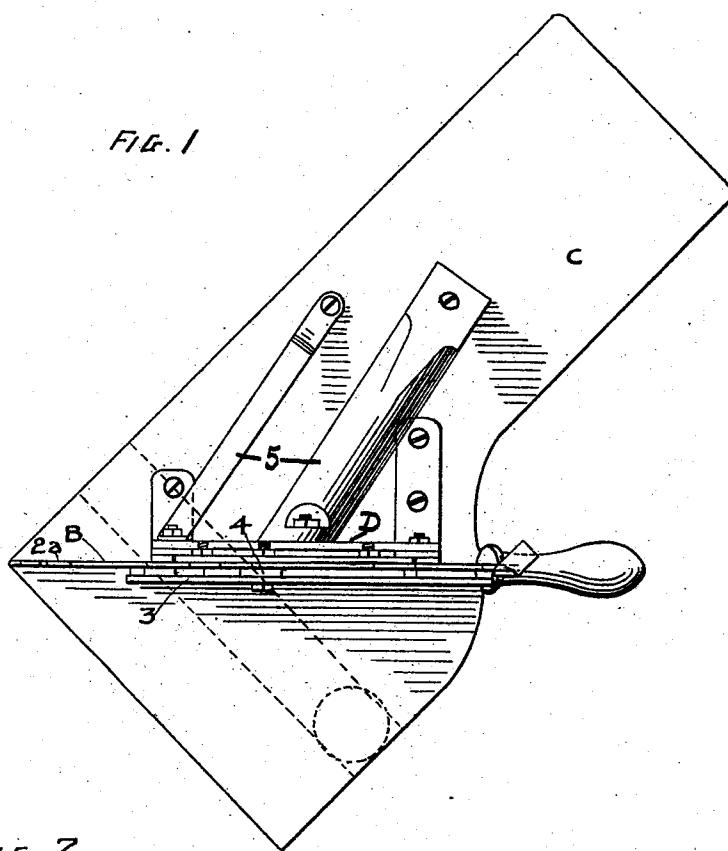


W. D. EITEL.  
PLASTERER'S MITER CORNICE MOLD.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1907.

915,575.

Patented Mar. 16, 1909.

FIG. 1



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PLASTERER'S MITER CORNICE-MOLD.

No. 915,575.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 16, 1909.

Application filed September 30, 1907. Serial No. 395,245.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS D. EITEL, citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Plasterers' Miter Cornice-Molds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device which is designed for making interior cornices in rooms or buildings, and is particularly designed for making the miter joints at the interior angles of the rooms.

It consists in the combination of parts, and in details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view showing the tongue, and one member of the mold withdrawn with relation to the other.

It is the object of my invention to provide a cornice mold, including two members having edges of such contour as to form the desired cornice upon the vertical wall and the ceiling; and these members are mounted upon a base which is movable horizontally along the wall so that the edges of the mold plates will form the desired outline in the plaster which has been previously applied over the surface where the desired cornice is to be made. These mold-plates are located in a plane at right angles to the base and bisecting the right angle at the corner of the base, and are movable with relation to each other, so that after the cornice has been formed, they may be withdrawn from the fresh material without destroying its contour.

My mold consists of the plates A and B, the outer edges of which are so fashioned as to impart to the plastic cornice the desired design or configuration, when said plates are moved over the cornice.

The base plate C is shown as having two meeting edges forming a right-angle with each other, and to said base plate is fixed the plate A which stands vertically upon the base plate, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The part B is supported vertically above the part A and it is slidably mounted in guides D which are held in place with relation to the base C by braces of any suitable

description, as shown at 5 in Fig. 1, and indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The adjacent edges of the plates A and B form straight lines which diverge from the left, as shown in Fig. 2, toward the opposite lower side of the base; and between these edges a wedge-shaped piece 2 is slidable, said piece having a handle 6 by which it may readily be withdrawn.

The edge of the base C is cut away at the point where the handle approaches it, so that the handle and the plate may be pulled downwardly substantially in a line central of the tongue 2.

When the tongue has been pushed into position, the end 2<sup>a</sup> will coincide with the curvature of the inner angle of the cornice, and the two plates A and B will thus be held in position to form both the wall and ceiling outline of the cornice, in the same manner as if they were formed in one piece.

