No. 744,363. PATENTED NOV. 17, 1903.

M. KONDOLF.

BOX FOR MAKING ANGULAR TILES.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2.

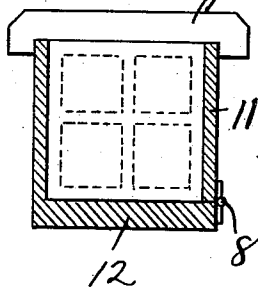


Fig. 1.

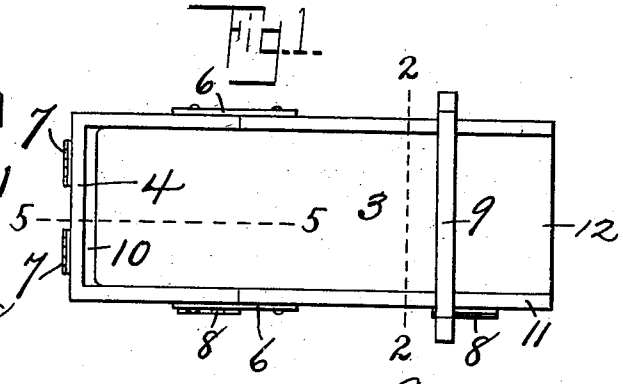


Fig. 3.

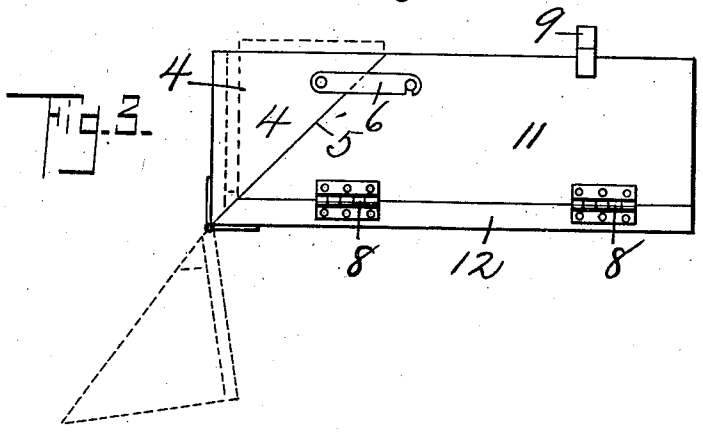
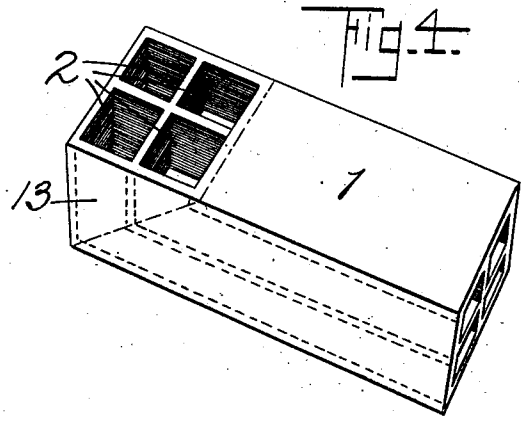


