

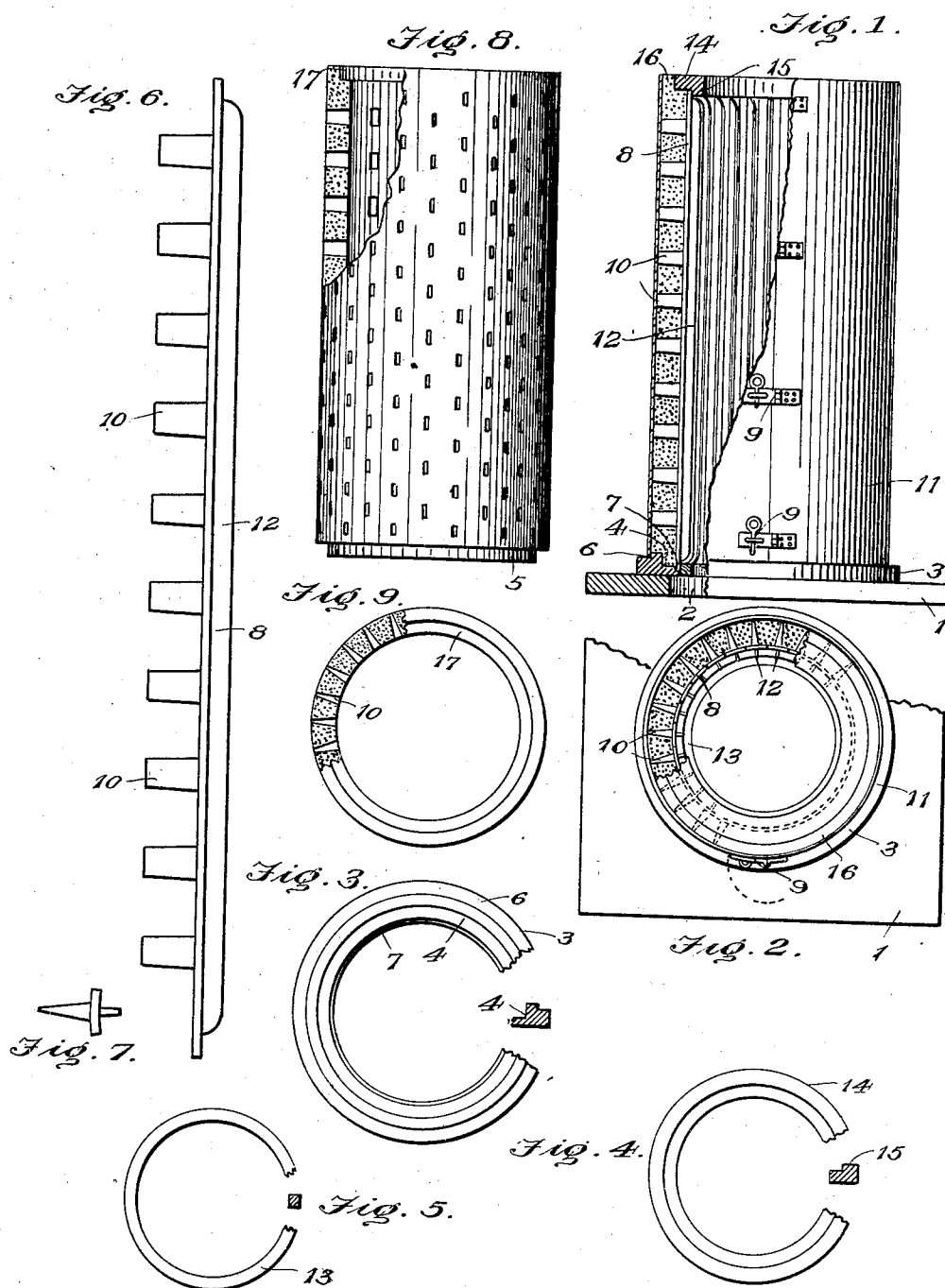
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H. A. SMYTH & O. PERSCHBACHER.

TILE MOLD.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOWARD A. SMYTH AND OTTO PERSCHBACHER, OF WICHITA, KANSAS.

TILE-MOLD.

No. 895,904.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 11, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HOWARD A. SMYTH and OTTO PERSCHBACHER, citizens of the United States, residing at Wichita, in the county of Sedgwick and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tile-Molds, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an improved device for molding tiles or conduits of that type which are perforated and designed to be employed for the lining of wells or in any capacity where the function of the pipe is to catch the moisture from the surrounding earth.

