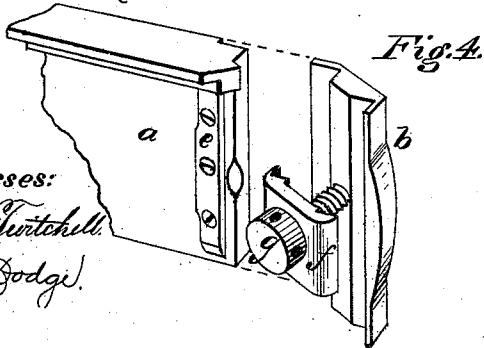
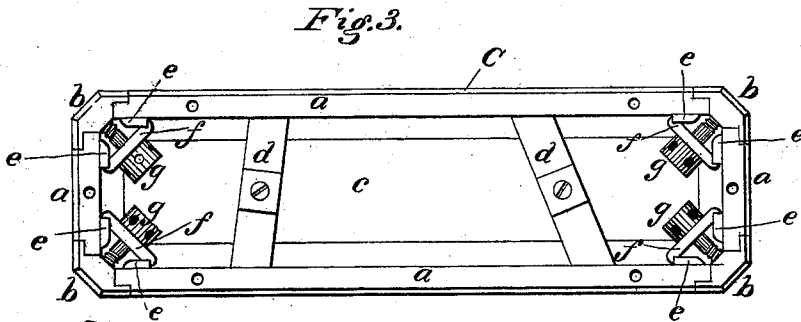
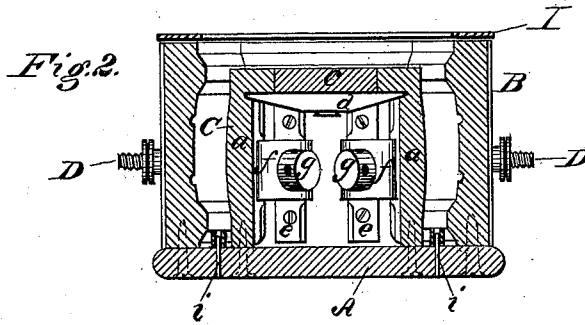
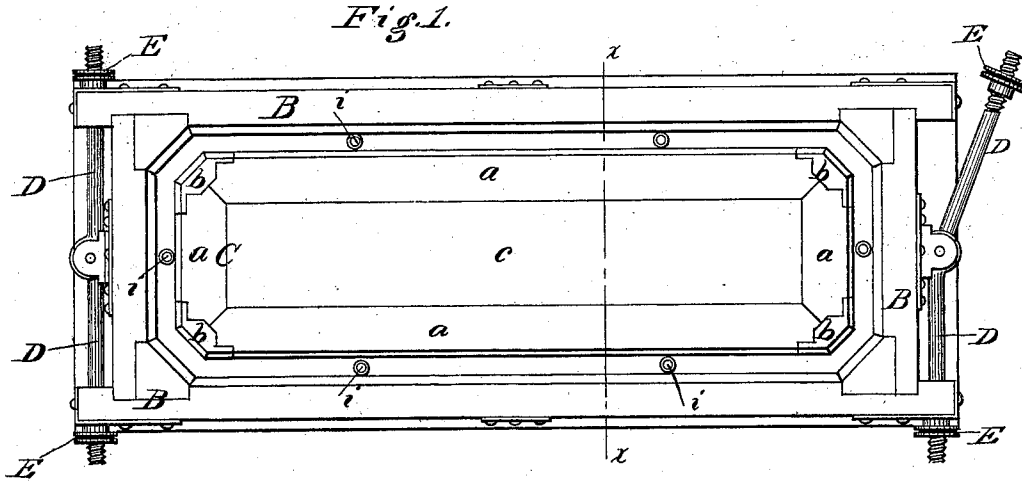


T. E. DANIELS.

MOLDS FOR ARTIFICIAL MARBLE BURIAL-CASES.

No. 177,813.

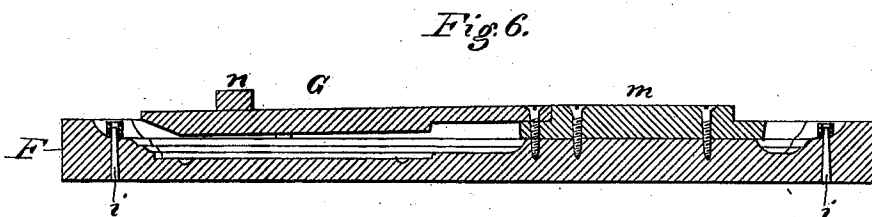
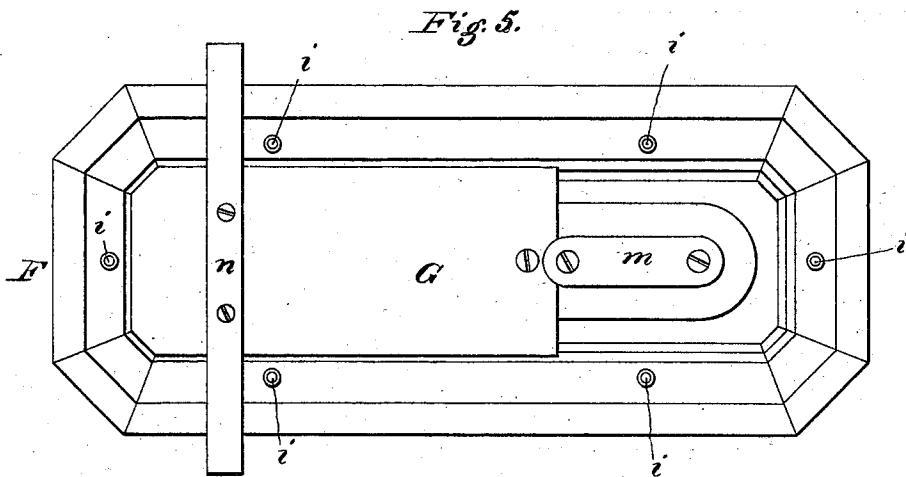
Patented May 23, 1876.