In the operation of forming the cornice, the base C is placed with one side against one of the walls of the room, and being moved along horizontally with the cornice outlined edges of the plate in contact with the cornice material, the latter will be shaped to correspond with the outlines of the edges a of the plates; the movement being preferably away from the meeting angle of the walls. The other edge of the base may then be placed against the other wall, the cornice-forming edges being again placed in the angle, and by moving the base along this other wall, the other side of the cornice will be outlined. The position of the mold-plates being diagonal to the line of movement, will make a smooth drawing strike, and will correspondingly finish the curves. The angles and curvatures of such a cornice are such that it will not be possible to remove the device directly, and it is therefore necessary to withdraw one of the plates substantially at right angles with the wall or ceiling portion against which it has been moved, and after this is done the other plate can be withdrawn also at right angles with that portion of the cornice which it has formed. In the present case, the plate B is the one which is moved.

This plate is supported by a link 4 and a lever 3. The upper end of the link 4 is pivoted to the plate B as shown at 7, and the opposite end is pivoted to the lever 3 as shown at 8.

One end of the lever 3 is pivoted to the plate A as shown at 9, and the other end is pivoted at 10 to the end of a link 11; the opposite end of which is pivoted to the sliding wedge 2 as 5 shown at 12.

13 are guides fixed to the plate A, and extending upward along the sides of the wedge 2 so as to form a channel in which said wedge is slid able. When the wedge is inserted between 10 the plates A and B, and with them forms a complete cornice mold, the link 11 stands substantially at right angles with the upper edge of the wedge 2, and when the wedge is withdrawn, this link turning about 15 its pivot point 12, acts upon the lever arm 3 to pull it downward, and this acting through the link 4 upon the plate B pulls it down in a vertical plane so that it will be withdrawn entirely from that portion of the cornice which 20 it has formed. It is then possible to withdraw the plate A in a horizontal plane without marring the cornice.

The relative position of the plates when the wedge has been withdrawn, is shown in 25 Fig. 3, in which the normal outline of the plates is indicated in dotted lines.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

30 1. A cornice mold comprising a base plate, a mold plate arranged perpendicular to said base and having one edge shaped to form a mold for a portion of a cornice, said edge being flush with an edge of said base plate, a 35 movable plate located above and in the same plane with said mold plate and having an edge shaped to form the mold for the remaining portion of the cornice and arranged to form a continuation of the above-men- 40 tioned edge of the mold plate, and means to separate and hold the plates while forming the cornice, and to contract the mold to allow it to be subsequently removed.

2. A cornice mold comprising a base plate, 45 a mold plate arranged perpendicular to said base plate and having one edge shaped to form a mold or a portion of a cornice, said edge being flush with an edge of said base plate, a movable plate located above and in 50 the same plane with said mold and having an edge shaped to form the mold for the remaining portion of the cornice and arranged to form a continuation of the above-men- 55 tioned edge of the mold plate, and a wedge-shaped member slidably mounted between the adjacent edges of said mold plates to separate and hold the plates while forming the cornice, and to contract the mold to allow it to be subsequently removed.

60 3. A cornice mold comprising a base plate,

having two edges meeting at right angles, a mold plate arranged perpendicular to said base plate and having one edge shaped to form a mold for a portion of the cornice, said edge being substantially flush with an edge 65 of said base, a movable plate located above and in the same plane with said mold plate and having an edge shaped to form the mold for the remaining portion of the cornice and arranged to form a continuation of the 70 above-mentioned edge of the mold plate, a wedge guided and slid able between the adjacent edges of the mold plates, and means by which said wedge is operated to move the second plate to or from the first plate in a 75 substantially vertical plane.

4. A cornice mold comprising a base plate having two edges meeting at right angles, a mold plate arranged perpendicular to said base plate and having one edge shaped to 80 form a mold for a portion of the cornice, said edge being substantially flush with an edge of said base, a movable plate located above and in the same plane with said mold plate and having an edge shaped to form the mold 85 for the remaining portion of the cornice and arranged to form a continuation of the above-mentioned edge of the mold plate, a wedge guided and slid able between the adjacent edges of the mold plates, a lever piv- 90 oted to the stationary plate, and links connecting said lever with the stationary plate and with the wedge respectively.

5. A cornice mold comprising a base plate, 95 having two edges meeting at right angles, a mold plate arranged perpendicular to said base plate and having one edge shaped to form a mold for a portion of the cornice, said edge being substantially flush with an edge of said base, a movable plate located above 100 and in the same plane with said mold plate and having an edge shaped to form the mold for the remaining portion of the cornice and arranged to form a continuation of the above-mentioned edge of the mold plate, a wedge guided and slid able between the adjacent edges of the mold plates, a lever having one end pivoted to the fixed plate, a link 105 having one end pivoted to the lever intermediate of its length, and the other end pivoted to the movable plate, and a link connecting the opposite end of the lever with the slid able wedge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIS D. EITEL.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,  
C. A. PENFIELD.