

No. 670,402.

Patented Mar. 19, 1901.

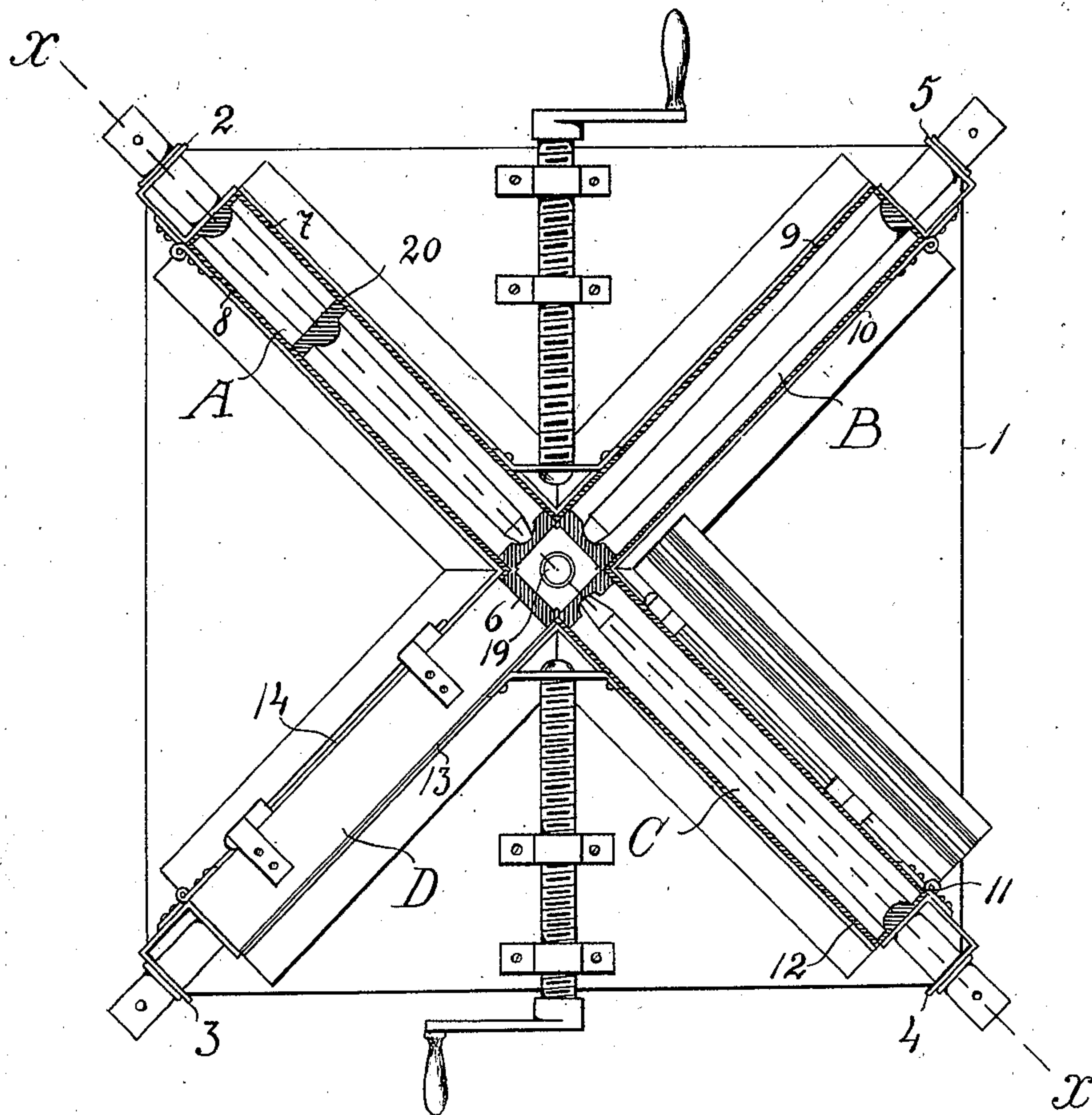
E. E. & R. VON HEDEMAN.
MOLD FOR ARTIFICIAL STONE.

