

W. H. CRUM.
MOLD FOR PLASTIC BODIES.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1908.

948,475.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

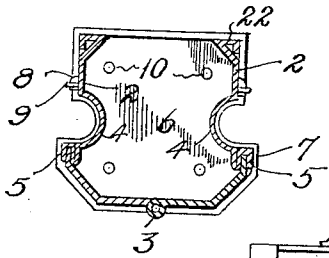


Fig. 1.

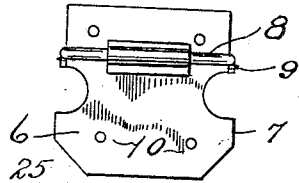


Fig. 2.

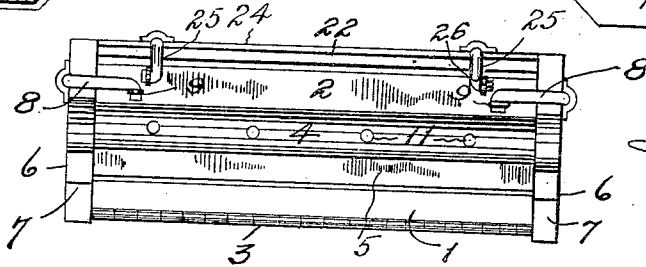


Fig. 3.

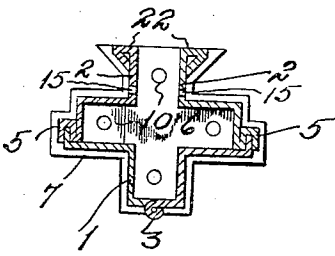


Fig. 5.

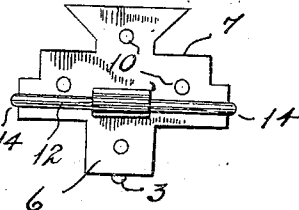


Fig. 6.

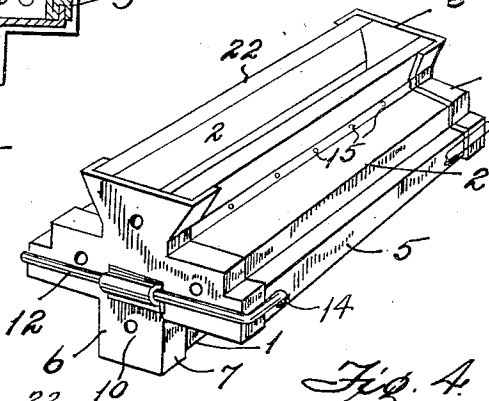


Fig. 4.

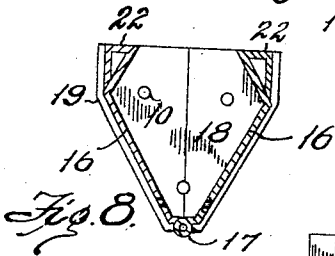


Fig. 8.

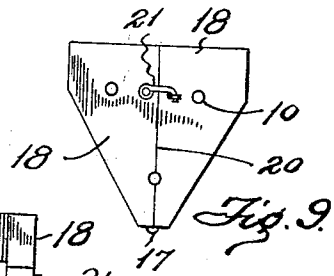


Fig. 9.

WITNESSES:

John Davis
Jack Schley

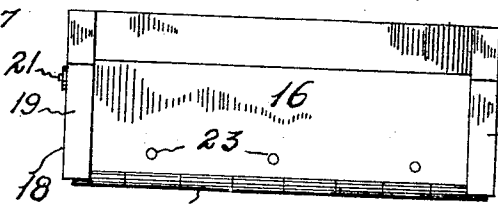


Fig. 7.

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MOLD FOR PLASTIC BODIES.

948,475.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

Application filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 426,648.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. CRUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molds for Plastic Bodies, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in molds for plastic bodies.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple knock-down mold of superior construction for forming elongated bodies, apertures being formed therein to permit the passage of reinforcing wires, and cores.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of the character described that will be strong, durable and efficient and comparatively inexpensive to make, also one in which the several parts will not be liable to get out of working order.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements, an example of which is described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the mold, Fig. 2 is an end elevation, Fig. 3 is a side elevation, Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form, Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the said form, Fig. 6 is an end elevation of the form shown in Fig. 4, Fig. 7 is a side elevation of still another form, Fig. 8 is a transverse vertical sectional view of said form, and Fig. 9 is an end elevation of the same.

In Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, 1 designates the lower section of the mold and 2 the upper side sections. It is the object to so construct the molds that they may be readily opened or "knocked-down" to free the molded body and permit its removal. In carrying out this feature the bottom section is hinged longitudinally at the center of its bottom as indicated at 3, permitting its opposite parts to be swung away from each other. It might be here stated that the mold is preferably formed of metal, although other materials might be used. The upper sections 2 are provided with inwardly projecting core portions 4 which produce recesses in the molded body thereby greatly reducing the weight of the same without detracting from its strength.

The side sections 2 may be formed inte-

gral with the bottom section 1 or separate therefrom as shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 1 the side sections are provided with inverted longitudinal pockets 5 which receive the upper portions of the bottom, slip-joints thus being had. It is apparent that upon inverting the mold the bottom may be disconnected from the side sections by moving the same vertically.

Caps 6 are arranged at each end of the mold, the top being left open. These caps are provided with side flanges 7 which snugly engage over the ends of the sections 1 and 2, holding the mold in shape while it is being filled during the molding of the body. These caps may be formed in various ways and different means of fastening the same to the mold sections provided. In Figs. 2 and 3 a bail 8 pivoted near the upper portion of the cap is arranged to engage eyes 9 carried by the sections 2 as shown in Fig. 3.

After the material has been filled into the mold it is sometimes desirable to place longitudinal reinforcing wires therein, and to make provision for this, apertures 10 are formed in the caps. It will also be noted that openings 11 are provided at intervals along the core portions 4 for the purpose of inserting suitable tools to form recesses or openings in the body to receive the wire fasteners and other attachments.

In Figs. 4 to 6 I have shown a modified form of mold which comprises substantially the same parts except a difference in the shape. As shown in Fig. 5 the mold is formed to produce a body exhibiting in cross section, substantially the form of a cross, the bottom section 1 being hinged at 3 while the upper side sections 2 are provided with pockets 5 receiving the bottom section as in the form just described. The mold is held together by end caps 6 provided with side flanges 7 like those in Fig. 3. The caps are provided with bails 12 engaging eyes 14 as shown in Figs. 4 and 6. The upper side sections are provided with openings 15 for the same purpose as the openings 11 while the caps 6 also have apertures 10 like those shown in Fig. 2. It is apparent that the principle of construction involved is substantially the same as that shown in the first form, the shape of the parts merely being changed to form the desired shape of the molded bodies.

In Figs. 8 to 9 a still further form is shown, which exhibits in cross section, a

substantially triangular form as set forth in Fig. 8. This form of mold comprises two angular side sections 16 hinged longitudinally at their bottoms as indicated at 17. 5 End caps 18 having side flanges 19 are arranged to fit over the ends of the mold as in the other form. I have shown these caps hinged centrally at 20 and fastened by a hook 21 which facilitates a ready removal 10 of the same. These caps might be formed like the caps 6 and vice-versa. The caps 18 are also provided with the openings 10 as in the other forms, while the side sections 16 are provided with openings 23 for the same 15 purpose as the openings 11 and 15.

In each of the forms it will be noticed that longitudinal flat portions 22 are formed along the upper edges of the sides and exhibit in cross section, a substantially triangular form. These portions not only 20 strengthen the sides of the molds but form guides across which a suitable tool may be moved to smooth off the material in the molds and finish the top of the body. They 25 also assist in the shaping of the body which is very essential as will be noted.

I desire to call attention to the fact that the molds may be tapered longitudinally and of different lengths. Further, that they 30 may be made in various shapes as the occasion may demand.

Molds of this character may be used to produce elongated bodies for various purposes, as fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, hitching posts, columns, and 35 various other structures. It will be noted that the mold is very simple and can be knocked down and folded into compact form and on the other hand readily assembled.

In some instances it is desirable to provide a cover 24 on the mold, which rests on the flat portions 22 and is fastened in place by bails 25 having hooked ends engaging in eyes 26 in the sides. 40

What I claim, is:

1. In a mold for plastic bodies, metallic side sections having pockets, a longitudinally hinged bottom having its upper ends arranged to enter the pockets, and end caps fitting on the side sections and the bottom. 45 50

2. In a mold for plastic bodies, metallic side sections having pockets, a bottom having its upper ends arranged to enter the pockets, and end caps fitting on the side sections and the bottom. 55

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. CRUM.

Witnesses:

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J. M. WINFREY.