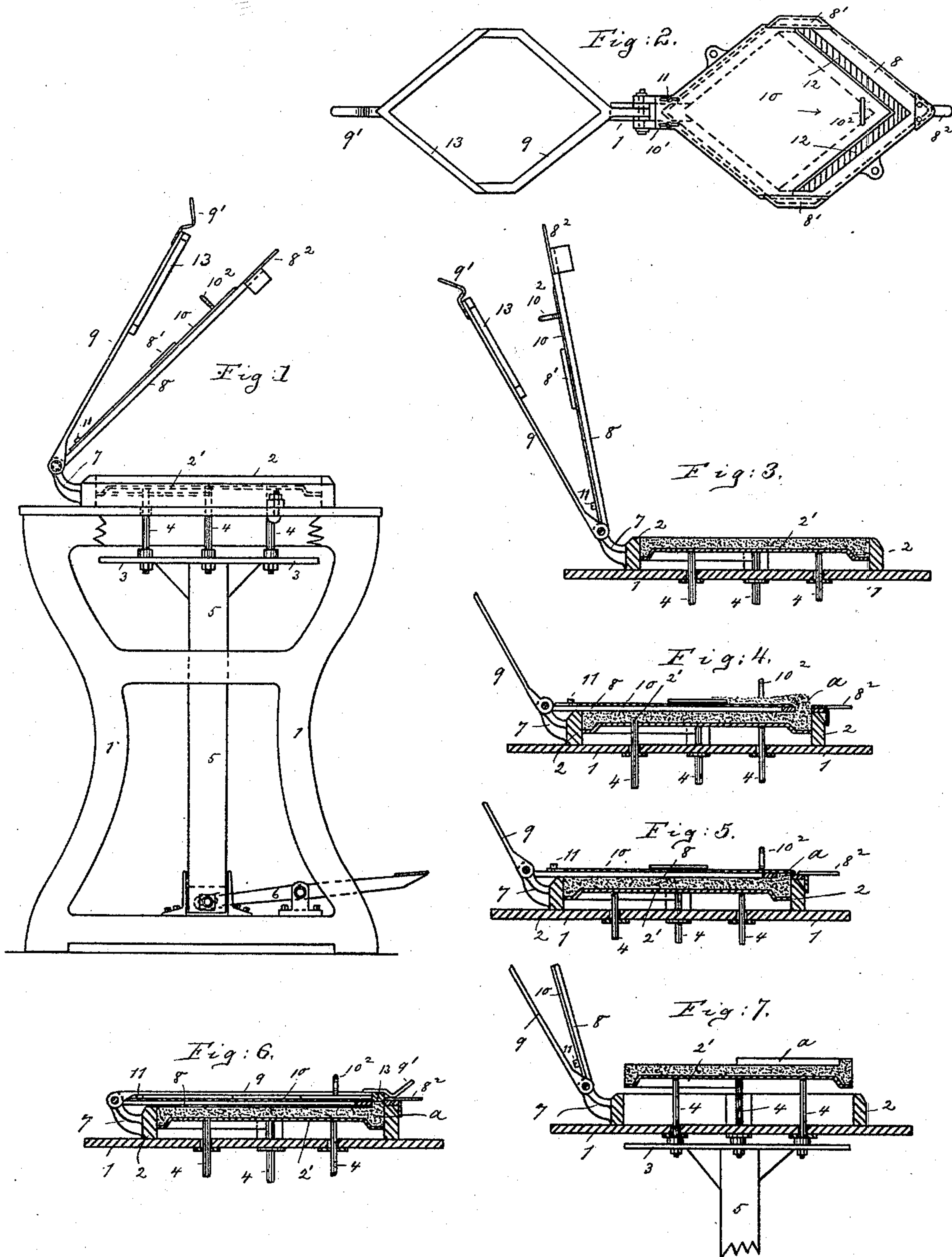


(No Model.)

F. KUNZEMANN.
STAMPING PRESS FOR ROOFING RIDGE TILES.

No. 584,374.

Patented June 15, 1897.



Witnesses:
William Schulz.
Wm. G. Whiting

Inventor:
Franz Kunzemann
by his attorneys
Roeder & Briesew

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANZ KUNZEMANN, OF EILENBURG, GERMANY.

