W. DRISCOLL.

Crucible and Pottery Mold.

No. 217,593. Patented July 15, 1879.

Fig: 1.

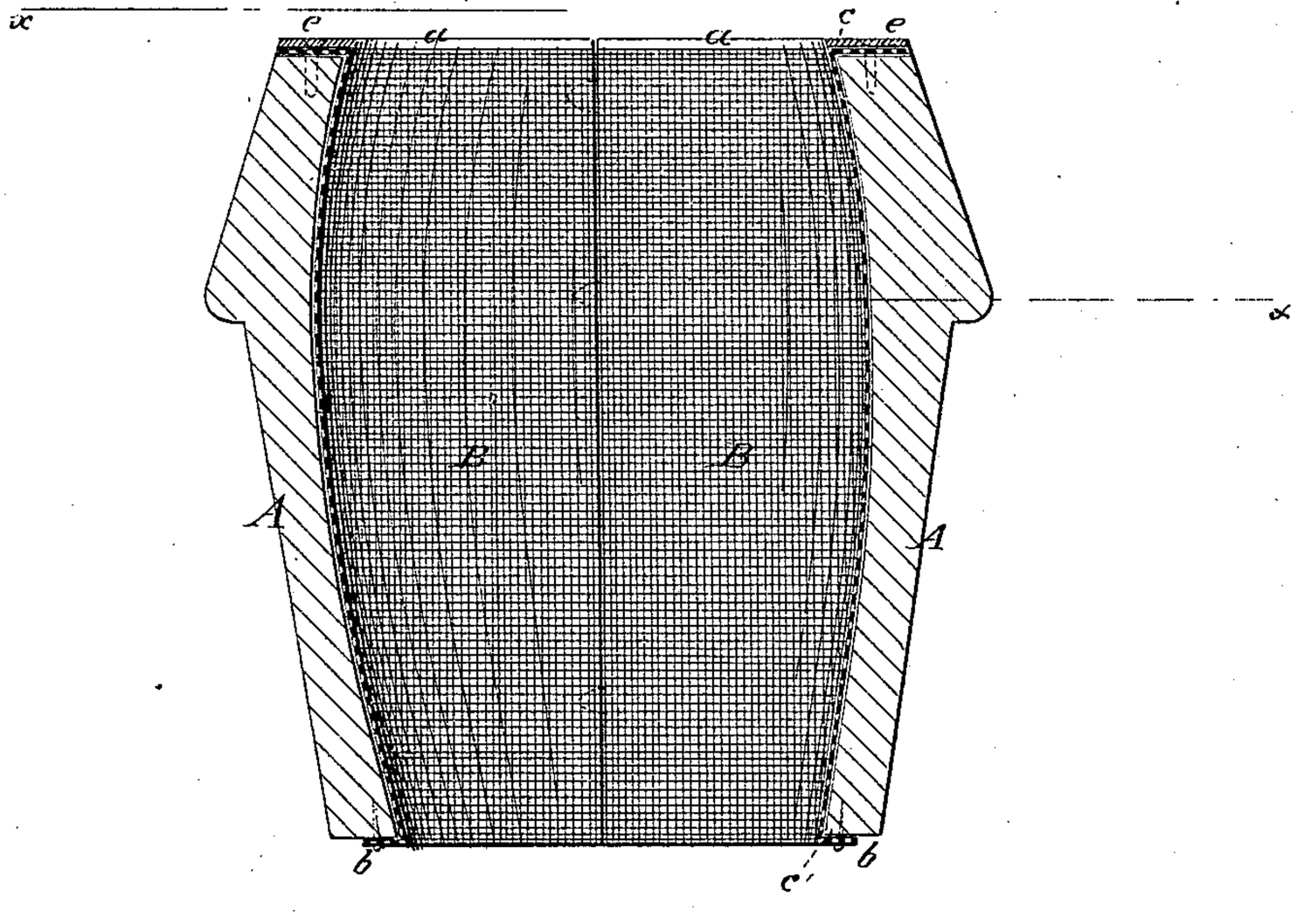
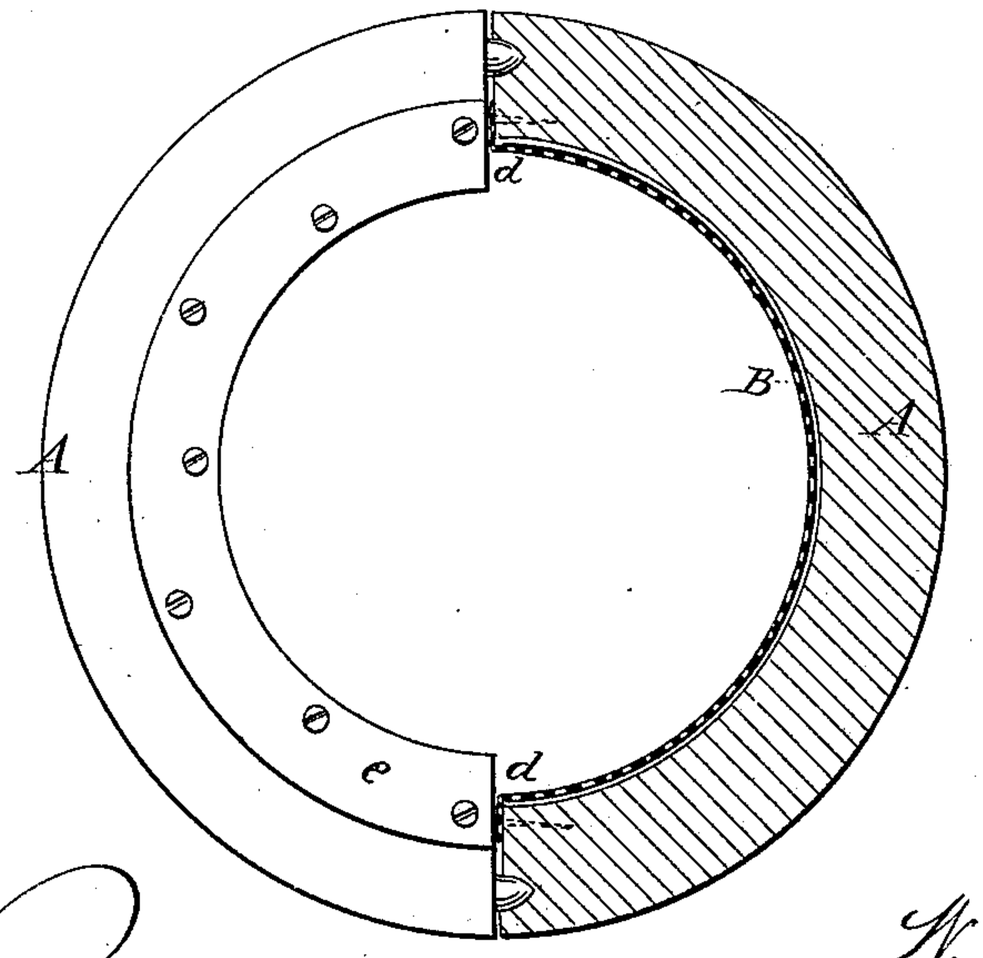


