

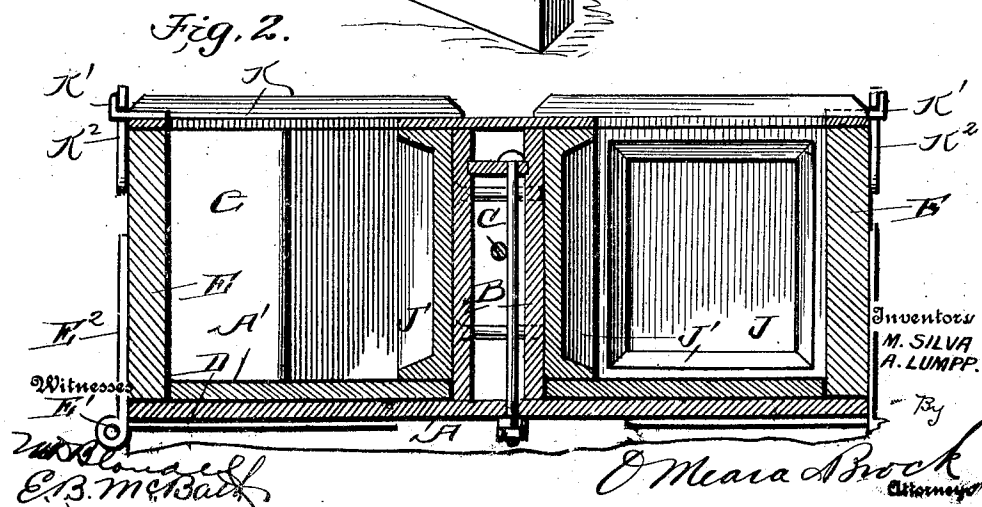
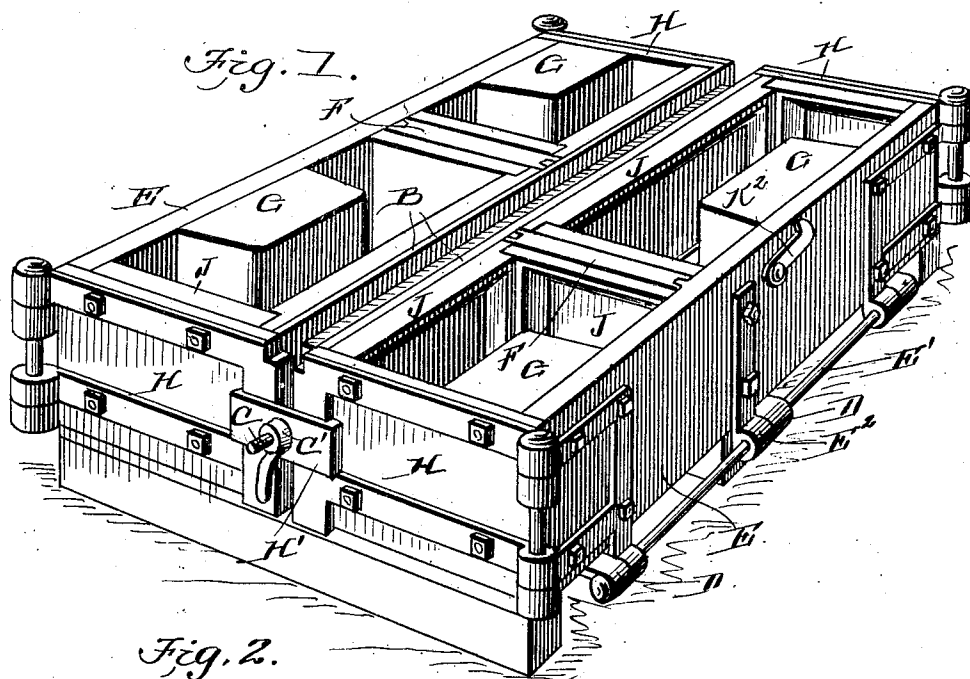
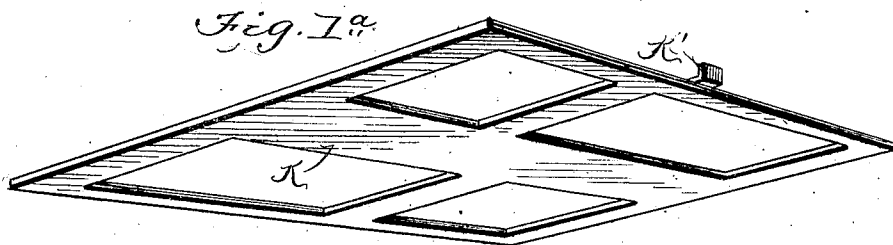
No. 848,697.

