No. 760,803. PATENTED MAY 24, 1904.

J. P. OOSTING.

MOLD FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SOLID BRICK OR STONE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

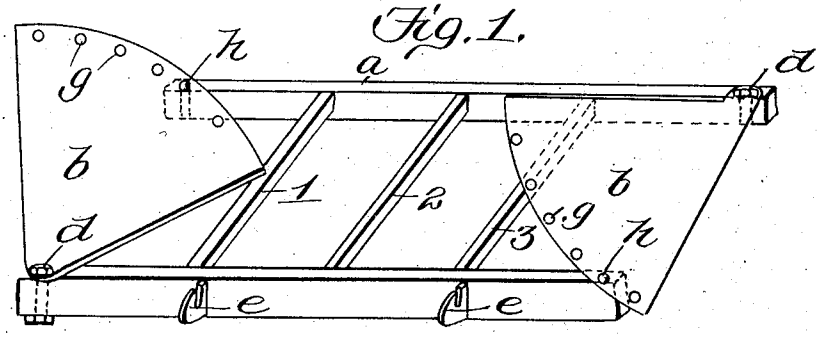


Fig. 2.

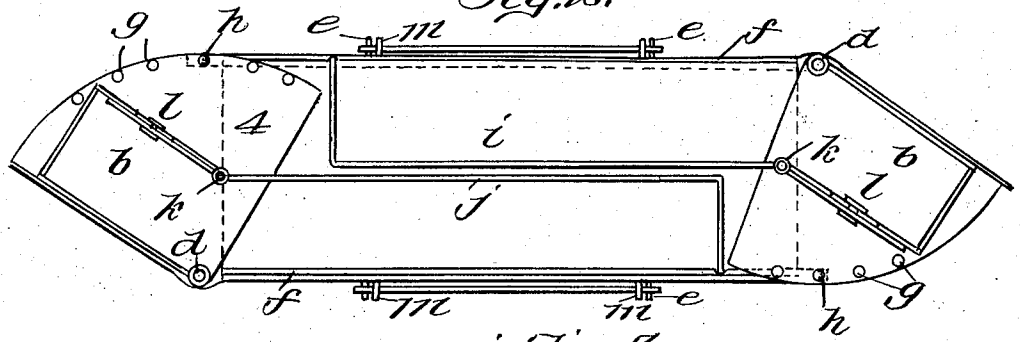


Fig. 3.

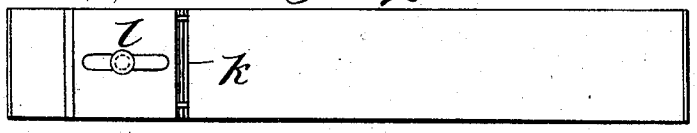
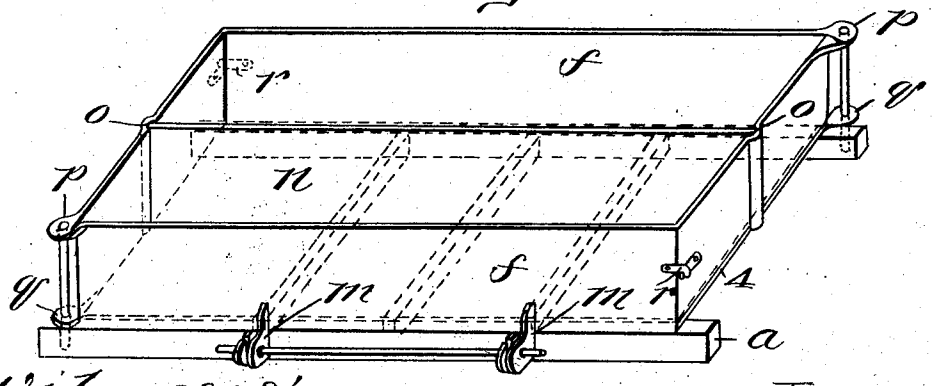


