

(No Model.)

W. DRISCOLL & H. D. ATWOOD.
Mold for Crucibles and Pottery.

No. 243,434.

Patented June 28, 1881.

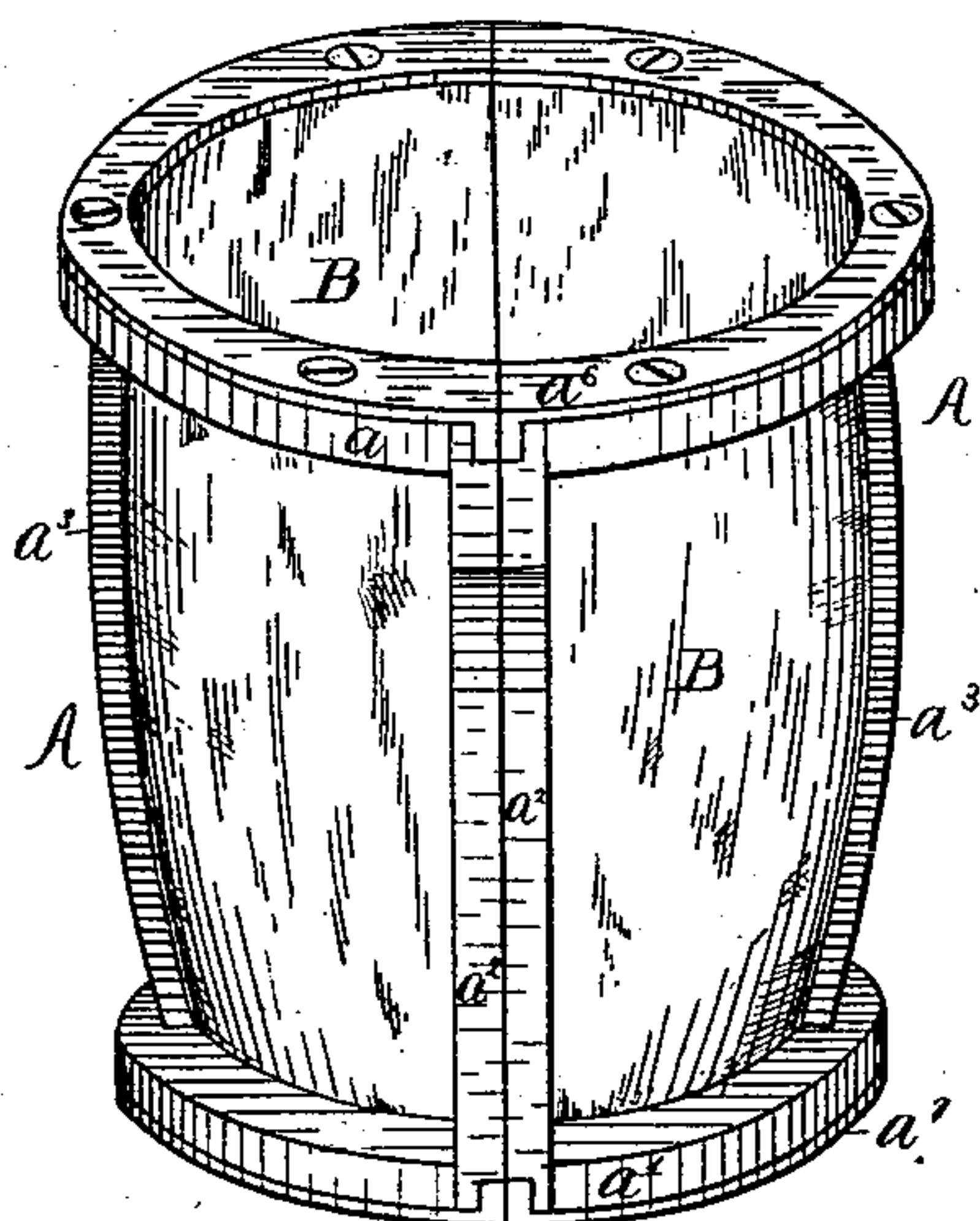


FIG. 1.

