

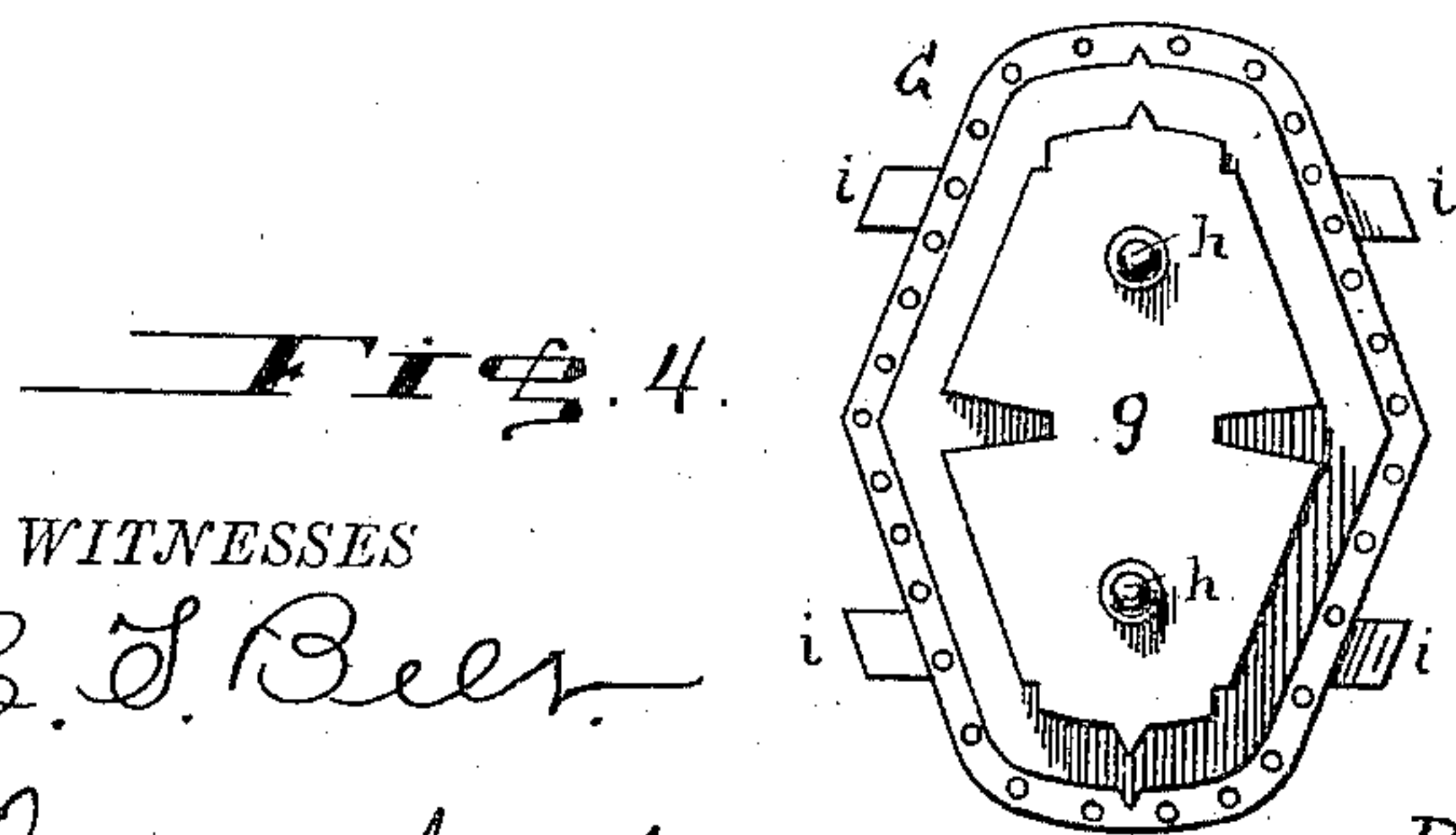