STAMPING-PRESS FOR ROOFING RIDGE-TILES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,374, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed May 1, 1896. Serial No. 589,828. (No model.) Patented in Germany August 26, 1894, No. 79,988.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANZ KUNZEMANN, of Eilenburg, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and Improved Stamping-Press for Roofing Ridge-Tiles with Ridge-Cutting Arrangement, (for which I have obtained a patent in Germany, No. 79,988, dated August 26, 1894,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a stamping-press for molding flanged roofing-tiles; and the object of the invention is to so form the upper interlocking flanges of the tiles that they will be of an exact even height and perfect in construction.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the press; Fig. 2, a plan of the folding frames 8 and 9, showing them open. Figs. 3 to 7 are vertical sections through the mold, showing the consecutive positions of the parts.

As shown in Fig. 1, the press is composed of a table 1, to the open top of which the mold 2 is secured. The horizontal section of this mold corresponds to that of the tile to be formed. An ejector composed of a plunger 3, carrying a number of bolts 4, projects into the mold from below. This ejector has for its object to raise the finished tile out of the mold, and to this effect the bolts 4 bear against a false movable bottom 2', the upper side of which corresponds in shape to the bottom of the tile.

Reciprocating motion may be imparted to the plunger 3 by a treadle 6 and connecting-rod 5.

To the mold 2 there are secured by hinge 7 two frames or lids 8 and 9. The frame 9 may be folded upon frame 8 and both may then be lowered upon the upper edge of mold 2, but both frames may also be swung vertically out of alinement with the mold, (toward the left in Fig. 1.)

The upper side of frame 8 carries a slide 10, Fig. 2, which is guided by rails 8' of the frame and also by slots 10', that embrace the fixed screws 11. This slide 10 can be moved in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 2, so as to project

over an L-shaped slot 12 of the frame, which corresponds in position and shape to the flange *a* to be formed on the upper side of the tile.

The frame 9 is provided with an L-shaped shoulder 13, which is so arranged upon the lower side of the frame that it is adapted to project for a certain distance into the slot 12 if the frames 8 and 9 are jointly lowered upon the mold 2. The depth to which this shoulder enters into the slot is controlled by a stop 9', which, as well as a finger-piece 8² of frame 8, serves to open and close the frame.

The consecutive positions of the machine are illustrated in Figs. 3 to 7.

The frames 8 and 9 are thrown back, Figs. 1 and 3, to open the mold, which is filled to its edge with clay or other body to be molded, such clay being rammed or beaten down and scraped smooth. The frame 8, with slide 10 open, is now folded upon the mold 2, Fig. 4, and the slot 12 is likewise filled with clay. The slide 10 is then drawn forward by handle 10² to project over the slot 12 and cut off smoothly the excess of the clay, Fig. 5. The roofing-tile having a flange *a* of the proper height and the exact rectilinear shape is thus formed within the mold. In order to permit this molded tile to be removed without causing the flange *a* to be injured or torn off by the opening of the frame 8, the frame 9 is brought into action. This frame is now folded down, so as to lie, with its shoulder 13, upon the flange *a*, Fig. 6, and by slowly raising the frame 8 the stop 9' is pressed against the finger-piece 8². By this raising of the frame 8 the shoulder 13 will slowly push the flange *a* out of the slot 12 without injuring the flange, and then both the frames 8 and 9 may be entirely thrown back from the mold without producing an injurious effect. A pressure upon treadle 6 will now raise the false bottom 2', with the finished tile, out of the mold 2, Fig. 7, so that the tile can be removed.

What I claim is—

1. The combination in a stamping-press for flanged roofing-tiles, of a mold with a hinged slotted lower lid, a sliding cutter guided thereon, and a hinged upper lid having a shoulder

that is adapted to be projected through the slot of the lower lid, substantially as specified.

2. The combination in a stamping-press for flanged roofing-tiles of a mold with an ejecting-plunger, a hinged slotted lower lid, a sliding cutter guided thereon, and a hinged upper lid having a shoulder that is adapted to be projected through the slot of the lower lid, and a stop for controlling the depth to which

said shoulder enters the slot, substantially as is specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANZ KUNZEMANN.

Witnesses:

MAX MATTLAN,
ERWIN RAABE.