(Application filed Apr. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



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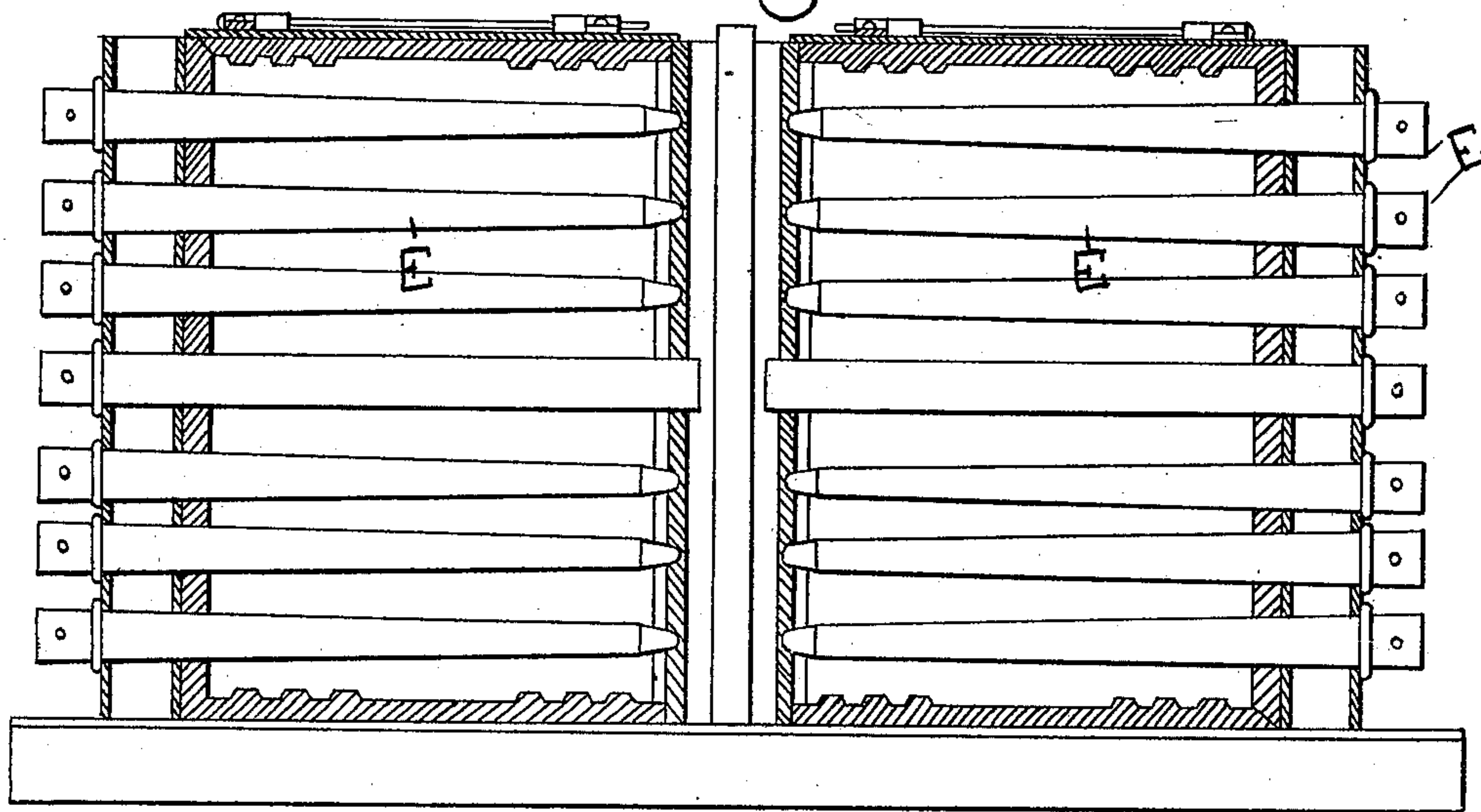
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Fig. 2.



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FIG. 3.