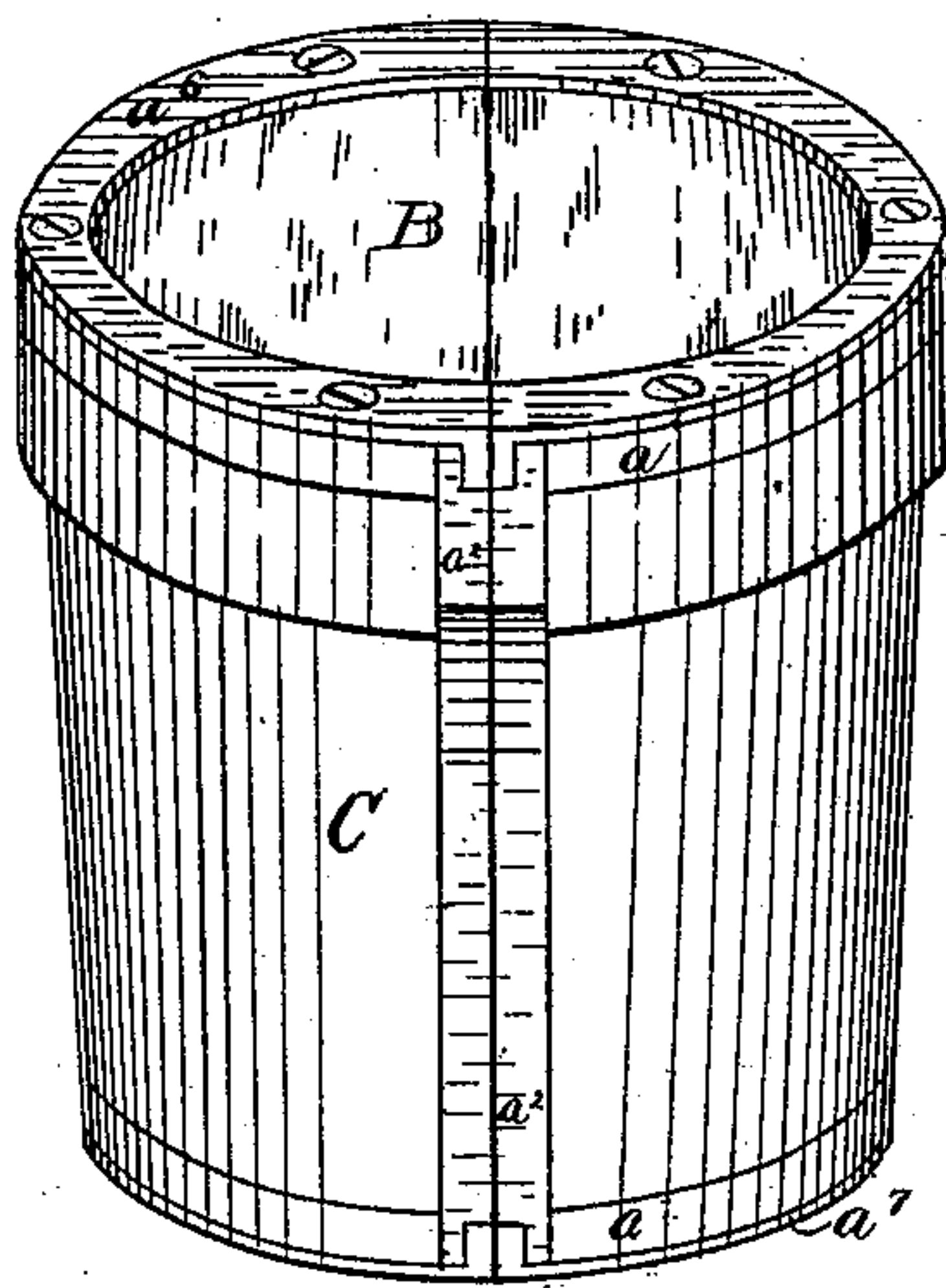


FIG. 2.

