

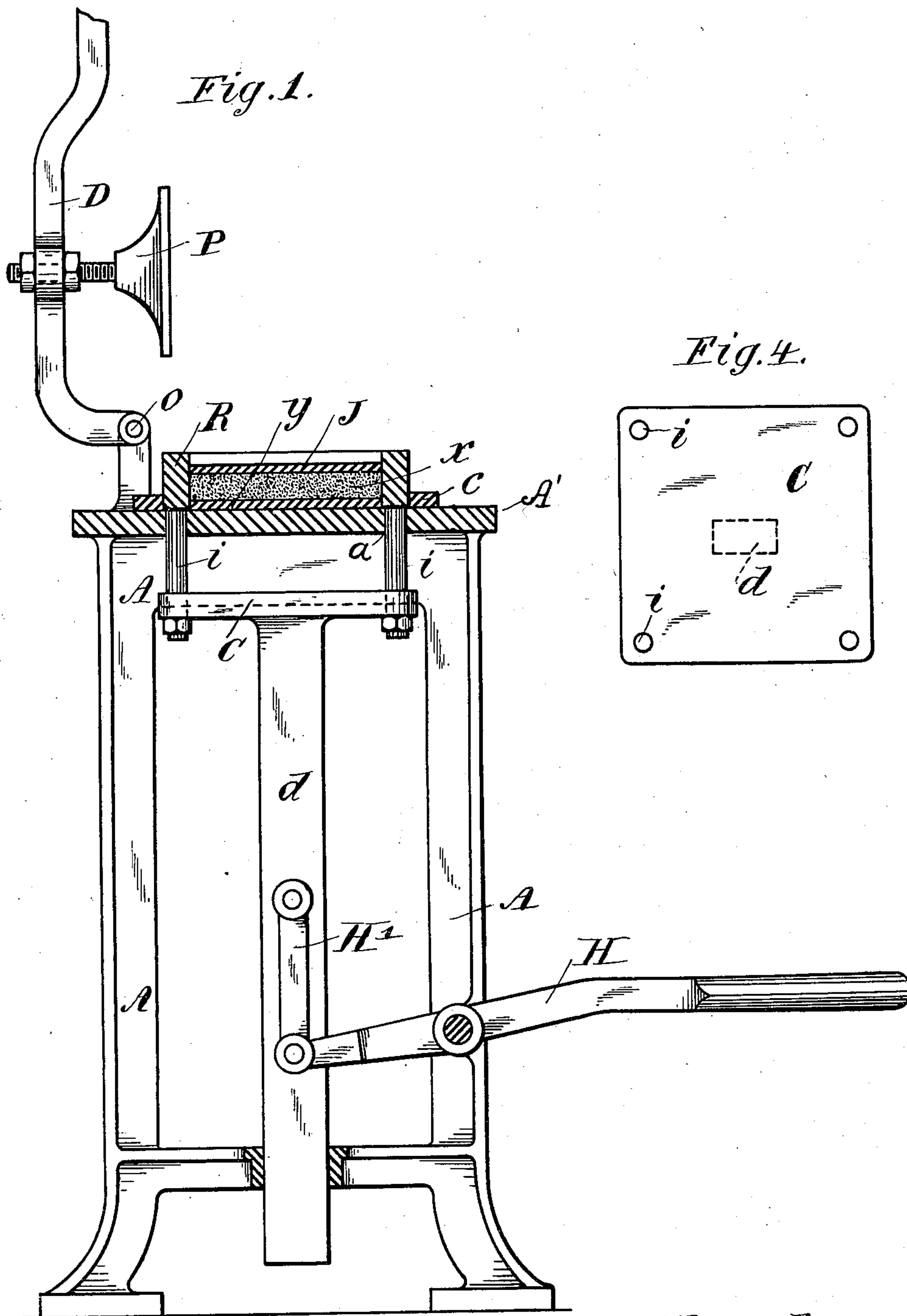
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. CARIUS.
PRESS FOR ARTIFICIAL STONE.