PATENTED APR. 2, 1907.

M. SILVA & A. LUMPP.
CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1906.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

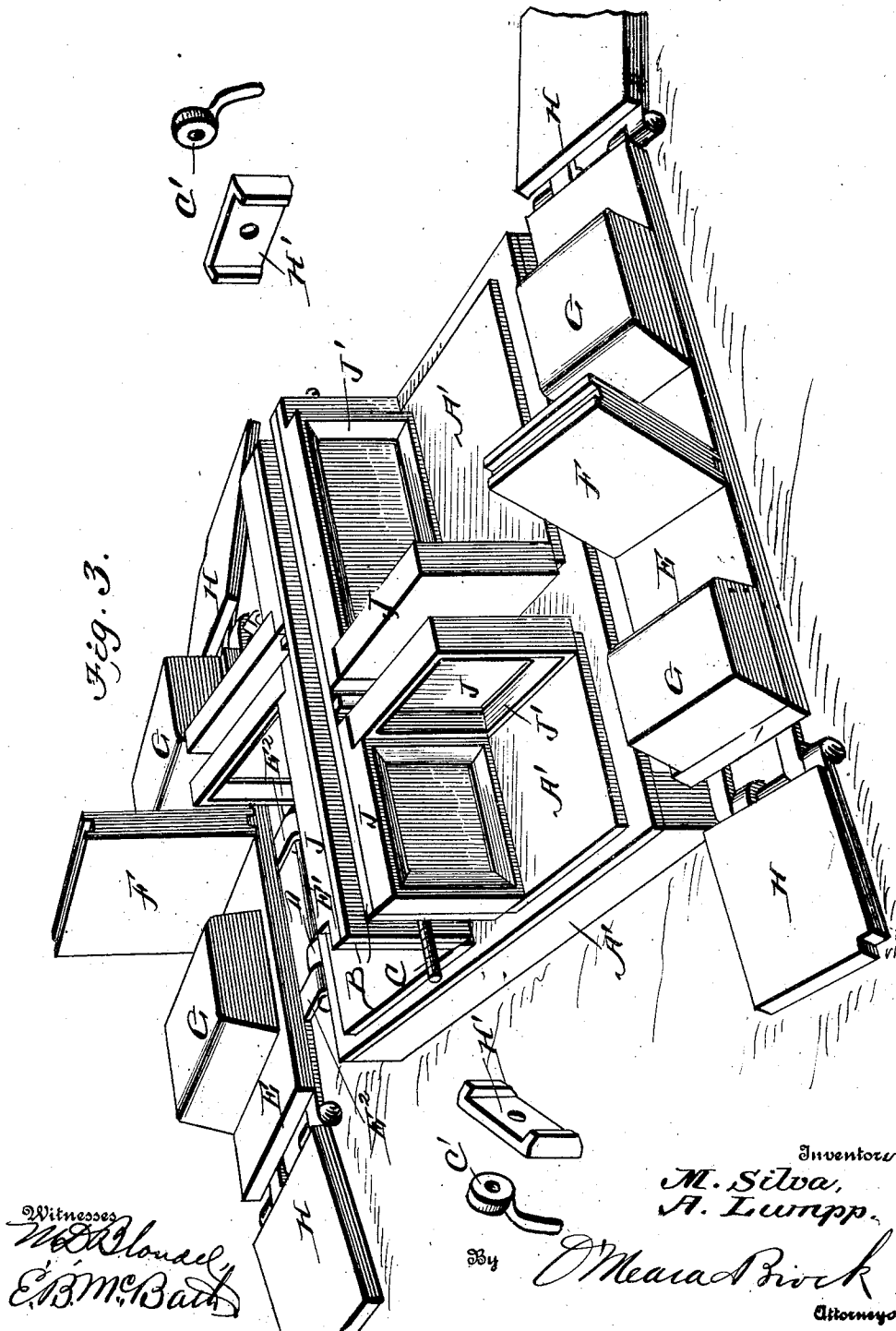


