

Jan. 2, 1923.

1,440,618

J. A. NELSON.  
CEMENT BLOCK MOLD.  
FILED JULY 26, 1920.

FIG. 2

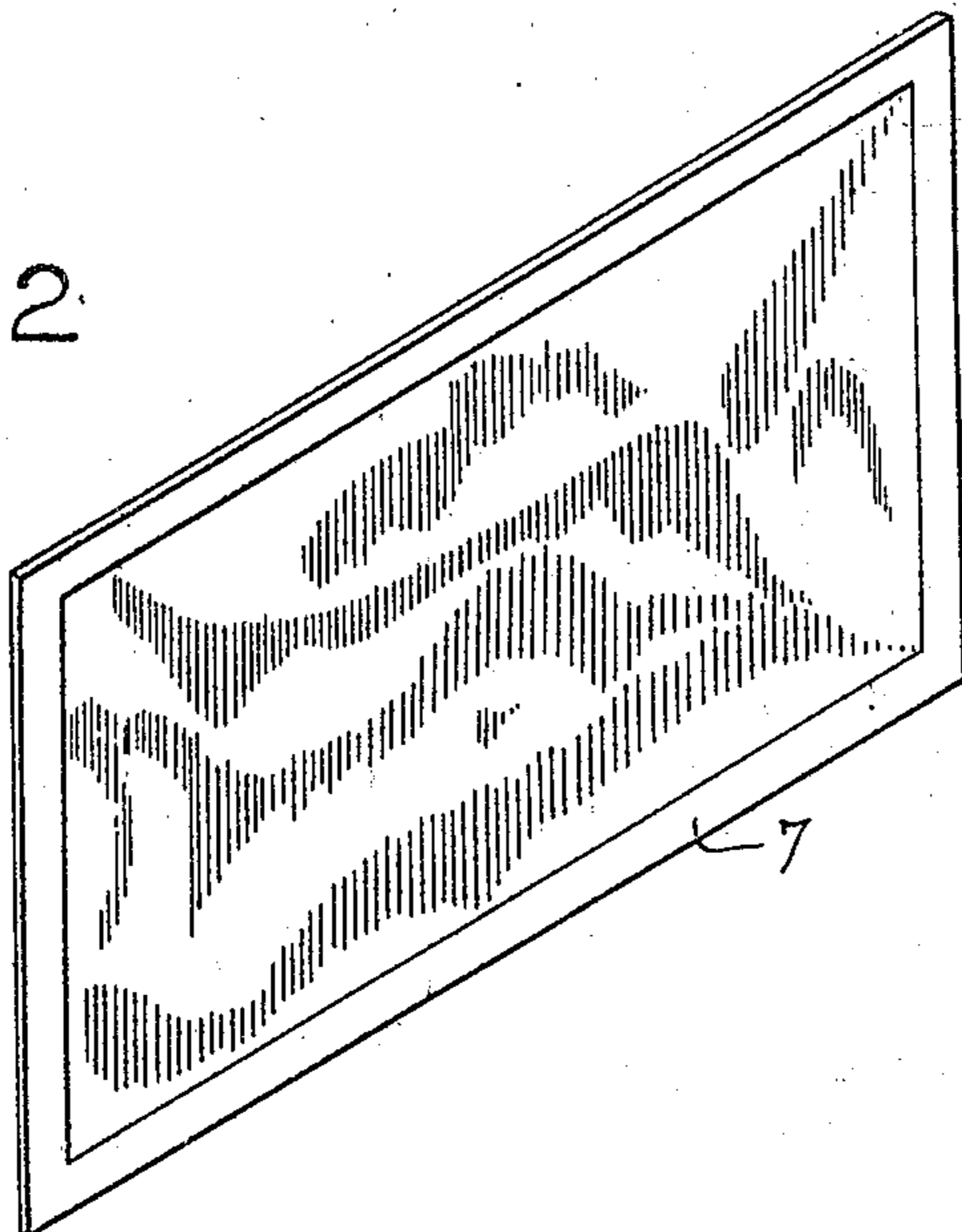
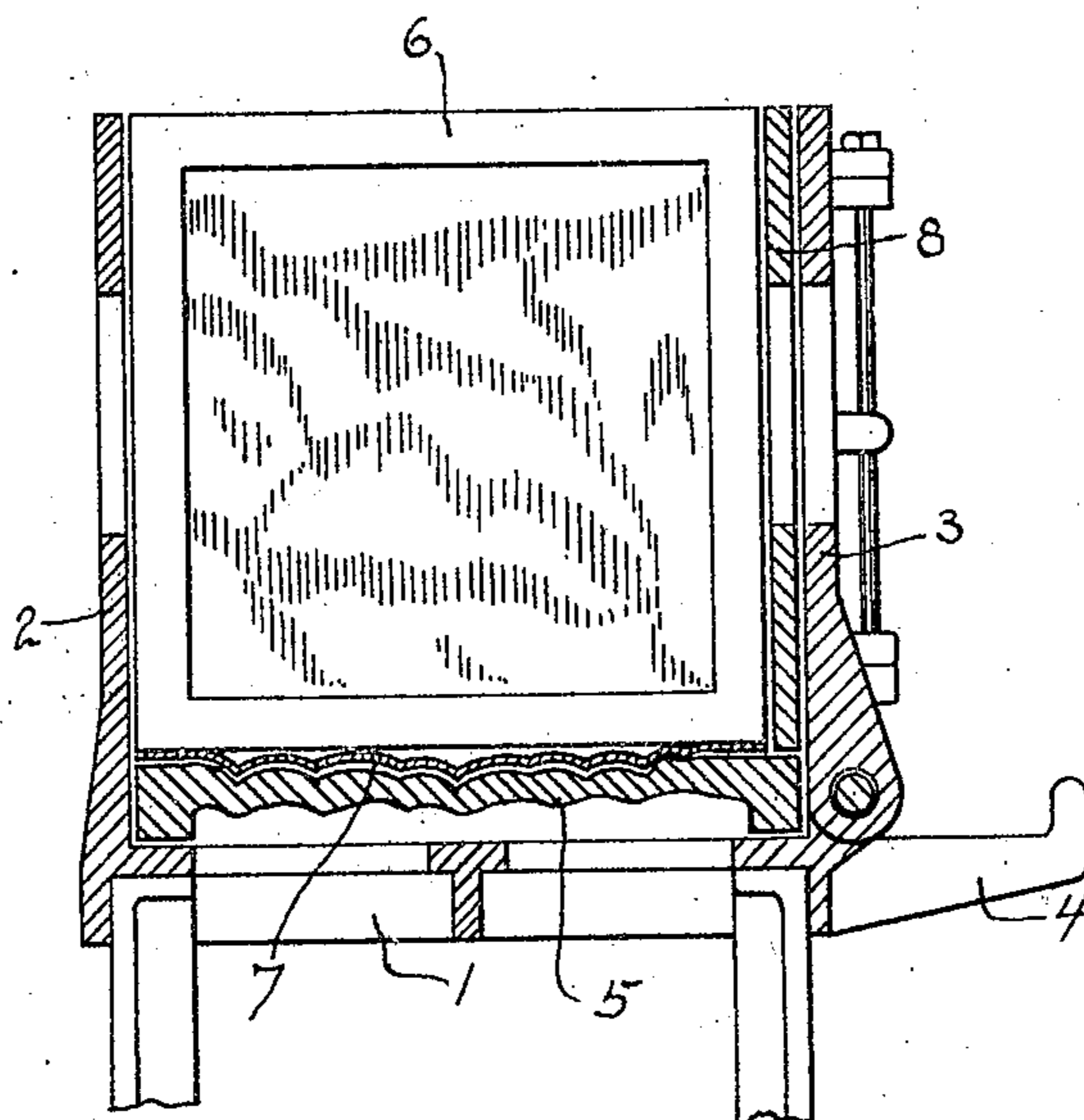


