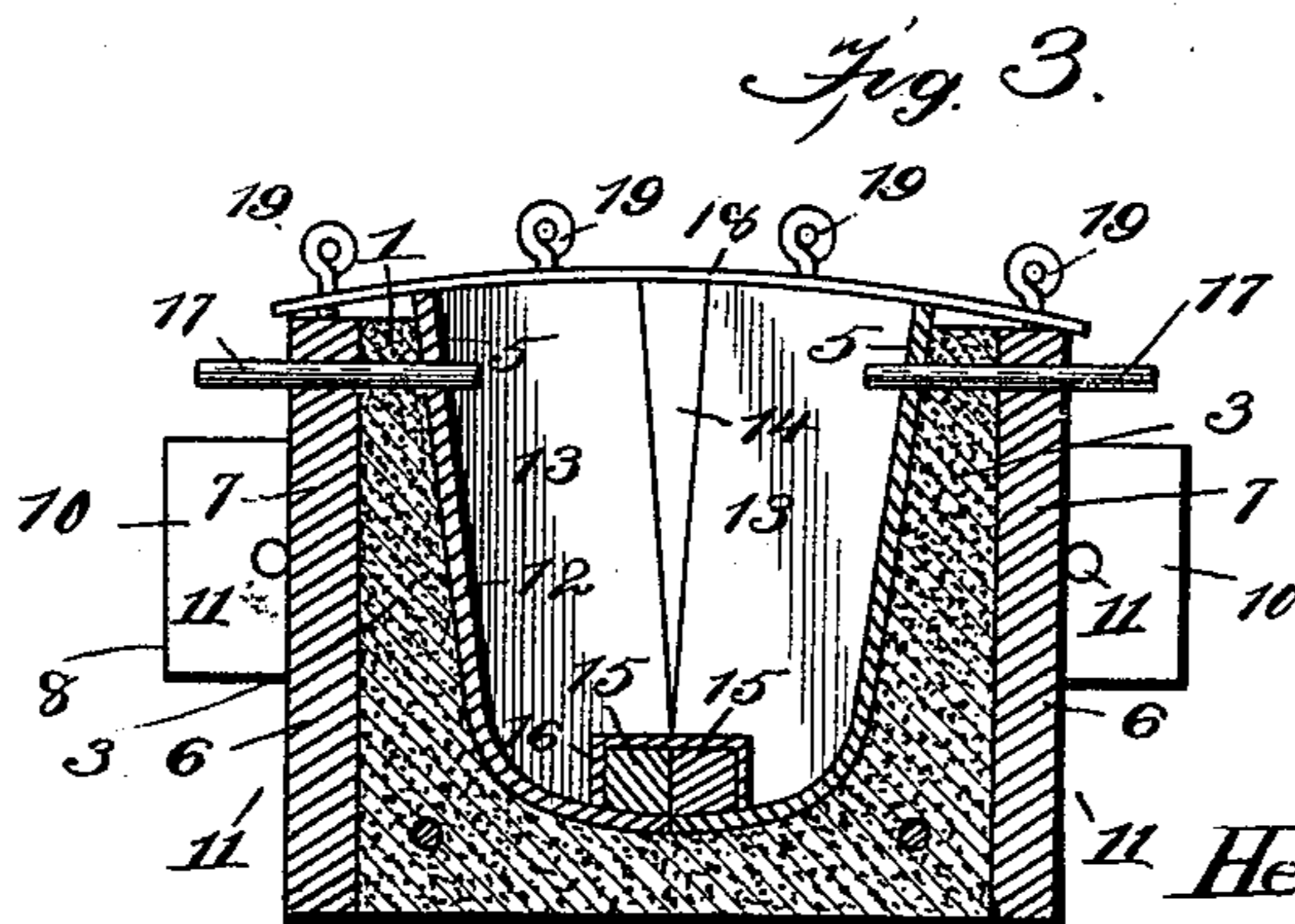
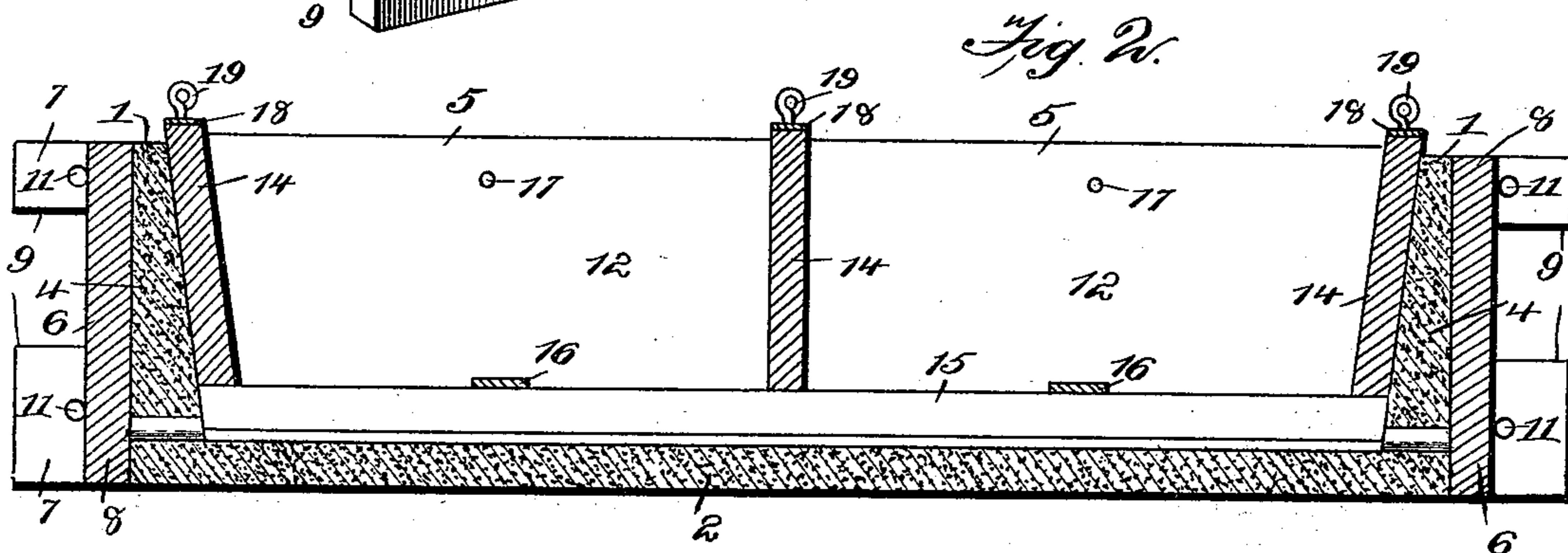