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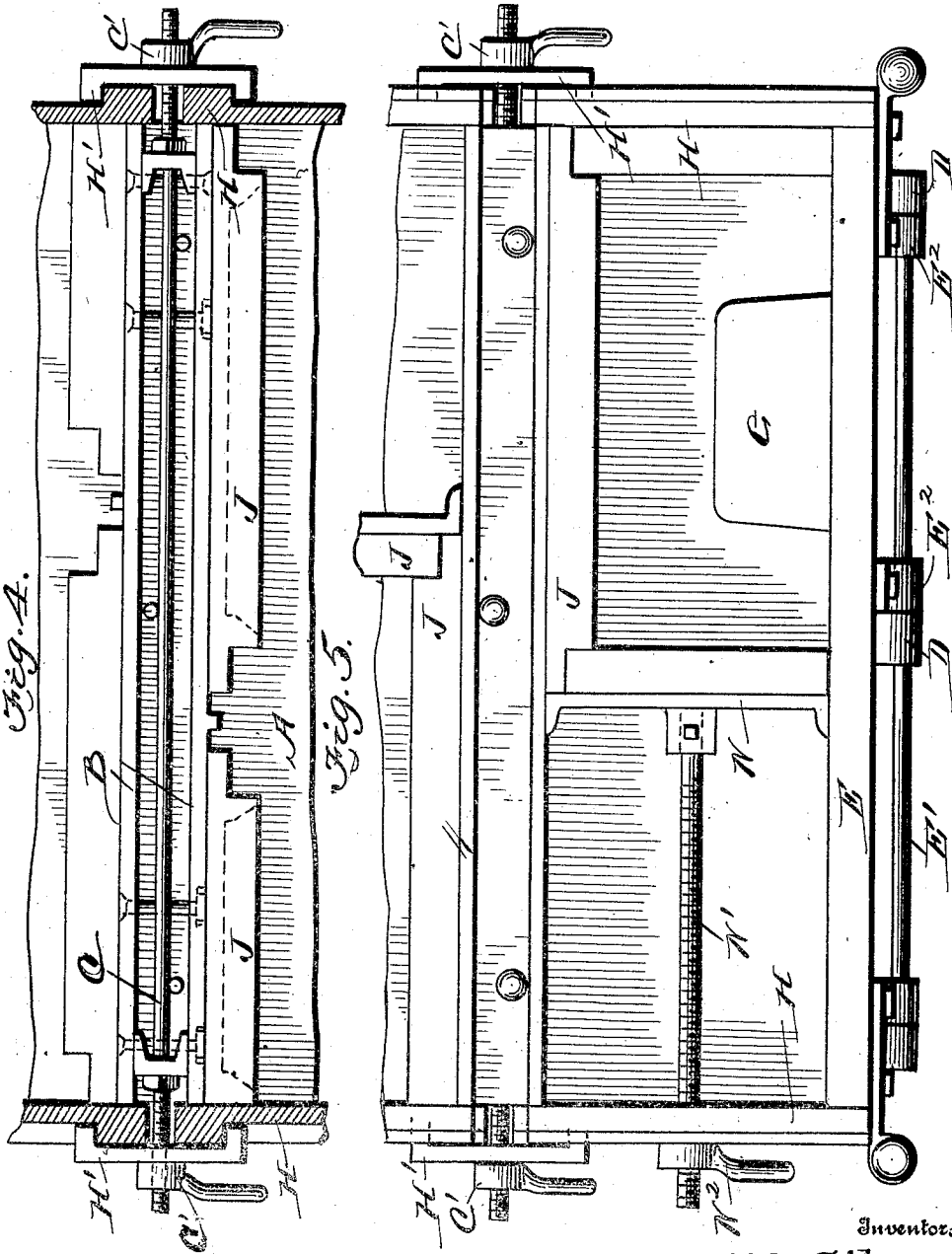


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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 6.

