L. B. McDANIEL.

TOY BRIQUET MOLD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1909.

965,480.

Patented July 26, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

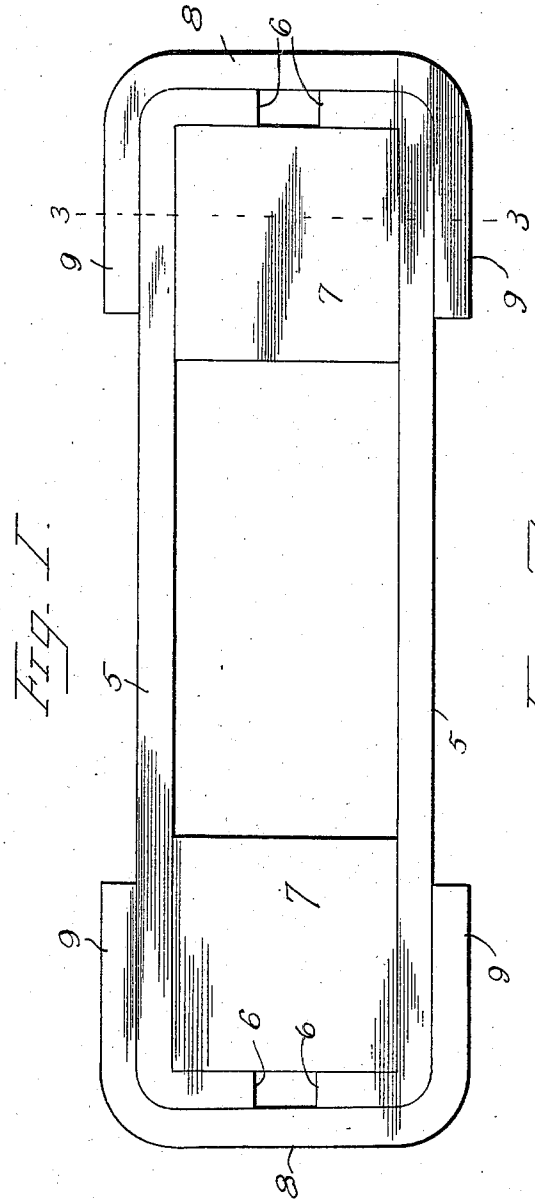


Fig. 1.

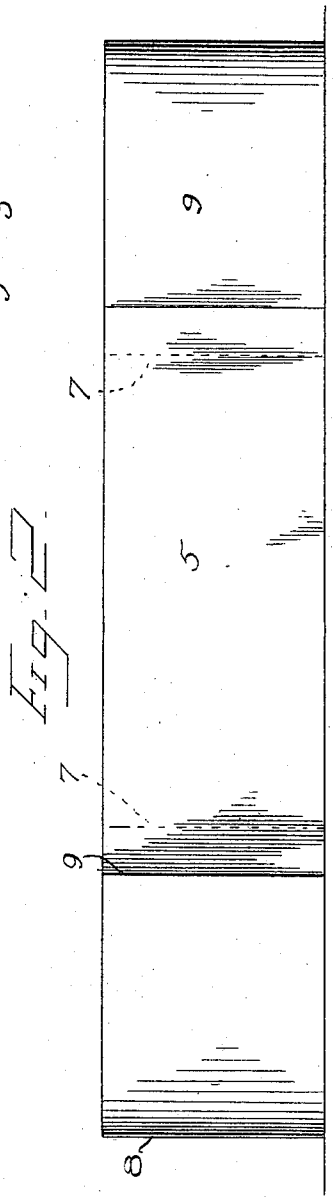


Fig. 2.

Inventor

Levi B. McDaniel.

Witnesses

J. C. Simpson.

T. O. Parker

By Brandon & Brandon.

Attorneys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. B. McDANIEL.

TOY BRIQUET MOLD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1909.

965,480. **Patented July 26, 1910.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