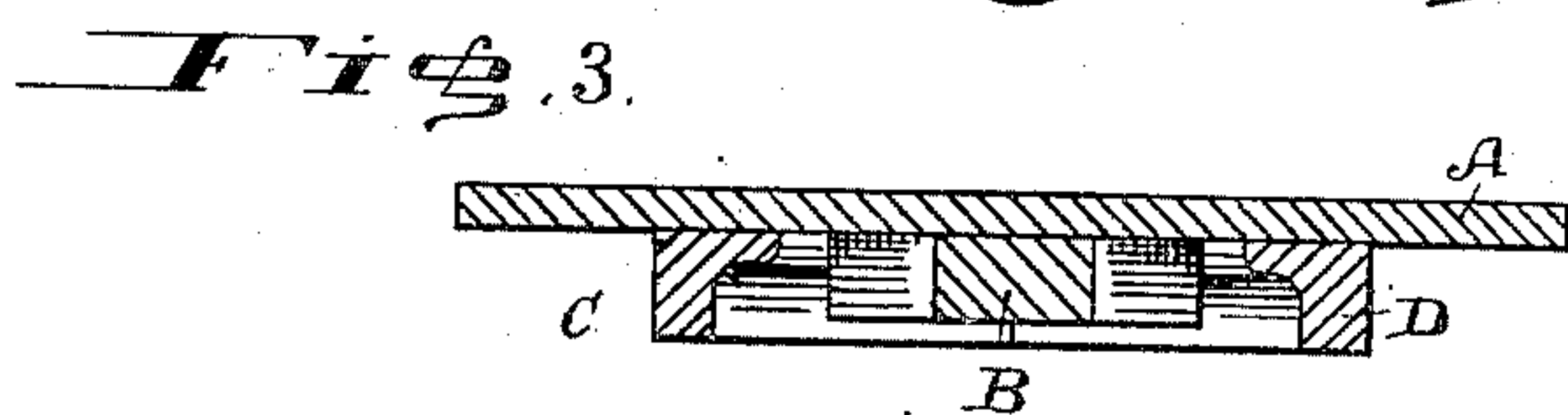