No. 598,854.

Patented Feb. 8, 1898.



Witnesses
J. L. Edwards Jr.
Fred. J. Dole.

Inventor.
Wilhelm Carius
by F. H. Riskard.
Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. CARIUS.
PRESS FOR ARTIFICIAL STONE.

No. 598,854.

Patented Feb. 8, 1898.

Fig. 5.

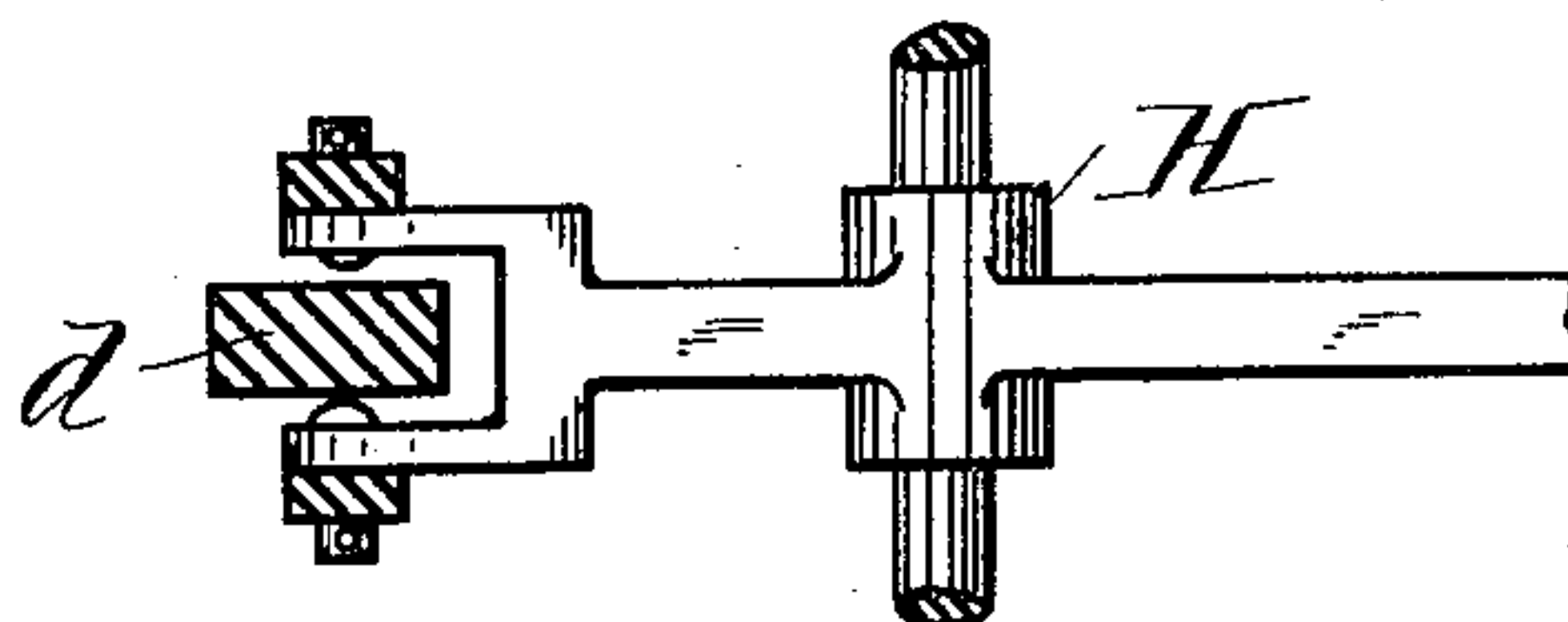


Fig. 2.

