

Nov. 22, 1938.

J. E. SHULTZ

2,137,359

POTTERY MOLD

Filed Sept. 29, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

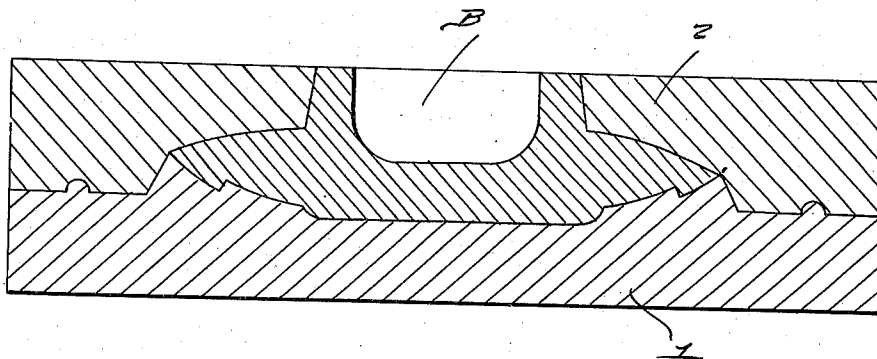


Fig. 3.

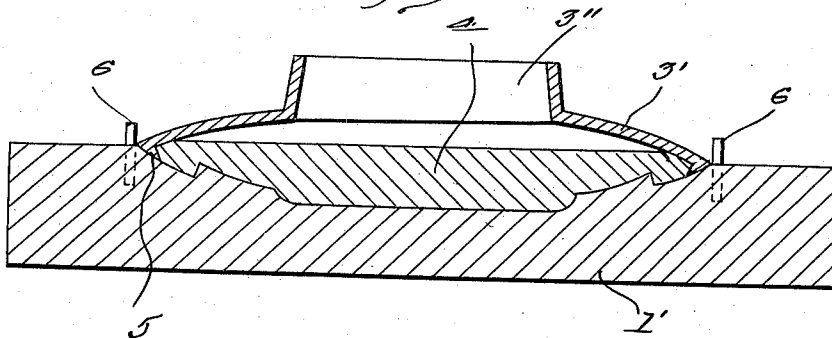
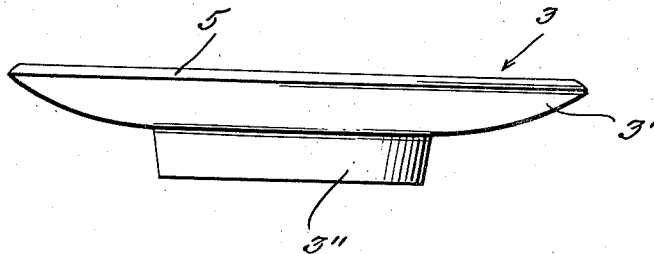


Fig. 5.



Inventor

J. E. Shultz

By *Clarence A. O'Brien*
Hyman Berman

Attorneys

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Fig. 2.

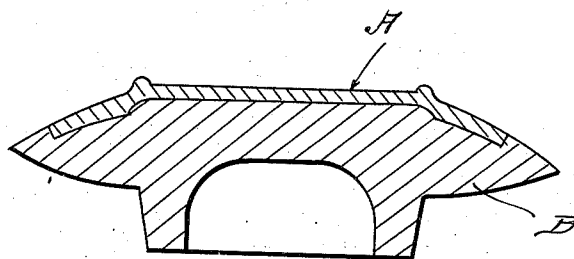


Fig. 4.

