

June 25, 1935.

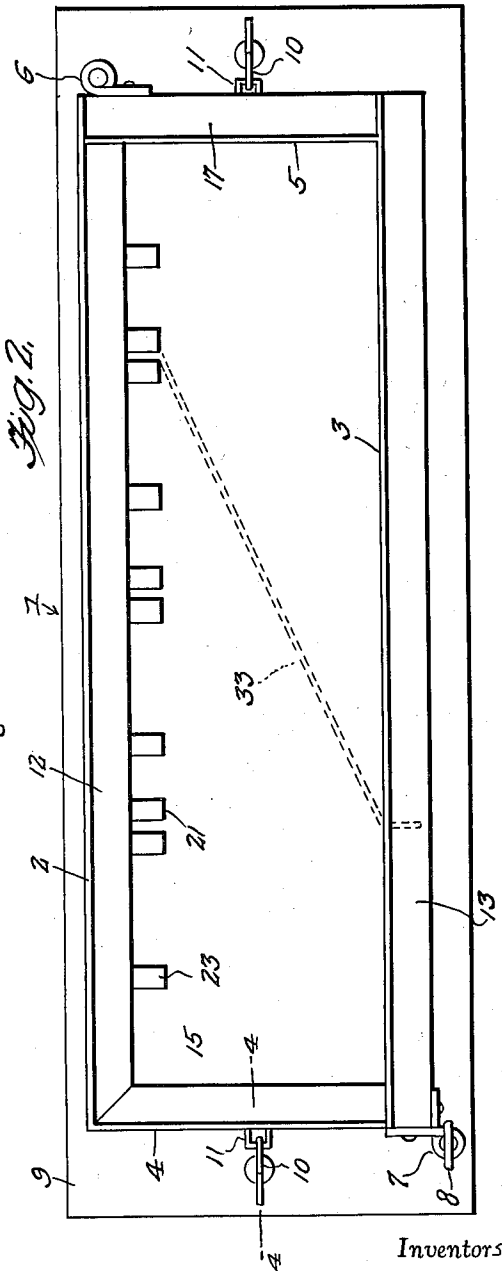
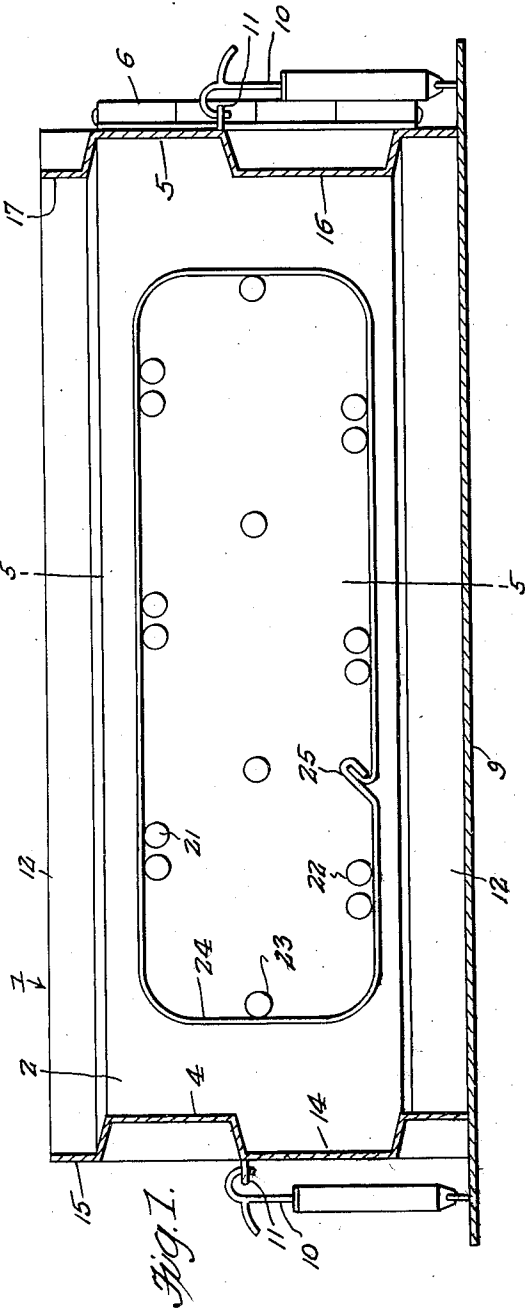
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2,006,132

