

No. 642,034.

Patented Jan. 23, 1900.

G. P. BASSETT, JR.  
FLASK FOR PIPE MOLDS.

(Application filed Mar. 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)

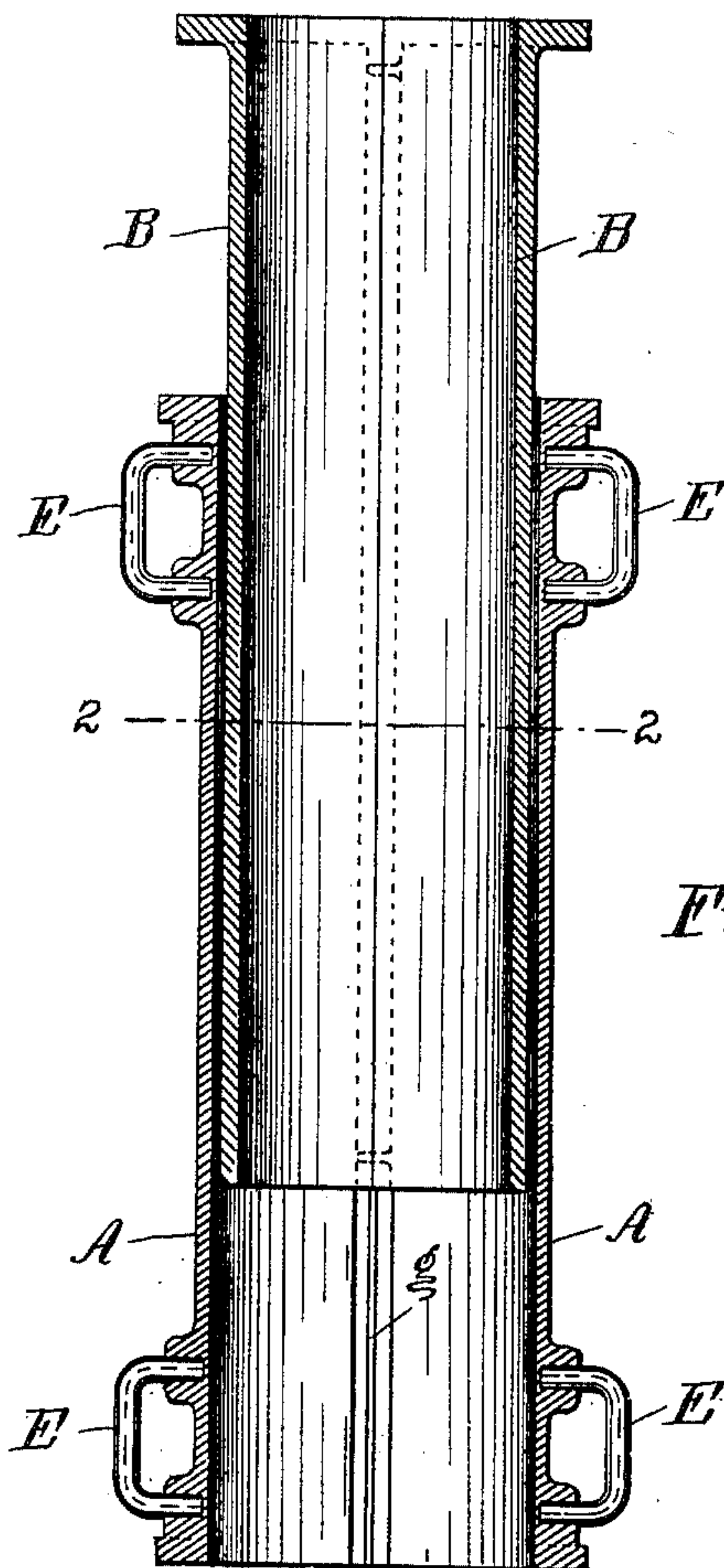


Fig. 1.

