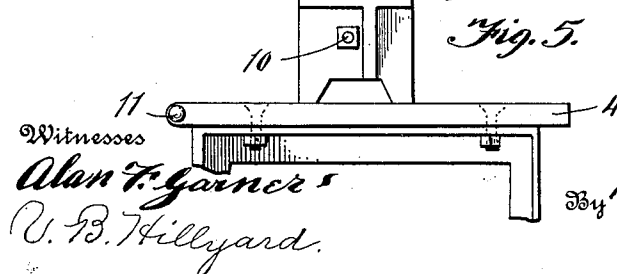
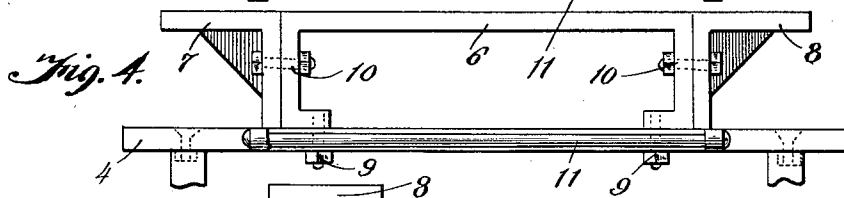
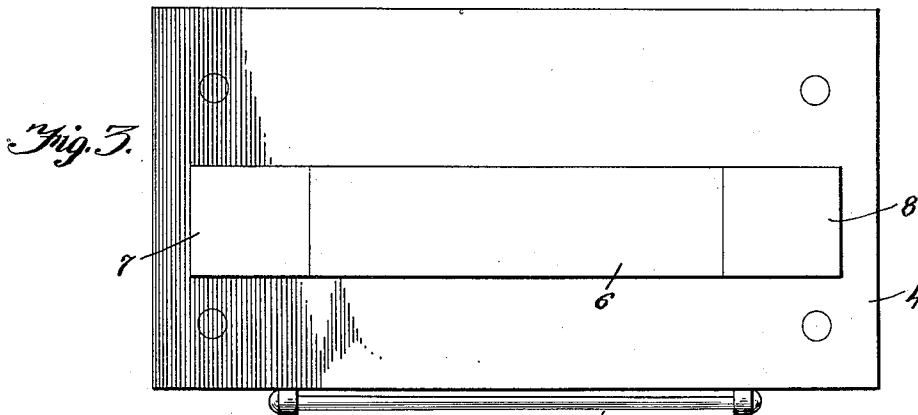
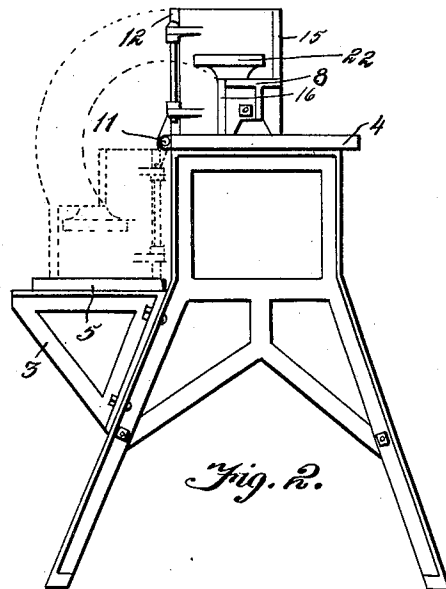
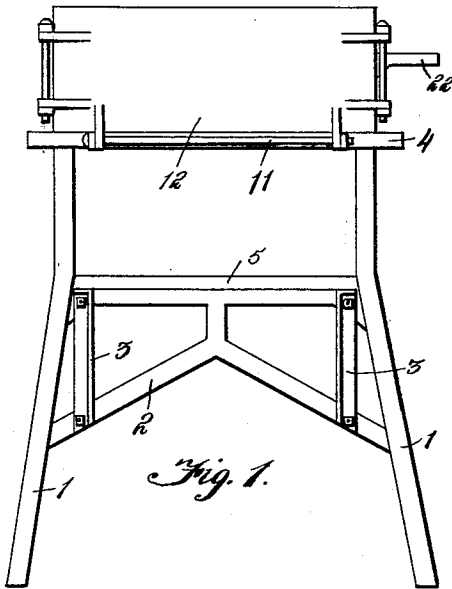


G. H. HARRISON & G. E. MCGIBNEY.
TWIN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1912.

1,070,252.

