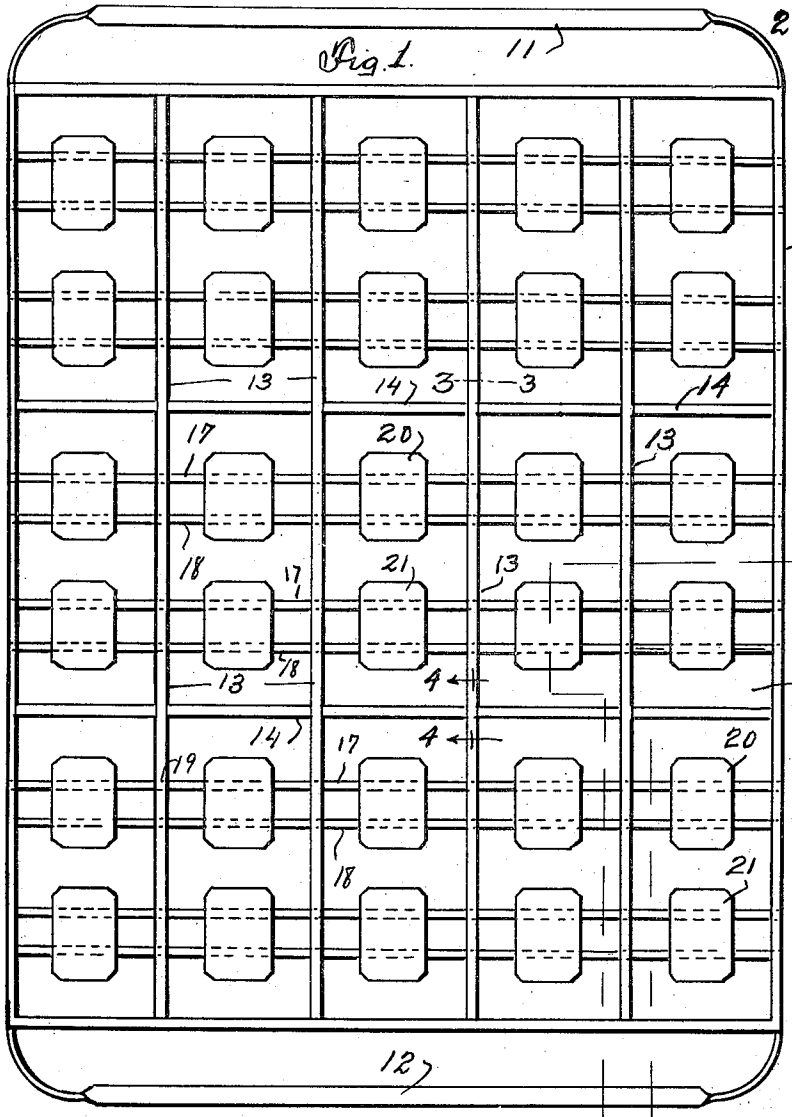
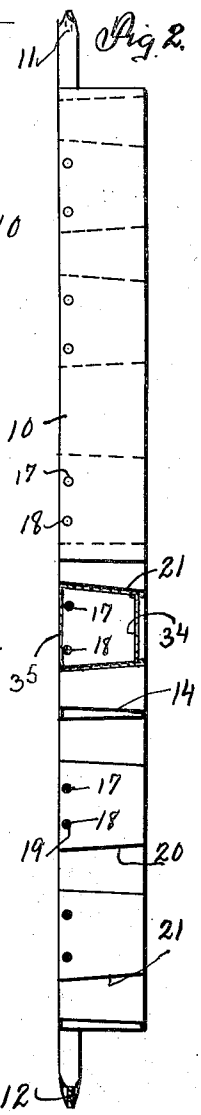
July 28, 1925. 1,547,529

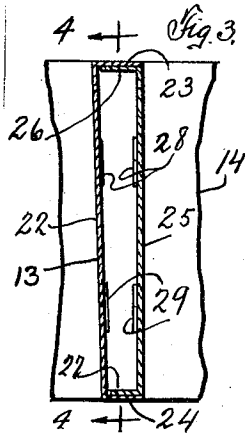
W. P. STANTON

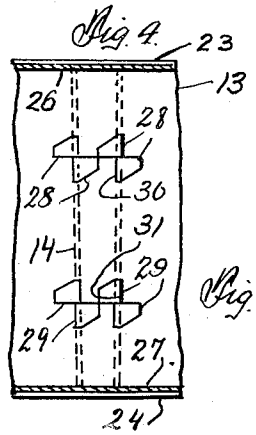
CONCRETE MOLD

Original Filed Nov. 22, 1921









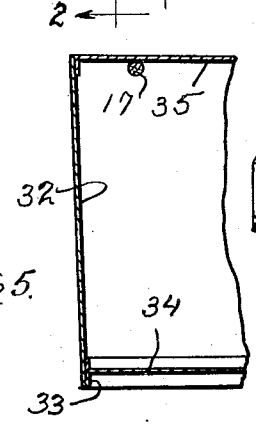
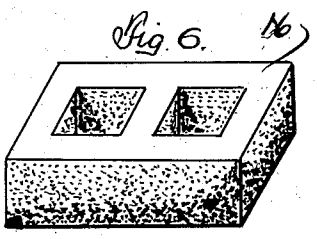


Fig. 5.



