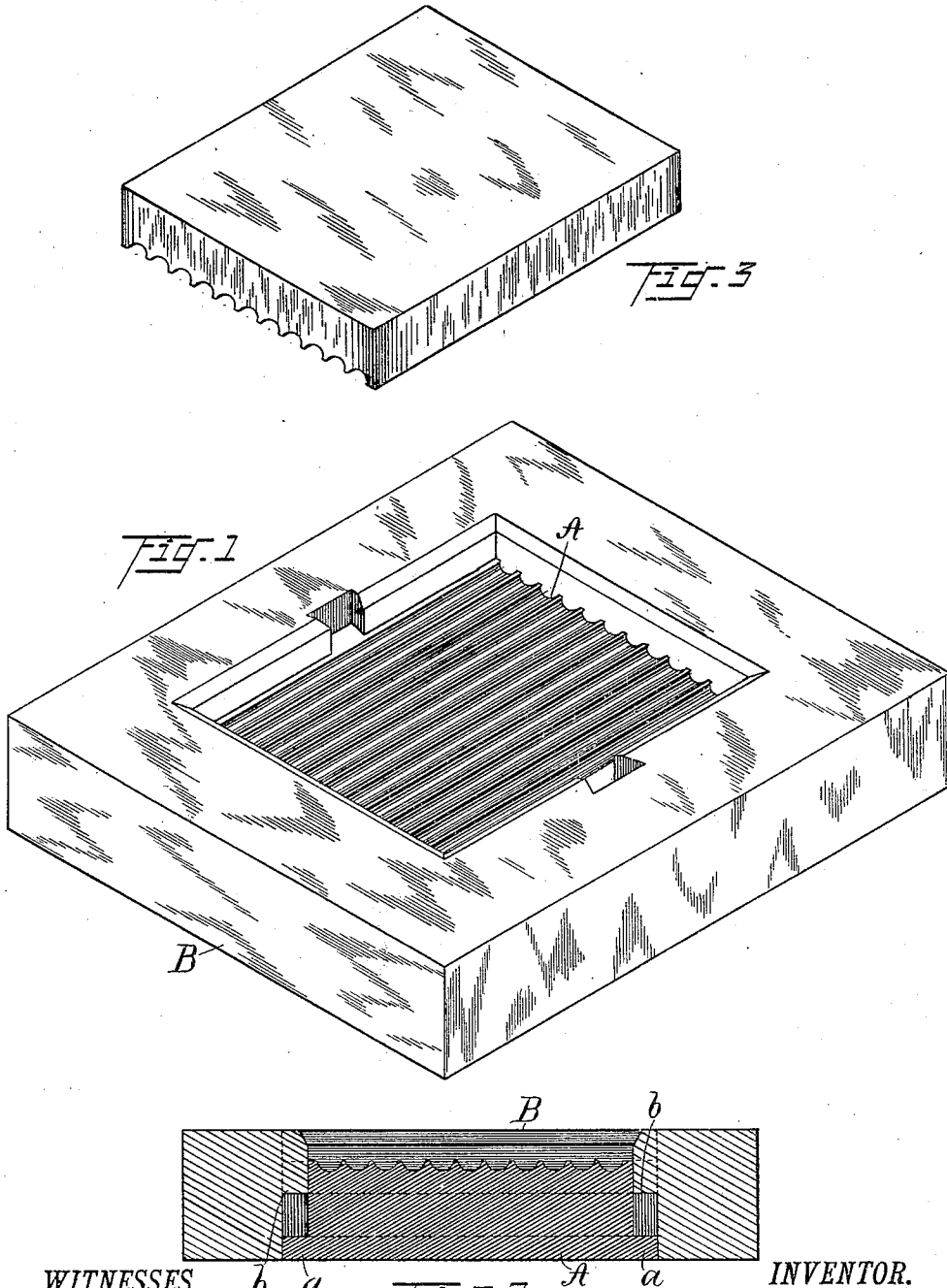


(No Model.)

C. S. BRITTON.
CARBON MOLD.

No. 511,750.

Patented Jan. 2, 1894.



WITNESSES.
Wm. Griswold
Emile J. Leader

FIG. 2

INVENTOR.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. BRITTON, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CARBON-MOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,750, dated January 2, 1894.

Application filed October 18, 1892. Serial No. 449,221. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. BRITTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carbon-Molds; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention hereinafter described relates to a carbon mold especially adapted to be used in connection with an apparatus for making electric light carbons, which is shown and de-
15 scribed in an application for a patent filed concurrently with this application, Serial No. 449,222.

Electric light carbons are generally formed under great pressure between two plates having corresponding half round grooves in their meeting surfaces. To prevent the pressure from forcing the carbon material out of the ends of the grooves the plates are surrounded by a frame which fits against the ends of the
25 grooves. After the carbons are formed they can be removed with less danger of damaging them, by removing the top plate and pushing the carbons lengthwise in their grooves until their ends project therefrom, when all are lifted and removed at one time by a board which is slipped under said projecting ends. To remove the carbons in this manner it is clear that the ends of the grooves must be freed from the frame, and this result is usually se-
30 cured by making the frame so that it can be taken apart.

The object of my invention is to provide a mold having the necessary frame surrounding the mold plates, in which the ends of the
40 grooves may be freed without the entire separation of the bottom plate and the frame; and my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and pointed out definitely in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved mold; and Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the top plate or upper removable portion of the mold.

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents a metallic plate having a series of half

round grooves in its upper surface extending from one end to the other.

B represents a frame considerably higher than the thickness of the plate. The frame
55 surrounds the plate and fits closely against its sides and ends. It fits closely against the ends to prevent the pressure from forcing the carbon material out of the ends of the grooves; and against both the sides and ends to pre-
60 vent the carbon material from falling between the plate and frame. The frame should fit around the plate as closely as possible while at the same time permitting the relative movement of plate and frame.

Projecting from the lower edge of the side of the plate A is a flange *a* which lies beneath a shoulder *b* forming the top wall of a recess in the lower edges of the sides. When the
70 bottom of the plate and the bottom of the frame lie in the same horizontal plane, the top of the plate is below the top of the sides as shown; but when the plate is moved up in the frame, the flange *a* does not strike the shoulder *b* until the top of the plate is above the
75 top of the frame. Therefore by moving the plate up as described, the carbons which have been formed in the grooves may be pushed lengthwise and then removed in the ordinary way. Moreover when the mold is turned up-
80 side down, as it will be when used in the apparatus described in the other application hereinbefore named, the flange *a* prevents the plate from falling out.

D represents a plate having in its lower face
85 grooves which correspond with the grooves in the plate A. It is of such size that it fits snugly within the frame B. The grooves in it are so placed that they form, with the grooves in the plate A, cylindrical molds in which the
90 carbon pencils are formed.

In using the described mold, the plate D is removed, and measured quantity of the plastic carbon material is placed on the plate A within the frame B. The plate D is then
95 placed within the frame above the plate A and sufficient pressure applied to the plates A and D to compress the carbon material and form the cylindrical pencils in the grooves in said two plates.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a carbon mold, a plate A having a flange projecting from its sides, combined with a frame B closely surrounding said plate, having a recess in the lower part of the sides in which said flange lies and has a limited vertical movement, said frame lying close against the sides of the plate, and a plate D adapted to enter said frame from the upper side there-

of, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES S. BRITTON.

Witnesses:

E. L. THURSTON,
FRANCIS J. WING.