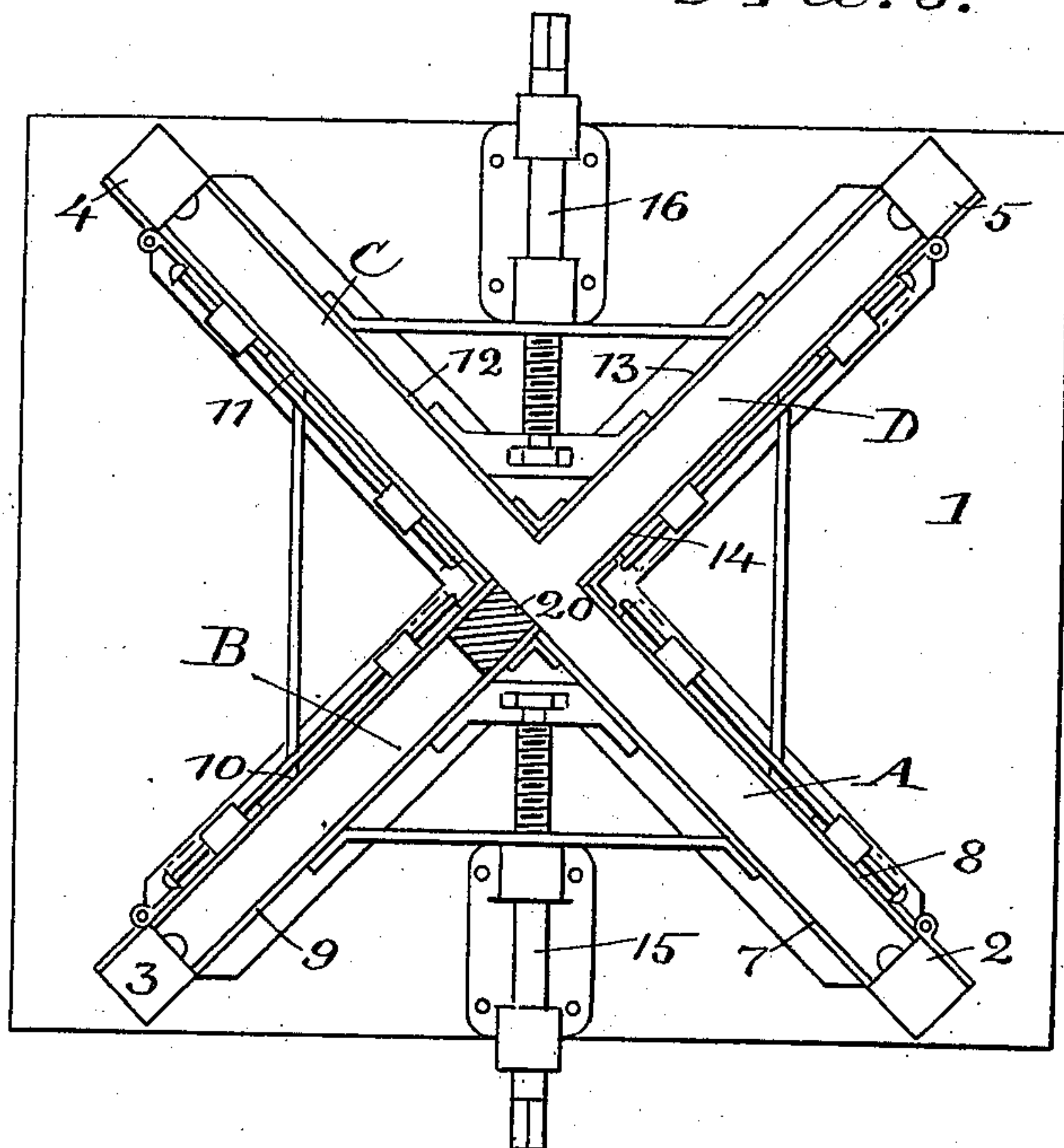
