

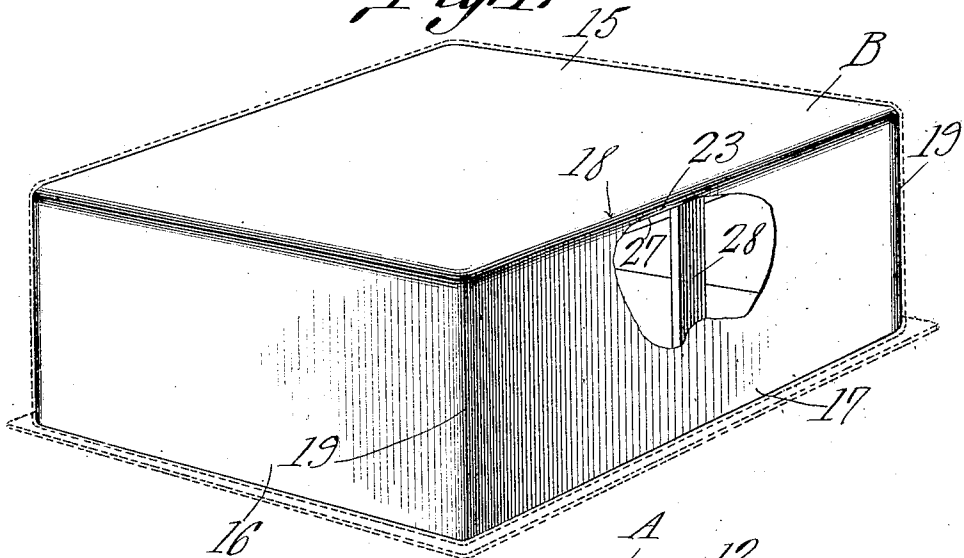
J. M. THOMPSON.  
MOLD FOR REFRIGERATOR LININGS AND OTHER PURPOSES.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1911.

1,005,364.

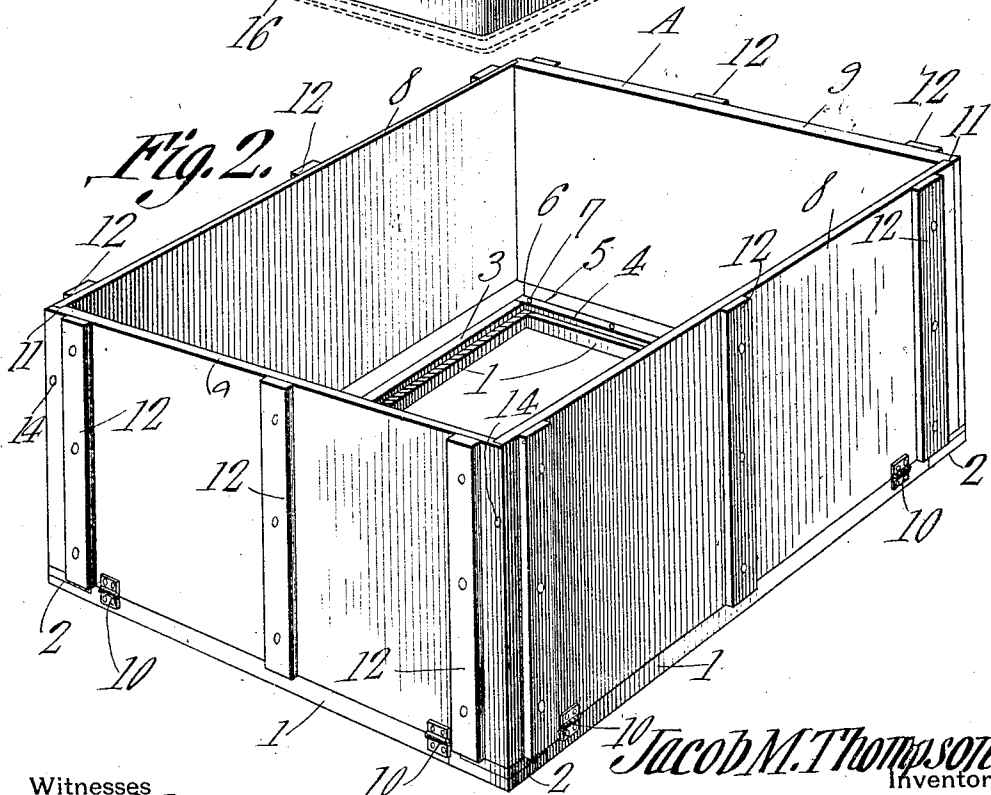
Patented Oct. 10, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses

*Mason B. Lawton*

by

*Jacob M. Thompson*  
Inventor

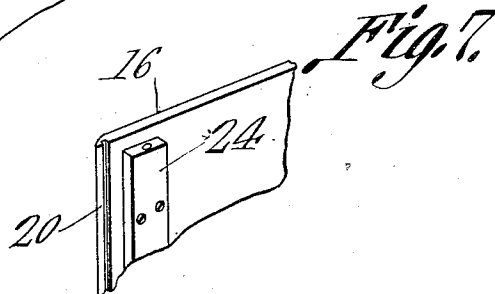
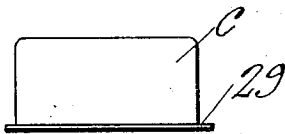
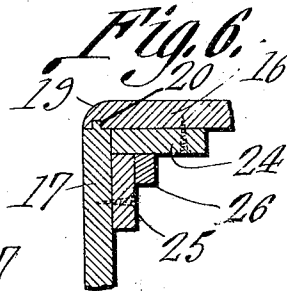
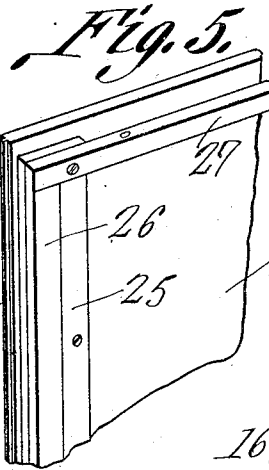
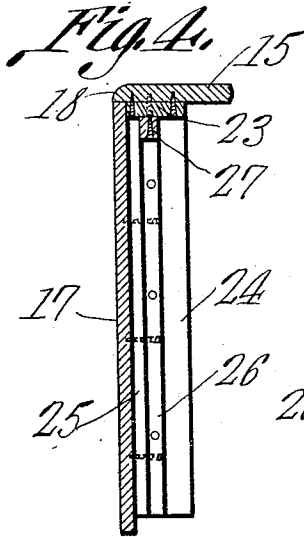
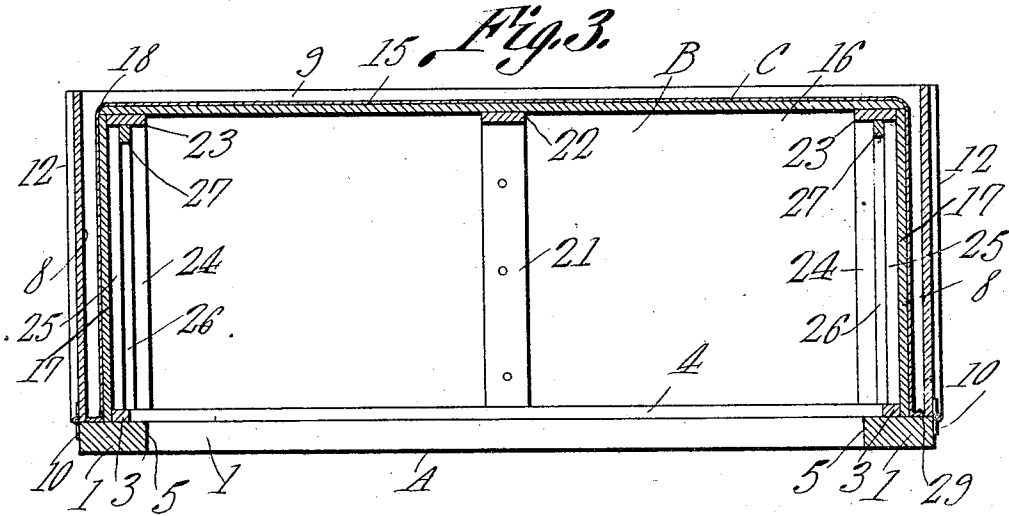
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB M. THOMPSON, OF FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.

MOLD FOR REFRIGERATOR-LININGS AND OTHER PURPOSES.

1,005,364.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 10, 1911.

Application filed January 7, 1911. Serial No. 601,377.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB M. THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Mold for Refrigerator-Linings and other Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a structure whereby linings for refrigerators, and other purposes, may be conveniently and economically molded.

Another object of the invention is to provide a molding device having a flexible lining which may readily be removed from the molded structure.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mold and a core of novel and improved forms.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective of the core; Fig. 2 is a perspective of the mold; Fig. 3 is a vertical section, showing the mold, the core and the lining assembled; Fig. 4 is a detail enlarged from Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a fragmental perspective of one of the ends of the core; Fig. 6 is a fragmental horizontal section through one corner of the core; Fig. 7 is a fragmental perspective of one of the sides of the core; and Fig. 8 is an elevation, upon a reduced scale, of the lining.

As will be seen from an examination of Fig. 8, the structure involves a mold A, a core B which fits within the mold A, and a flexible covering which surrounds the core B, and fits between the core and the mold A.

