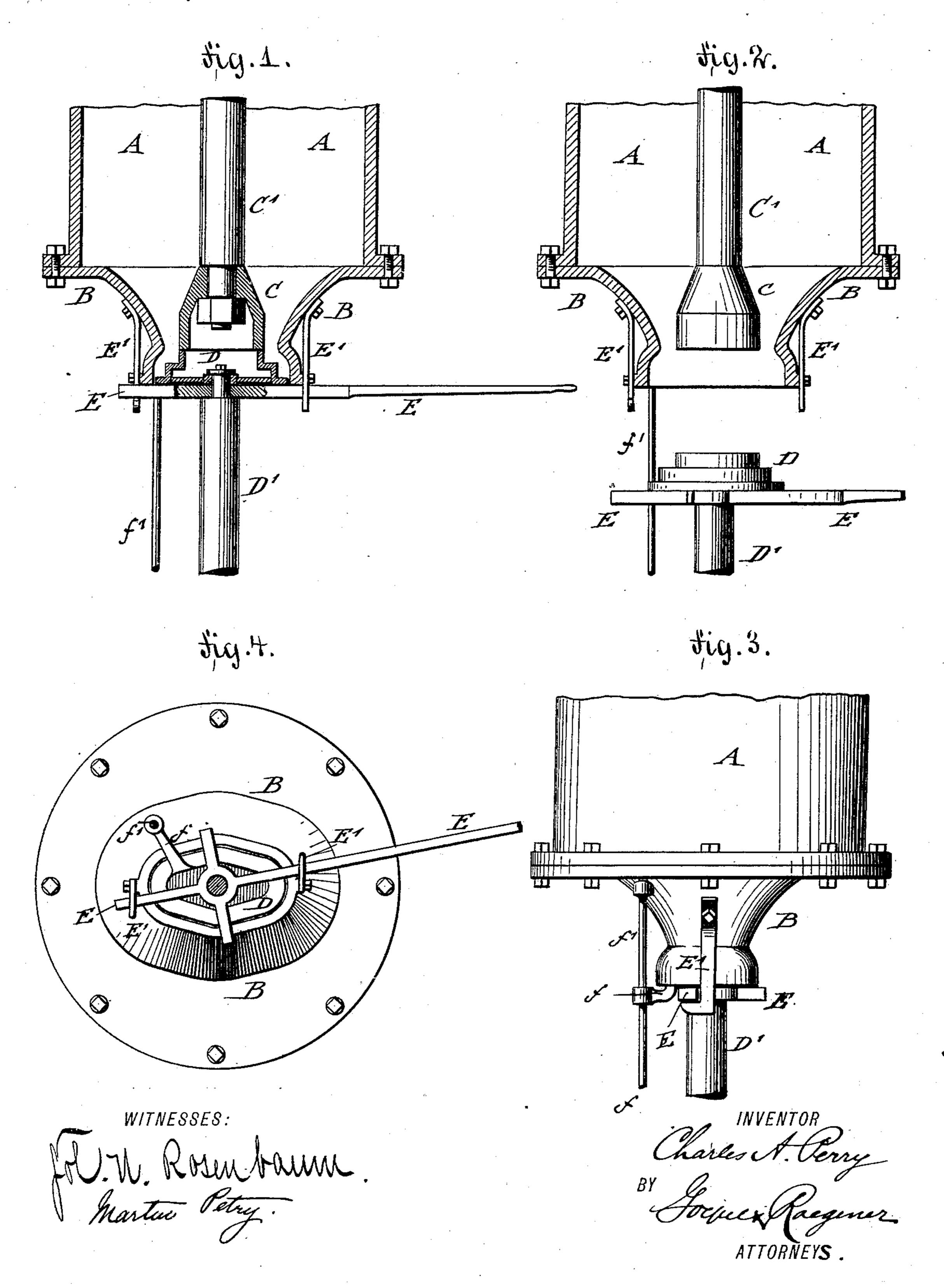
(No Model.)

C. A. PERRY.

MOLD FOR MAKING CLAY PIPES. &c.

No. 354,216.

Patented Dec. 14, 1886.



United States Patent Office.