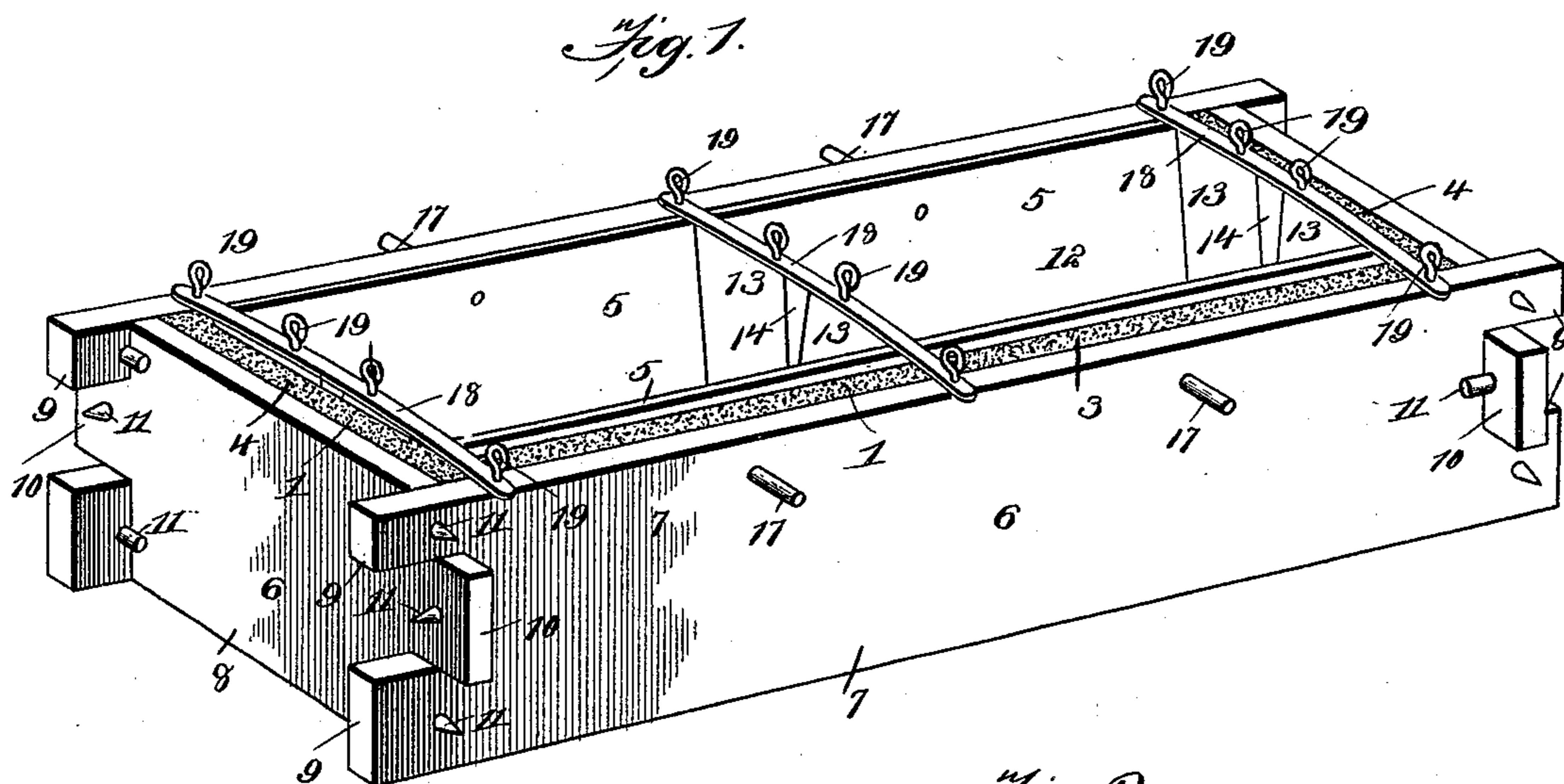