BLOCK MOLD

Filed June 20, 1934

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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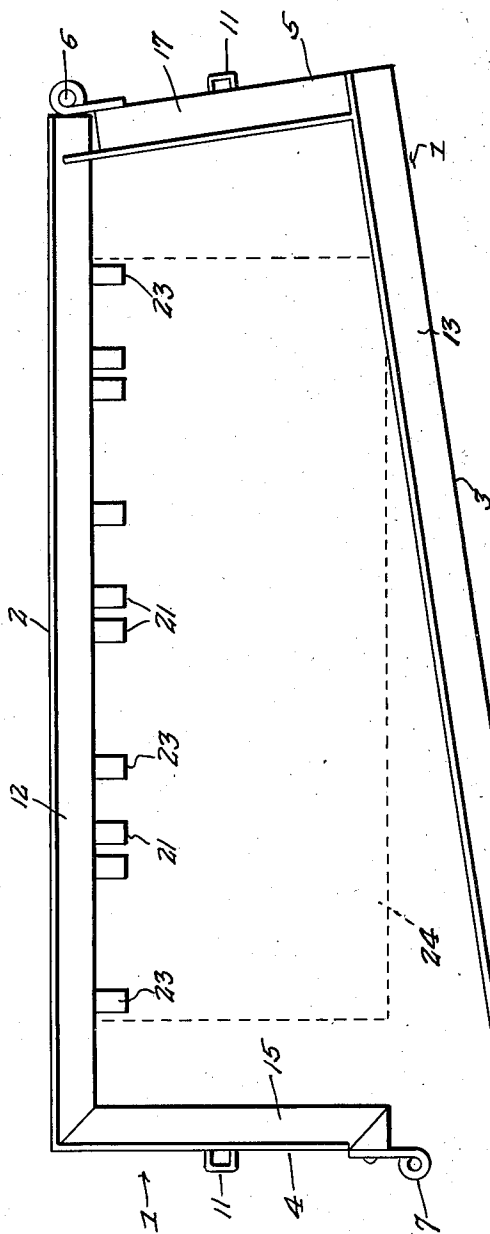