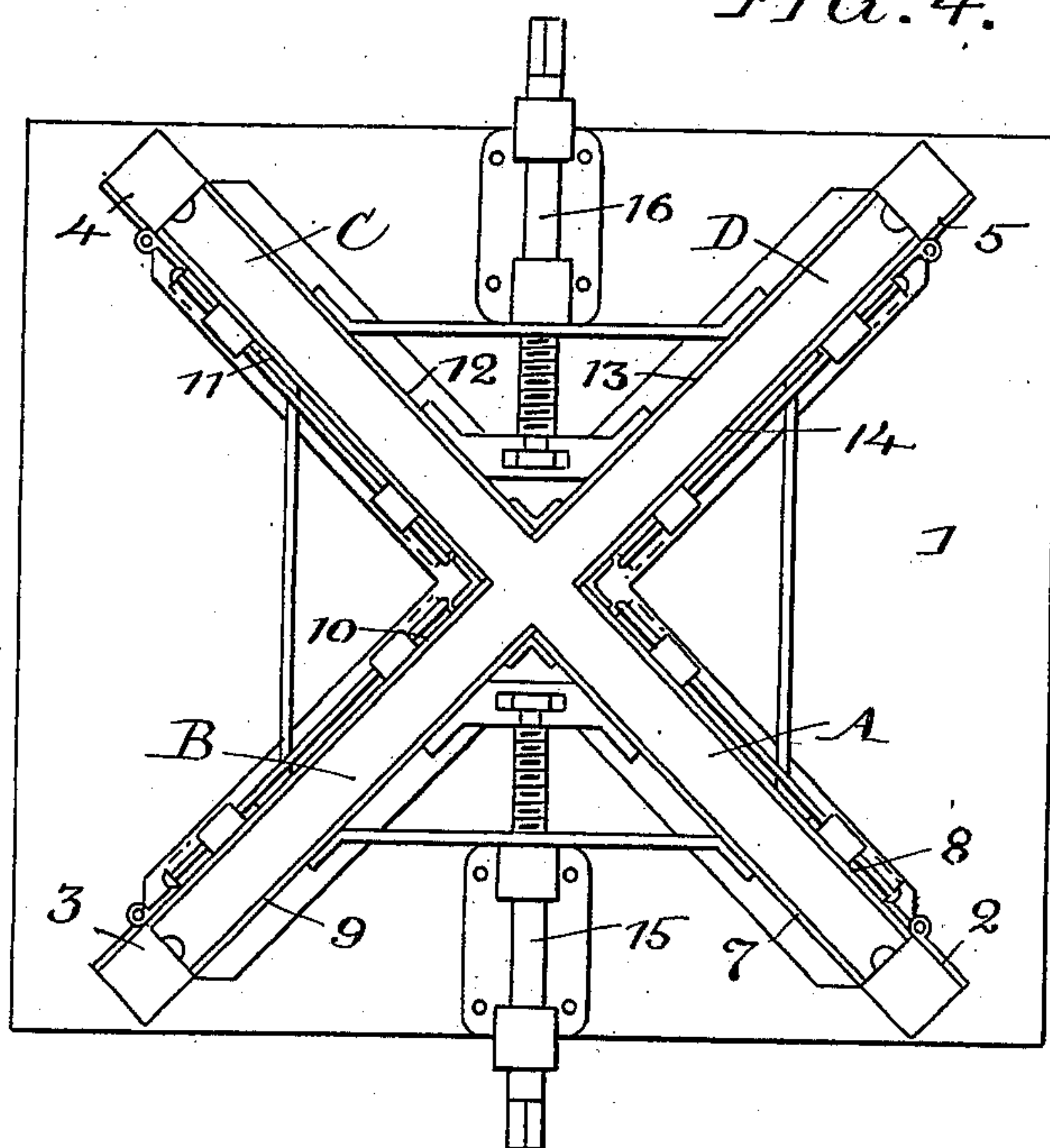