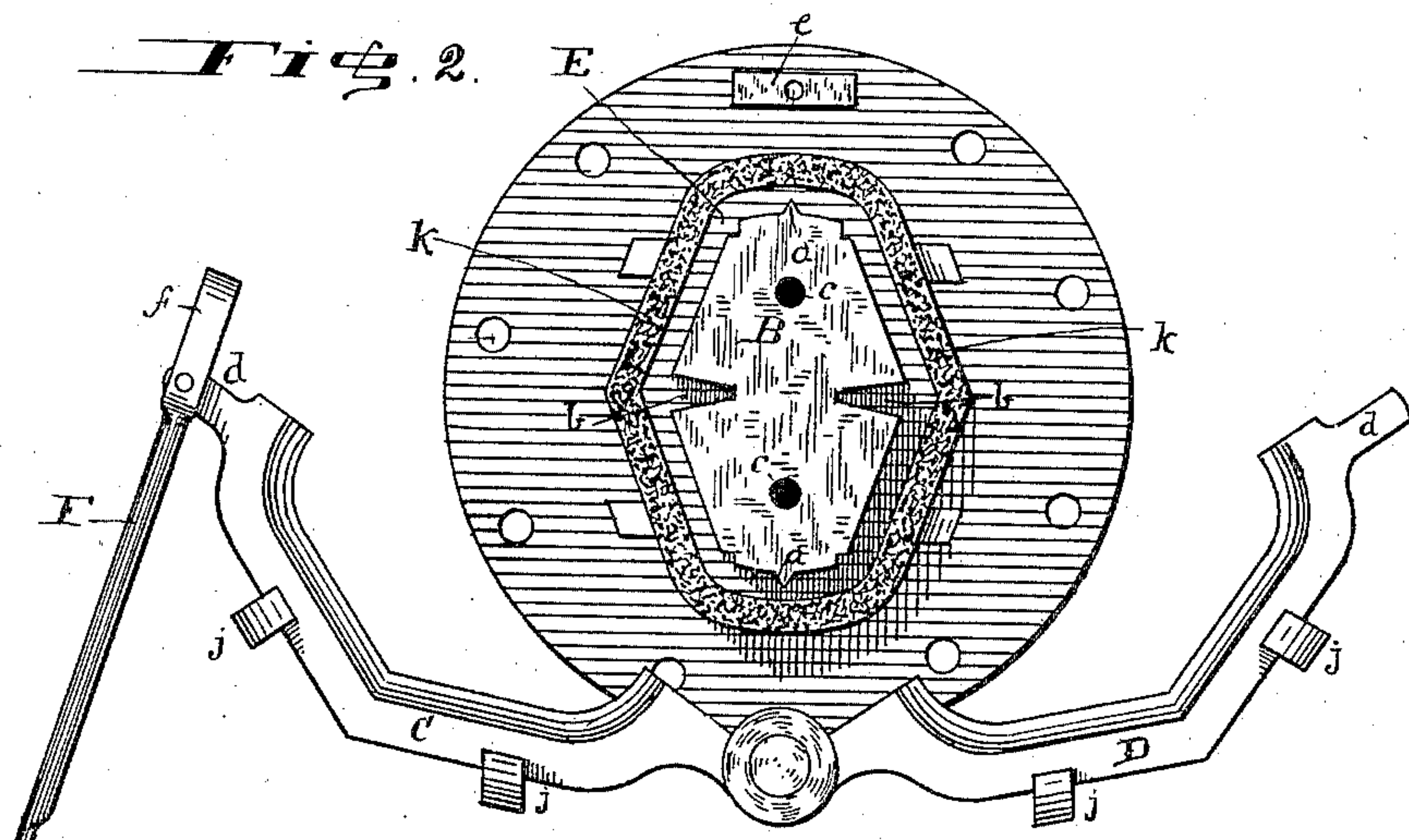