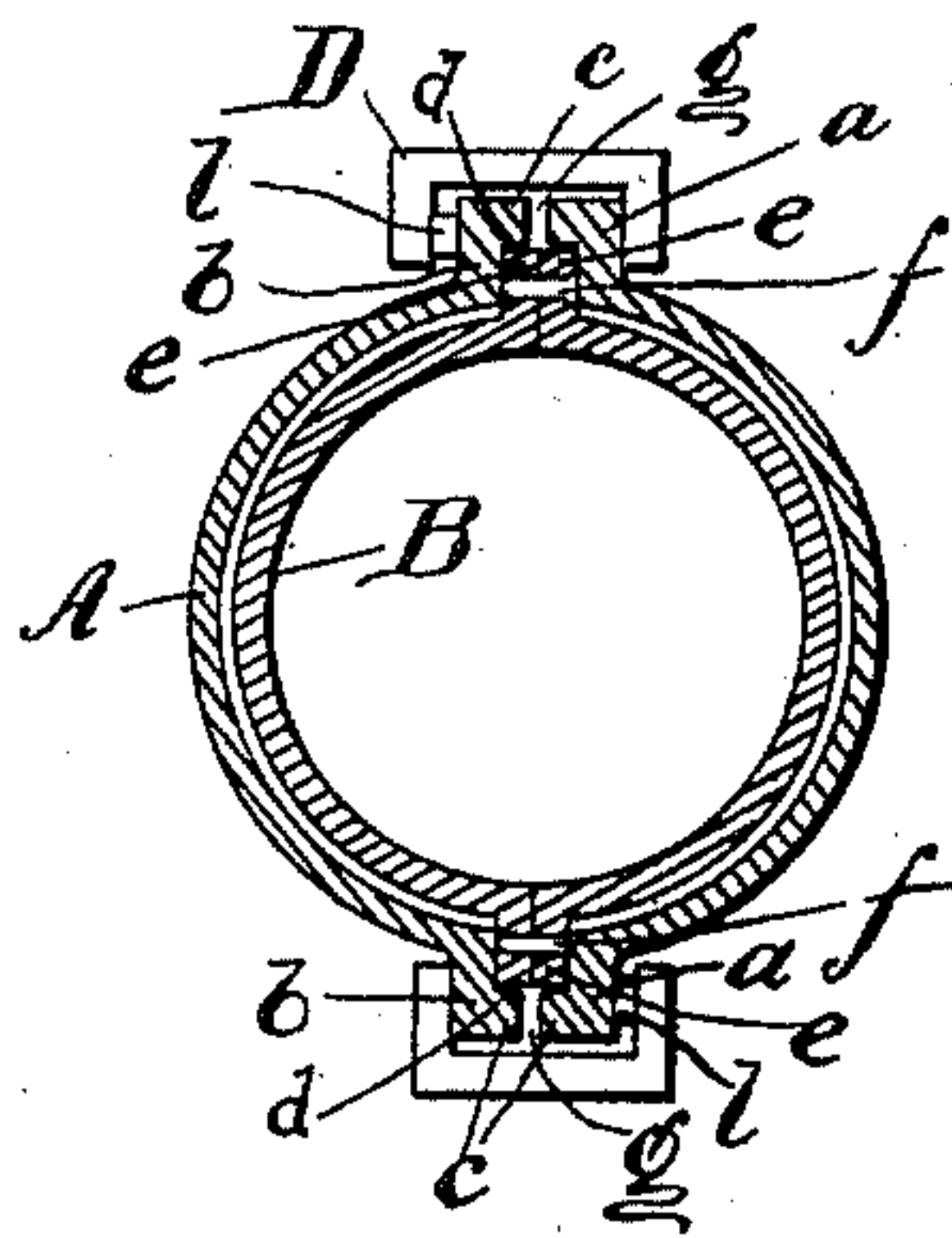


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. BASSETT, JR., OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## FLASK FOR PIPE-MOLDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 642,034, dated January 23, 1900.

Application filed March 1, 1899. Serial No. 707,327. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. BASSETT, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flasks for Pipe-Molds, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to flasks for pipe-molds, more particularly for flanged pipes; and the purpose of the invention is to provide a flask that can be readily and easily used for any length of pipe desired.

There are certain standards of length for ordinary cast-iron pipes, and it has been customary to make flasks of the proper length for these standard sizes; but it is the very usual and daily occurrence for orders to come in for certain number of pieces of odd length of pipe. For example, if the standard lengths for flanged cast-iron pipe are six and twelve feet it is frequently desired to cast pipe of intermediate length in order to properly connect together the usual standard lengths for any particular piece of work. Heretofore it has been necessary for casting an odd size, such as seven feet eight inches, to build up the external flask of a standard size, such as for six feet, with bell-mouthed flasks and the like to obtain the proper length. Then if there are a number of pieces of this odd length, and this is most frequently the case, the same process of building up has to be gone through with for every odd length of pipe cast. It is the purpose of my invention to remedy this difficulty by providing a flask which can be readily and easily extended to form a flask for any odd length of pipe without the slightest difficulty or trouble or loss of time, and the result is accomplished by the certain novel construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more particularly pointed out and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of my improved flask, taken through each half thereof. Fig. 2 is a cross-section thereof, taken on lines 2 2 of Fig. 1.

The flask is made up in two sections, each of which is composed of half-cylinders A A and B B, the flasks being made of any desired or suitable material and fitting together in the

usual way to form cylinders, the one sliding within the other. The portion of the flask A is provided for each half with the flanges *a a* and *b b*, each of these flanges having a shoulder *c c*, and when they are fitted together a groove *d* is left on each of the parting-lines of the flask. The other portion of the flask B B is also provided with a flange *e* for each half, these flanges sliding in the groove *d* of the other portion of the flask. *f f* are dowel-pins, preferably riveted to the flanges *e e* for one half of this portion of the flask and entering holes in the other half, so that the halves of the portion B B of the flask may be readily fitted and held together in an exact parallel position.

The width of the flanges *e e* is such that the shoulders *c c* on the flanges *a b* of the outer flask portion A A will not come together, but will leave a slight space *g g*. The inner portion of the flask having been fitted together by the dowel-pins, this portion is placed within the outer portion A A, with the flanges of one riding in the groove formed by the flanges of the other, and clamps D D, of any desired or necessary number for the length of the flask, are then applied to the flanges *a b* to clamp the halves together and both sections A B of the flask together. For tightening the clamps the usual wedge or key *l* is employed, driven in between the clamp and the outer flange, while the spaces *g g* allow ample pressure to be applied to join and hold the portions of the flask rigidly and securely together.

It is evident that with this construction of flask any desired length can at once be provided, either by measuring the length of the extending portion of the part B B or by marking in any suitable way this portion of the flask and bringing the lines to register with the top of the other portion of the flask A.

Handles E E are provided in the usual way for the portion A A of the flask for parting and transporting same.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A flask for pipe-molds, made in two sections, the one arranged to slide within the other, the outer section provided with flanges recessed to form internal grooves, and the in-

ner section having tongues or ribs engaging said grooves, with means for clamping both sections together for any desired length of flask, substantially as shown and described.

- 5 2. A flask for pipe-molds made in two sections, the one arranged to slide within the other, the outer section provided with flanges recessed to form internal grooves, and the inner section having tongues or ribs engaging  
10 said grooves said flanges of the outer section

being slightly separated with clamps fitting over said flanges to draw same together and exert sufficient pressure on the tongues of the inner section to lock both securely together; substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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