

W. OWEN.
MOLD FOR ARTIFICIAL STONE.

No. 552,197.

Patented Dec. 31, 1895.

Fig.1.

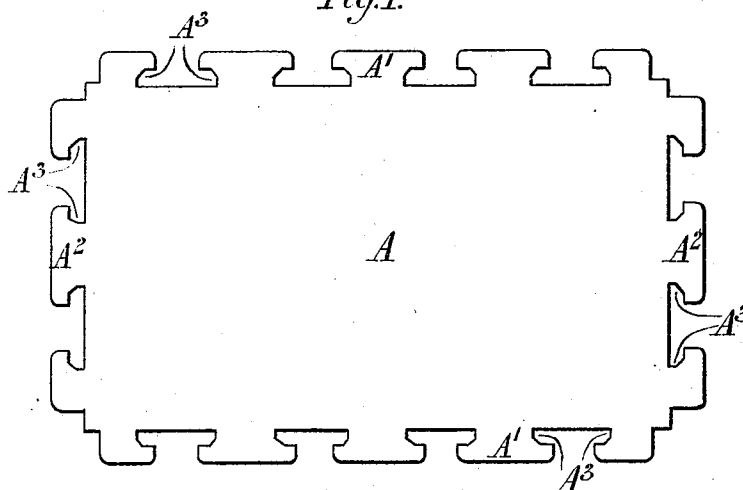


Fig.4.

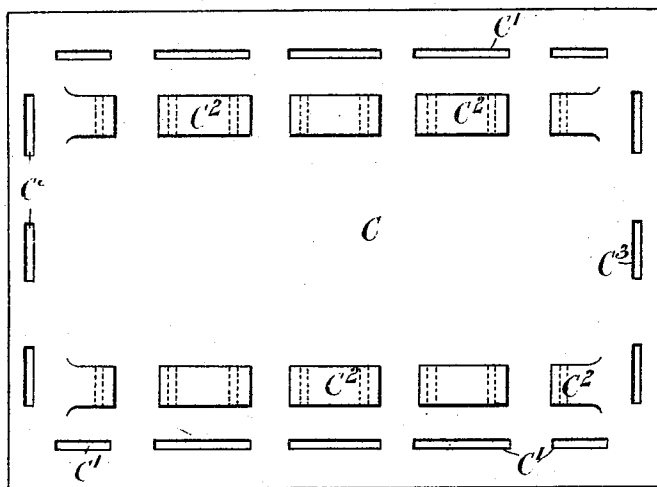
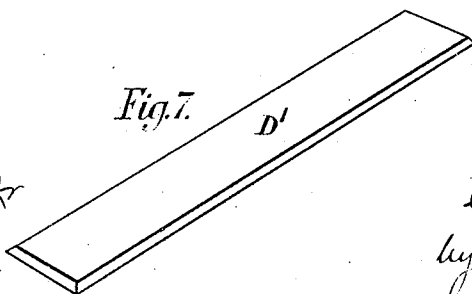


Fig.5.

Fig.7.



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Fig. 2.

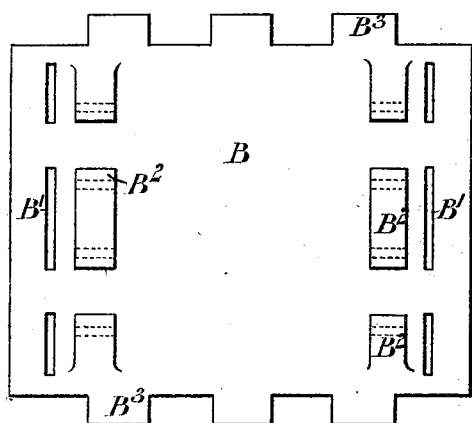


Fig. 3.

