No. 768,424. PATENTED AUG. 23, 1904.

F. F. COLE.

MOLD.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

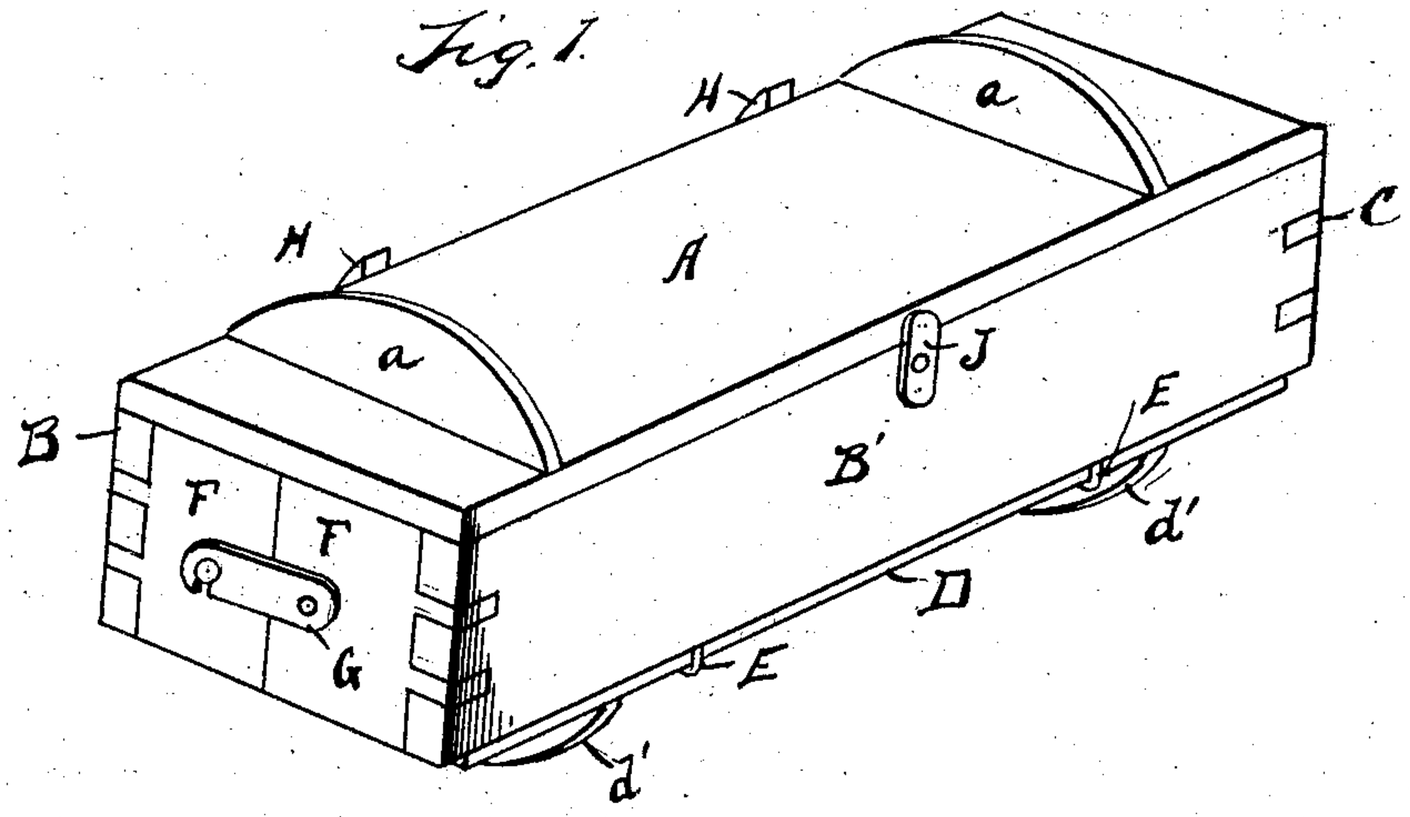
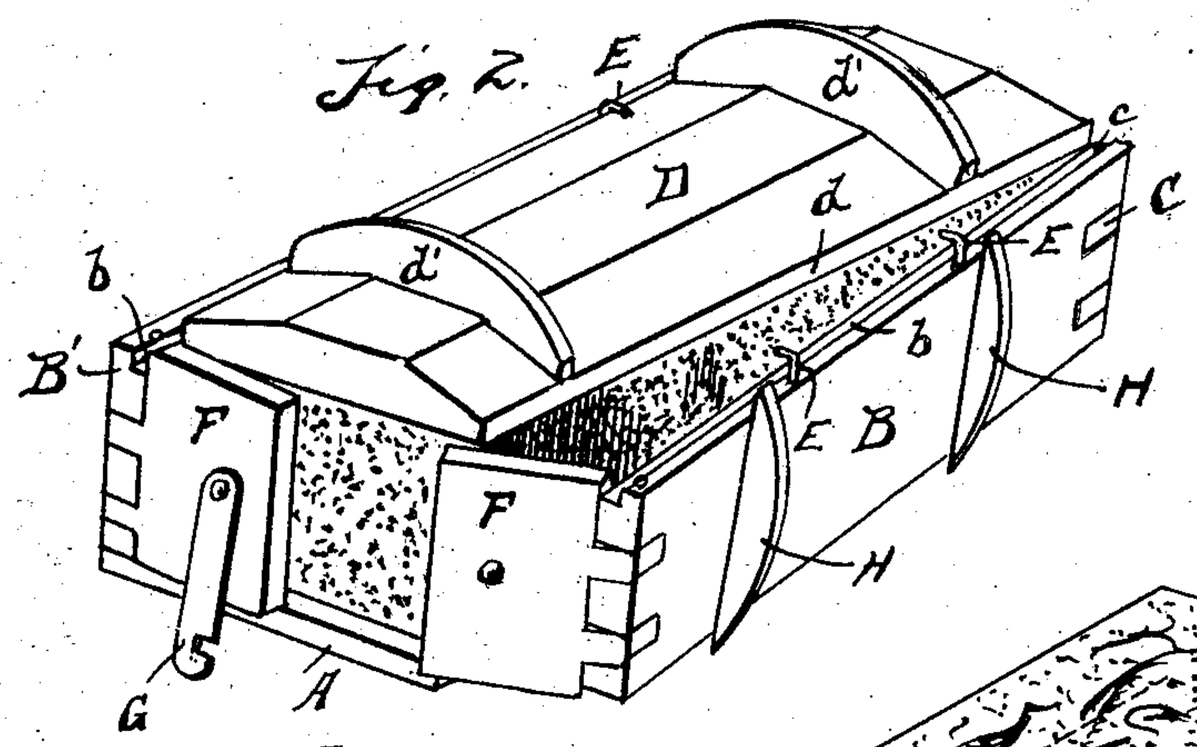