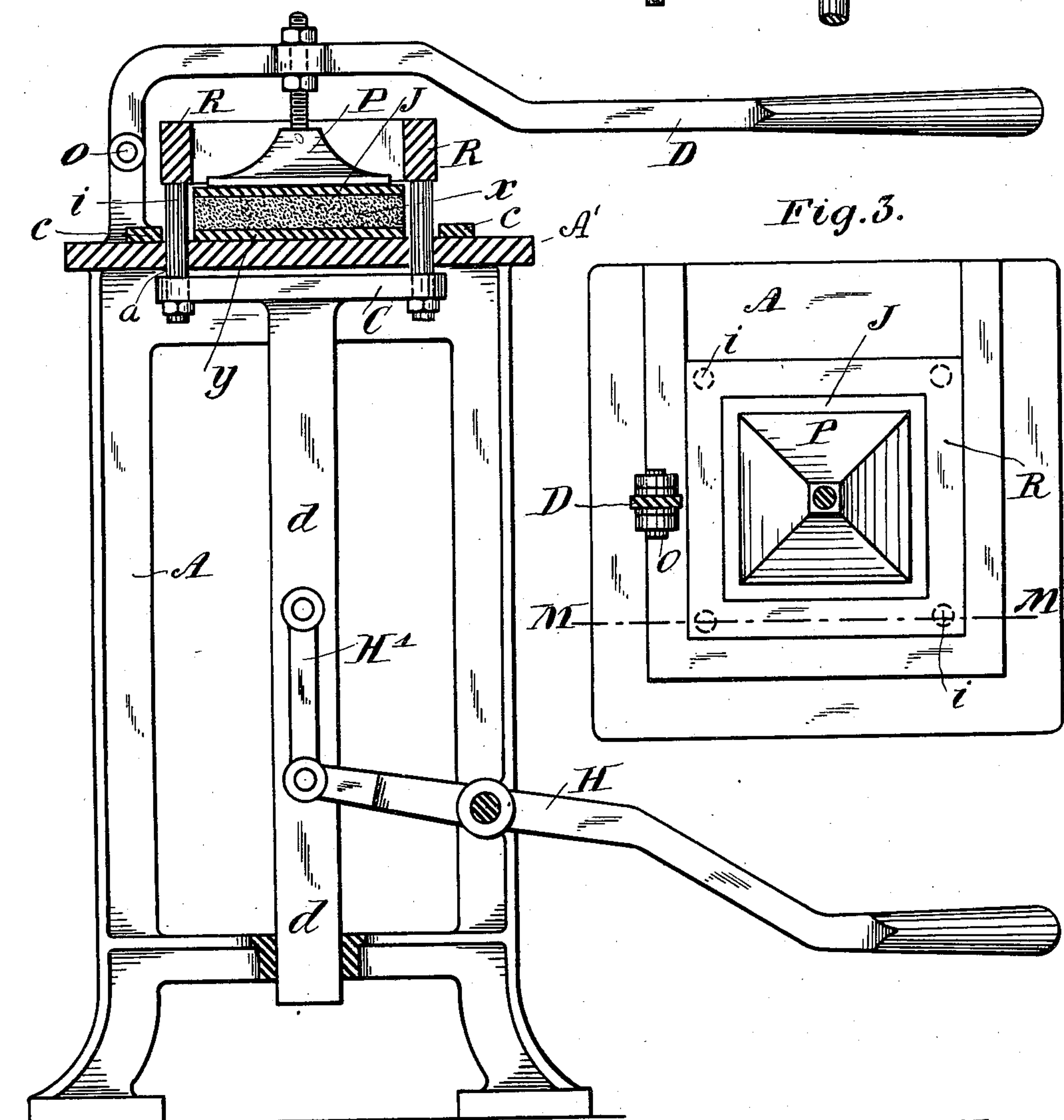