Fig. 4.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

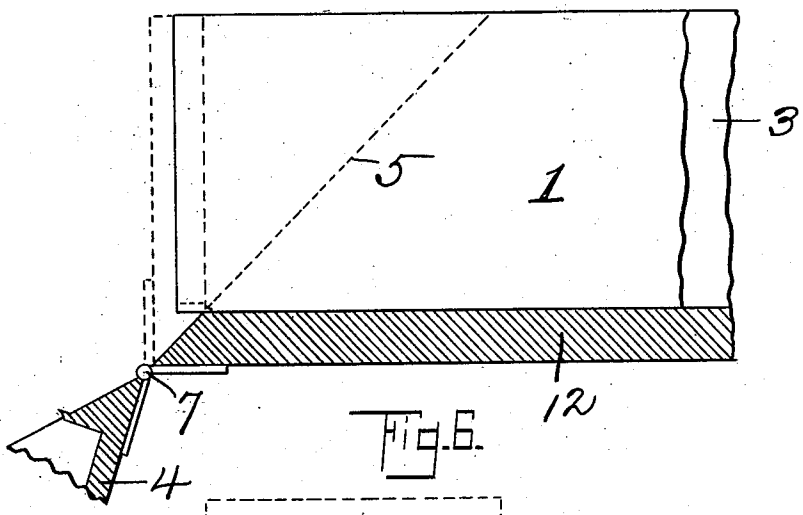


Fig. 6.

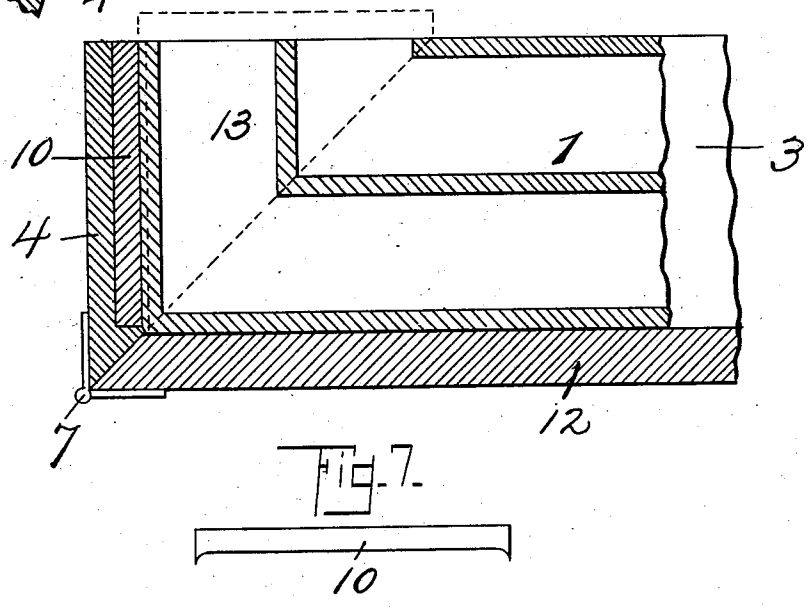


Fig. 7.

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No. 744,363. Patented November 17, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATHIAS KONDOLF, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

BOX FOR MAKING ANGULAR TILES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 744,363, dated November 17, 1903.

Application filed August 10, 1903. Serial No. 168,870. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATHIAS KONDOLF, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes for Making Angular Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of tiles, and has for its object to provide a box for use in their construction.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of the box. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the box, showing the lid down and a tile within it and in dotted lines the lid closed up. Fig. 4 shows a completed tile. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a like section showing the angle-tile in place, and Fig. 7 is an end view of a guide or former.

Hollow tiles of various forms, such as those employed for conduits and to protect cables and wires, may by employing this invention be used also for building purposes and for other uses where it is desirable to have an angle in the lines of tiles and that the tiles shall so join one another that the passages through them shall be concealed and present unbroken outer surfaces. The box that forms the subject of this invention is employed to make such angular tiles.

Fig. 4 shows a hollow tile 1, that has been made by the employment of this invention and shows the passages 2 in said tile turning at the left-hand end at right angles to those in the main portion. This particular tile is adapted for use as a corner or angle in the construction of a wall having a rectangular turn in it. Other tiles like the main body having the interior passages may be joined to the open ends of said corner-tile. Of course tiles having other angles than right angles may obviously be made by means of this invention.

This invention embodies a box 3, open, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, on the top and at the right-hand end. The left-hand end of the box has the lid 4, which matches the angular end edges 5 of the box and closes the right-hand end and sides of the box completely. Suitable latches or fasteners 6 are employed to hold the lid 4 in place to the body of the box 3. Hinges 7 connect the lid 4 with the main body 3, so that the lid is removable out of the way, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. One or both sides of the main body 3 may be attached to the bottom of the box by hinges 8, and a clamping or retaining device 9 is employed to hold the hinged side or sides in the elevated positions. In the end of the box adjacent to the lid 4 a sliding guide or former 10 is employed in order to fill out the end of the box, as will be described.