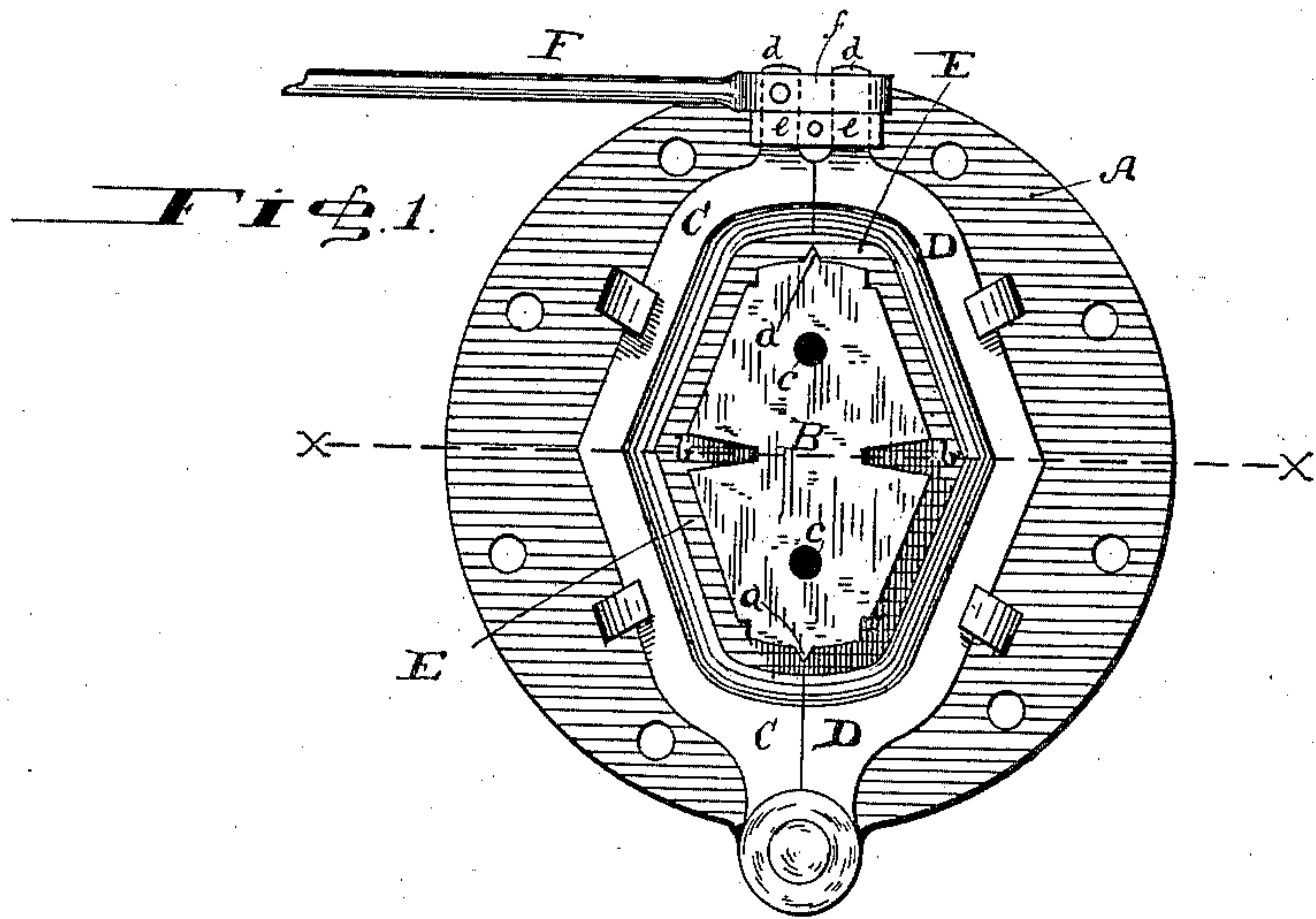
(No Model.)