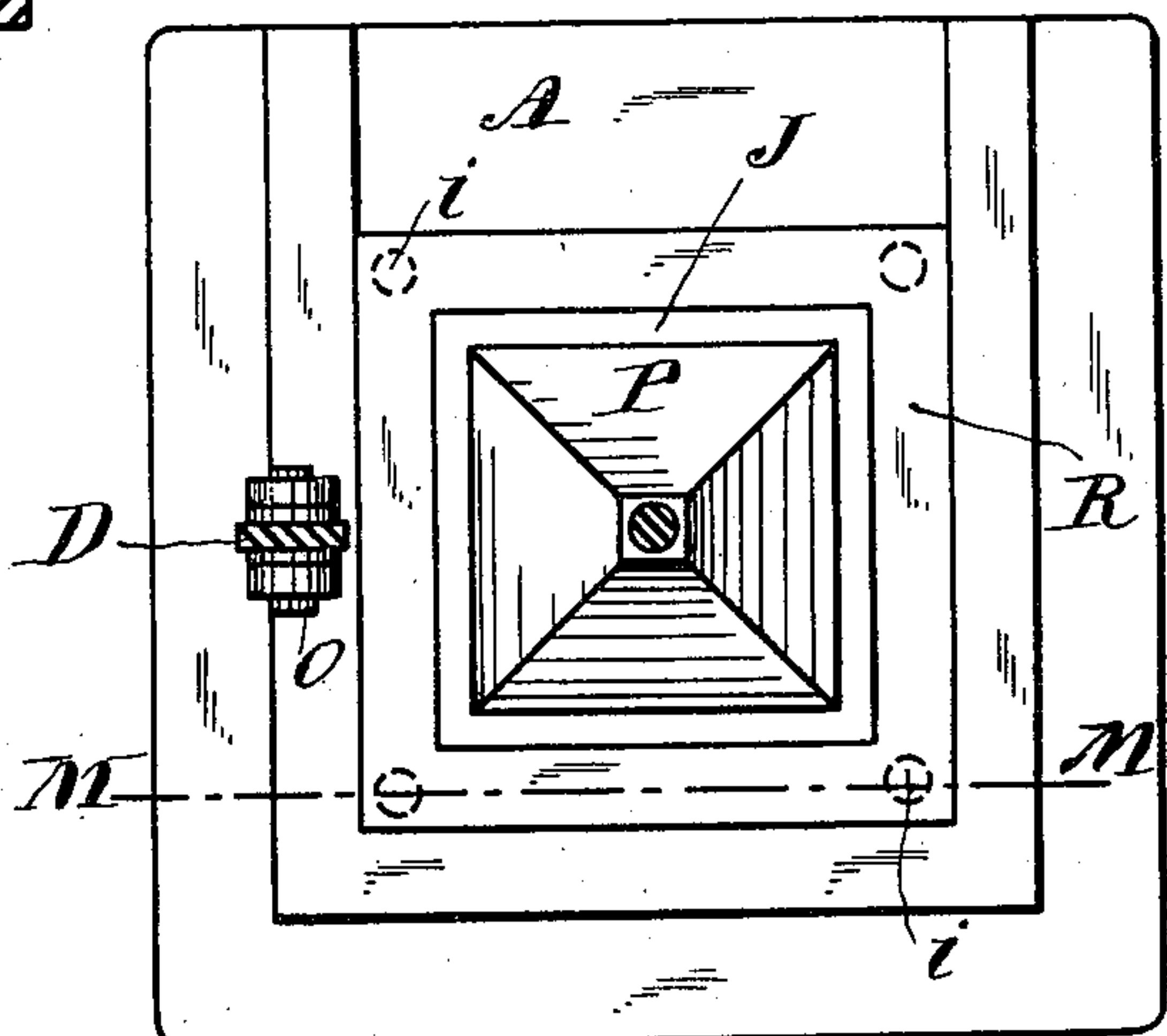