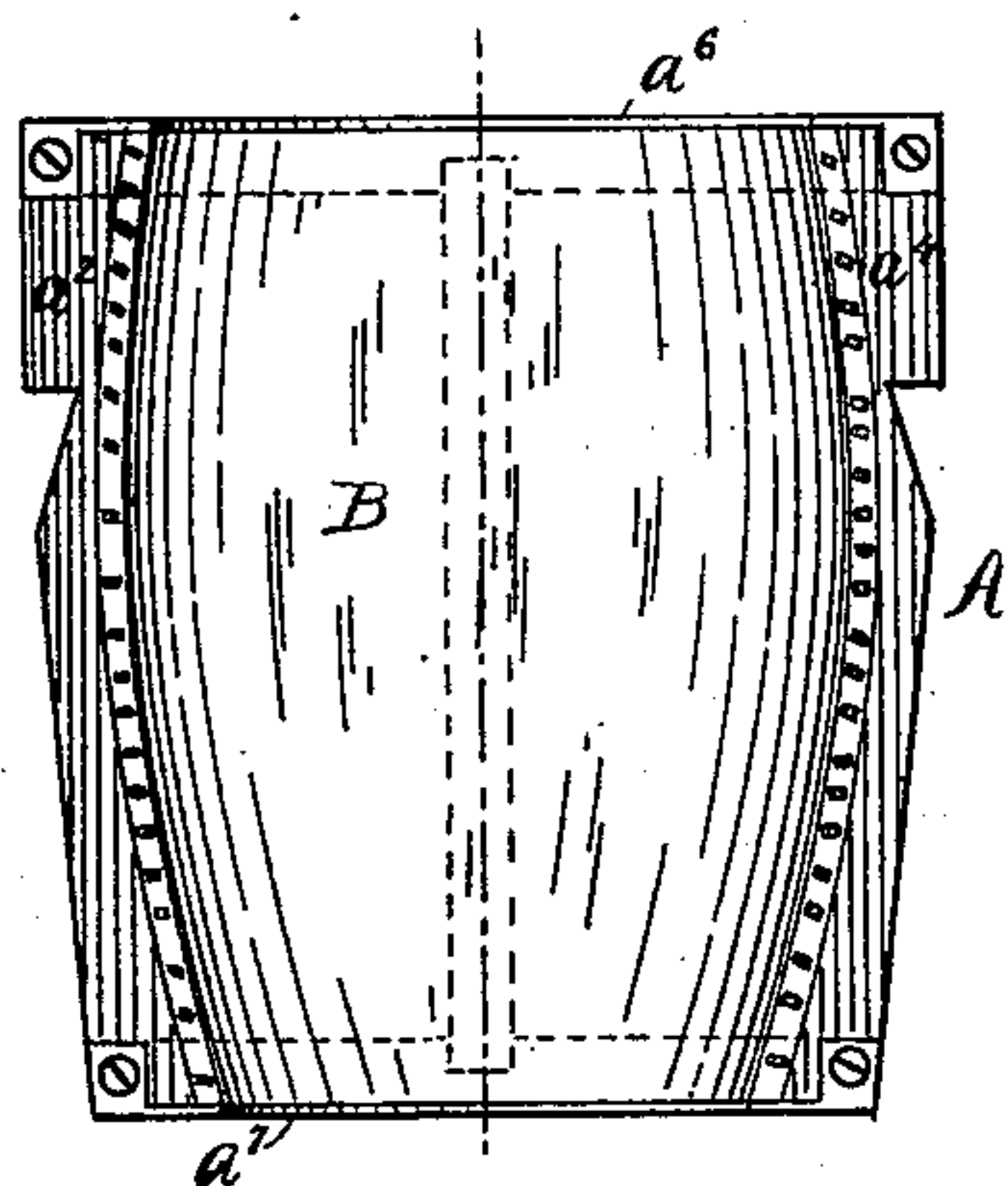


FIG. 3.