Patented Aug. 12, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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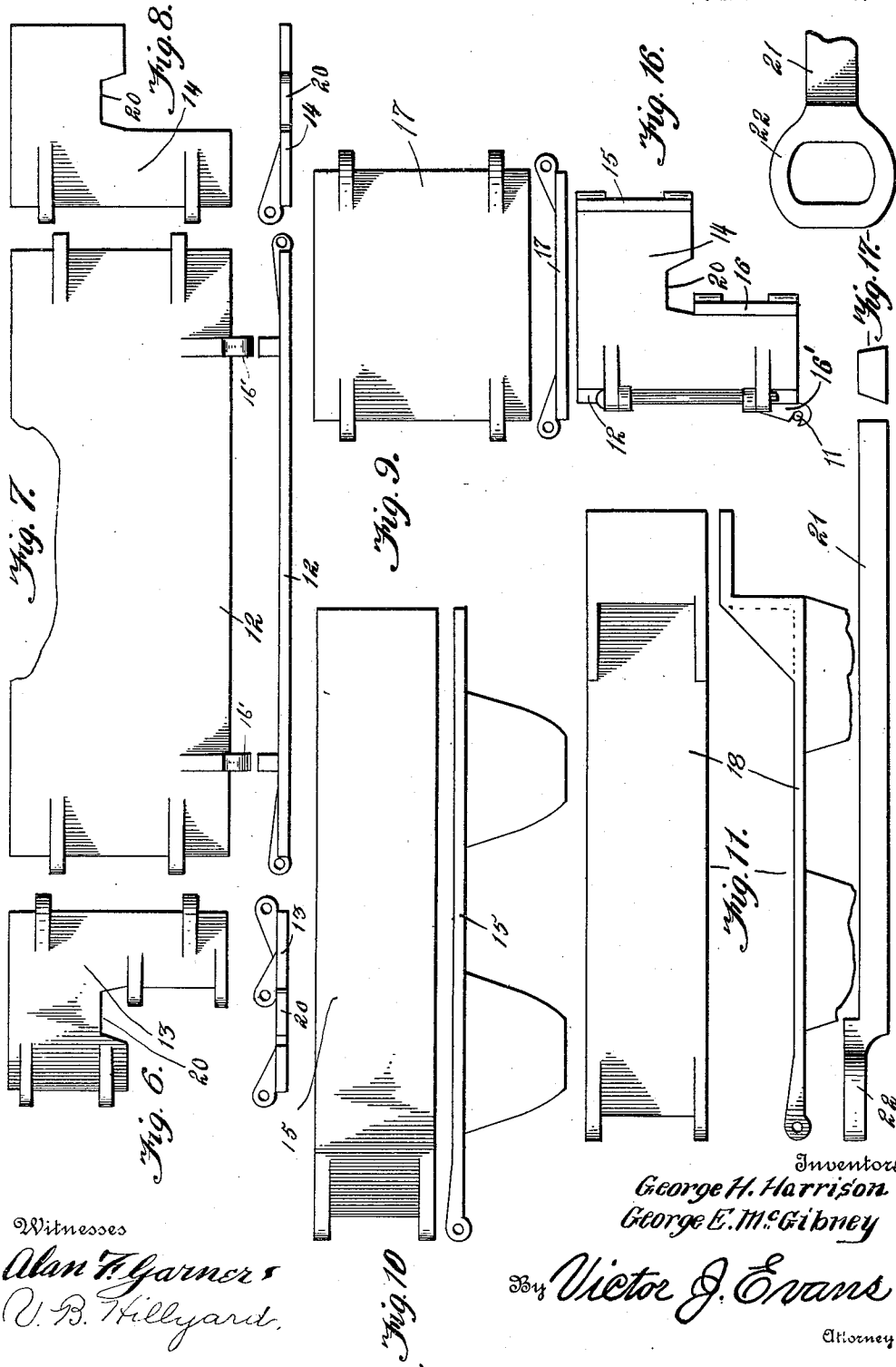
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 12.

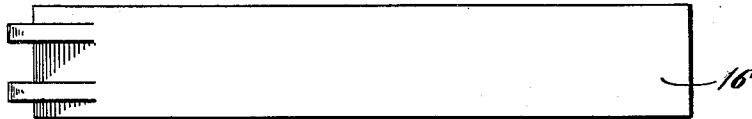


Fig. 14.