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Patented July 28, 1925. 1,547,529

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONCRETE MOLD.

Application filed November 22, 1921, Serial No. 517,009. Renewed June 19, 1923.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WOLCOTT P. STANTON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Concrete Molds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates primarily to a mold for hollow concrete blocks used in hollow wall construction, although I do not limit myself to any specific form of block, and the object thereof is to provide a mold for the above purpose which will be entirely self contained, which will be of the minimum weight so as to be easily handled and at the same time of the maximum strength and rigidity required.

Another object is to provide walls of a thickness sufficient to obviate any liability or tendency of the adjacent blocks becoming bonded or connected together through inadequate spacing after the mold is removed.

Another object is to provide a mold which will be easily and quickly adaptable to either hollow or solid blocks.

Other objects and advantages will appear hereinafter and, while I have shown and will describe the preferred form of my invention it will be understood that I do not limit myself to such preferred form, but that various changes and adaptations may be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof:

Fig. 1 is a top plan of my mold ready for use.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1, partly in section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig 1.

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary detail of one of the cores used when hollow blocks are produced.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of my hollow blocks.

Referring to the drawings my mold comprises a rectangular frame 10 provided at each end with outwardly projecting handles 11 and 12 by means of which the mold is transported from place to place.

Extending longitudinally of frame 10 and connected at their ends to the end pieces thereof are a plurality of partitions 13, equally spaced, and extending transversely between these partitions 13 and connected at their ends thereto are a plurality of cross partitions 14, these partitions 13 and 14 serving to divide frame 10 into a plurality of rectangular molds 15 within which the blocks 16 are formed, it being understood that the number of these molds into which said frame 10 is divided may be varied at will. Extending transversely across molds 15 near each end thereof are pairs of rods 17 and 18 which rods are passed through apertures 19 in the upper edges of partitions 13 and supported thereby, and detachably mounted on said rods 17 and 18, within each of said molds 15 are the core members 20 and 21 which depend downwardly into said molds, their lower edges being in the same plane as the lower edges of said partitions and frame. In the construction of my mold I may form the partitions, cores, and walls of the frame hollow to secure lightness and strength and also sufficient thickness to prevent the blocks becoming connected together when the mold is removed. It will also be noted that the walls may be tapered or narrowed downwardly the purpose being to provide sufficient draft to facilitate removal of the mold after the plastic material has been poured and the blocks formed. In constructing my partitions and walls I provide one wall 22, the longitudinal edges 23 and 24 of which are bent at a right angle to form a trough substantially U-shaped in cross section. Wall 25 is similarly formed of a size or width to snugly fit within the edges or trough of wall 22 and its edges 26 and 27 act as spacers to hold the side walls at their proper distance apart to give the required thickness to the walls. These abutting inturned edges are soldered securely together. The ends of the cross partitions are provided with projecting tongues 28 and 29 which project through slots 30 and 31 in the partitions 13 and are bent over and soldered to prevent withdrawal. The ends of partitions 13 are similarly connected to the end walls of frame 10. In constructing my cores 20 and 21 I first form a rectangular casing 32, the lower edge of which is folded inwardly upon itself as at 33. The bottom 34 is

formed with its edge bent at right angles and is positioned within casing 33 to rest upon the top of the folded edge thereof and is soldered in position. The cover 35 is formed and secured in position in a similar manner. The purpose of the spaced bottom is to permit the lower edge of the casing 33 to penetrate into the sand forming the bed of the mold. In the use of my mold the same will first be positioned upon a bed of sand or the like in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Plastic concrete or like material will then be poured into the molds 15 and allowed to set slightly, after which the mold will be lifted by means of the handles 11 and 12 and conveyed to another place of use, the blocks just formed being permitted to remain on the bed of sand or the like until set.

When it is desired to cast blocks solid the rods 17 and 18 are withdrawn from position when the cores 20 and 21 may be removed.

The advantage of the present mold is that it includes a self-contained core member and is open at its top and bottom. Therefore, when it is placed upon a support material may be poured into the top of the mold to form a hollow block and the mold including the core member may be lifted as a unit, leaving the molded block in place to dry and set while the mold is being used to form other blocks.

Having described my invention what I claim is:

1. A mold for concrete blocks comprising a substantially rectangular casing open at the top and bottom; interengaging partitions dividing said casing into a plurality of rectangular molds, the walls of said casing and partitions tapering downwardly away from each other, whereby the area of said molds decreases from the bottom to the top; rectangular cores suspended at their upper ends to extend into said molds, the walls of said cores tapering downwardly and inwardly towards each other, whereby the area of said cores increases from the bottom to the top.

2. A mold for concrete blocks composed of a plurality of interengaging partitions forming a plurality of rectangular molds, the opposing walls of said molds tapering downwardly away from each other; a core suspended by its upper end from the edge of said partitions and extending downwardly into said molds and having its walls tapering oppositely to the walls of said molds.

