal to the curbing width desired. One of these members will be provided with means for maintaining the form against

transverse displacement, while both of the members will be provided with means for supporting the form upon the edge of the concreted surface in the necessary horizontal plane.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein Fig. 1 shows the form in perspective, and Fig. 2 shows the form applied to a concrete surface with the curbing arranged therein, said view being a vertical section through the form, curbing and concrete surface.

The form comprises longitudinally extending side members 1 and 2. These members are spaced transversely of each other a distance equal to the desired width of the curbing. The member 1 is of plane configuration, while the member 2 is an angle, the foot 3 of which is of less width than the main part. The side member 1 is formed with a vertical width greater than the vertical width of the main part of the member 2, for a purpose which will later become apparent.

An angle member 4, the bottom of which is in the same horizontal plane as the bottom of the foot 3, is secured to the outer side of the member 1. This angle member may extend the entire longitudinal length of the member 1, or there may be a number of separate angle members of less length secured to the member 1 but longitudinally spaced therealong. In order to maintain the members 1 and 2 in their proper spaced relationship, cross members 5 spaced longitudinally of the form have their opposite ends secured respectively to the members 1 and 2. These cross members are in the form of substantially U-shaped angle bars, the legs of the U being the portions that are secured to the longitudinal members. In order to give strength to the form as a whole, the cross members illustrated are in the form of angle bars, but it should be understood that such members may take other forms. In the present embodiment, the cross members 5 are secured to the members 1 and 2 by welding the same thereto, but it should be pointed out that other securing means are within the purview of the invention.

Likewise, it would seem opportune at this time to have it clearly understood that al-

though the form is shown as made up of sheet metal it might equally as well be formed of wood or other materials.

As heretofore pointed out, it is customary to construct the curbing for a concrete surface after a portion of such surface has been poured and surfaced. This method is followed either before the concrete of the surface has fully set or after it has fully set. The form of the present invention is particularly adapted for use in the first method of constructing the curbing although it could be used with the latter. The manner in which the form is arranged upon the concrete surface is clearly shown in Fig. 2. It is placed in position along the edge of the surface so that the angle 4 rests upon the upper edge of the usual side form member 6, while the foot 3 rests upon the upper surface of the concrete. This application of the form to the concrete should preferably take place prior to the time that the concrete will have become permanently and fully set. While the usual side member 6 may be provided with a straight upper edge, it has been found convenient, not only in applying the curbing form but also in positioning the side member 6, to provide such upper edge with an outwardly and downwardly turned portion 7. When the curbing form has been positioned with the angle 4 upon the upper edge of the side member 6 and the foot 3 upon the upper surface of the concrete, the lowermost portion 8 of the member 1 will extend downwardly behind the side member 6. This lowermost portion, when thus engaged behind the member 6 together with the angle member 4, will clearly prevent transverse displacement of the curbing form outwardly of the concrete surface or roadway. Therefore, when the concrete is poured for the curbing, the form will be held against shifting outwardly and will also be held against shifting inwardly. The last mentioned shifting movement is prevented because of the fact that the curbing form is preferably applied before the concrete has permanently set, whereby the part 8 will extend downwardly between the member 6 and the main body of the concrete. Hence the portion 8 will be held against transverse movement inwardly of the roadway or other surface by the restraining action of the concrete. It will thus be possible to quickly and accurately arrange the form for receiving the concrete curbing in such manner that the curbing will follow a definite, predetermined line along the edge of the roadway. After the concrete of the curbing and the concrete of the roadway have become permanently set or have set sufficiently to allow the removal of the form, the cross members 5 will provide a convenient means for effecting such removal.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the form comprising the pres-

ent invention is of such construction that it may be readily positioned and located in its proper place along the edge of the roadway, and will, at the same time, remain definitely in position during the pouring, tamping, and setting of the concrete. Because of the fact that the form will be held against transverse displacement by the usual side form 6 and the concrete, it will be possible to pour the concrete of the curbing before the concrete of the roadway has become fully and permanently set, thereby procuring a bonding action therebetween so that the roadway and its curbing will in reality be a continuous, unitary, concrete body.

The invention will be susceptible of variations, modifications, and adaptations within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A form for a concrete curbing comprising members spaced transversely of each other a distance equal to the curbing width desired, and means on each of said members to support the form horizontally, the means on one of said members together with the member forming an angle adapted to engage the top and side of the usual side form to position the curb form and to hold the same against transverse movement.
2. A form for a concrete curbing adapted to be applied to an edge of a concrete surface before the concrete thereof has permanently set comprising interconnected spaced longitudinally extending members of unequal vertical width, the member of greatest vertical width adapted to lie adjacent the edge of the concrete surface and to extend between the same and the usual side form therefor a distance equivalent to its width in excess of that of the other member.
3. A form for a concrete curbing adapted to be applied to a concrete surface after the main body of the concrete has been poured and before the same has permanently set comprising longitudinally extending members spaced transversely of each other a distance equal to the curbing width desired, horizontally extending means on both of said members for supporting the form upon the concrete surface, and vertically extending means on one of said members for holding the form against transverse displacement.
4. A form for a concrete curbing adapted to be applied to an edge of a concrete surface before the concrete thereof has permanently set comprising interconnected longitudinally extending members spaced transversely of each other a distance equal to the curbing width desired, one of said members having a base portion of substantial horizontal width and the other of said members being of greater vertical width than the first named member, supporting means for said last-named member connected thereto so that

the bottom surface of such supporting means lies in the same horizontal plane as the bottom of the base of the first-named member, whereby when said form is applied the base of said first-named member will rest upon the upper face of the concrete inwardly of the edge thereof and the supporting means upon the other of said members will rest upon the upper part of the usual side form for the concrete surface, while the lower portion of the last-named member will extend downwardly between said side form and the concrete so that the curbing form will be held against transverse displacement in either direction.

5. A form for a concrete curbing comprising a longitudinally extending vertical member, means secured to said member intermediate its upper and lower edges extending horizontally outwardly thereof, a second longitudinally extending vertical member having a horizontally extending portion along its bottom edge lying in the same horizontal plane as the means on said first member, and means interconnecting said members to hold the same in parallel relationship, the portion of said first-named member below the horizontal means being adapted to hold the form against transverse displacement.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature.

JOSEPH H. MOSEL.

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