The object of the invention is to provide a mold of this character which is simple and durable in its construction and is peculiarly designed so as to be readily assembled or taken apart, thereby enabling the conduit to be removed from the mold without liability of injuring the same.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a mold embodying the invention, portions being broken away and shown in section. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the mold, portions being broken away and shown in section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the basal ring of the mold, a portion thereof being broken away and a section of the ring being shown. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the upper ring of the mold. Fig. 5 is also a similar view of the locking ring. Fig. 6 is an enlarged side elevation of one of the longitudinal strips forming the inner wall of the mold. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of one of the conduits, a portion thereof being broken away. Fig. 9 is a top plan view of one of the conduits, a portion being shown in section.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Specifically describing the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawing, the numeral 1 designates the base which is provided with an opening 2 corresponding in shape to the cross section of the pipe or conduit being molded. Applied to the upper face of the base 1 and concentric to the open-

ing 2 is the basal ring 3 of the mold, the inner diameter of the ring being somewhat less than the diameter of the opening 2 and the edges of the said ring projecting over the said opening. The inner and upper portion of the basal ring 3 is rabbeted at 4 so as to form a tongue 5 at the lower end of the pipe as will be readily apparent from the drawing. It will also be observed that the outer portion of the basal ring 3 is cut away to form an annular seat 6 for the outer casing or wall of the mold and that in a similar manner the inner portion of the said ring is formed with a seat 7 for receiving the lower ends of the longitudinal strips 8 forming the inner wall of the mold.

In the present instance the outer casing 11 of the mold is constituted by a piece of sheet metal or similar flexible material, opposite edges of which are held in contact with each other by means of hasp and key fastenings indicated at 9. The longitudinal strips 8 forming the inner wall of the mold are provided upon their outer faces with the teeth 10 designed to engage the outer shell 11 of the mold and constituting cores to form openings in the conduit as indicated in Fig. 8. In the specific formation of these teeth 10 it will be observed that the same are vertically elongated and gradually decrease in thickness toward their extremities, such formation enabling the strips to be readily removed after the pipe has been molded, and also forming openings in the pipe which flare outwardly toward the interior thereof, the outer ends of the openings being contracted to prevent gravel and earth from entering the pipe to any considerable extent. The inner faces of the strips 8 are provided with the ribs 12 which are designed to be engaged by a locking ring 13 for holding the strips in position during the molding operation. An upper ring 14 is located at the top of the mold, the said ring being provided with a downwardly projecting annular rib 15 engaging the upper extremities of the strips 8 for retaining the same in position. It will be observed that this upper ring 14 has a smaller diameter than the outer shell 11 and that a space 16 is formed between the members, the said space permitting the concrete or other plastic of which the pipe is formed to be rammed in the mold, and also enabling the upper end of the pipe to be formed with an annular recess 17 for receiving the tongue 5 of an adjacent pipe. After the pipe has been molded the

locking ring 13 is driven through the opening 2 in the base 1, the said operation being possible owing to the fact that the basal ring 3 projects over the opening, and the upper 5 ring 14 removed. The various strips 8 can then be individually displaced and the outer shell subsequently removed by releasing the hasp and key connections 9. The tile is then entirely free and can be moved as desired.

10 The tile formed by the mold is shown in Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawing and it will be observed that the openings formed therein are elongated in the direction of the axis of the pipe and gradually flare toward the interior 15 of the pipe, the said pipe being provided at one end with an annular tongue 5 and at the opposite end with a recess 17 for receiving the tongue of an adjacent pipe.

20 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a mold of the character described, the combination of an outer shell, a sectional inner shell spaced from the outer shell, and a locking ring having a sliding engagement 25 with the sections of the inner shell and serving to retain the same in coöperative relation to the outer shell.

2. In a mold of the character described, the combination of a basal ring, an outer shell 30 engaging the basal ring, an inner shell also engaging the basal ring and comprising a plurality of strips, and a locking ring for retaining the strips in position, the said locking ring being designed to be driven through the 35 basal ring.

3. In a mold for pipes, the combination of an outer shell, an inner shell spaced from the outer shell and comprising a plurality of longitudinal strips each of which is provided upon its inner face with a longitudinal rib, 40 and a locking ring having a sliding engagement with the said ribs for holding the strips in coöperative relation to the outer shell.

4. In a mold of the character described, the combination of a base having an opening 45 therein, a basal ring supported upon the base and surrounding the opening, an outer shell engaging the basal ring, an inner shell engaging the basal ring, and comprising a plurality of strips, and a locking ring for retaining the 50 strips in position, the said locking ring being designed to be driven through the opening in the base.

5. In a mold of the character described, the combination of an outer shell, a sectional 55 inner shell spaced from the outer shell, the sections of the inner shell being provided with teeth for forming perforations in the pipe, and a locking ring having a sliding engagement with the sections of the inner shell for 60 holding them in coöperative relation to the outer shell.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HOWARD A. SMYTH. [L. s.]
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