(No Model.)

H. F. TICKNER & A. BUTLER.  
MOLD FOR WATER TANKS.

No. 518,292.

Patented Apr. 17, 1894.



Inventors.

Witnesses

*John C. Shaw*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT F. TICKNER AND ALBERT BUTLER, OF MASON, MICHIGAN.

## MOLD FOR WATER-TANKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,292, dated April 17, 1894.

Application filed November 7, 1893. Serial No. 490,303. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HERBERT F. TICKNER and ALBERT BUTLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Mason, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Water-Tank, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in water tanks.

10 The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of water tanks, and to provide a simple and inexpensive mold by which a water tank of artificial stone may be readily made.

15 The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

20 In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a water tank and mold constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view.

25 Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a water tank, constructed of artificial stone composed of Portland cement, crushed stone and gravel, or a like plastic material. The tank 1 is stationary, and its bottom 2, sides 3 and ends 4 are formed by a removable sectional mold composed of inner and outer frames 5 and 6. The outer frame is composed of similar sides 7 and ends 8; the sides are provided at their ends with recesses forming upper and lower extensions 9; the ends 8 are recessed at their upper and lower edges to provide intermediate extensions 10; and the extensions are interlocked and are secured together by removable pins 11 having tapering ends and arranged in perforations of the sides 7 and the extensions of the ends 8, and located at the outer faces of the sides and ends to prevent the parts from separating. The inner frame is composed of two sections consisting of slightly inclined sides 12, having rounded bottoms and provided with inward extending partition pieces 13 arranged at the ends of the inner frame and at an intermediate point and having interposed between the partition pieces wedges 14. The

sections of the inner frame are provided at the bottoms of the sides 12 with longitudinal bars 15, which are connected by clips 16 when the parts are assembled. The partitions 13, and the wedges 14, sustain the sections of the inner frame in their proper relation to the outer frame; and the longitudinal bars 15 cooperate with the clips 16, to form a simple and effective lock or coupling for the sections of the inner frame. The inner and outer frames are connected at their sides by dowel pins 17, and at their tops by transverse bars 18 provided with perforations and secured to the inner and outer frames by screws 19 provided with suitable heads. The inner frame presents inclined outer faces to form the interior of the water tank, in order to prevent the latter from breaking in winter should its contents freeze. The outer frame presents inner vertical faces, and the outer faces of the tank are vertical.

The tank is designed to be provided with suitable longitudinal and transverse rods, which may be readily embedded in the material to increase the strength thereof.

It will be readily seen that the mold is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that it enables an artificial stone water tank to be made, and that it may be readily separated and quickly removed from the tank after the latter has molded and has set.

The tank is designed to be provided with suitable inlet and outlet pipes, which may be placed in position before the material is set, and while the tank is being molded.

Changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What we claim is—

1. A mold for tanks comprising an outer frame consisting of similar sides provided at their ends with recesses forming upper and lower extensions 9, ends recessed at their upper and lower edges and forming intermediate extensions 10 interlocked with those of the sides, and pins passing through the extensions of the sides and engaging the outer faces of the ends and others passing through the extensions of the ends and engaging the

outer faces of the sides, whereby the sides and ends are detachably connected, substantially as described.

5 2. A mold, comprising an outer separable frame, and an inner frame consisting of two separable sections provided with oppositely disposed partition pieces and having inclined sides with rounded bottoms secured to the partition pieces, the longitudinal bars ar-  
10 ranged at the meeting edges of the bottoms of the sides and bearing against each other, and the rectangular clips securing the longitudinal bars together, substantially as de-  
scribed.

15 3. A mold comprising an outer separable frame, an inner frame having its upper edges flush with those of the outer frame, and consisting of two separable sections provided

with oppositely disposed partition pieces and having at the meeting edges of their bottoms 20 longitudinal bars and wedges interposed between the partition pieces, rectangular clips engaging the longitudinal bars and locking the latter together, and transverse bars detachably secured to the upper edges of the 25 inner and outer frames, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

HERBERT F. TICKNER.  
ALBERT BUTLER.

Witnesses:

FRED S. SQUIERS,  
NELSON N. ROUSE.