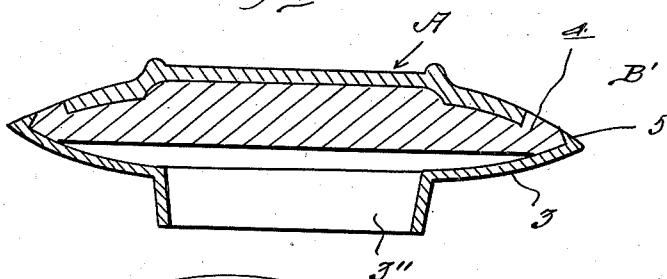
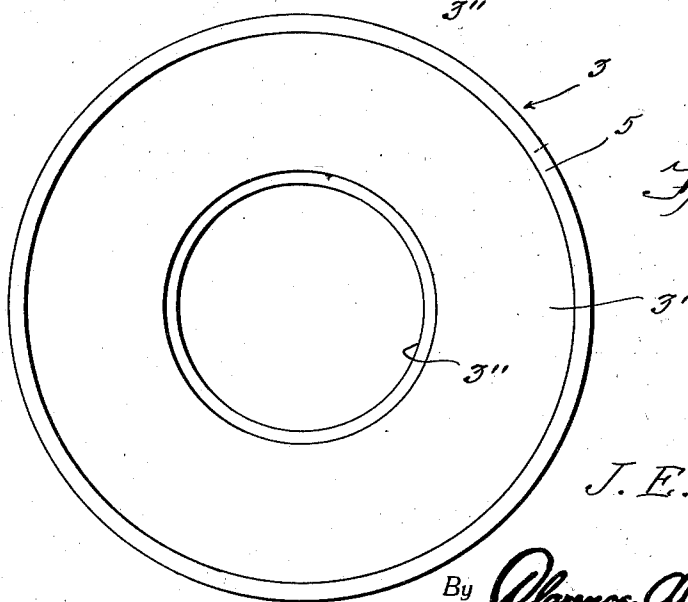


Fig. 6.



Inventor

J. E. Shultz

By

Clarence A. O'Brien
Hyman Berman

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,137,359

POTTERY MOLD

James Emmet Shultz, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application September 29, 1937, Serial No. 166,412

1 Claim. (Cl. 25—129)

This invention relates to a mold for flat pottery ware such as plates, saucers and the like, the general object of the invention being to make a portion of the mold of metal so as to decrease the cost of the molds and to insure uniformity in the products.

The invention also relates to the method of making the two parts mold.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view showing how a mold is constructed at the present time.

Figure 2 is a sectional view through the mold constructed as shown in Figure 1 with a piece of pottery formed thereon.

Figure 3 is a sectional view showing how my improved mold is formed.

Figure 4 is a sectional view through the improved mold with a piece of pottery formed thereon.

Figure 5 is an edge view of the metal part of the mold.

Figure 6 is a view looking into said metal part.

As is well known in making flat pottery-ware, such as a plate or saucer shown at A in Figures 2 and 4 a mold B formed entirely of plaster of Paris must be made in a mold which includes the block part 1 and the case part 2, as shown in Figure 1. These two parts receive the plaster of Paris and they produce the mold B which, as before stated, is entirely composed of plaster of Paris.

After using the mold a certain period it becomes rough and must be discarded.

Thus the cost of this mold B is rather high and its life is short and as it is subjected to wear it must be discarded after a comparatively short use or else the ware made thereon could not be of uniform size.

Therefore, in order to make the mold less expensive and give it longer life and to increase the accuracy thereof I make the mold B' of a part 3 of metal and a part 4 of plaster of Paris or the like, this part 4 being shaped on its outer face to form the ware A as shown.

This metal member 3 is formed with a substantially saucer-shaped part 3' and a centrally

arranged ring-shaped part 3'' which tapers inwardly from its point of connection with the bottom of the part 3'. The rim of the part 3' is formed with an inwardly extending lip 5 which is of wedge-shape in cross section and forms an annular groove to receive an edge portion of the part 4 as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Figure 3 shows how the plaster of Paris part 4 is shaped and connected with the part 3 by means of a block 1' which is formed with a recess practically similar to that formed in the block 1 shown in Figure 1 and the member 3 is placed on the block with the slightly rounded outer edge of the lip 5 seated in the outer part of the recess. Pins 6 rise from the block 1' around the outer periphery of the part 3 to hold the same in place. The plaster of Paris is poured through the member 3 into the recess of the block 1' and when the same is set the plaster of Paris part 4 will be connected with the metal part 3, as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

This metal part is formed of a non-rusting metal and it can be used over and over again and its use saves about one-half of the plaster of Paris now used for forming a mold such as B. A mold composed of the metal part 3 and the plaster of Paris 4 insures accuracy in the ware manufactured thereon, as well as saves material, and the use of this metal part reduces wear as the plaster of Paris is very soft.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A mold for flat pottery ware comprising a metal base part and a plastic part, said metal part being of substantially saucer shape with an inturned flange at its periphery which is of wedge shape in cross section and which forms an annular space with the adjacent part of the metal part, said saucer-shaped part having an opening at its center, a downwardly tapering ring-shaped part surrounding the opening and connected with the saucer-shaped part, said plastic part having a molding portion on its outer face and the periphery of the plastic part fitting in the space formed by the flange with the outer edge of the flange forming a continuation of the outer face of the plastic part.

JAMES EMMET SHULTZ.