FIG. 4.



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4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

FIG. 5.

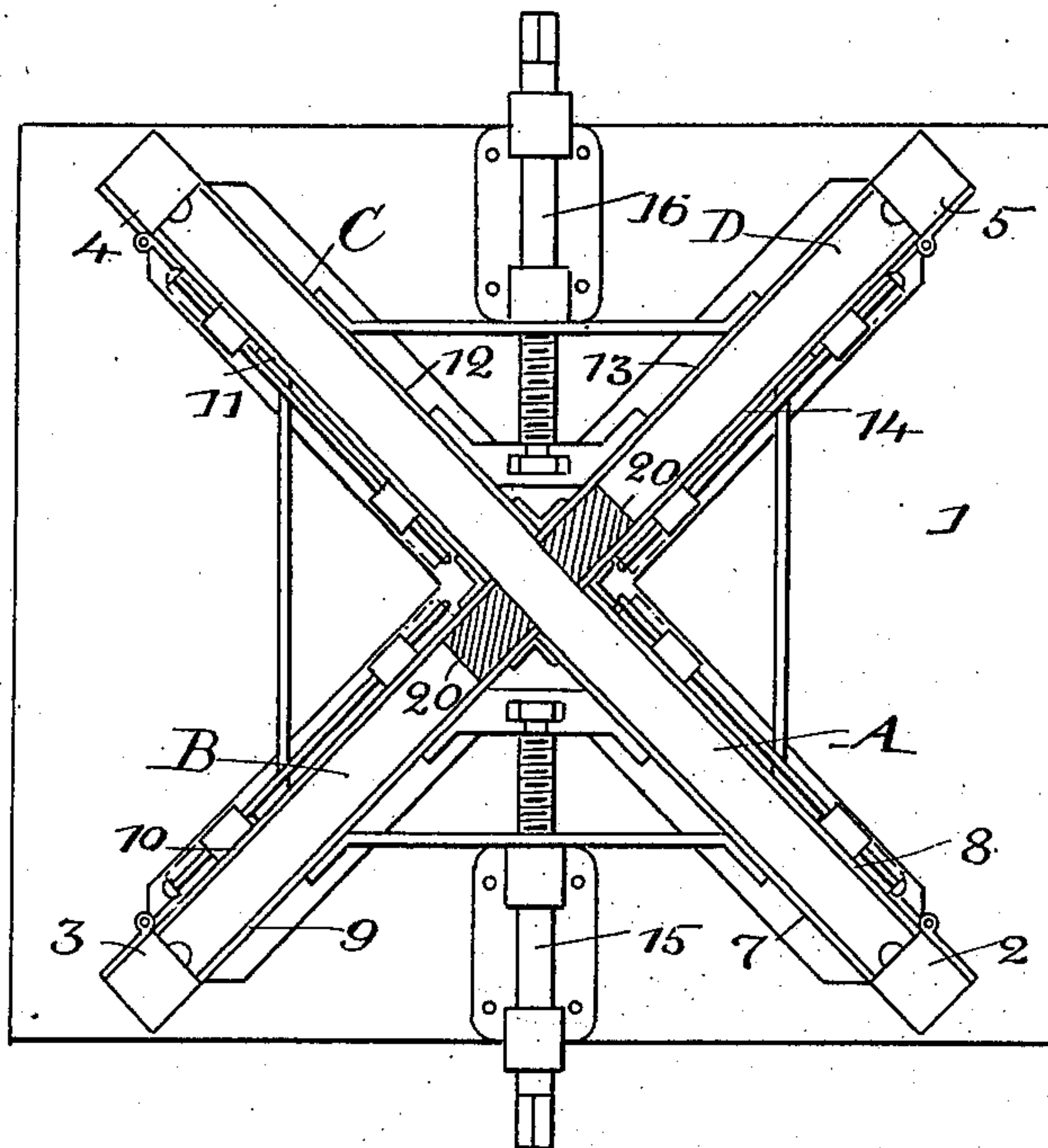


FIG. 6.

