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W. LOTZ, JR., C. WISMEYER, C. S. HAMMER, F. THOMA & H. A. RENTSCHLER.
MOLDER'S FLASK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

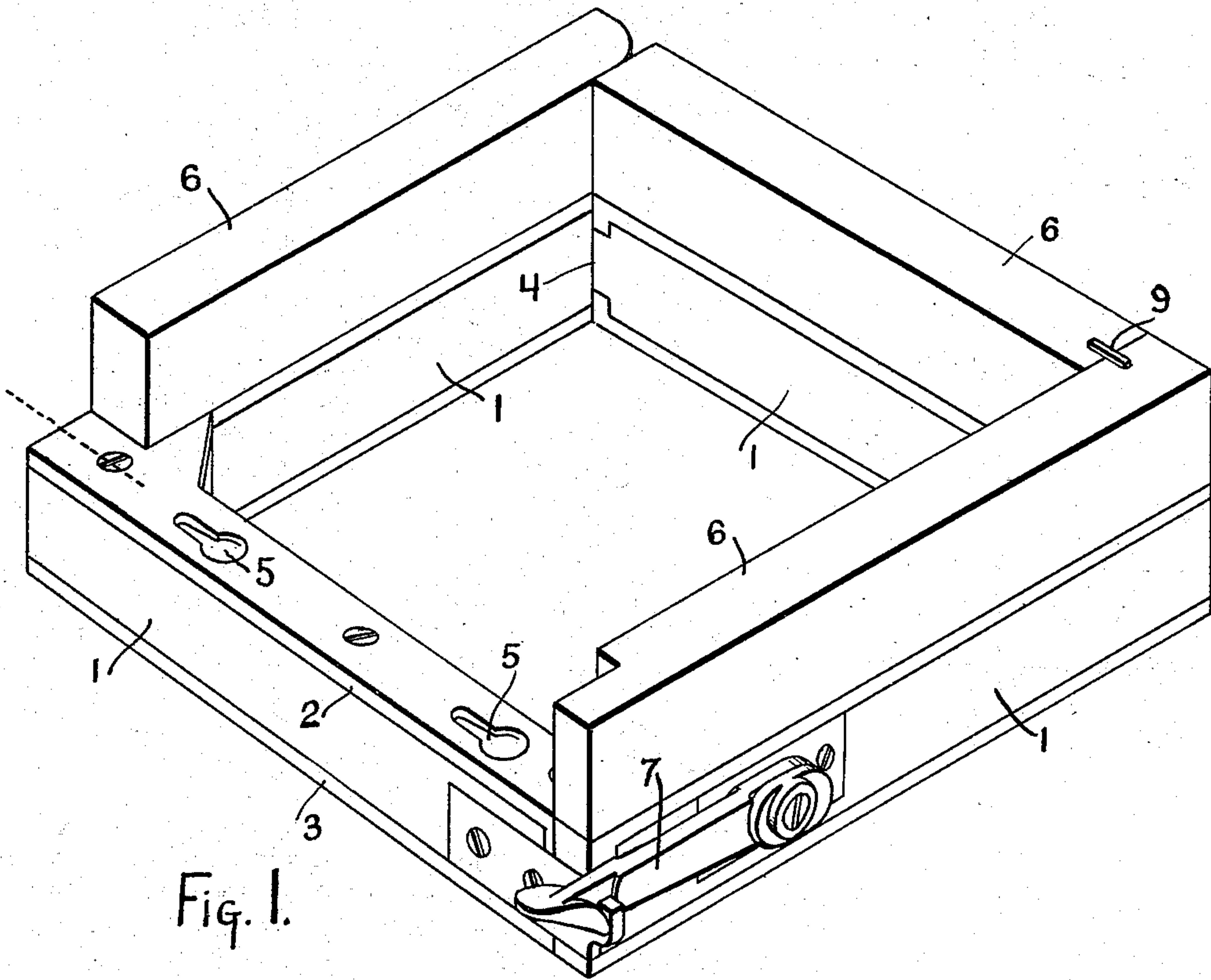


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

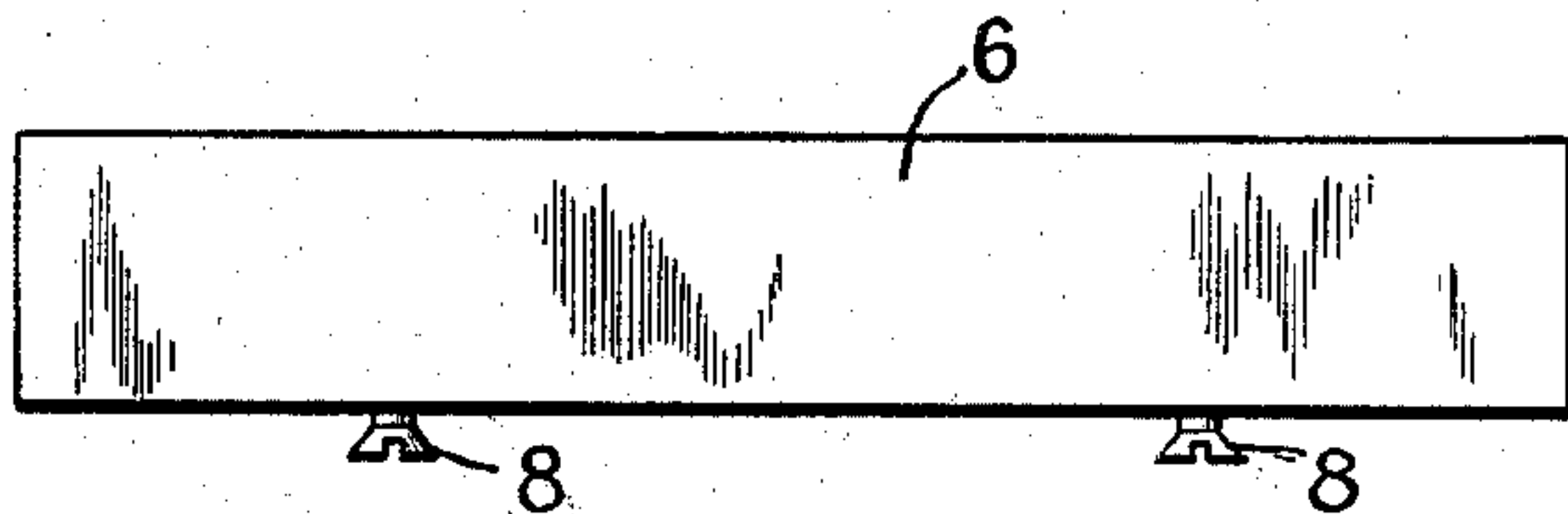
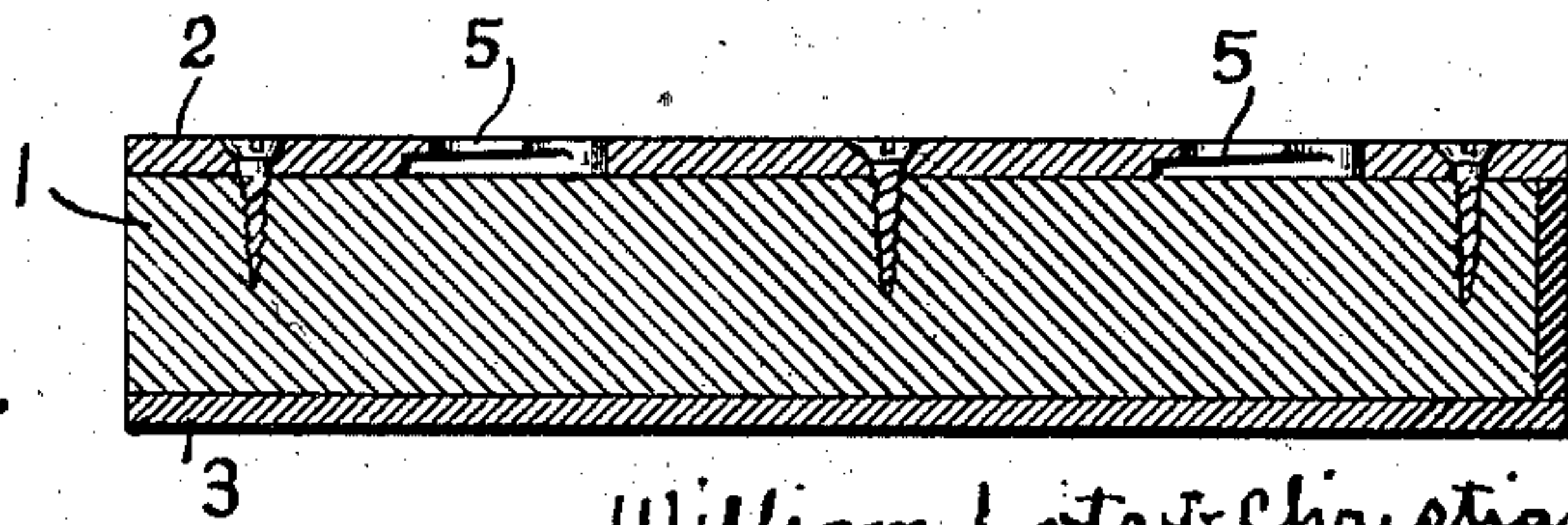


Fig. 2.