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DRISCOLL, OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND WILLIAM T. MACFARLANE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CRUCIBLES AND POTTERY MOLDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,593**, dated July 15, 1879; application filed December 3, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DRISCOLL, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Crucible and Pottery Mold, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a mold in which to form crucibles that can be removed from the completed crucible immediately without waiting for it to dry and without injuring it in the slightest degree, whereby fewer molds are required to carry on the work, and a more uniform drying of the crucible is obtained.

It consists of a mold made of wood or other suitable material, provided with an inside lining of cloth or other suitable flexible fabric.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a crucible-mold, provided with my improvement; and Fig. 2 is a top view or plan of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The crucible-molds now in use are made of plaster and also of iron. When made of plaster they cannot be removed from the completed crucible until well dried without injury, and the result is that a mold has to be provided for every crucible made during a day's work.

In the case of iron molds their use is inconvenient on account of their weight, and while it is designed to remove them from the crucible as soon as completed they cannot always be depended upon to come off without injuring the crucible; consequently their use is somewhat limited.

My invention is designed to cure both these defects, and I will now proceed to describe it.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the outer shell of my improved mold, divided longitudinally into two equal parts in the usual manner. The outside of this shell is like the mold at present in use, so that it is adapted equally with that to be placed in the kettle and clamped to the machine on which the crucible is formed. The inside of this shell, or both parts of it, is lined with a cloth or other fabricated lining, B, extending from the mouth of the mold *a* to the bottom *b*, as shown in the drawings. This lining is only secured at its edges to the mold—that is, the top and bottom edges are turned over the top and bottom of the mold, as shown at *c c'*, and the sides are turned around and secured to the faces of each section, as shown at *d d*, Fig. 2. Thus that part in contact with the inside surface of the shell is unsecured, but nevertheless is laid over it without wrinkles or other unevenness.

On the top of the shell is placed a metal rim, *e*, to protect the lap of the lining. The ends of this rim are designed, in practice, to be turned down on the face of each section, so as to make a neat finish and avoid catching. The mold thus made is placed in the kettle of the crucible-machine precisely as the mold now in use, and the operation of forming the crucible is proceeded with in the usual manner; but when completed the mold is lifted from the machine, unclamped, and removed immediately from the crucible instead of setting the whole away for the crucible to dry. This will be found practicable, as the lining will part readily from the surface of the crucible without injuring it in the slightest degree. Thus one mold of each size will be found sufficient for each machine, and it can be kept constantly in use. So also as the whole of the crucible can thus be exposed as a result of its removal from the mold, it can be dried more evenly than when incased in the mold, and thus it is more homogeneous than when treated in the ordinary manner.

Another advantage is obtained from the ability this construction of the mold gives to allow the crucible-mixture to be worked stiffer than can be done where plaster molds are used. The mold thus formed is not confined to the making of crucibles. It can be used in all branches of the ceramic art where molds are ordinarily used.

The material of which the lining is composed may be cloth or any other fabricated material having the same or similar flexible qualities, and it may be attached to the mold in any way, either by tacking, as described and shown herein, or by gluing, or any other way that will hold it.

The shell of the mold may be made of wood, plaster, or any other suitable material—wood being preferred on account of its lightness, &c.

When plaster is employed as the material for making the mold, or any similar material, it will be found necessary to glue the lining to it closely all over instead of having it loose from the walls of the mold.

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

As an improvement in crucible-molds, the shell A, provided with the inside lining, B, of cloth or other flexible fabric, permanently secured thereto, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM DRISCOLL.

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