Fig. 3

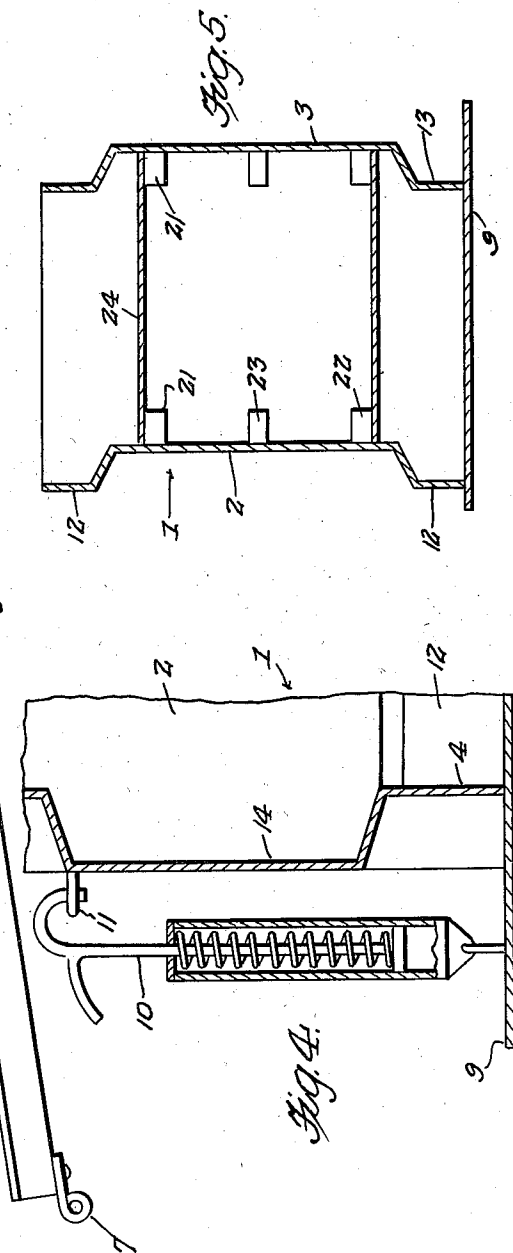


Fig. 5

Fig. 4

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*Fig. 12.*

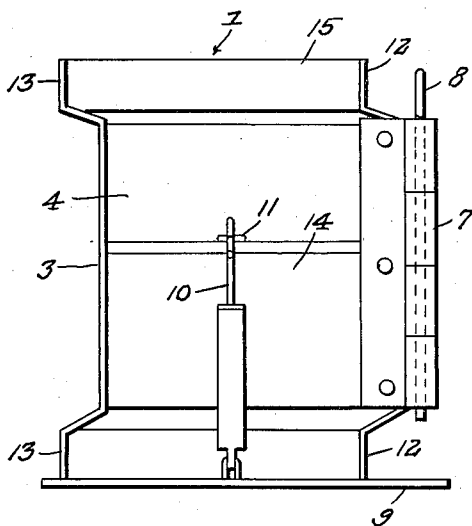
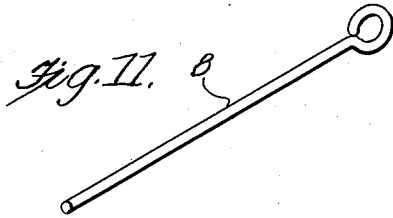
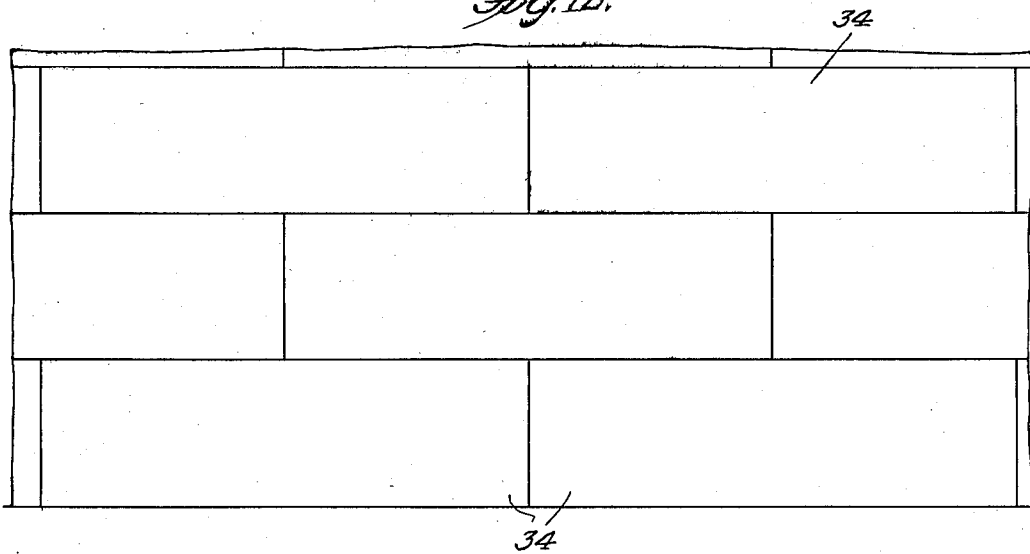
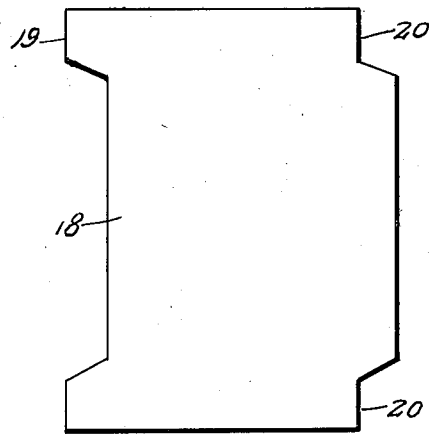


*Fig. 10.*

*Fig. 9.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,006,132

## BLOCK MOLD

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Application June 20, 1934, Serial No. 731,519

## 1 Claim. (Cl. 25—121)

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in molds for casting building blocks from concrete or other plastic materials and has for one of its important objects to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a device of this character embodying a novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts through the medium of which interlocking or plain blocks of various lengths may be cast.

Another very important object of the invention is to provide a mold of the character described comprising a construction which is such that said mold may be expeditiously removed from the block after it has been cast and set.

Still another important object of the invention is to provide a building block mold which may be conveniently moved from place to place, as on conveyor belts, etc.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a building block mold which will be comparatively simple in construction, strong, durable, highly efficient and reliable in use, compact, light in weight and which may be manufactured at low cost.

All of the foregoing and still further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a study of the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view in vertical longitudinal section through an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the mold.

Figure 3 is a top plan view, showing the mold in open position with the base or table omitted.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary view in vertical longitudinal section through one end portion of the mold, taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a view in vertical transverse section, taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a view in vertical longitudinal section through the mold, showing one type of partition therein.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary view in vertical longitudinal section through an intermediate portion of the mold, showing another type of partition therein.

Figure 8 is a detail view in side elevation of the partition shown in Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a detail view in side elevation of a

plain end plate to be used when blocks with plain ends are to be cast.

Figure 10 is a view in end elevation of the mold.

Figure 11 is a detail view in perspective of the locking pin.

Figure 12 is a view in side elevation of a portion of a wall constructed of blocks formed in the mold constituting the present invention.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, it will be seen that the mold constituting the present invention comprises a pair of complementary half sections which are designated generally by the reference numerals 1, each half section including side plates 2 and 3 which are integral with end plates 4 and 5, respectively. At one end the half sections 1 are hingedly connected, as at 6, and the other ends of said half sections are detachably connected by means including eyes 7 which are adapted to be brought into alignment for the reception of a pin 8. The half sections 1 are adapted to be detachably secured on a base 9 through the medium of resilient hooks 10 which are engageable in eyes 11 which are provided therefor on the end plates 4 and 5, as illustrated to advantage in Figure 4.