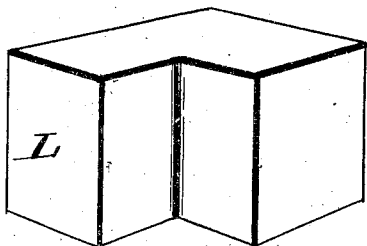


Fig. 7.

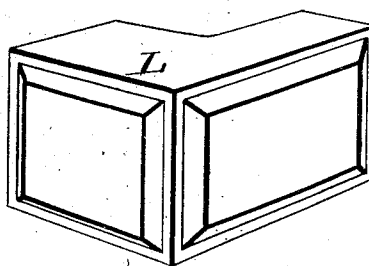


Fig. 8.

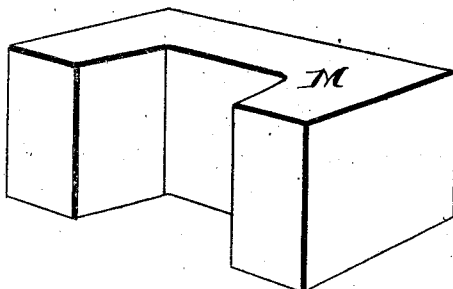


Fig. 9.

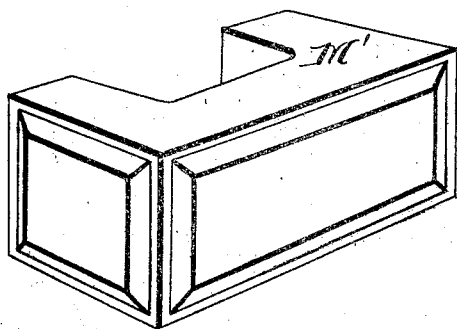
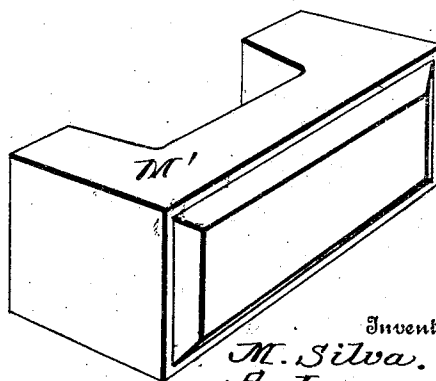


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MANUEL SILVA AND ANDREW LUMPP, OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

CONCRETE-BLOCK MACHINE.

No. 848,697.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 2, 1907.

Application filed August 31, 1906, Serial No. 332,847.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MANUEL SILVA and ANDREW LUMPP, citizens of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Concrete-Block Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a mold for building-blocks designed to make four blocks at a time, to make blocks of various sizes and shapes; and a special object of the invention is a mold of this kind which will turn out a block having a clean square corner.

The invention consists of the novel features of construction hereinafter described, pointed out in the claims, and shown in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the mold with the top removed. Fig. 1^a is an inverted perspective view of the top. Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken through the mold and through two of the compartments formed in it. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the mold in a knocked down or opened position. Fig. 4 is a partial plan view of the central portion, a portion of end gates being shown in section. Fig. 5 is a plan view of one side of the mold. Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are detail perspective views of various forms of building-blocks made with this mold.

In the drawings, A represents a suitable base upon which are placed two parallel central partitions B, slightly spaced apart. In the space between these partitions is arranged a rod C, which projects at each end beyond the partitions and beyond opposite ends of the base A, and this projecting portions is threaded. A tail-nut C' works upon each end of the rod C for a purpose hereafter described.

