No Printed Specification Available

9811X

Rickets & Mendell,

Pottery Mold.

Patented June 30, 1836.

Fig. 1.

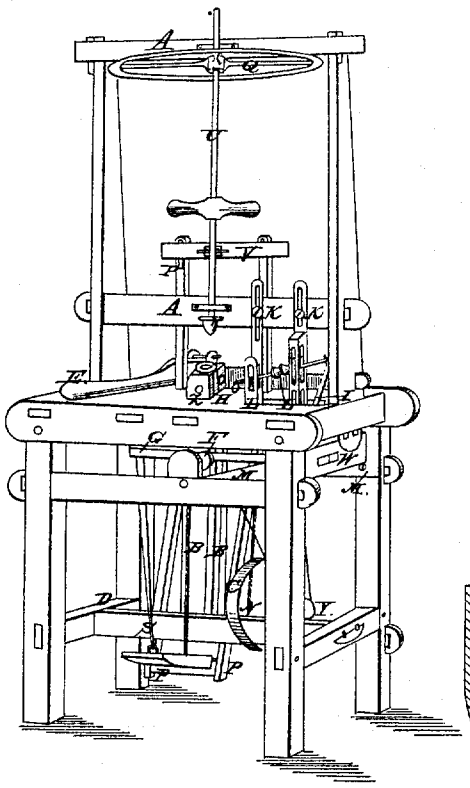


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

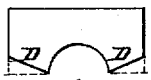


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

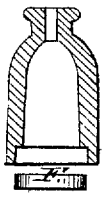


Fig. 6.

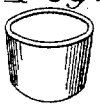


Fig. 7.

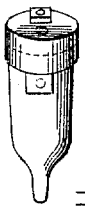
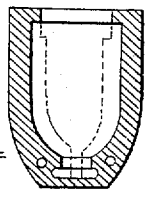


Fig. 8.



AM. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

June 30 1836 48

Joseph Claghorn Mendell & R. B. Ricketts 9811X

Letters Patent

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent, and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Joseph Claghorn Mendell and R B Ricketts themselves of their improvement in the machine for moulding clay into pipes Pots, Jars, Jugs, cups and other kinds of Potting –

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

Be it known, that We Joseph Claghorn Mendell and Reuben Baron Ricketts in the county of Mason and state of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful machine for moulding of clay into Pipes, Pots, Jars, Jugs cups and other kinds of Pottery, and that the following is a full and exact description thereof – The Model is made to a scale of one inch to a foot or may be varied in a vertical inverted, horizontal or other mode, and marked by physical or other force – Fig. 1 in the drawing represents the machine supported by the frame with the rolling and receiving powers – A. B are a slider boxes supporting and guiding spindle ll on spindle ll is a fly wheel L which gives motion and power to spindle ll and on the lower end is a screw R screwed on to the spindle ll with a steel collar or ring, which cuts off the surplus clay by being pressed on the top of the moulds H, K is the handle started by a wheel of the hand and moves the spindle ll fly wheel L and turned R – On spindle ll is two collars or rings for a forked iron to fly between, to hold up and to press down spindle ll – C is keyed or fixed on the top of P. P. from which extends the forked iron P. P. above pass down through the frame and are connected to P. P. below the joints, and P. P is fastened to lever treadle T. at the bottom by rolling joints, lever treadle T. is fastened at the rear end by a joint to the frame and from the front part of the treadle lever T. extends a cord or strap n.k and on to Pulley P. which is on