As best seen in Figure 5 of the drawings, the side plate 2 is formed with outwardly offset upper and lower portions 12 and the side plate 3 is provided with inwardly offset upper and lower portions 13. Referring now to Figure 6 of the drawings, it will be seen that the end plate 4 is formed to provide an outwardly offset intermediate portion 14 and an outwardly offset upper portion 15 while the end plate 5 is formed to provide an inwardly offset intermediate portion 16 and an inwardly offset upper portion 17. In other words, the plates 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the mold are so formed that the blocks cast in said mold will interlock at their top, bottom and ends. When full length blocks with plain ends are to be cast, removable plates 18 (see Figure 9) are mounted in the end portions of the mold in abutting engagement with the end plates 4 and 5. One vertical edge of the end plates 18 is provided with lateral projections 19 engageable in the offsets 12 of the side plate 2 and the other vertical edge of each of said end plates 18 is provided with upper and lower recesses 20 for the reception of the offsets 13 of the side plate 3. It will thus be seen that the removable end plates 18 conform to the side plates 2 and 3.

Mounted on the inner faces of the side plates 2 and 3 are upper and lower pairs of lugs 21 and 22, respectively, between which single lugs 23 are provided. When full length blocks are to be cast

all of the lugs 21 and 22 and the end lugs 23 serve to support in position a hollow, split core 24 (see Figure 1), the ends of which are detachably connected, as at 25. When half length blocks are to be cast a partition 28 is mounted centrally in the mold between pairs of the lugs 21 and 22 by which it is retained against longitudinal movement. Of course, the vertical side edges of the partition 28 conform to the side plates 2 and 3 of the sections 1. Further, the partition 28 includes offsets similar to those in the end plates 4 and 5. It will be noted that, to accommodate the partition 28, the upper and lower pairs of lugs 21 and 22 respectively are vertically offset relative to each other.

When jamb blocks are to be cast a partition 29 is mounted in the mold and is retained by certain of the lugs 21 and 22, as shown in Figure 7 of the drawings. The partition 29 includes oppositely extending offsets 30 and, of course, said partition 29 conforms at its vertical side edges with the side plates 2 and 3, being provided with upper and lower lateral projections 31 engageable in the offsets 12 and with upper and lower recesses 32 for the reception of the offsets 13.

It will be noted that the lugs 21, 22 and 23 are so arranged that blocks of one quarter, one half, three quarter or full length may be cast. When the partitions are used for casting blocks of less than full length comparatively small cores are mounted on the free lugs on opposite sides of the partitions. However, when quarter length blocks are cast they may be solid. Also, by omitting the core 24 and by inserting the plain end plates 18 solid blocks having four plain faces, namely, the top, bottom and ends, may be cast. In Figure 2 of the drawings, a diagonally extending partition is shown in dash lines and designated by the reference numeral 33.

It is believed that the manner of using the mold will be readily apparent, particularly to those skilled in the art to which the invention pertains. When full length, interlocking blocks are to be cast the core 24 is mounted in position and the sections 1 are swung to closed position on the hinge 6 and secured by the pin 8. The closed sections 1 are then secured on the base 9 through the medium of the resilient hooks 10 and the mold is then ready to receive the mate-

rial. As the material is poured it flows around and under the core 24, as will be readily understood. After the work has set sufficiently the mold may be expeditiously removed by simply withdrawing the pin 8 and opening the sections 1, the core 24 being permitted to remain in the block as long as desired or necessary. Blocks formed in this manner will interlock at the top, bottom and ends and a substantially solid, water-proof wall may be constructed therefrom without the use of mortar. Substantially the same procedure may be followed when blocks of less than full length are to be cast with the exception that the desired partitions are inserted and the smaller cores, if used, are mounted in position. It should perhaps be here stated that the free ends of the end plates 4 and 5 conform to the adjacent end portions of the side plates 2 and 3 which they abut when the sections 1 are in closed position. This is shown to advantage in Figure 10 of the drawings. The reference numeral 34 designates a plurality of blocks made from a mold in accordance with the present invention assembled to construct a portion of the wall.

It is believed that the many advantages of a block mold constructed in accordance with the present invention will be readily understood, and although a preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated and described, it is to be understood that changes in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to which will fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:—

A block mold of the class described comprising a pair of detachably connected sections, means for releasably securing the sections in closed position, a base, means for releasably securing the sections on the base, a hollow split core adapted to be mounted between the sections and having hook like ends engageable with one another for closing the core, and lugs projecting from the side plates and engageable in the core for supporting said core in position when the sections are closed and the core is closed.

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