The hollow tiles come from the press in straight lengths, with the interior passages continued through from one end to the other. Such a tile is placed in the box 3. If it is a small light tile, the side 11 need not have the hinges 8 nor need the clamp 9 be used. If the tile is a large and heavy one, the side or sides are let down by means of the hinges 8, the large tile is set in place, the sides are raised, and are held in their raised position by means of the clamp or hinges 9. In each case the end of the tile projects out from the box, as shown in full lines in Fig. 5, and the end is cut off by running a wire in the usual way along the inclined edges 5 of the box 3, which make the desired angle with the bottom. Then the severed edges of both sections are moistened and roughened and the parts are put together by raising and latching the end lid 4 in place, thus completing the end and sides of the box, as shown in full lines in Figs. 3 and 6, and then the severed section 13 is set in place, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, a portion of it projecting above the upper edges of the box. Then the two parts are pressed together, preferably by placing a large plate on the projecting end of the short severed section 13 and hammering said plate. By this means the edges of the two sections are thoroughly forced together, so that the clay knits and joins. Then, if desired, by means of a wire the projecting portion of the severed section 13 is cut off by running the wire along the end edges of the end 4, and a tile of the form shown in Fig. 4 is produced ready for burning. The implement supports the joint while the tile-sections are being hammered together and permits heavy hammering or pressure without distortion of the joint or the tile-sections. It also permits the employment of unskilled laborers instead of the

expert clay-workers who have been employed heretofore in making tiles containing joints.

It is obvious that by varying the angle 5 the angle of the tile may be varied at will.

The sides of the box are hinged to the bottom 12 in order that the tile may be inserted and removed without scratching or marring its soft surface.

The removable guide or former 10 is employed particularly when the tile have rounded or beveled corners. It is inserted in the end lid before the severed section is put on the box.

What I claim is—

1. An implement for forming angular tiles consisting of an open-top box whose end side edges make an angle with the bottom of the box, an end lid adapted to complete the end of the box, and means for holding said end lid in place.

2. An implement for making angular tiles, a box having a bottom and sides, one or both of said sides being hinged to said bottom, and said sides having ends cut at an angle to the bottom, an end lid adapted to fit against the ends of said sides and to complete the ends of the box, and means for holding the parts in place to form a box having an open top, and one end open.

3. An implement for forming angular tiles, consisting of an open-top box whose side edges make an angle with the bottom of the box, an end lid hinged to said bottom and adapted to complete the end of the box, means for fastening said end lid in place, and a guide or former fitting in said side end lid.

4. An implement for making angular tiles, a box having a bottom and sides, one or both sides being hinged to said bottom, the ends of said sides having ends cut at an angle to the bottom, an end lid hinged to said bottom, and adapted to fit against the ends of said sides, and to complete the ends of the box, means for fastening the parts in place to form a box having an open top and one end open, and a guide or former fitting in said side end lid.

5. An implement for forming angular tiles, consisting of a box having its top and ends open, the sides at one end being cut at an angle to the bottom, an end lid hinged to said bottom and adapted when closed to close the end and sides of the box, and means for fastening said lid in place.

6. An implement for forming angular tiles, consisting of a box having a top and ends open, the sides at one end being cut at an angle to the bottom, an end lid, hinged to said bottom and adapted when closed to close the end and sides of the box, means for fastening said lid in place, hinging means for attaching one or both of said sides to the bottom.

7. An implement for forming angular tiles, consisting of a box having its top open and its sides cut at one end at an angle to its bottom, and a removable end lid adapted to close the end and sides of the box.

MATHIAS KONDOLF.

Witnesses:
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