Fig. 2.



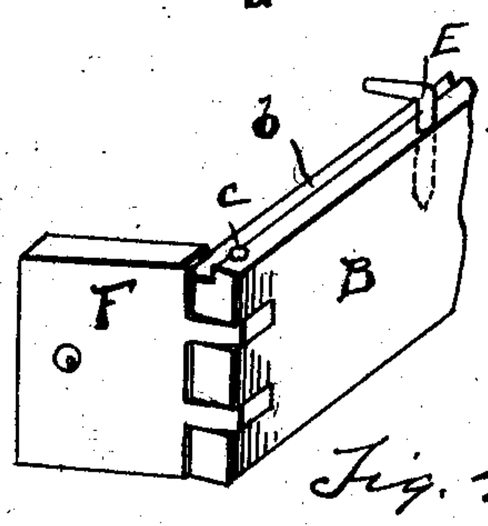


Fig. 4.

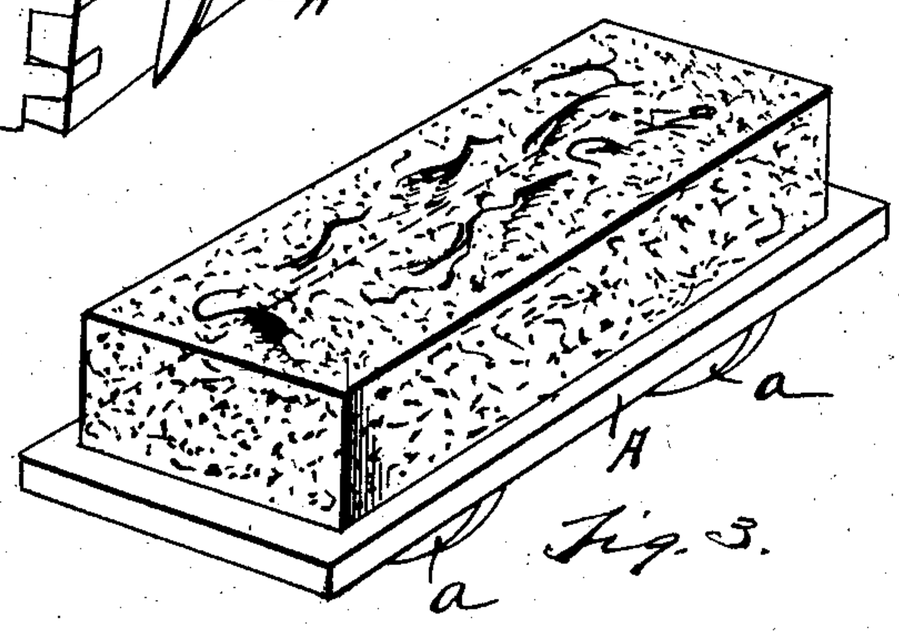


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK F. COLE, OF ALBION, MICHIGAN

MOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,424, dated August 23, 1904.