J. FRANCY.

MANUFACTURE OF WALL COPING.

No. 313,583.

Patented Mar. 10, 1885.



WITNESSES

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MANUFACTURE OF WALL-COPING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 313,583, dated March 10, 1885.

Application filed August 28, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FRANCY, a citizen of Toronto, residing at Toronto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Wall-Coping; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has reference to the manufacture of wall-coping and similar articles of terra-cotta; and the said invention consists in the improved method, hereinafter described, of molding said coping, and in the improved molding device hereinafter fully explained.

15 In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved molding apparatus employed by me in carrying out my invention, the former being removed; Fig. 2, a like view illustrating the improved molding apparatus
25 opened for the removal of the coping after it has been formed. Fig. 3 is a section on the dotted line *x x*, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, an inverted plan of the former.

30 Heretofore in the manufacture of coping it has been common to mold the same in individual sections, which, when arranged for baking and drying, would readily warp under the action of the heat. By my improvement I
35 overcome these defects and objections by producing at a single molding operation two coping-sections joined together to present an octagonal-shaped article which can be baked and dried without danger of warping, and can,
40 after such baking and drying action, be readily severed to present two coping-sections.

The mold employed consists, essentially, of a base section, A, having a central vertical core, B, the outer sides of which approximate the shape of the article to be molded, and are
45 provided at each end portion with a vertical angular rib, *a*. A vertical recess, *b*, is formed in the core B about midway of each side, as illustrated most clearly in Figs. 1 and 2. The
50 core B is provided centrally near each end

with vertical perforations *c*. Two jaws, C D, are hinged together on the base-plate A, opposite one end of the core B, and the said jaws are of such shape and configuration as to conjointly form on their inner faces the outer mold-
55 surface for the double coping to be formed. As seen in Fig. 1, the said sections C D, when folded together, leave a space, E, between themselves and the central core, B. The forward portion of each section C D is provided
60 with a tongue, *d*, which, when the said sections are in the position illustrated in Fig. 1, lie parallel beneath a loop device, *e*, formed on the base-plate. The tongue *d* of the section C
65 has pivoted thereto a lever, F, having at its front pivoted portion a square loop, *f*, which, when the two tongues are adjacent, as before referred to, is adapted to take over the tongue
70 of the section D and lock the two sections rigidly together.

G refers to the former or head of the mold, which is provided on its under side with a graduated series of shoulders and a bottom portion, *g*, which coincides in shape with the
75 face of the core B, and is provided at either side of the center with lugs *h*, which are adapted to enter the vertical perforations *c* of the
80 core and prevent any movement of said head relative to said core. Lugs *i* project laterally from the sides of the said former G, near each
85 end portion thereof, and are designed to engage ears *j* on the sections C D, to hold said head in position when the sections C D are locked, and prevent the said head from dropping out when the mold is inserted.

In forming the improved coping the clay is first worked roughly into the pattern indicated by *k* in Fig. 2, which is placed over the core,
90 so as to rest upon and be supported by the base A of the mold, after which the jaws C D are brought together and locked with the head or former G between them.

The closing and locking of the jaws result in compressing and forcing the clay pattern against the core B, causing a portion of the
95 pattern to enter the recesses *b* in each side of said core, to form the coping-rib, and additionally resulting in the angular ribs *a* at each end of the core penetrating the pattern sufficient
100 to render the finished article frail and easily

severed at said points. It will, however, be understood that the finished article is sufficiently strong at said end portions to permit it to be passed through the various drying and baking operations without liability of breakage, and further, to resist any tendency of becoming warped by the heat in the latter operations.

After the article has been formed, dried, and baked, a blow or shock will suffice to cause it to sever at its ends into two complete coping-sections.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that by the herein-described improvements two sections of coping or like articles of terra-cotta manufacture are readily molded together in one operation, and so formed as to permit of their drying and baking without warping, and finally capable of being readily severed into two complete and finished sections.

I am aware that previous to my invention it has been proposed to mold a clay pipe or cylinder and form longitudinal grooves or channels in said pipes previous to burning the article, so that after such burning operation the pipe or cylinder could be severed, so that access could be more readily had to the interior of said pipe.

My invention will be readily distinguished from the above, in that I mold a single article composed of two complete coping-sections capable of being burned conjointly, and afterward separated, to enable each part to present a complete coping-section.

I claim—

1. The improved method herein described of manufacturing coping, the same consisting of molding two complete coping-sections together in a single article, drying and baking said article, and finally severing into two complete coping-sections, substantially as set forth.

2. The improved method herein described of manufacturing coping, the same consisting of molding two complete coping-sections together in a single article, having reduced end portions for the purpose specified, drying and baking said articles, and finally severing at said reduced end portions into two complete coping-sections, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, in a mold for the manufacture of coping, of a central core of a shape adapted at each side to form the inner portion of a coping-section and outer clamp-sections interiorly shaped each to form the outer portion of a coping-section, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, in a mold for the manufacture of coping, of a core of a shape adapted at each side to form the inner portion of a coping-section, outer clamp-sections interiorly shaped, each to form the outer portion of a coping-section and a head or former, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination, in a mold for the manufacture of coping, of a core shaped to form at each side the inner portion of a coping-section, and having angular ribs *a* at each end, and outer clamp-sections interiorly shaped each to form the outer portion of a coping-section, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, in a mold for the manufacture of coping, of core B, sections C D, hinged together at one end, shaped as described, and devices for locking the free ends of said sections, in the manner and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN FRANCY.

Witnesses:

ALEX. THOMAS,
J. B. ROBB.