Passing first to a description of the mold A, and referring particularly to Fig. 2, the bottom of the mold A is in the form of a frame, comprising members 1 which are halved into each other, or otherwise connected, as shown at 2. Superposed upon the bottom frame of the mold A, is a guide frame. This guide frame consists of members 3 and 4, which are secured to the frame members 1, the ends of the guide frame

members 3 being included between the guide frame members 4, as clearly seen in Fig. 2. The extremities of the guide frame members 4 extend across the line of union 5 between adjacent frame members 1, as denoted by the numeral 6. A securing device 7, ordinarily a nail or a screw is inserted through the extended portion 6 of the member 4, and thus the member 4 serves to bind together, the adjacent frame members 1. The mold A further includes sides 8 and 9, these sides being hinged, as shown at 10, to the frame fashioned by the members 1. The sides 9 are notched, as shown at 11, to receive the end edges of the sides 8. Upright braces 12 are secured to the outer faces of the sides 8 and 9 of the mold A. The mold is therefore so constructed that the sides 8 and 9 may be folded flat, to lie in a common plane with the frame members 1. The sides 8 and 9 may be secured in the positions shown in Fig. 2, in any chosen manner. If desired, securing devices 14 may be extended through the extremities of the sides 9, to enter the ends of the sides 8.

The core B is adapted to be inserted in the mold A, the core B inclosing the guide frame fashioned by the members 3 and 4, this guide frame obviously serving to maintain the core B and the mold A in spaced relation, as clearly seen in Fig. 3.

Passing now to a detailed description of the core B, and noting particularly Fig. 1, it will be seen that the core B comprises a top 15 supported upon sides 16 and ends 17. The top 15 is rounded at its periphery, as shown at 18, so that there will be no sharp angles in the interior of the refrigerator lining, after the same has been fashioned. With this end in view, the angles defined by the sides 16 and the ends 17, are likewise rounded, as shown at 19. By referring particularly to Fig. 6, it will be seen that, as shown at 20, the ends 17 are tongued, to fit in corresponding grooves in the sides 16. Upright braces 21 are secured to the inner faces of the sides 16, the braces 21 being located substantially midway between the ends of the sides 16. These braces 21 cooperate with other braces 22 secured upon, and extended across the top 15, in alignment, vertically, with the braces 21. To the under side of the top 15, adjacent the ends thereof, and parallel with the braces 22, are cleats 23, these cleats 23 overlapping the ends of upright cleats 24 and 25, the cleats 24 being

secured to the ends of the sides 16, and the cleats 25 being secured to the ends of the portions 17 of the core B. As shown in Fig. 6, the cleat 24 which is upon the side 16, overlaps the cleat 25 which is upon the side 17. In the angles defined by the cleats 24 and 25, upright binding bars 26 are disposed, the binding bars 26 being connected with the cleats 24 and 25. Binding bars 27 rest upon the ends of the binding bars 26, these binding bars 27 being located in the angles defined by the cleats 23 and the cleats 25, the binding bars 27 being secured to the cleats 23 and 25, and also to upright braces 28 which, as shown in Fig. 1, are secured to the sides 17, in their intermediate portions.

The advantages incident to the above described construction of the core B are that the cleats 24 and 25 may be secured to the inner faces of the sides 16 and the ends 17, respectively, without having nail holes, or other puncture marks upon the outer face of the core B, the binding bars 26 serving to connect the sides 16 with the ends 17, as a comparison of Figs. 6 and 4 will render clear. Moreover, since the binding bars 27 are secured to the cleats 25 and to the top 15, the top 15 may be held upon the sides 16 and the ends 17, without having puncture marks of any sort upon the outer face of the top 15. The core B therefore presents a smooth surface, all securing devices being inserted from the interior of the core B, outwardly, to engage the elements 16, 17 and 15. After the core B has been mounted in place within the mold A, the covering C is slipped into place to inclose the core B closely. This covering C is a box-like structure, having at its lower edge, an outstanding flange 29, bridging the space between the outer face of the core B and the inner face of the mold A, adjacent the bottom of the device, as Fig. 3 will render evident. This covering C is a flexible structure. It may be fashioned from celluloid, copper, or any other desired material, having the required degree of flexibility and resiliency.

When the parts are disposed as shown in Fig. 3, the material from which the refrigerator lining is to be fashioned, is intro-

duced between the covering C and the inner face of the mold A, this material being spread over the top of the covering C and stricken off flat, so as to fashion the bottom of the refrigerator lining. After the refrigerator lining has set sufficiently, the hinged portions 8 and 9 of the mold A may be released, and dropped flat, thus exposing the outer face of the molded refrigerator lining. The refrigerator lining, together with the covering C and the core B may be removed from the mold A; or, if desired, the molded refrigerator lining and the covering C may be lifted off the core B.

The covering C, from whatever material it may be fashioned, is readily collapsible, and is of one piece construction. The covering C has a smooth outer surface, giving a proper finish to the inner surface of the refrigerator lining. By reason of the collapsibility of the covering C, it may readily be removed from within the interior of the refrigerator lining, causing the inner face of the refrigerator lining to be perfect and intact, without sharp angles, scratches, or other disfiguring marks; it of course being understood that the covering C conforms closely to the rounded edges 18 and 19 of the core B.

Although the core B is the preferred means for sustaining and upholding the collapsible covering C, it will of course be understood that any other suitable structure may be employed for maintaining the contour of the covering.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

A device of the class described comprising a mold; a core within and spaced from the mold; and a yieldable, one-piece covering inclosing the core and having a peripheral flange bridging the space between the mold and the core.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB M. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

M. H. RAYMOND,  
JAS. McRAE, Jr.