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
J. L. Edwards Jr
Fred. J. Gole.

Inventor
Wilhelm Carius
by F. W. Richards,
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM CARIUS, OF TAUCHA, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO C. LUCKE
ENGINEERING WORKS, OF EILENBURG, GERMANY.

PRESS FOR ARTIFICIAL STONES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,854, dated February 8, 1898.

Application filed February 26, 1897. Serial No. 625,093. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM CARIUS, a subject of the King of Saxony, and a resident of Taucha, near Leipsic, Kingdom of Saxony, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Presses for Artificial Stones, Slabs, Tiles, and the Like, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 In the presses for artificial stones, slabs, tiles, and the like hitherto employed the stone has been taken out of the press after compression, the press or mold remaining stationary. This method often causes the corners of the product to get chipped and broken, 15 owing to the difficulty in getting it out of the mold. According to the present invention the frame of the mold is constructed so that the same may be lifted off the product therein and the latter conveniently removed without the risk of getting broken or chipped, and in order to render the present specification more easily intelligible reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which similar 20 letters of reference denote similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a press, showing the lever carrying the pressure-plate in its raised position. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation showing the pressure-plate down on the slab and partly in section on line M M of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a plan of Fig. 2 with the pressure-plate lever removed, Fig. 4 a plan of the top plate of the lever arrangement for 30 raising the mold-frame, and Fig. 5 a detail horizontal section showing the connection of the lever to the stem of the frame-carrying plate.

On the table A' is mounted the mold-frame 40 R, which rests on the table within the fixed frame or guide c. The frame R is mounted on four or more bolts *z*, extending vertically downward through guide apertures or openings, as *a*, in the table A' and secured at their lower ends to a transverse head or plate C, 45 having a vertically downwardly-extending stem *d*, guided at its lower end in the machine-frame A. A lever H is pivoted, as shown, in the machine-frame and its free end attached by means of a link H' to the stem *d*, 50 so that when the outer end of the said lever

is depressed it will raise the plate C and with it the mold-frame R. A plate *y* is arranged within the frame R, on which the stone or tile mass is pressed. This mass is then covered with a second plate J at the top. A lever D is pivoted at *o* to the frame, and in this lever is adjustably mounted a pressure device or plate P, adapted to act on or fit against the upper plate J when the lever is brought 60 into the position shown at Fig. 2.

The operation of the device is very simple. When the mass *x* has been sufficiently formed or pressed by means of the lever D and the plate P, the latter are thrown back, the lever H having first been depressed and the frame R raised from the position shown at Fig. 1 to that of Fig. 2. The stone should then be carefully taken from the mold after the upper plate J has been removed. 70

The advantage gained by the present invention will be obvious. Thus when the frame was stationary and it was required to take the finished product out of the same the distance through which the product had to be lifted out of the frame R, which tightly inclosed it, often caused breakage and chipping of the corners of the lower fine surface of the slab or tile. According to the present invention the lower surface of the product, 80 which is always supposed to be the fine surface, has comparatively no distance to pass through the frame of the mold, as the latter is lifted off the same by the lever H and hardly moves over the edges of the lower surface at 85 all.

The present invention is not confined to the particular means of raising the frame R, which may be done in a variety of ways without departing from the nature of the invention. 90

I claim as my invention—

1. In a device of the class specified, the combination with a table having guide-apertures, of a mold consisting of a frame and top 95 and bottom plates, the bottom plate and the frame being adapted to rest upon the table; a stem provided with a head having a series of bolts passing through said guide-apertures and upon which the mold-frame is mounted; a pressure device; and means for actuating the stem whereby the mold-frame can be lifted. 100

2. In a device of the class specified, the combination with a table having guide-apertures, of a mold consisting of a frame and top and bottom plates, the mold-frame and bottom plate being adapted to rest upon said table; a fixed guide on the table within which the mold-frame is disposed; a stem having a head provided with a series of bolts passing through said guide-apertures, the mold-frame being mounted on said bolts; a lever furnished with a pressure device adapted, on the actuation of the lever, to work against the upper

plate of the mold; and a second lever connected by a link with said stem, whereby on the actuation of said second lever the stem and mold-frame will be lifted.

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

WILHELM CARIUS.

Witnesses:

RICHARD NÜRNBERGER,
RUDOLPH FRICKE.