

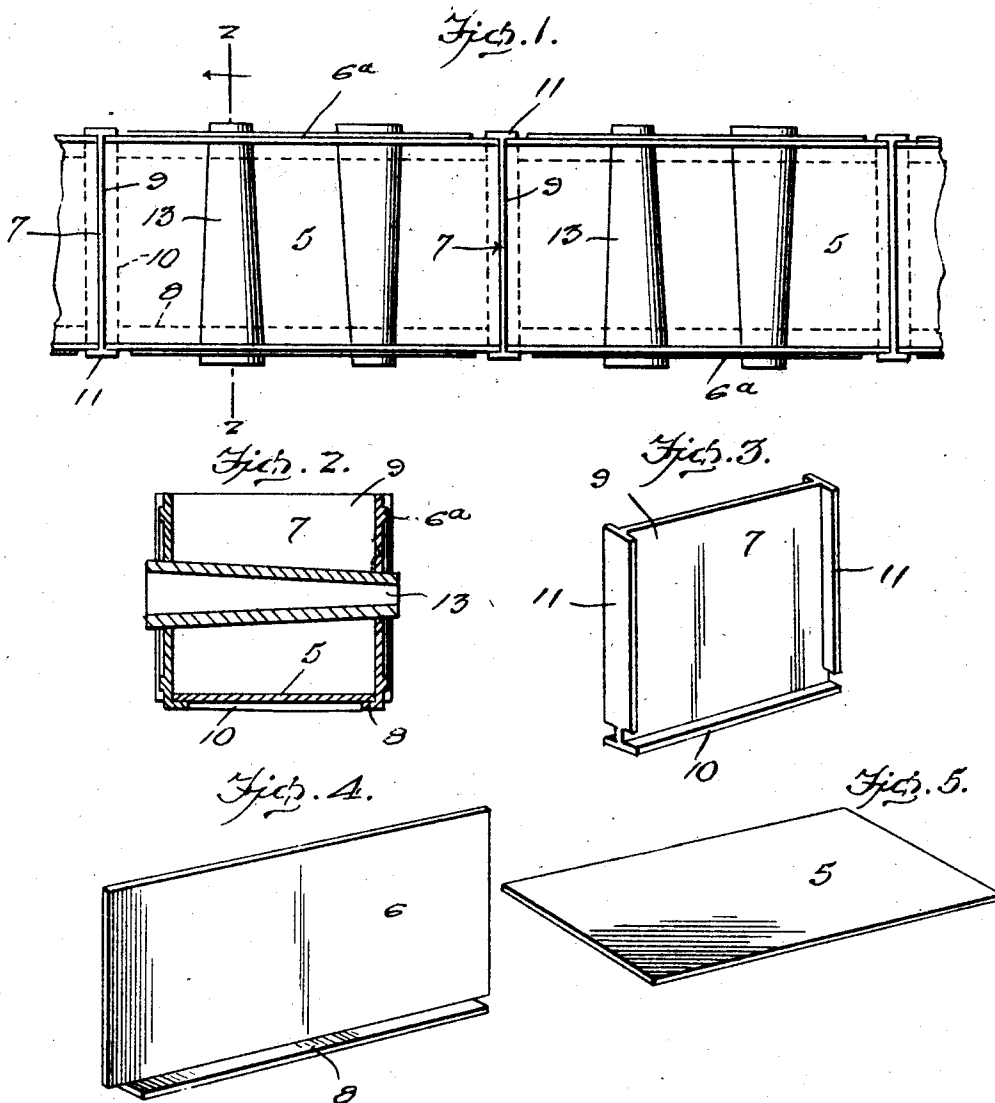
April 5, 1927.