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
F. O. Parker.
C. D. Kesler

Inventor
John P. Oosting
By James L. Norris
Atty

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

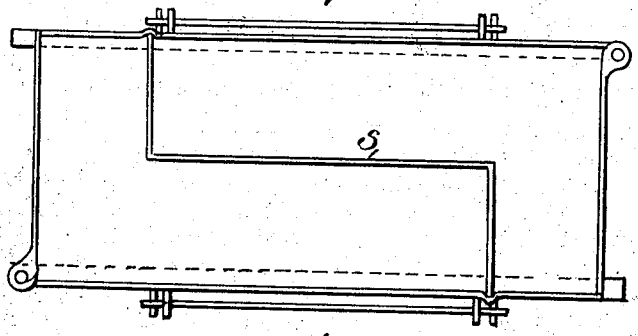


Fig. 6.

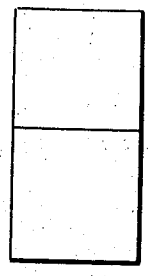


Fig. 7.

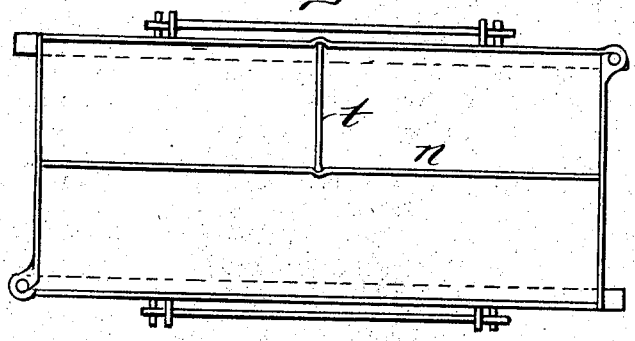


Fig. 8.

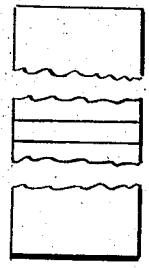


Fig. 9.

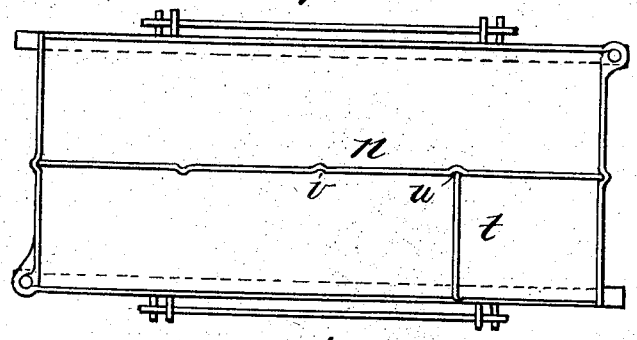
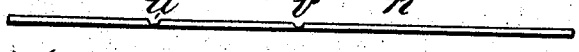


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.



Witnesses:
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No. 760,803. Patented May 24, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. OOSTING, OF HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

MOLD FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SOLID BRICK OR STONE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 760,803, dated May 24, 1904.

Application filed January 21, 1903. Serial No. 140,031. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. OOSTING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holland, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Molds for Construction of Solid Brick or Stone, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful mold for the construction of solid artificial brick or stone from cement or other suitable material; and the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The objects of my invention are, first, to construct a mold having a variety of partitions, whereby stones of different sizes and different forms may be constructed in the same mold; second, to form a mold having a base which is extensibly adapted for making hexagonal or bay-window stones and also corner-stones, as well as stones of different sizes. These objects I accomplish by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the bottom or foundation of the mold. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a mold, showing the partition for angular corner-stones for bay-windows or similar purposes. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the partition employed for making angular corner-stones. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the mold for making two rectangular stones. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a mold for making corner-stones for finishing the corners of buildings and other places where angle-stones are required. Fig. 6 is an end view of the partition employed when the mold is set up, as shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a plan view of a mold for making rectangular stones of different widths. Fig. 8 is an elevation of the partition. Fig. 9 is a plan view of a mold for making rectangular stones of different widths and a square stone. Fig. 10 is a view of the partition for making half, quarter, and three-quarter stones, as shown by *t* in Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a plan view of the partition *n*, showing the grooves *u* and *v*.