3. A mold comprising a frame open at the top and bottom; partitions united therewith dividing said frame into a plurality of molds; a core connected at its upper end to said partition and extending downwardly into each of said molds, the walls of said frame, partitions and cores tapering downwardly away from each other; and a handle extending from each end of said frame.

4. In a mold a frame open at the top and bottom; partitions dividing said frame into a plurality of molds; a plurality of rods secured at their ends to the side walls of said frame and extending through the side walls of said molds near the top thereof; and cores mounted at their upper ends upon said rods to extend downwardly into said molds, the opposed walls of said frame and partitions tapering downwardly away from each other whereby the area of said molds decreases from the bottom to the top.

5. In a mold a frame; vertically extending partitions dividing said frame into a plurality of molds; the walls of said frame and partitions tapering downwardly away from each other; a plurality of rods secured at their ends to the side walls of said frame and extending through said partitions near the top thereof intermediate the ends of said molds; and a core for each of said molds suspended at its upper end upon said rods to extend downwardly into said molds.

6. In a mold a rectangular frame; a handle projecting outwardly from each end of said frame; partitions dividing said frame into a plurality of rectangular molds; a plurality of pairs of rods extending transversely across said frame and being secured at their ends to the side walls of said frame, there being one pair of said rods for each of said molds; and a core rigidly suspended from said rods to extend into each of said molds.

7. In a mold a rectangular frame; a handle projecting outwardly from each end of said frame; partitions dividing said frame into a plurality of rows of rectangular molds; a plurality of pairs of rods secured at their ends to the side walls of said frame to extend transversely thereof at the top, there being one pair of said rods for each of said rows of molds; a core rigidly secured at its upper end to said rods to extend downwardly into each of said molds.

8. In a mold a frame; partitions dividing said frame into a plurality of molds the walls of said frame and partitions being formed of two substantially U-shaped members adapted to fit snugly one within the other with their shorter legs abutting, the ends of the shorter legs of the inner one of said members abutting against the inner surface of the longer leg of the outer one of said members and acting as spacers to maintain the required thickness of said walls and partitions, the companion shorter legs at one edge of said members being shorter than the other companion legs whereby said walls and partitions taper towards each other from one edge to the other.

9. A mold for concrete blocks composed of an outer frame and a plurality of interengaging partitions dividing the same into a plurality of molds, the opposing walls of said frame and partitions tapering downwardly away from each other; a core suspended by its upper end from the upper edge of said molds and extending downwardly into said molds, and having its walls tapering oppositely to the opposed walls of said partitions.

10. A concrete mold comprising a frame; a plurality of interengaging partitions dividing said frame into a plurality of molds; cores connected at their upper ends to the upper edge of said partitions and extending downwardly into said molds, the upper edges of the walls of said frame, partitions and cores lying all in the same horizontal plane.

11. A mold for concrete blocks comprising a casing open at the top and bottom; interengaging partitions dividing said casing into a plurality of individual molds; cores suspended at their upper ends to extend into said mold, the upper edge of the walls of said casing, said partitions, and the top of said cores, being flush with each other.

12. A mold for concrete blocks composed of a plurality of interengaging partitions forming a plurality of individual molds; and a core for each of said molds suspended by its upper end from the upper edge of said partitions, the upper edge of said partitions and the top of said cores lying all in the same horizontal plane.

13. A mold for concrete blocks composed of a plurality of interengaging partitions forming a plurality of molds, the opposed walls of said partitions being tapered downwardly away from each other whereby the areas of said molds decrease from the bottom to the top.

14. A mold for concrete blocks composed of a plurality of interengaging hollow partitions, and a plurality of hollow cores, said cores being suspended by their top walls to extend downwardly between said partitions.

15. A mold for concrete blocks having hollow walls and cores, said walls and cores being connected together to form a unitary structure.

16. A mold of the character described divided into a series of molds each mold carrying a fixed core member forming a part thereof.

17. A brick mold composed of interengaging partitions arranged to form a plurality of integral molds; cores depending into said molds, the walls of said partitions and cores being so constructed that the area of said molds decreases from the bottom to the top.

18. A brick mold composed of integral interengaging partitions arranged to form a plurality of integral individual molds; cores suspended by their upper walls from the upper edges of said partitions to extend into said molds, the walls of said partitions and molds tapering downwardly away from each other, and the upper edges of said walls and cores all lying in the same horizontal plane.

19. A multiple mold comprising a frame, partitions therein dividing the frame into a plurality of individual molds, a core member arranged in each mold, and means for supporting the core members in fixed position within the molds, said supporting means leaving the molds around the core members substantially open at their top and bottom sides.

20. A multiple mold comprising a frame, partitions therein dividing the frame into a plurality of individual mold sections, a core member arranged in each mold section and connecting means between the core member and partitions extending along the top thereof for securing the core member in place, said connecting means leaving the spaces around the core members substantially open at their top and bottom sides whereby when the mold is placed upon the support, the spaces may be filled from the top and thereafter the mold and core member removed by lifting the same.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 24 day of September, 1921.

WOLCOTT P. STANTON.