FIG. 1



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. NELSON, OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

CEMENT-BLOCK MOLD.

Application filed July 26, 1920. Serial No. 398,903.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN A. NELSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cement-Block Molds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to cement block molds, and has for its chief purpose to enhance the facilities for producing building blocks of the kind mentioned, and increase the efficiency of such blocks, when thus produced. It relates specially to the construction of blocks possessing one or more irregular or ornamental faces, such as are known as a rock-cut finish, and other well-known patterns.

In the formation of blocks of this kind it has been found to be impossible to use a mixture of material containing a desired amount of water, for the reason that the material will adhere to the mold when the block is being removed therefrom, resulting in the injury of the block, by breaking or otherwise. It has therefore been found necessary to use a comparatively dry mixture near the face of the block, as a result of which the product, after being permitted to cure, has not possessed the desired amount of efficiency and durability.

By the use of my invention it is possible to provide a material for those parts of the block which are adjacent to the ornamental faces thereof with a greater amount of moisture than is contained in or required by other parts of the block, with much better results in the way of giving added strength and efficiency to the figured faces of the block. It also forms a more compact stone, and makes the same more water proof. I attain this result by providing an auxiliary form consisting of a thin shell, or plate, which may be permitted to adhere to the block when it is removed from the mold, and remain attached thereto until the block has become sufficiently hard to warrant its removal.

In the drawings my invention is shown in use with a mold of conventional pattern, but it is not limited to use therewith, as it is capable of being employed with any style of mold, wherein the parts of the mold are separated from the block to permit the removal thereof.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a cross-section of a mold fitted with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the plates 7.

1 represents a base, which may be supported in any suitable manner, as in a cement block machine, to one side of which base is secured a plate 2, forming one side of the mold. At the opposite side of the base is hingedly secured a plate 3, forming the other side of the mold. Such plate is adapted to be tipped outwardly into a horizontal position upon a support 4. Connected with the plate 3, so as to have a rocking movement therewith, is a plate 5 (such connection not being shown in the drawings), the upper face of which plate is provided with an irregular form, or pattern, for the production of a block face of the desired finish, and the ends of the molds are closed by plates 6, one of which is shown in the drawings provided with an irregular pattern. It is sometimes necessary to provide a block with the desired finish on one end, as for corner blocks of a building, and sometimes at both ends, as where the block is to be used in a column or pier.

Supported on the plate 5 is a thin sheet 7, formed of metal, which conforms on both of its faces with the pattern in the plate 5, so that when the mold is filled with material, that part thereof which is adjacent to the sheet 7 will have reproduced thereon the pattern of the plate. When the material has been thoroughly tamped the block is tipped outwardly upon the plate 3, interposed between which plate and the block is a pallet 8, upon which the block rests, and by means of which it can be removed from the machine. In a mold of the kind shown the end pieces are usually hinged to the part 3 so as to drop away therefrom, and the plate 5 is also associated with such plate so as to rock away therefrom and permit the removal of the block. The sheet 7, however, instead of rocking away with the plate 5, adheres to the block, protecting the face thereof, and insuring its perfect condition until the block is sufficiently hard to warrant the removal thereof. As above mentioned, this feature makes it possible for that part of the block adjacent to the irregular form to receive a greater amount of moisture than is given to other parts of the block.

When the end-plates 6 are provided with an irregular formation, they can also be furnished with an auxiliary sheet, similar to the part 7, which will also cling to the block, 5 upon its removal from the mold.

It will be obvious that in the construction of a number of the blocks at one time it would be necessary to provide a similar number of the sheets 7, as one of such sheets 10 could not be used for a period of approximately twenty-four hours. Each mold would therefore require a set of such auxiliary patterns. These could be of any design, as for the rock-cut finish already mentioned, for plain panels, bush hammered, lattice, stucco finish, or any other of the nu-

merous designs with which artificial stone blocks are provided.

What I claim and desire to secure, is:

1. In combination with a mold, having an irregular formation in one of its faces, an auxiliary pattern comprising a thin metal sheet conforming to said formation on both of its faces. 20

2. The combination with a mold having corresponding ornamental formations on two or more of its inner faces, of auxiliary metal plates adapted to be supported against said faces, and conforming to said formations on both faces of said plates. 25 30

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
JOHN A. NELSON.