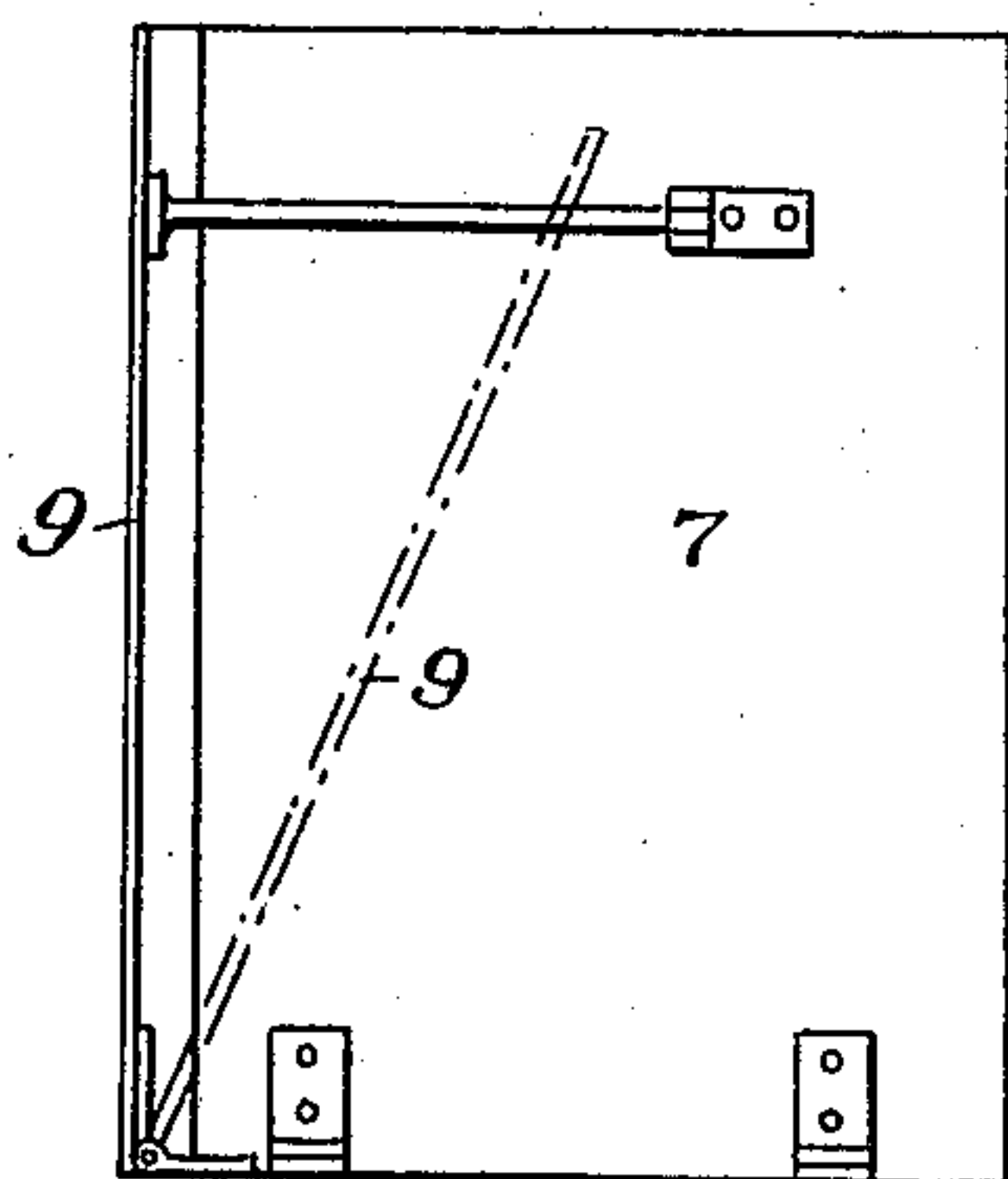
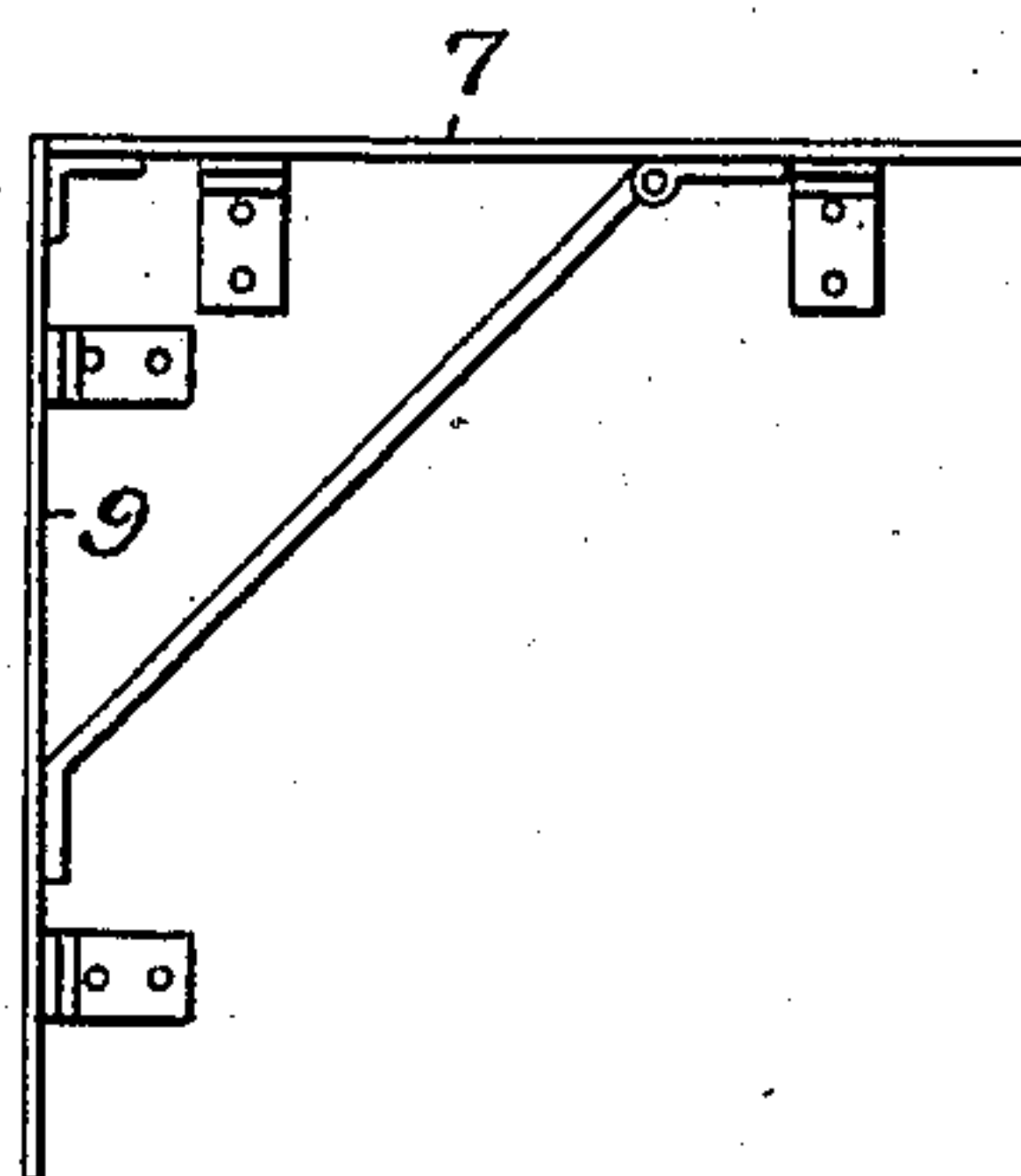


