

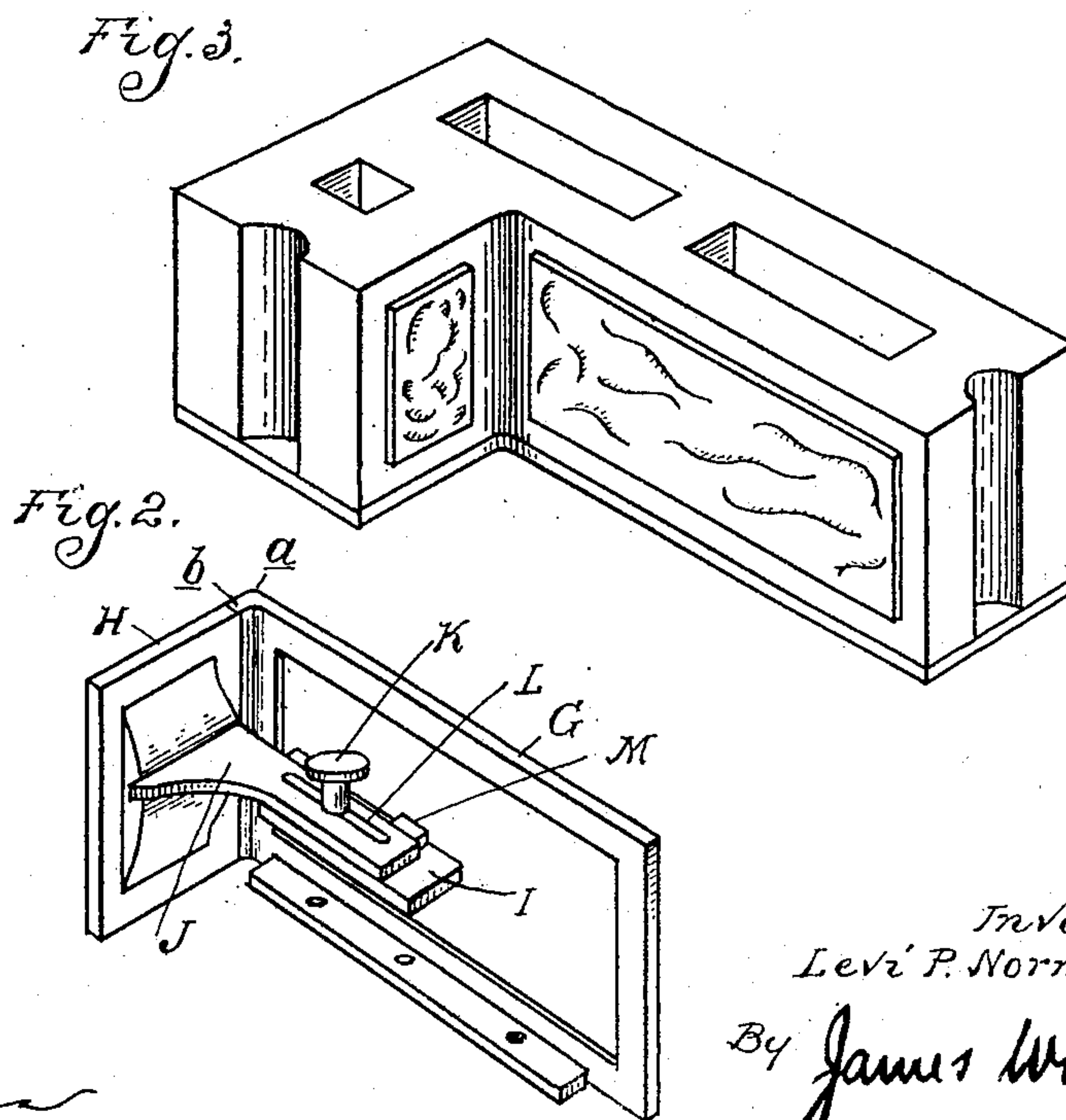
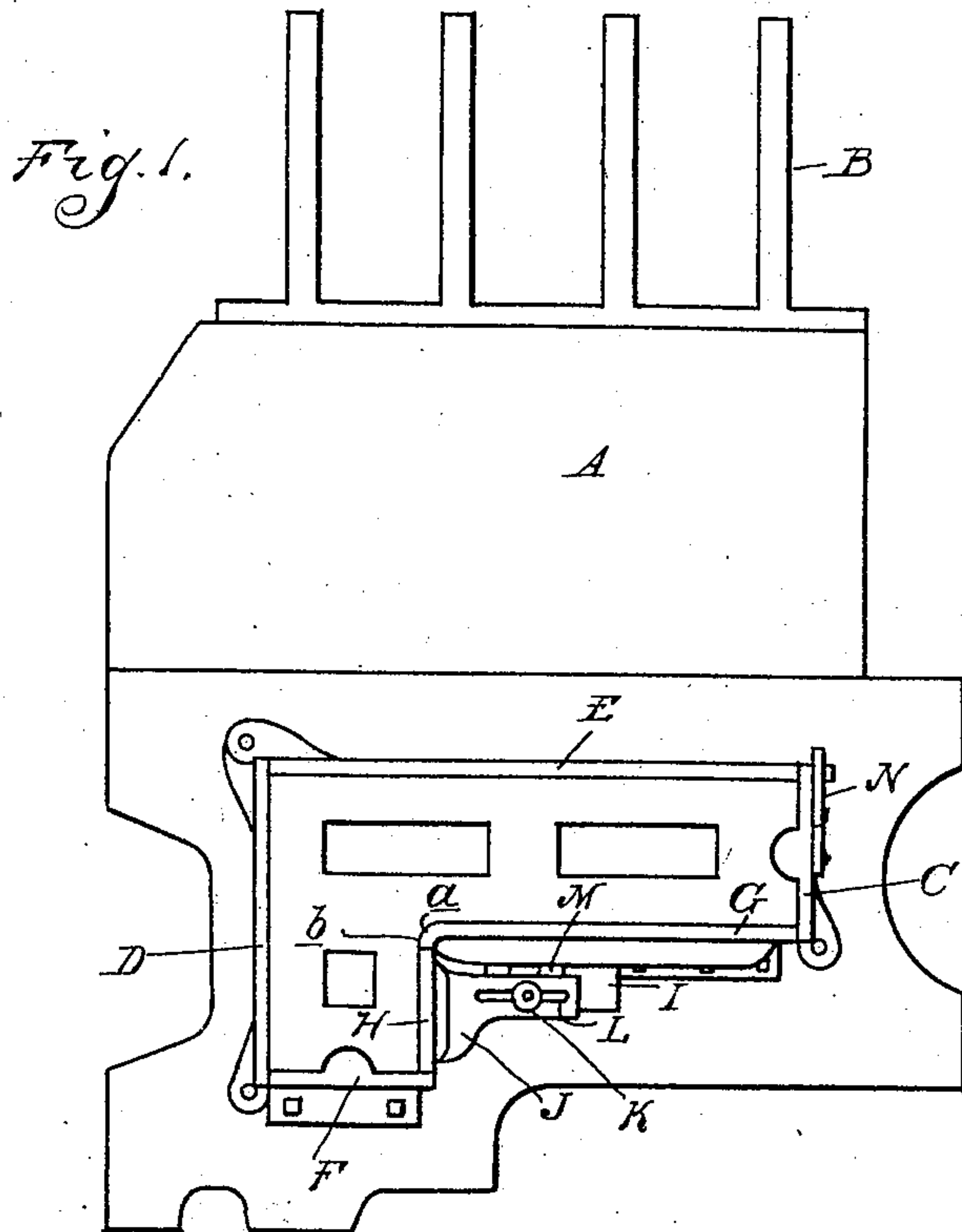
No. 765,251.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