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MOLDER'S FLASK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,696, dated January 12, 1904.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM LOTZ, JR., CHRISTIAN WISMEYER, CHARLES S. HAMMER, FREDERICK THOMA, and HENRY A. RENTSCHLER, citizens of the United States, residing in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molders' Flasks, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention pertains to a construction of flasks permitting ready variations in their depths.

The invention will be readily understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a half-flask of snap type constructed to be varied in depth in accordance with our invention, one of the extension-walls being omitted; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section of one of the walls of the half-flask proper, and Fig. 3 a side elevation of one of the extensions.

In the drawings, 1 indicates the four walls of the half-flask proper, which is of the snap type, this half-flask representing either a drag or a cope; 2, metallic facing-strips on the upper edges of the walls 1; 3, similar facing-strips on the lower or joint surface of the walls 1, this joint-surface being at the point where cope and drag will join when two of the half-flasks are put together; 4, a hinged corner of the half-flask proper, this corner being diagonally opposite the latch-corner; 5, keyhole-shaped openings in the facing-strips 2, the slotted portions of these openings pointing in the same direction and being parallel with the length of the flask-wall to which they pertain; 6, extension-strips, one for each of the side walls 1, adapted to rest upon the top of the same and increase the depth of the half-flask; 7, the latch of the half-flask proper, and 8 buttons projecting from the lower surface of the extension 6 and adapted to engage the openings 5, these buttons being shown as being formed by the projecting heads of ordinary wood-screws.

The openings 5 have their slotted portions wider below than above, the margins of the

slots thickening in a direction away from the eye of the opening. The result is that extension 6 may be placed downwardly upon a wall 1, with the buttons 8 freely entering the openings 5, after which an endwise movement of the extension will cause the heads of the buttons to enter under the margins of the slots of the openings, and owing to the taper or wedging construction of these margins the parts become well locked together. We have found in practice that if the parts are so fitted that the extensions while fitting with fair snugness can be easily applied by hand and without endwise driving then very shortly the damp sand brings about such a firm locking of the parts together that pretty heavy driving is required in removing the extensions.

The depth of the extensions will of course be in accordance with the desired depth of the flask, and extensions of various depths may be kept on hand, so that flasks proper of shallow construction may be constructed with care and attendant expense and be employed in connection with extensions increasing the depth of the flask to any desired extent, thus very materially reducing the cost of snap-flask equipment. We have used the expression "upper" and "lower," &c., in the relative sense only, it being understood that the extensions may be applied to either the cope or the drag, or both, as desired. It will be observed that the extension-strips 6 overlap at the corners in successive order, thus permitting the application of the extensions serially, one being first placed and then another, the second one positioning the first one endwise. If the extension-strips are of very considerable depth, they may be tied at the corners by means of staples, as illustrated at 9; but it is rarely that such reinforcement will be needed.

It will of course be understood that having two of the half-flasks to form a complete flask they will be placed together, as usual, with their respective joint-strips 3 in contact, and it will be further understood that of course the joint thus formed between the two half-flasks will be gaged by the usual dowels, dowel-holes being provided at the joint sur-

face of one of the half-flasks, and dowel-pins being provided upon the joint surface of the cooperating half-flask. Thus the half-flask proper (seen in Fig. 1) would be provided at
5 its lower joint surface formed by the strips 3 with either the usual dowel-pins or the usual dowel-holes.

We claim as our invention—

10 In a molder's flask, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a half-flask formed with walls having joint edges adapted to make contact with the wall edges of a cooperating half-flask, facing-strips secured upon the edges
15 of the walls opposite the before-mentioned edges and provided with keyhole-shaped openings, extension-strips resting on said facing-

strips, and buttons projecting from the lower edges of said extension-strips and engaging the openings in said facing-strips, said extension-strips overlapping at the corners in successive order whereby they may be serially
20 positioned by endwise motion upon the facing-strips of the half-flask.

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