Application filed August 3, 1903. Serial No. 167,978. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. COLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albion, county of Calhoun, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Molds; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to molding-boxes for concrete, Portland cement, or other analogous material for the purpose of forming artificial blocks of stone; and it consists in the arrangements and combinations hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents the mold assembled after the same has been filled and the block therein in setting. Fig. 2 is a perspective illustrating the removable sides of the mold from the setting block. Fig. 3 illustrates the block after the same has set and the mold has been removed. Fig. 4 is a detail of one corner of the device.

In the drawings similar letters refer to similar parts.

In the drawings, A represents the top of the mold, upon which are preferably placed curved cleats *a a*. The purpose of these will be hereinafter described. In Fig. 2 this part A is shown as the bottom of the box. B B′ represent the two sides, which are connected by an end piece C. The end piece and sides B B′ are pivoted together in a manner hereinafter described, and the two sides B B′ may swing upon the pivots, as shown to a slight extent in Fig. 2, where the pivot is indicated at *c*. The two side pieces B B′ are rabbeted at *b b*, and the edges *d* of the bottom D engage in the rabbets and the bottom is held to the sides by hooks E E. These hooks are preferably rotatably attached to the sides B B′, and when the sides are closed, as in the manner hereinafter mentioned, they hook over the bottom D and hold it in place.

One end of the mold is divided vertically into two parts. Each part is pivoted to one of the sides by a joint similar to that shown in Fig. 4. The two parts F F are connected by a latch G when the mold is closed, as shown in Fig. 1.

On one of the sides B are rocker-shaped cleats H H, the ends of which extend beyond the upper and lower edges of the side B, so that when the mold is rolled, as hereinafter explained, the transfer of the weight of the mold from the cleats *d′* to the cleats H and from the cleats H to the cleats *a* will be easy and without jar.

The top A simply rests on the mold when in position, as shown in Fig. 1, bearing against the ends of the rocker-cleats H H and held by a button J on the opposite side. The bottom D may have upon its inner face any form or configuration or design which the cement block to be constructed will have on its face. The bottom D also has rocker-cleats *d′* on its outer face, and the side B′ may also have such cleats, although they are not shown, thus making, so far as the handling of the mold is concerned, when assembled a substantially cylindrical structure capable of being rolled from place to place.

In operation the bottom D is placed in position with the sides B B′ brought around and engaging in the rabbets on the sides in B B′ to square the mold, the two parts F F of the end hooked together by the hook G. The plastic material to be molded is then placed therein and tamped to fill out all crevices or any design which may appear on the surfaces. The plastic material is then struck by a straight-edge and the top A placed in position. As soon as the material is set the mold and contents may be rolled over to the position shown in Fig. 2, the latch G unhooked, and the two sides B B′ spread at one end. This releases the sides of the molded block entirely from contact with the mold. The bottom D, which is now on top, may be lifted off and the two sides entirely removed, leaving the molded block on the top A, as shown in Fig. 3. Turning the hooks E E will facilitate removal of the sides when opened to a less extent.

In order to facilitate the spreading of the sides B B′, the end pieces C′ and F F are hinged, as shown in Fig. 4, to the sides B B′. The hinges allow the sides to swing on the pivots

c. The mold or casing may be removed from the interior concrete block as soon as the latter has sufficiently hardened to permit removal, and this can be very soon after the block is formed, because there is no disturbance of its surfaces either at the top or sides by such removal. Therefore one mold may be used for a number of tops A A, the block being left upon the top in the position shown in Fig. 3 to harden. That surface of the top A which lies toward the molded block is larger than the contiguous surface of the molded block which is to rest thereon, and the projecting edge protects the block and enables the workman to move it readily.

The operation can be performed with certainty, speed, and great facility with the mold which I have described.

What I claim is—

1. In a mold for forming building-blocks of plastic material, the combination of a rabbeted bottom piece, a rectangular frame engaging in the rabbet of the bottom and having pivotal joints at each of its angles, and a detachable top, means consisting of the ends of rocker-cleats H and the button J, for holding the top to said rectangular form, substantially as described.

2. In a mold for forming blocks of plastic material, the combination of a top and a rabbeted bottom piece, a surrounding former consisting of sides and an end piece pivoted together at the angles, another end piece pivoted to a side and a clamp for holding the same in position during the forming of the block of material, means for holding the top and bottom pieces to the sides until the sides of the mold are separated from the internal block, rocker-pieces upon the sides enabling the mold when assembled to be rolled, substantially as described.

3. In a mold for forming blocks of plastic material, the combination of a top and a rabbeted bottom piece, a surrounding framework forming the ends and sides, means for securing these parts together, and transverse cleats having curved outer edges secured to the parts, for the purpose described.

4. In a mold for forming blocks of plastic material, the combination of a top and a rabbeted bottom piece, a surrounding framework forming the ends and sides, means for securing these various parts together, and transverse cleats having curved outer edges secured to one of the sides and having its ends extending beyond said side, for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I hereby sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK F. COLE.

Witnesses:
R. A. PARKER,
MAY E. KOTT.