a reaching roller shaft with two other pullies on the same shaft from the rear pulley winds a cord or straps down and fastened to spring D. winding reversely to the one on pulley F. the cord or straps is wound on to the pulley F. by the spring D. and from the rear pulley by the same spring D. lifting up lever treadle I. The third cord or straps extends from the middle pulley on said reaching roller shaft, down and under pulley G. up and on to a double pulley on spindle J. and from said double pulley extends the fourth cord or straps down and made fast to spring C. reversely to the third cord or straps on said double pulley on spindle J. The lower or left end of spindle J punches the hole for the pipe stem on which there is a steel collar or ring to cut off the surplus clay at the other end of spindle J is a groove for a forked lever I to play in which holds spindle J while in its action and reaction, forked lever I is framed into reaching roller H. which is supported by two moveable brackets and screws M.M. G is a lever framed into reaching roller H. L and G are fastened into roller H. with keys so as to be moveable. L is fastened to lever G at the top by a screw forming a joint and at the lower end to C. on the left by a pin forming a joint. K.K are two screws supporting P.P in which are five keys and holes for guiding and supporting spindle J. B.B are the clamps on which the moulds N are fastened with screws N.N. The rear clamp B. is fastened with a hinge to the frame at the lower end and opened with a spring on the left side. The front clamp B. is fastened at the top and bottom to the frame. Lever O is fastened to the frame on the right and on the left to lever E. forming joints at both ends. Lever B is fastened by a joint to the frame in the rear. The moulds N are closed and wedged together by pressing down lever E which wedges Lever O between a block and the rear clamp B. and by lifting up lever E. the moulds are opened by the spring above mentioned. For moulding pots, jars, jugs cups and other kinds of pottery, the spindle J. is not wanted, and may be taken off by taking out a pin where I is connected to P. and the cord or straps off of the middle pulley. The moulds N may be taken

off and the punch R. by unscrewing them, and others fitted as required
Weights may be established for the above —
Fig. 2. 3 & 4. In the drawing represents the small model which shows
the moulds and punch for moulding pots, cups and other kinds of ornamental pottery. Fig. 2 is a punch for fig. 1. this punch has a projecting
square and a cross hole on the top marked A. for screwing on and off
of the spindle. B is a vent hole which may be larger or greater as
required for discharging the surplus clay at the hole B. on the top —
Fig. 3 is a representation of one half of the mould, the dotted lines D D
shows the outer edges sloped or bevelled off leaving the inner edges
to close on each other and readily freeing the surplus clay, should
any fall between them when closing, also requiring but little or no
trimming. Fig. 4. is the inside view of the one half of the moulds.
E E. are the stay pins or holes, the top of these moulds project inwards
the thickness of the flat paper or other vessel, forwarding the moulding
from being drawn out of the moulds with the punch — Figs 5. 6. & 8.
Represents a jug moulded, and the bottom cutter punch and
moulds — Fig. 5. represents a jug moulded ready for receiving
the bottom F. which is to be pressed into the chamber (see
dotted line) when in order for finishing — Fig. 6 represents a
cutter in shape of a Taylor's thimble for cutting the bottoms (see
F. fig. 5) the clay is rolled to a proper thickness with a rolling
pin commonly used by Potters — Fig 7. Represents the punch the
head of which sinks into the moulds below the inward projec-
tion of the top which projection is about half the thickness of the
jug and forms a shoulder for the bottom (see dotted lines on Figs
5 & 8 also vent holes G & H. screw hole and square I in fig 2 —
Fig. 8 represents the one half of a mould differing in shape &
inward projection of the top from fig 3 & 4. which projection is about
equal to one half the thickness of the sides of the jug — What
we claim as our own invention and not heretofore known is
the projection of the machine frame with the sliding and revolving
powers produced by lever, treadle, pulleys, wedge wheel & the

1885. 9811X

shafts, cords or straps, springs or weights, also the moulds and apparatus represented in the figures 2. 3. 4. 4. also 5. 6. 7. 8 and in the above specification and drawings. We also claim the improvement of the pipe moulds by attaching steel collars or rings on the top and side, and by sloping or bevelling off the outer edges, leaving the inner edges to close on each other, which frees the surplus clay that falls between them, when closing and requires but little or no trimming to the Pipes

Witnesses
Matthew Markland
Chas. Humphreys

Joseph C. Mendell
R. B. Ricketts

6 sheets

Drawings

(1339 words)