FIG. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST EMIL VON HEDEMANN AND ROSENOERN VON HEDEMANN, OF
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

MOLD FOR ARTIFICIAL STONE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,402, dated March 19, 1901.

Application filed April 13, 1900. Serial No. 12,757. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ERNST EMIL VON HEDEMANN and ROSENOERN VON HEDEMANN, subjects of the King of Denmark, residing at 23 Mariendalsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark, have invented new or Improved Molds for Artificial Stone, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in molds for artificial-stone slabs; and its object is to provide a machine by which slabs of various sizes and forms can be manufactured either at the factory or, if desired, at the location of the building in which the slabs are to be employed; and the invention consists in the novel construction of the apparatus, as hereinafter described with reference to the drawings and summarized in the claims following such description.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the apparatus, partly in section, showing the parts so adjusted that four independent slabs may be simultaneously formed. Fig. 2 is a section through the apparatus on line xx , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the apparatus, partly in section, showing it adjusted to cast one T-shaped and one plain slab. Fig. 4 shows the apparatus adjusted to cast a cruciform slab. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the apparatus to cast one long and two short plain slabs. Figs. 6 and 7 are details showing how the side pieces of the mold may be hinged.

The apparatus is mounted upon a suitable base 1, which is used to finish one edge and which also forms the bottom of the mold. Upon this base are mounted in cruciform arrangement four molds A B C D, molds A C and B D being arranged oppositely. The adjoining side walls of molds A and D and of molds B and C may be made integral, if desired, and of sheet metal bent at right angles of proper length and height, corresponding to the maximum slab to be produced in the mold. The adjoining side walls 7 and 9 of molds A and B are preferably made integral and of metal, and the adjoining side walls 12 and 13 of molds C and D may also be made integral. These side walls 7 and 9 are mov-

able outwardly by means of a screw 15, and so are the walls 12 and 13. In this manner the thickness of the slabs to be cast is regulated.

If desired, the tops of the walls may be formed by covers 14, as indicated in Fig. 1, which may be hinged to the fixed sides, if preferred. The ends of the molds may be formed by blocks 20, as indicated in Fig. 1. These may be located anywhere along the length of the mold, according to the length of the slab to be cast, and if it is desired to make the slabs hollow cores E may be inserted longitudinally of the molds, as indicated in Fig. 2.

The extreme outer ends of the mold may be closed by gates 2, 3, 4, and 5, if desired, and when casting full-length slabs the adjustable filler-blocks 20 can be withdrawn.