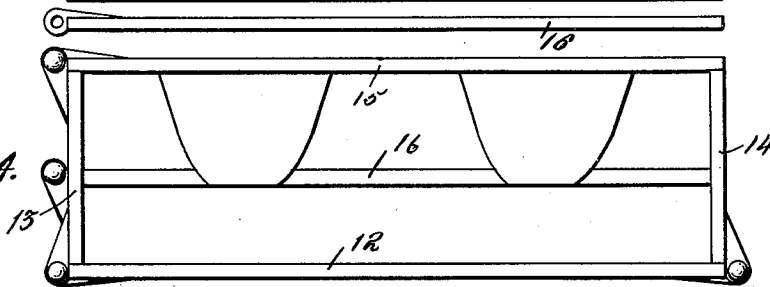


Fig. 15.

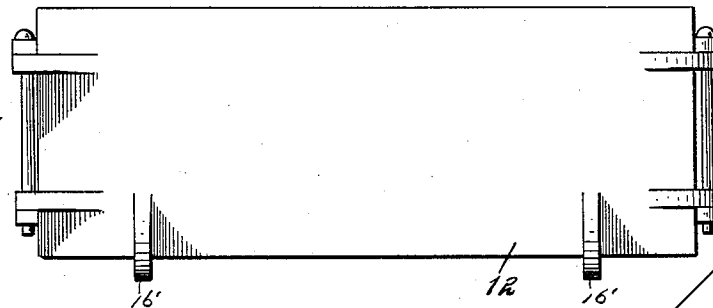


Fig. 18.

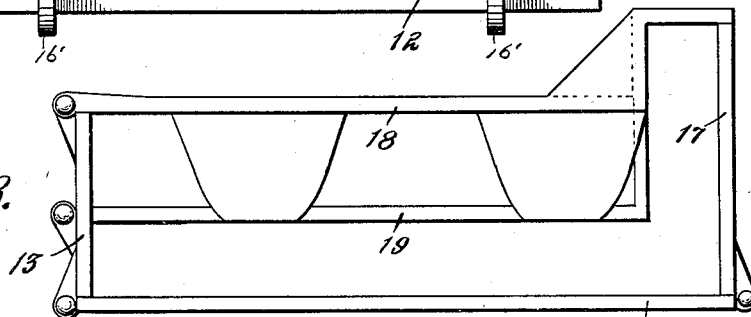
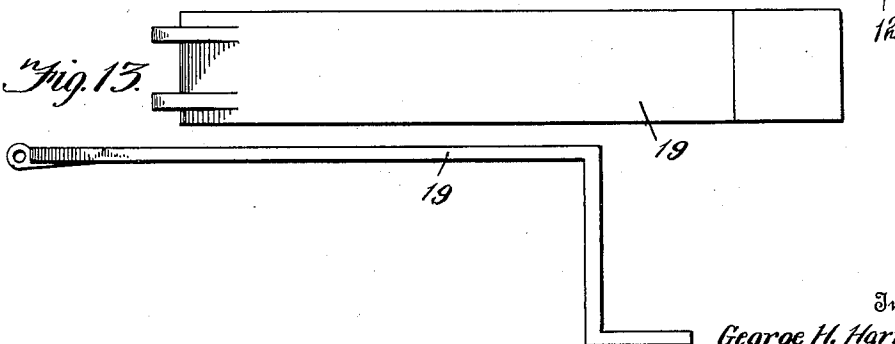


Fig. 15.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TWIN CONCRETE-BLOCK MACHINE.

1,070,252.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 12, 1913.

Application filed June 29, 1912. Serial No. 706,749.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE H. HARRISON and GEORGE E. MCGIBNEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Corning, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Twin Concrete-Block Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention provides a machine whereby the molding of blocks of concrete or like plastic material is facilitated, the machine being of such formation as to be quickly adapted for molding variously formed building blocks or like articles for use in structures generally formed of masonry.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction and combination of parts, which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claim.