Witnesses:
Saml. A. Twitchell.
Will. H. Dodge.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TAYLOR E. DANIELS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOLDS FOR ARTIFICIAL-MARBLE BURIAL-CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **177,813**, dated May 23, 1876; application filed May 10, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TAYLOR E. DANIELS, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain Improvements in Molds for Artificial-Marble Burial-Cases, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of sectional molds for forming artificial-marble coffins; and consists in the use of a sectional collapsible core, in the manner of uniting the outer walls, in providing the mold with devices for retaining in place the nuts and skeleton frames which are to be embodied in the walls of the coffin, and in other details hereinafter described.

Figure 1 represents a top plan view of my improved mold; Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section of the same on the line *xx*; Fig. 3, a bottom plan view of the core, showing its internal construction; Fig. 4, a perspective view illustrating the construction of the corner-pieces, and of the core-walls which connect therewith; Fig. 5, a top plan view of the lid, forming a portion of the mold; Fig. 6, a longitudinal central section of the same.

My present improvements are intended mainly for use in the manufacture of those coffins which have their outer faces ornamented by raised panels, or made of a convex or bulging form, the object being to recess the inside of the walls to correspond with their exterior form so as to render them of uniform thickness, and thereby render the coffin as light as possible. This result I attain by the employment of a sectional collapsible core, which can be readily separated into parts in order to permit its removal from the coffin.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the mold for the coffin-body consists of a base or bottom board, A, provided with removable outside walls B, and a removable core, C, the walls having their inner faces recessed to produce the required convexity on the outside of the coffin, and the core having its exterior made convex, in order to produce the desired concavity on the inside of the coffin-walls.

As shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the core consists of four pieces, *a*, forming the sides and ends, four metal corner-pieces, *b*, and a top board, *c*, secured in place by pivoted buttons

d, locking at their ends into notches in the sides. The side and end pieces *a* are arranged to fit into notches in the corner-pieces flush with the outside thereof, and are provided with bars *e*, which form bearings for clamping-plates *f*, which latter are held by screws *g* passing through them into the corner-pieces, as shown, so that when the screws are tightened up they draw the corners of the core snugly and firmly together. When the core is to be removed from the interior of the molded coffin, the screws and clamping-plates are removed, the buttons unlocked, and the top board *c* lifted out, and then the sides and ends and corner-pieces removed one at a time. It will thus be seen that by constructing the core in sections in such manner that it can be collapsed and removed in parts, a coffin may be formed with any required swell or concavity in its inner face.

The outside walls B of the mold consist of two side and two end pieces, the latter fitting into grooves in the former, and being held therein by rods D, the ends of which are passed through the sides and provided with nuts E on the outside, as shown in Fig. 1.

There are two independent rods for each side piece, pivoted at their inner ends to the end pieces, and arranged to swing at their outer ends into notches cut through the sides. This arrangement permits the release of either side without affecting the other, prevents the loss of the rods, retains them in position so that they may be readily adjusted, and admits of their being swung into and out of position without removing the nuts from their ends.

For the purpose of giving the coffin additional strength, and affording a hold for the lid-fastening screws, it is desirable to embody in their walls skeleton metal frames and leaden nuts, which is accomplished by placing the frames and nuts in the mold and casting the coffins thereon.

In order to retain the frames and nuts in their proper positions in the mold, I provide the bottom or base board A with studs or points *i* to enter and hold them, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, which represent the nuts in place.

That portion of the mold in which the lid or cover of the coffin is formed, consists, as shown

in Figs. 5 and 6, of two main parts, a flat body, F, provided with a recess of the form and size of the lid, and with a detachable core, *m*, to produce the opening for the face-plate, and of a large removable core-plate, G, sustained at one end by a cross-bar, *n*, and at the other by the core *m*, as shown. The core G serves to recess the under side of the lid and render the same of uniform thickness.

In order to permit the casting of leaden or other collars in the lid to receive the fastening-screws, the body F is provided, like the base-board A, with studs *i*, to receive and hold the collars in the same manner that those on the base-board hold the nuts and frames. The points on the base-board and those on the lid-mold must of course be located to correspond with each other, so that the screws when passed through the lid will enter the nuts in the body.

In order to prevent the accumulation of material upon the edges of the two parts of the mold when filling them, I employ thin metal plates I, having openings in the center corresponding with the cavity of the molds, as shown in Fig. 2. When the molds are to be filled these plates are laid upon their upper edges so as to receive the surplus material, so that after the filling is completed the removal of the plates will remove the surplus material and leave the edges or faces of the molds perfectly clean.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In contradistinction to a mold for straight-walled coffins, the combination of the removable outer walls B, having recesses or concavities in their inner faces, and the sectional collapsible core C, having its sides formed with corresponding convexities or protuberances, as shown, whereby the mold is adapted for the formation of coffins having bulged or irregular walls of uniform thickness.

2. The combination of the corner-pieces *b*, side and end pieces *a*, plates *f*, screws *g*, and removable top *c*, provided with the buttons *d*, as shown.

3. In combination with the side and end walls B, constructed as shown, the pivoted rods D, provided with the nuts E, as and for the purpose described.

4. A mold for artificial stone coffins, provided with internal studs or points *i*, as and for the purpose described.

5. In combination with a coffin-mold, a metal plate, I, applied as and for the purpose described.

TAYLOR E. DANIELS.

Witnesses :

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WILL. W. DODGE.