The base A carries brackets D, which project upon its opposite sides and are bent to form sleeves, and upon the margins of the base are arranged sides E, which are provided with brackets E², also provided with sleeves, and a rod E' extends through the sleeves of the brackets D and E² upon each side of the mold, the rods E' forming pintles and the brackets hinges, whereby the sides E are hinged to the base A and swing outwardly and downwardly. To these hinged sides E are secured bores G, which may be of any desired size or shape or which may be arranged upon any desired portion of the sides E. The partitions B and the sides E are provided

with suitable tongues arranged vertically, which are engaged by vertical and transverse partitions F, whereby each side of the mold is divided into two compartments, one of which is preferably larger than the other. The ends of the compartments thus formed are closed by means of end gates H, which are connected by suitable hinges to the side E, respectively, there being two end gates at each end of the mold. These end gates are locked in closed position by means of clamping-plates H', which fit over the rods C and there upon the free edges of the gates, each plate H' being formed tightly against two of said gates by means of the nut C'.

The concrete, cement, or other material is not thrown directly upon the base A; but suitable plates A' are laid in the compartments of the mold and rest upon the base A, which plates are removed from the mold with the blocks. Also in order that the edges of the blocks may be clean-cut and protected against damage in handling or tamping we provide for the compartments detachable side blocks J, each of which is provided along each side with an interiorly-beveled flange J'. Over the entire mold when in closed position a top or cover K is placed, which is cut out, said cut-out portions registering with the compartment of the mold. Suitable catches K' are carried by the top and are engaged by hooks K², pivoted upon the sides E. The material of which the blocks are to be formed is placed in the compartments, tamped or otherwise packed, and handled in substantially the same manner as is usual in the manufacture of these blocks.

In Figs. 6 and 7 we have shown a block L formed in one of the compartments of the mold, Fig. 6 showing an inner view of the block, and Fig. 7 showing an outer face view and showing also the ornamental face formed by means of the blocks J and their beveled flanges J'.

In Figs. 8 and 10 we have shown views of a block M, which is centrally cut out upon its rear face, and in Fig. 9 we have shown a corner-block M' of the same size and construction as the block M. The block L is also a corner-block, as will be obvious.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A concrete-building-block machine comprising a base parallel partitions centrally carried by said base, hinged sides car-

ried by the base, end gates hinged to the sides adapted to overlap the ends of the partitions, and vertical transverse partitions arranged between the partitions first mentioned and the sides, a top having cut-out portions; means for locking the end gates in a closed position, and means for locking the top to the sides:

2. A building-block machine, comprising a base, centrally-arranged partitions carried by said base spaced slightly apart, sides hinged to the base, partitions adapted to be fitted between said sides and first-mentioned partitions, end gates hinged to the sides, a rod arranged between the central partitions and threaded adjacent each end, a clamping-plate adapted to fit upon said rod and engage the gate at each end of the mold, and a nut adapted to work upon each end portion of the rod and hold the clamping-plate at said end into engagement with the gates at that end, a top and means for locking the top to the sides.

3. A building-block machine, comprising a mold divided into a plurality of compartments, hinged sides swinging outwardly and downwardly forming the outer sides of said compartments, end gates hinged to each end of each of said sides, a clamping-plate adapted to engage simultaneously free marginal portions of two of said gates, and means for locking the said clamping-plates into position.

4. In a device of the kind described comprising

a base centrally-arranged vertical partitions thereon, sides hinged to said plates, end gates hinged to the said sides, and bearing against the ends of the said partitions, transverse partitions, removable side plates having a beveled flange extending parallel with their edges, said plates fitting in the mold and a removable top adapted to rest over the sides, end gates and partitions, the said top being cut out as and for the purpose set forth.

5. A mold of the kind described comprising a permanent base, fixed centrally-arranged partitions, said partitions being spaced apart, a rod arranged between and parallel to the said partitions and projecting beyond the ends of the same, the end portions of the rod being threaded, sides hinged to the base, end gates hinged to the sides, each end gate bearing against one of the partitions at its ends, a top, said top being cut out, cores carried by the hinged sides a clamping-plate adapted to slide upon the end portions of the rod, one of said clamping-plates being provided at each end of the mold and each clamping-plate engaging two of the gates, and nuts working upon the rod and holding the clamping-plates against the gates, as and for the purpose set forth.

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