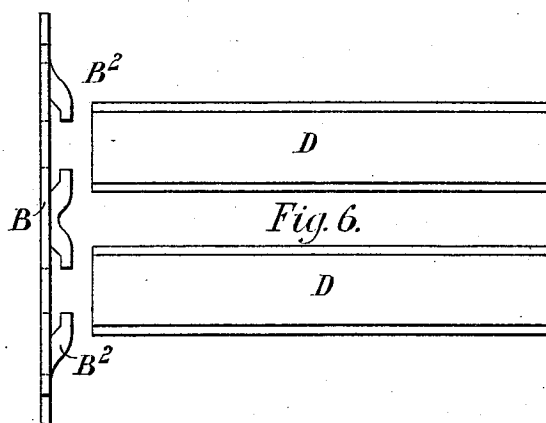
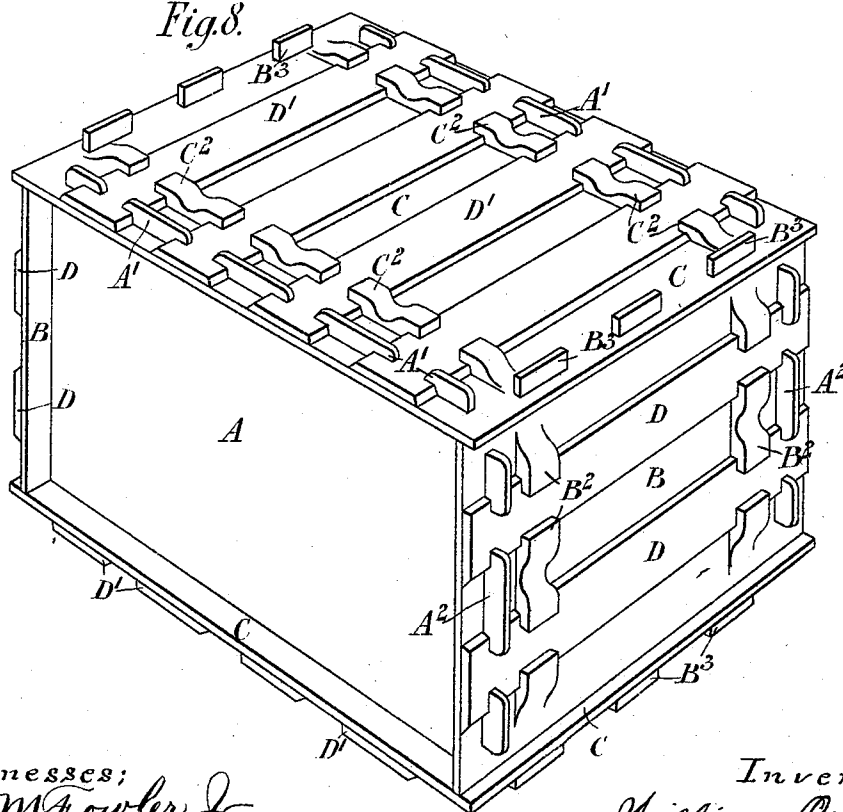


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM OWEN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

MOLD FOR ARTIFICIAL STONE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,197, dated December 31, 1895.

Application filed January 31, 1895. Serial No. 536,865. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM OWEN, a subject of the Queen of England, residing at London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molds for Artificial Stone, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in boxes or molds for artificial stone.

In manufacturing artificial stone it is desirable that the boxes containing the materials should be strong, cheap, and easily put together and taken to pieces, and for these purposes I find constructions such as illustrated in the accompanying drawings particularly suitable.

In the drawings, Figures 1 to 7, inclusive, are views of detached portions of one form of the box constructed according to this invention, Fig. 1 being an elevation of one of the side plates or walls; Figs. 2 and 3, an elevation and edge view, respectively, of one of the end plates or walls; Figs. 4 and 5, a plan and edge view, respectively, of the top or bottom, both of which are alike. Figs. 6 and 7 are views of some of the locking-bars, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the complete box made up of the various parts shown in Figs. 1 to 7.