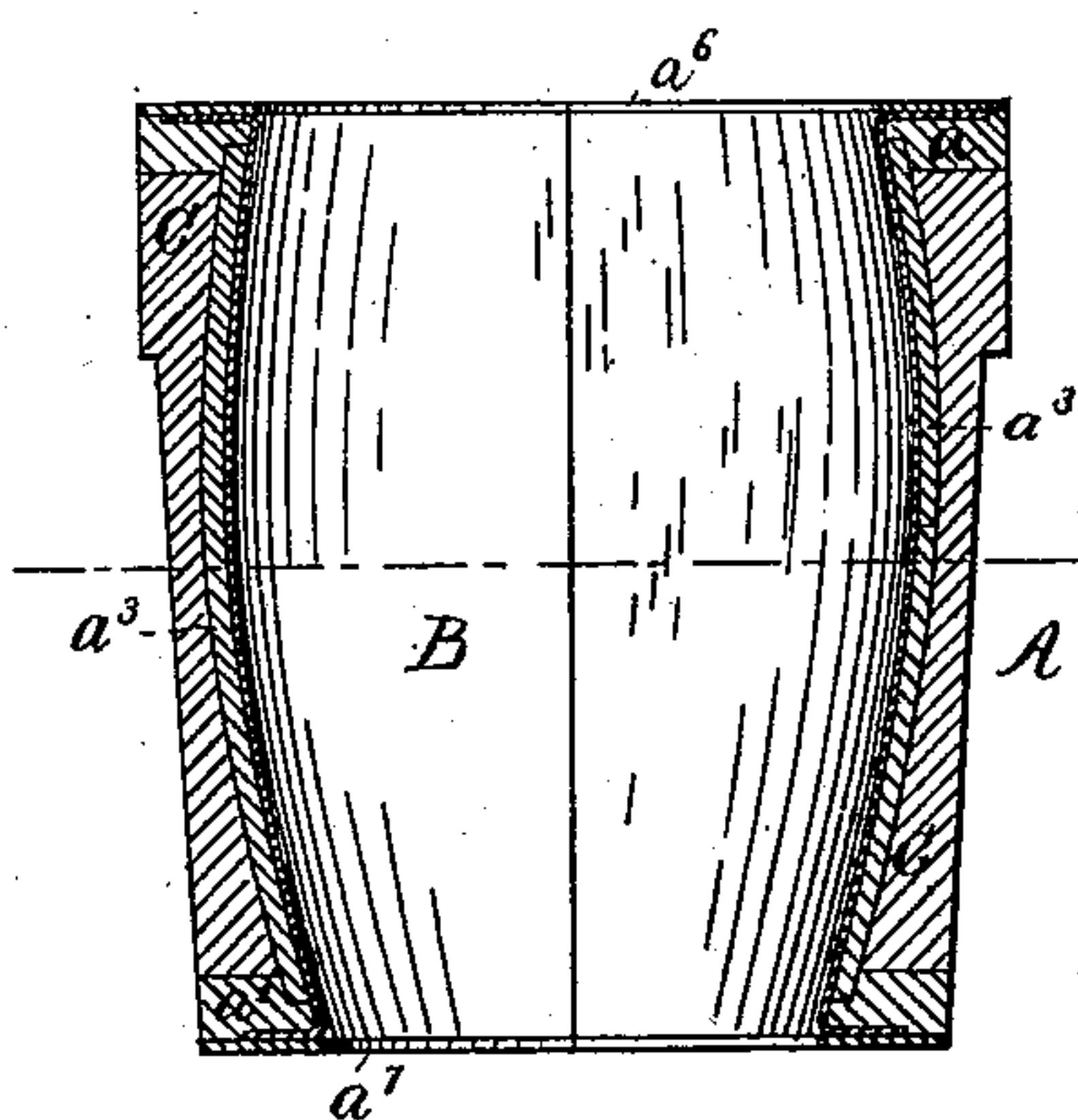


FIG. 4.