Similar characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

a represents the base or foundation of the mold, preferably constructed of a pair of bars suitably spaced apart and connected together and strengthened by means of the cross-bars 1, 2, and 3. The base *a* is adapted for use in connection with the various partitions hereinafter named and for supporting a bottom plate 4.

b b are adjustable extensions used in connection with the base for making hexagonal or bay-window stones.

d d are bolts or pins which pivotally attach the adjustable extensions *b b* to the base. Said extensions *b b* when being swung inward ride over the bottom plate 4.

e e are open-hinge members carried at opposite sides of the base for receiving pivots or shafts *m*, suitably carried by the side members *f f* of the mold.

g g are holes in the extensions *b b*, used for attaching the extensions in any required adjusted position. *h h* are pins engaging with these holes for making a secure attachment.

i and *j* are partitions for making the hexagonal or bay-window stones.

k k are hinges in the partitions *i* and *j* whereby said partitions can be adjusted to the required position. I provide means for extending these partitions, which are shown in the drawings by I and I. By such means the paritions *i* and *j* may readily be adjusted to any required length.

n is a partition used for making straight stones.

o and *o* are grooves in the hinged end of the mold for receiving and retaining in position the partition *n*.

p p and *q q* are hinges for attaching together the sides and ends of the mold.

r r are catches for locking and retaining the side and end pieces together when the mold is set up for use.

s is a partition for making corner-stones, one partition serving to divide the mold, so as to make two corner-stones.

t is a partition for making half-stones and is also used for making quarter and three-quarter stones.

u and *v* are grooves in the center partition *n* for making quarter, half, and three-quarter stones.

A plate (shown by 4) rests upon the base or foundation and forms the bottom of the stone or brick, and the stone or stones constructed in the mold may be lifted from the mold on this plate.

In using the mold to make a single large stone the ends and sides are raised into a perpendicular position and locked together, as above described. In order to make two longer stones, the center partition is used. This center partition is provided with grooves, so that by putting in a cross-section a stone of half, quarter, or three-quarter size may be made. In order to make a corner-stone where the angle is at a right angle, or substantially so, a single partition is used, and two of these angle-stones or corner-stones may be made at once. In order to make the hexagonal or bay-window stone, the ends of the base are extended and two partitions are used, one for each angle-stone, two of such stones being in the mold at one time.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim to have invented, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A mold for making artifical stone, comprising a base, a bottom plate supported thereby, swinging sides detachably connected to the base and end pieces hinged to the detachable sides.

2. A mold for making artificial stone, comprising a base, a bottom plate supported thereby, swinging sides detachably connected to the base, end pieces hinged to the detachable sides, and means for locking the side and end pieces in a perpendicular position.

3. In a mold for making artificial stone the combination with a base having extensible ends, a bottom plate supported upon the said base, side pieces hinged to the base, end pieces hinged to the sides and suitable means for retaining the said side and end pieces in perpendicular position, substantially as described.

4. In combination with a base a suitable bottom plate supported by the base, side pieces securely hinged to the base so as to be opened outwardly, angle-partitions supported by the bottom and side pieces, extensions on the said base for supporting the ends of the partitions for the purpose of constructing hexagonal or angle stone, substantially as described.

5. A mold for making artificial stone, comprising a base, a removable bottom plate supported thereby, swinging sides detachably connected to the base, end pieces carried by the detachable sides, means for holding the side and end pieces in a perpendicular position, and removable sections for dividing the mold into compartments.

6. A mold for making artificial stone, comprising a base, a bottom plate supported thereby, swinging sides detachably connected to the base, end pieces connected to the sides, means for dividing the mold into compartments, extensible end sections on the base, and means for connecting the sides and end pieces.

7. A mold for making artificial stone, comprising a base, a removable bottom plate supported thereby, sides detachably connected to the base and capable of an outward swing, end pieces hinged to the sides, extensions on the base, expansible partitions in the mold, and means for retaining the sides, end pieces and partitions in operative position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN P. OOSTING.

Witnesses:
A. C. DENISON,
MARY S. TOOKER.