The size of the slab is determined by means of the filler-blocks 20, Figs. 1 to 5, or the central filler-block 6, (see Fig. 1,) one or more of such blocks being used according to the shape desired. When a cruciform slab is to be formed of the larger size, as in Fig. 4, no filler-blocks are employed and the resultant slab is cruciform in shape. If it is desired to cast a T-slab, a single filler-block 20 is placed in one of the molds, as B, Fig. 3, and then the slab cast in molds A C D will be integral of T shape, and at the same time a small slab may be cast in mold B, if desired. If it is desired to cast an extra long slab and one short slab, two filler-blocks may be placed in the opposite molds B D, as in Fig. 5, so that the slab cast in mold A C will be integral, while short slabs may be cast in molds C D at the same time, if desired.

If it is desired to cast independent slabs, a central filler-block 6 may be placed, as in Fig. 1, so that a separate slab can be formed in each mold.

To remove the mold after the slabs are formed and sufficiently set, they may be removed from the mold either by opening the ends of the mold or loosening up the removable sides thereof, or, if desired, the stationary sides of the respective molds may be

hinged at the bottom, as indicated in Figs. 3 to 7, so that such sides may be lowered when it is desired to remove the cast slabs. Of course suitable cores may be used to make the slabs hollow, if it is considered desirable.

From the foregoing description the manner of using the mold and its capability of producing blocks of various sizes and shapes therein will be readily comprehended by one skilled in the art and further description of the operation is unnecessary.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In an apparatus for forming artificial-stone slabs, &c., the combination of a pair of molds set at right angles, the inner or opposed walls of adjoining molds being connected and adjustable together directly to or from the outer walls thereof, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In an apparatus for forming artificial stone, the combination of a plurality of molds set at right angles, the inner or opposed walls of adjoining molds being adjustable bodily and together to or from the outer walls of such molds; with adjustable pieces or blocks in the molds, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination of a plurality of molds set at right angles, the inner adjoining walls thereof being connected but adjustable to or from the outer walls of the molds, said outer walls being hinged to the base, for the purpose and substantially as described.

4. In an apparatus for forming artificial stone, the combination of a plurality of molds set at right angles, the inner adjoining walls thereof being connected but adjustable to or from the outer walls of the molds, said outer walls being fixed to the base, with the adjustable pieces for closing the ends of the molds, and hinged covers for said molds, for the purpose, and substantially as described.

5. The combination of molds in cruciform arrangement communicating at their inner ends, the adjoining walls of one pair of adjoining molds being adjustable toward or from the other walls of said molds, substantially as described.

6. In an apparatus for forming slabs, &c., the combination of four molds in cruciform arrangement communicating at their inner ends, the adjoining walls of opposite pairs of adjoining molds being rigidly connected and adjustable together toward or from the fixed

walls thereof, and adjustable blocks in the molds, substantially as described.

7. The combination of a plurality of molds, the adjoining walls of opposite pairs of adjoining molds being adjustable toward or from the fixed or outer walls of such molds, and mechanism for adjusting said walls, and the adjustable blocks within the molds, substantially as and for the purpose described.

8. In an apparatus for molding artificial-stone slabs, the combination of four molds arranged in cruciform style, the adjoining walls of opposite pairs of adjoining molds being rigidly connected and adjustable toward or from the center of the apparatus; with mechanism for adjusting said walls, the hinged ends attached to the molds, and the adjustable blocks within the molds for regulating the shape and size of the slabs therein, substantially as and for the purpose described.

9. In apparatus for molding artificial-stone slabs, &c., the combination of molds arranged in cruciform style, the adjoining walls of opposite pairs of adjoining molds being adjustable toward or from the other walls thereof, and mechanism for adjusting said walls, adjustable blocks within the molds for regulating the shape and size of the slabs therein, the walls of the molds opposite the adjustable walls being hinged, and each mold being provided with covers, substantially as and for the purpose described.

10. In apparatus for molding artificial stone, the combination of four molds arranged in cruciform style, the two adjoining walls of adjoining molds being rigidly connected so as to be adjustable toward or from the center of the apparatus, and mechanism for adjusting said walls, the walls of the molds opposite the adjustable walls being hinged; with hinged ends attached to the molds, the adjustable blocks within the molds for regulating the shape and size of the slabs therein, and a cover for each mold, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two witnesses.

ERNST EMIL v. HEDEMAN.
ROSENOERN v. HEDEMAN.

Witnesses:

RICUJONZEISSEN,
H. BAYER.