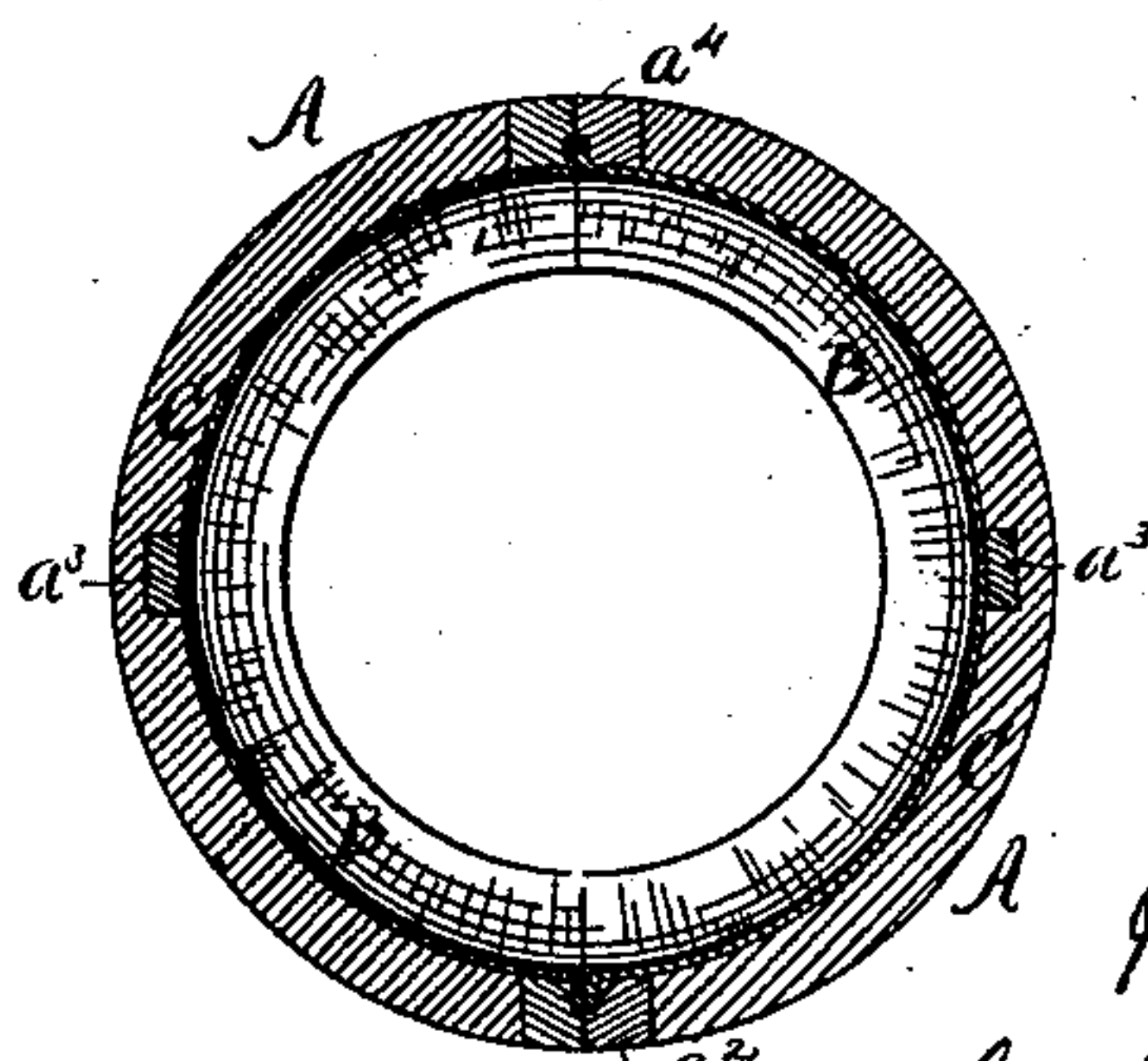


FIG. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DRISCOLL AND HENRY D. ATWOOD, OF TAUNTON, MASS.

MOLD FOR CRUCIBLES AND POTTERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,434, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed November 29, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM DRISCOLL and HENRY D. ATWOOD, both of Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Molds for Crucibles and Pottery, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part thereof, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views, Fig. 1 showing the frame and lining, and Fig. 2 the same with the backing applied. Fig. 3 is an elevation of one-half of the frame and lining. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, and Fig. 5 a cross-section, of the improved mold.

Our invention relates to that class of molds in which the molding-surface is a cloth lining; and it consists in the combination of the lining with a frame adapted to be used with a backing to sustain the lining against the pressure of the clay during the operation of molding.

In the drawings, A represents the frame, B the lining, and C the backing. The frame is formed of top and bottom pieces, a a' , connected together by the pieces a^2 a^3 a^4 , and the lining B is secured by its edges to the top and bottom of the frame and to both sides of the frame, when the mold is divided lengthwise, as shown in the drawings. The metal pieces a^5 a^7 protect the edges of the cloth B, and also stiffen the frame, which is usually made of wood. The side edges of the lining are best secured by double-pointed or staple-shaped tacks, the pieces a^2 and a^4 being rabbeted to receive the side edges of the lining, as shown in the drawings. The interior of the backing C is formed to fit the frame and to support the lining between the bars of the frame, as clearly shown in the drawings. The exterior

of the backing is made to fit the head of the machine in which the improved mold is to be used, as will be well understood by all skilled in the art. After the lining B is secured to the frame it should be blocked to bring it to the precise shape desired.

In practice we use two or three frames and linings A B with each backing C, in order that when the lining of one frame becomes coated with clay and unfit for use (which will happen after a dozen or so of pots have been molded in it) a fresh frame and lining A B may be substituted and used while the lining of the first frame is washed and dried.

The main objections to the present molds, in which the lining is secured directly to the molds, are the difficulty of washing and drying the lining and the loss of time. Both these objections are wholly obviated by the use of a frame to hold the lining.

We have shown but one form of frame and lining, and but one form of backing, the form shown being well adapted for the manufacture of a certain sort of crucible; but it will be clear to all skilled in the art that our invention may be embodied in a very large number of forms, the shape of the vessel to be molded determining the general form of the mold, and the form of the mold may obviously make some modification desirable in the construction of the frame and backing.

What we claim as our invention is—

The improved mold above described, having its lining B secured to a frame, A, and supported by a backing, C, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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J. E. MAYNADIER.