1,623,178

L. E. GEARHART
BUILDING BLOCK MOLD.

Filed Feb. 8, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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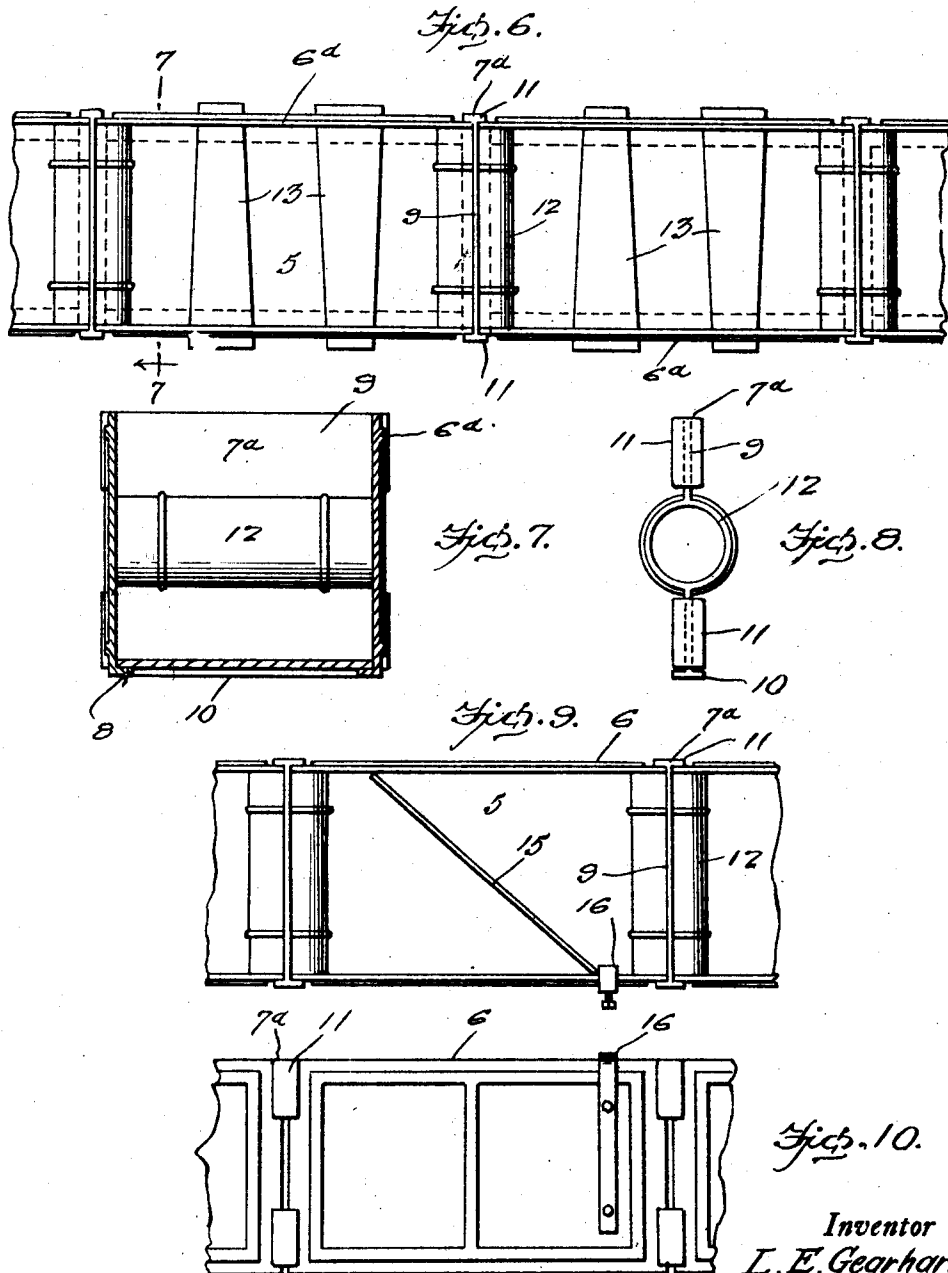
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUILDING-BLOCK MOLD.

Application filed February 8, 1926. Serial No. 86,866.

The present invention relates to molds generally, and particularly to molds for forming various sizes, shapes, and formations of building blocks, constructed from concrete or the like.

The principal object of the invention is the provision of a knock-down structure, the parts of which are capable of quick and easy assembly and disassembly.

Another important object of the invention is the provision of a knock-down mold structure of this nature wherein parts of different shapes and formations are interchangeable for forming blocks possessing different characteristics and segments of blocks.