Like letters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

The box shown in Fig. 8 comprises two similar side walls A, two similar end walls B, top and bottom walls C, both alike, four locking-bars D and eight locking-bars D'. Each side wall A is provided at its edges with projections A' A², partly beneath which extend recesses A³ for receiving the locking-bars D D', as hereinafter described. Each end wall B is provided with apertures B' for receiving the projections A² of the walls A with overhanging lugs B², which serve to guide the bars D when the latter are moved into or out of their locking position, and with plain or rectangular projections B³ adapted to fit into apertures C⁰ of the top and bottom walls C.

The walls C besides having the apertures C⁰ are also provided with apertures C' for receiving the projections A' of the side walls A and with overhanging lugs C² (similar to the lugs B² previously described) for guiding the locking-bars D'.

In making up the box of parts such as

shown in Figs. 1 to 7, the side walls A and end walls B may be put together first, the projections A² of the former being inserted into the apertures B' of the latter and locked therein by the bars D. These four walls A B may then be secured to the bottom wall C, for which purpose the projections A' at the lower edge of the walls A and the projections B³ at the lower edge of the walls B are inserted respectively into the apertures C' and C³ of said wall C, and the locking-bars D' are then moved along so as to engage with the recesses A³ then presented at the outer or under side of the bottom wall. The box is then ready for receiving the ingredients of which the artificial stone is to be composed, and after receiving these the top wall or cover C is placed in position so that the projections A' and B³ on the upper edges of the walls A and B, respectively, are received in the appropriate apertures C' C³ thereof, after which said cover C is securely locked in position by the bars D' thereon being made to engage with the appropriate recesses A³. The box is then ready for placing in either a steam-compressed air, water or other pressure chamber, and can afterward be very readily taken to pieces to remove the finished block of artificial stone formed within it.

The taking to pieces of the last-described box is effected in the reverse way to that previously described with reference to the building of it up.

The interior of each box may be undivided, so as to provide for the making of only one block at each operation, or it may be divided by partitions, so as to allow of a number of smaller blocks being produced simultaneously.

The before-described box may be modified without departing from the spirit of the invention. For example, the number of the projections A' A² B³ may be varied according to the size of the box, and the projections A' A² (shown in Fig. 1) instead of being hook-shaped or formed with recesses to receive the locking-bars may be perforated to receive them. If desired the plates or walls of the boxes may be strengthened by ribs, battens, or analogous devices. The locking-bars D D' would usually give sufficient support to the walls across which they extend; but if de-

sired other ribs may be provided to additionally strengthen these walls. Means may also be employed for locking the projections B³ in the apertures C³.

5 By the before-described construction I provide boxes which are at once cheap, exceedingly strong, and can be readily put together or taken to pieces.

10 In this specification I have employed the words "side," "end," "bottom," and "top" in referring to the various plates or walls of which the before-described boxes are composed. This I have done merely as a matter
15 of convenience and not in any restrictive sense, as it will readily be seen that when the boxes are in use they may be employed in any position, so that what has hereinbefore been referred to as the "top" plate or wall may actually be at the bottom, side or end, these
20 terms being interchangeable throughout the series, though the wall or plate used for closing, and last applied to the box, assuming that the latter be filled from the upper side, would usually be regarded as the top wall. Allow-
25 ing this, the terms "side" or "end" may be interchangeably applied to either of the walls

A and B. Small holes may be made in the top of the box to allow the entry of the water into the box.

I claim—

1. A mold for manufacturing artificial stone composed of walls having slots therein, cooperating walls having projections passing through said slots with under-cuts in the adjacent edges of said projections and locking
35 keys located between the projections and seating in the undercuts; substantially as described.

2. A mold for manufacturing artificial stone composed of walls having slots and guiding
40 projections, cooperating walls having projections passing through said slots, with under-cuts in the edges of said projection, and locking keys; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my
45 hand in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM OWEN.

Witnesses:

ALFRED J. BOULT,
HARRY B. BRIDGE.