Referring to the drawings, forming a part of the specification, Figure 1 is a front view of a machine embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the table and filling piece attached thereto. Fig. 4 is a front view of the parts shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an end view of the structure shown in Fig. 4. Figs. 6, 7 and 8 represent elevational and edge views of the left, front and right plates of the mold. Fig. 9 is a view in elevation and an edge view of an end plate to replace one of the end plates when adapting the mold for forming a corner block. Fig. 10 is an elevation and an edge view of the upper back plate of the mold. Fig. 11 is a view in elevation and an edge view of the plate adapted to replace that illustrated in Fig. 10 when adapting the mold for forming corner blocks. Fig. 12 is a side and top edge view of the lower back plate. Fig. 13 is a side and top edge view of the plate to replace that shown in Fig. 12 when adapting the mold for forming corner blocks. Fig. 14 is a top view of the complete mold. Fig. 15 is a front view of the mold. Fig. 16 is an end view. Fig. 17 shows detail views of the sliding core bar. Fig. 18 is a top view of the mold adapted for forming corner blocks.

Corresponding and like parts are referred

to in the following description, and indicated in all the views of the drawings, by the same reference characters.

The mold is supported upon a frame or stand which comprises end members 1, tie pieces 2 and brackets 3. A table 4 is supported upon the top of the stand and receives the mold and forms a closure for the bottom or lower side thereof. The brackets 3 receive a palette board 5. The stand is preferably constructed of L bars and involves a light and substantial structure.

For forming the ordinary block a filler is placed upon the table 4 and occupies the space formed at the lower rear corner of the mold. This filler comprises a middle member 6 and end members 7 and 8, the latter being similarly formed and bolted to the middle member 6. The middle member 6 is substantially of U form and has its end uprights bent inwardly at their lower extremities and formed with openings to receive bolts or fastenings 9 by means of which the filler is secured to the table 4. The end members 7 and 8 are of L form each being strengthened by a brace or web located in the angle formed between the two parts. The upright portions of the end members are secured to the uprights of the member 6 by bolts or fastenings 10 so that either one of the members 7 or 8 may be removed when it is desired to adapt the mold for forming either a right or a left corner block. The table 4 is bolted to the stand or support frame and is provided at one edge with lugs which are apertured to receive a rod 11.

The mold comprises a front plate 12, end plates 13 and 14 and back plates 15 and 16. The end plates 13 and 14 are substantially of L form. The front plate 12 is the full depth of the end plates 13 and 14. The plate 15 is the upper back plate and the plate 16 is the lower back plate. The combined depth of the back plates 15 and 16 corresponds to the depth of the front plate. The filler occupies the space formed by cutting away the lower rear corners of the end plates 13 and 14 and closes the bottom of the overhanging portion. The several plates are formed with lugs which are apertured to receive pins or like fastening means. The lugs 16' provided at the lower edge of the front plate 12 are slotted to admit of ready ingress and egress of the rod 11. The

mold as a whole is adapted to turn upon the rod 11, as indicated most clearly by the full and dotted lines in Fig. 2.

When the mold is adapted to form a corner block one of the end pieces 13 or 14 is replaced by means of an end plate 17 and the upper back plate 15 is replaced by a plate 18 and the lower back plate 16 by means of a plate 19. One or the other of the members 7 or 8 is removed from the filler to accommodate the end plate 17 and the offset end portions of the plates 18 and 19. The end plates 13 and 14 have portions cut away forming recesses 20, which are adapted to receive a sliding core bar 21, which in cross section corresponds to the outline of the recesses 20 and which has an end portion offset and formed into a handle 22. When the core bar 21 is slipped into place it rests upon an edge portion of the filler and occupies the recesses 20.

When the parts of the mold are assembled the mold presents the appearance shown most clearly in Figs. 14 and 18 and rests upon the table 4, as indicated in Fig. 2. After the concrete or other material from which the block is to be formed has been filled into the mold and tamped the mold may be tilted upon the rod 11 so as to rest upon the palette board 5 and after the plates have been loosened and detached the block is removed from the machine while still resting upon the palette board and is set aside to harden, thereby admitting of the

machine being used for forming the next block.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while we have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which we now consider to be the embodiment thereof, we desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claim appended hereto.

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

In a concrete block forming machine, the combination of a table, a filler supported upon the table and comprising a middle and end members, a mold having a portion cut away to receive the filler and having the end plates cut away to provide recesses, and a sliding core bar insertible in the recesses formed by the cut away portion of the end plates.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. HARRISON.
GEORGE E. MCGIBNEY.

Witnesses:

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JOHN C. WHEELER.