A still further very important object of the invention is to provide a mold of this nature having an exceedingly simple construction which is thoroughly efficient and reliable in use, inexpensive to manufacture, strong and durable, easy to manipulate, and otherwise well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

With the above and numerous other objects in view as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction, and in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a mold embodying the features of my invention,

Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section taken therethrough, substantially on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing an end or dividing wall,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a side wall,

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a bottom,

Fig. 6 is a top plan view similar to Fig. 1, but showing modified forms of the end or dividing walls,

Fig. 7 is a transversely vertical section taken through substantially the line 7—7 of Fig. 6,

Fig. 8 is an edge view of the modified form of the end or dividing wall,

Fig. 9 is a top plan view of the molds showing a partition therein to form a segmental block, and

Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 9.

Referring to the drawing in detail, it will be seen that the numeral 5 designates

the bottom in the different views of the drawing. This bottom is in the form of a rectangular plate, but, of course, it is to be understood that the particular shape shown is merely given by way of example.

Numerals 6, and 6^a designate the side walls throughout the several views, and the numerals 7 and 7^a designate generally the end or dividing walls. The sides 6 and 6^a are interchangeable as are the walls 7 and 7^a. Each side wall 6 is provided at its bottom edge with an inwardly projecting flange 8 that terminates a slight distance from the ends as is clearly shown in Fig. 4. Each end or dividing wall 7, 7^a is provided with a body 9 of a general rectangular formation or any other suitable shape and the bottom edge of said body is provided with a flange 10 projecting perpendicularly beyond each face of the body, while the sides are provided with flanges 11 projecting perpendicularly from each face of the body, the lower ends of the flanges 11 terminating a distance from the flanges 10. The body 9 of the wall 7^a is provided intermediate its top and bottom edge with a transversely extending cylindrical portion 12. The sides 6^a differ from the sides 6 only in that they are provided with openings for receiving frusto-conical members 13 bent transversely of the mold when the parts are assembled.

The molds are preferably set up in a series such as is shown either in Fig. 1 or Fig. 6. I shall describe in detail, only three different assemblages, as others will immediately present themselves to any one skilled in this art from the description herein and the accompanying drawings. To make the series of molds shown in Fig. 1, it will be seen that the bottoms 5 are each rested on a flange 10 at each end of an end or dividing wall 7, and on flanges 8 of two side walls 6^a. Frusto conical members 13 are then disposed across the side walls 6^a. As many of the mold units as desired may thus be set up. In Fig. 6 the assemblage is accomplished in the same manner except that the end or dividing walls 7^a are used in place of the walls 7. The assemblage shown in Figs. 9 and 10 is set up in like manner, except that the members 13 are not used and side walls 6 are used in place of side walls 6^a.

With the side walls 6^a I have shown two members 13, but of course only one or more than two of these members may be used. When it is desired to make segments of the

blocks, partitions of suitable size and shape are used such as is indicated at 15 in Fig. 9. One end of the partition 15 rests against a stop 16 in the form of a clamp for engaging one of the side walls 6. By the use of different sized partitions 15 it will be seen that different size segments may be produced. By shaping the partitions differently, various embodiments of the segments may be produced for certain constructional work.

The materials such as concrete which is poured into the molds when assembled, will hold the various parts thereof together as will be obvious. I have merely emphasized the essential features of my invention, as it will be obvious to any mechanic skilled in this art, that suitable embodiments and modifications may be resorted for meeting different conditions in the building trade.

Thus I have actually used plates 5 with a roughened interior to provide imitation stone. Numerous attachments and the like may be used with the molds for forming window frame and door frame structures and the like.

It will be apparent that in the details I have shown that numerous changes in the structure, and in the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted without

departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed, and without sacrificing any of its advantages.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:

1. A mold of the class described, including, in combination, a plurality of bottoms, a plurality of end or dividing walls each provided with a bottom flange extending beyond the faces thereof and side flanges extending beyond the faces thereof, said side flanges terminating a distance from the bottom flanges, and a plurality of side walls provided with inwardly directed flanges terminating a distance from the ends.

2. A mold of the class described including, in combination, a pair of side walls having inwardly directed flanges at their bottom edges terminating short of the ends thereof, a pair of end walls provided with inwardly directed flanges on their side edges and inwardly directed flanges on their bottom edges, the side flanges of the end walls terminating short of the bottom flanges thereof, and a bottom restable on the flanges of the side walls and the bottom flanges of the end walls.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LEWIS EDWARD GEARHART.