CHARLES A. PERRY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO GUSTAVUS W. RADER AND MICHAEL SCHMIDT, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

MOLD FOR MAKING CLAY PIPES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,216, dated December 14, 1886.

Application filed May 1, 1886. Serial No. 200,764. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. PERRY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molds for Making Clay Pipes and other Articles, of which the following is a

specification.

This invention relates to an improved mold for making clay pipes, wall-copings, and other articles of oval and other cross-section; and the invention consists of a mold for making clay pipes and other articles which is provided with a base-section and a fixed interior core, a former, an independently-movable locking-lever pivoted to the supporting-rod of the former, a fixed vertical rod attached to the base-section, and a bracket-arm attached to the base-section, and a bracket-arm attached to the former and guided on the vertical rod during the up and down movements of the former.

Shown in Fig. 4, so as to bear at four points on the bottom of the former. The former D is locked to the mold by turning the lever E and bringing it into engagement with two fixed hooks, E', attached to the base-section, so as to retain the lever E, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. To prevent the former D from turning on its axis when it is unlocked by the motion of the lever from the base-section B, the former is guided in its up-and-down motion by a fixed bracket-arm, f, on a fixed vertical rod, f', that is rigidly attached to the

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical central section of my improved mold for making clay pipes and other articles, shown in a closed position. Fig. 2 represents a vertical central section showing the former lowered. Fig. 3 is a side view of the mold, and Fig. 4 a bottom view of the

same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

30 sponding parts.

The mold consists of the usual cylinder, A, into which the clay is charged and forced down by a plunger. (Not shown in the drawings.) At the lower part of the cylinder A is ar-35 ranged the base-section B, and centrally to the same the core C, which is supported on a fixed center rod, C'. The former D is supported on the former rod D', which is vertically reciprocated, so as to open or close the 40 bottom of the mold in the usual manner. The former D serves, in connection with the basesection and core, to form the shoulder at one end of the clay pipe or other article. It is rigidly attached to the upper end of the former-45 rod D' and accurately fitted to the base-section B and core C.

The parts thus far described have been used heretofore in pipe-molds, and I therefore do not claim the same.

My improvements consist in pivoting the

lever E, by which the former D is locked to the base-section B of the mold, to the neck of the former-rod D' immediately below the former D, so as to permit it to be moved independently of the former D. The lever E is 55 made in the form of a cross, with a ring shaped portion at the intersection of the arms, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to bear at four points on the bottom of the former. The former D is locked to the mold by turning the lever E 60 and bringing it into engagement with two fixed hooks, E', attached to the base-section B, which hooks extend in opposite direction, so as to retain the lever E, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. To prevent the former D from 65 turning on its axis when it is unlocked by the motion of the lever from the base-section B. the former is guided in its up-and-down motical rod, f', that is rigidly attached to the 70 base-section B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The arrangement of the independently-movable lever E permits the locking and releasing of the former D without producing the axial turning of the latter, so that pipes of oval or 75 other cross-sections can be made in molds of corresponding cross-sections, in which case the former cannot be turned with the lever in opening or closing the mold, as in the molds heretofore in use.

The independent movement of the lockinglever and the vertical guiding of the former form the novel features of my improved mold, by which the same is adapted to mold pipes of any cross-section.

Molds of this construction are also adapted for making wall-copings and other articles, in which case two copings are made at the same time in the form of a pipe of corresponding cross-section, said copings being connected at 90 their abutting ends, formed with shoulders at one end in the same manner as other pipe-sections, and separated after burning at their abutting edges in the well-known manner.

Having thus described my invention, I claim 95 as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, in a mold for clay pipes, of a base-section and a core corresponding to the cross-section of the pipe, a former fitted to the base section and core, an inde-100

pendently-movable locking-lever, means to lock the lever to the base-section, a fixed vertical guide-rod attached to the base-section, and a bracket-arm attached to the former and 5 guided on the fixed rod of the base section, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a mold for making clay pipes, of a base-section having fixed locking-hooks, an interior core, a former fit-10 ted to the base-section and core, a rod for supporting the former, and an axially movable | SIDNEY MANN.

locking-lever pivoted below the base-section to the former-rod, and adapted to lock or release the former without turning the same, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. A. PERRY.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,