L. P. NORMANDIN.  
MACHINE FOR MOLDING BUILDING BLOCKS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MACHINE FOR MOLDING BUILDING-BLOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,251, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed April 1, 1904. Serial No. 201,153. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEVI P. NORMANDIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Molding Building-Blocks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to machines for molding blocks, more particularly designed for the manufacture of building-blocks from plastic compounds, such as sand and cement.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction of the mold adapted for the production of angle-blocks having broken or rock faces on the inner sides of the angle.

The invention further consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of two of the sections of the mold forming the inner angle of the block, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the block as formed by the mold.

A is a suitable bed or table, which is preferably provided at one end with a forked extension B. C and D are side plates of the mold, which are hinged or pivoted to the bed, so as to be capable of swinging thereon, and E is a plate hinged to the plate D. The plates C and D in normal position are arranged in parallelism, the plate D being longer than the plate C, so as to form one side of the angle-block, the end of which is formed by the plate C, while the plate E is arranged at right angles to the plates C and D and extends therebetween. F is a plate bolted or otherwise secured to the bed and forming the end of the angle, the side of which is formed by the plate D. The plates just described are thus adapted to form the two outer sides and ends of an angle-block, the inner sides of which are formed by plates of the following construction.

G is a plate having an angle-flange at its outer edge or other suitable means for bolting or securing it to the bed. This plate is arranged to be parallel with the plate E and to

form the longer one of the inner sides of the angle. H is a plate which is adjustably secured to the plate G and is arranged in normal position parallel to the plate D and at the inner end of the plate G, so as to form the shorter one of the inner sides of the angle. The plates G and H are preferably secured to each other by providing a lug or flange I on the plate G and an adjacent flange J upon the plate H. These flanges are adjustably secured to each other by means of the clamping-screw K, preferably engaging a slotted bearing L in the flange J. The flange I is also preferably provided with the lugs M, which bear against the inner edge of the flange J and serve to hold the plate H at right angles to the plate G.

The construction of the plates G and H just described is designed for the purpose of adapting the machine for the formation of angle-blocks which have rock-faces on the inner sides of the angle, such blocks being useful in the building of angle-shaped walls. Where such rock-faces are used, it would be impossible to form the plates G and H integral or in permanently fixed relation to each other, for the reason that if so formed the molded block could not be removed without breaking the projecting rock-face. The present construction avoids this difficulty by providing means for first disengaging the plate H from the face molded and in so doing providing clearance for the movement of the block in disengaging it from the face of the plate G. Thus in the operation of forming an angle-block the plastic material is first placed in the mold with the parts arranged in the position shown in Fig. 1, and after being tamped and allowed to remain until the cement sets the block is removed in the following manner.

The hinged plates E and C, which are held together at their adjacent ends by the latch N, are first disengaged and swung outward. The plate D is then swung upon its pivot, thereby freeing three sides of the molded block. The operator then unclamps the screw K and adjusts the plate H inward a sufficient distance to clear the farthest projecting portion of the rock-face. This leaves only the plates F



and G in contact with the block, and the block may then be disengaged from these faces by first sliding it outward to clear the farthest projecting point of the rock-face formed by the plate G and then sliding it at an angle to the plate G, so as to disengage the rock portion formed by the plate H from contact with the end of the block G. When this is accomplished, the block may be slid outward on its supporting bottom plate until it rests upon the projecting forks B, after which it may be removed to any suitable lifting device.

As shown, the flanges I and J are arranged substantially in the center of the plates G and H. This is the preferable construction, as the flanges in this position rigidly brace one plate in relation to the other and hold them from swinging during the tamping operation. It is not, however, absolutely necessary that the plates G and H be attached to each other, and, if desired, the plates H may also be provided with a laterally-projecting flange at its bottom, which is adjustably clamped to the bed, so as to be capable of lateral movement thereon to disengage it from the rock-face.

In forming rock-faces upon building-blocks it is usual to provide a plain border completely surrounding the rock-face, which latter is in the form of a panel, projecting outward from the plain surface. It is also usual in forming angle-blocks to provide a fillet or round corner between the adjacent inner sides. With my improved construction the end of the plate G is rounded at *a* to form the fillet in the corner of the block, and this plate G is also preferably provided with the projecting flange *b*, which forms a portion of the plain border surrounding the rock-face molded by the plate H. The purpose of this projecting flange is to produce a better fillet than could be obtained on a plate of ordinary thickness. Another object is to form the line of separation between the plates G and H a sufficient distance from the corner so that the

block when removed may be more readily smoothed along the line of joint.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A mold for forming angle-blocks having embossed faces, comprising a supporting-bed, a plurality of removable face-plates forming the outer sides of the mold and a pair of plates forming adjacent inner angling faces of the mold secured to said bed, one of said pair of plates being provided with a limited lateral adjustment to a parallel position for the purpose described.

2. A mold for forming angle-blocks having embossed faces, comprising a bed, articulated sides forming the outer faces of the mold, and a pair of plates for forming adjacent inner angling faces of the mold, one of said plates being rigidly secured to said bed and the other plate being adjustably secured to said rigid plate.

3. A mold for forming angle-blocks having embossed faces, comprising a bed with removable plates forming the outer faces of the mold, and the plates G and H forming the inner angling faces of the mold, the plate G being rigidly secured to the bed and the plate H being longitudinally adjustably secured to the plate G, whereby it may be moved laterally out of contact from the corresponding face of the mold-block.

4. In a mold forming angling blocks having embossed faces, the plate G having the angle-flange *b* at one end thereof and the rounded corner *a*, the plate H forming an extension of the flange *b*, and means for securing the plate H and plate G, permitting of the lateral withdrawal of the former for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEVI P. NORMANDIN.

Witnesses:

H. C. SMITH,  
JAS. P. BARRY.