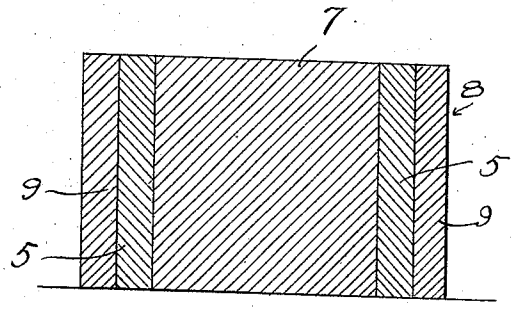
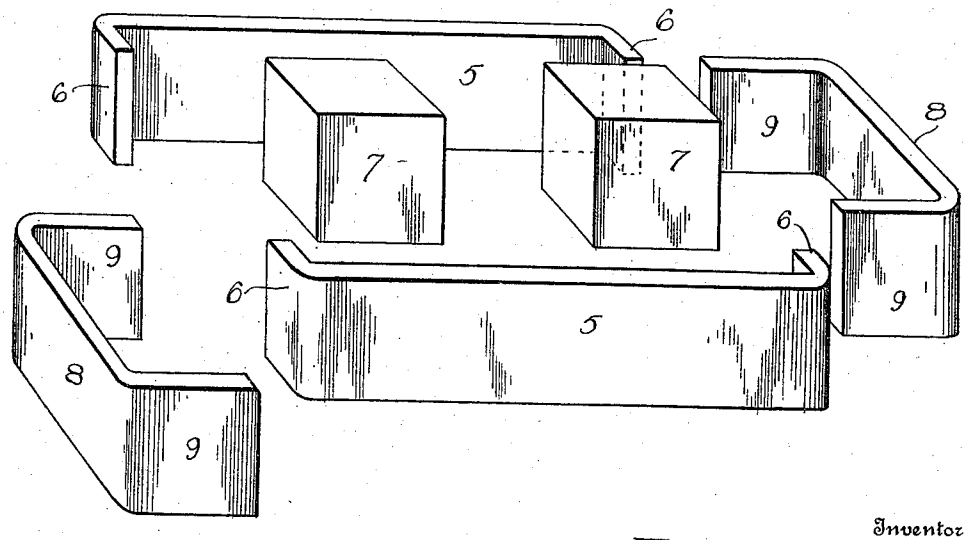


Fig. 4.



Inventor

Levi B. McDaniel.

Witnesses

J. C. Simpson.

T. O. Parker

By Brandle & Brandle.

Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI B. McDANIEL, OF CONCRETE, WASHINGTON.

TOY BRIQUET-MOLD.

965,480. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 26, 1910.

Application filed May 18, 1909. Serial No. 496,694.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI B. McDANIEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Concrete, in the county of Skagit, State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Briquet-Molds; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to plastic molds and more particularly to the class of toy plastic molds of knockdown type for use in kindergarten, schools or manual training institutions.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a mold of this character in which a mass of plastic material can be readily and easily molded into briquet of the shape and size desired and the sections of the mold being separable to permit the collapsing thereof or in other words to enable it to be knocked down in a simple manner so that the mass of molded material may not be disturbed during its removal from the mold for the purpose of the drying or hardening thereof, whereby the same may be subsequently utilized in the formation of building structures.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a mold which can be quickly and readily assembled and disassembled at the will of an operator when in the act of setting up the same or bringing it into knockdown position, and furthermore one that is of simple construction, reliable and efficient, and inexpensive in the manufacture.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification is illustrated the preferred form of embodiment of the invention, which to enable those skilled in the art to practice the same will be set forth at length in the following description, while the novelty of the invention will be brought out in the appended claim.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a top plan view of the mold in assembled position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the mold with its sections in separated relation to each other.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views in the drawings.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the mold comprises opposed correspondingly shaped side walls or sections 5, which may be made of any suitable material and of any desirable length, width and thickness, each being provided with right angularly disposed terminal flanges 6, bent from the body of the side wall or section.

Removably mounted and normally inserted between the side walls or sections 5 are spacer or filler blocks 7, the outer side walls of which lie contiguous with the flanges 6, of the side walls or sections and are adapted to hold the latter in spaced relation to each other and also to provide a suitable space between the said blocks and the walls for receiving and molding plastic substance when introduced therein.

Clamping the side walls or sections 5 are end walls or sections 8, each being substantially U-shaped to provide engaging flanges 9, at right angles to the end wall and in parallel relation to each other for partially overlapping the side walls or sections 5, to clamp the same and maintain the mold in assembled or set up position.

It is of course obvious that the spacer blocks 7, may be removed when it is desired to increase the molding capacity of the said mold and this is optional with the user thereof.

When it is desired to bring the mold to knockdown position while surrounding and after setting plastic substance into a briquet it is necessary to first remove or detach the end walls or sections 8, from overlapping engagement with the side walls or sections 5, which latter are then removed and in this manner the molded body is freed so that the same may stand for the drying or hardening thereof and its subsequent use in the framing of a building structure.

The simplicity of the mold structure is clearly apparent and it is thought the construction and operation will be readily understood without a more extended explanation and therefore the same has been omitted.

What is claimed is:—

A mold of the class described comprising straight side walls having inturned ends, removable spacer blocks snugly fitted be-

tween the side walls and adjustable longitudinally thereof, and end walls engaging said side walls, the length of said end walls being such as to enable them to clamp and hold tightly the side walls throughout their width to the blocks, the inturned ends of the side walls being less than the thickness of the block to prevent displacement of the end walls on adjustment of the spacer blocks longitudinally between the side walls.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

LEVI B. McDANIEL.

Witnesses:

GEO. L. ROESSEL,

WALTER SCHMITZ.