May 30, 1933. W. S. SHERMAN 1,911,720

MOLD FOR MAKING TRAFFIC MARKERS

Filed March 13, 1929

Fig. 1.

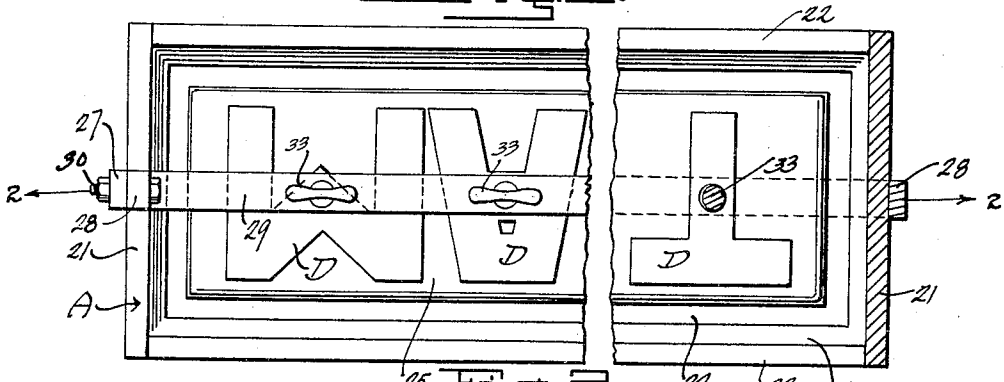


Fig. 2.

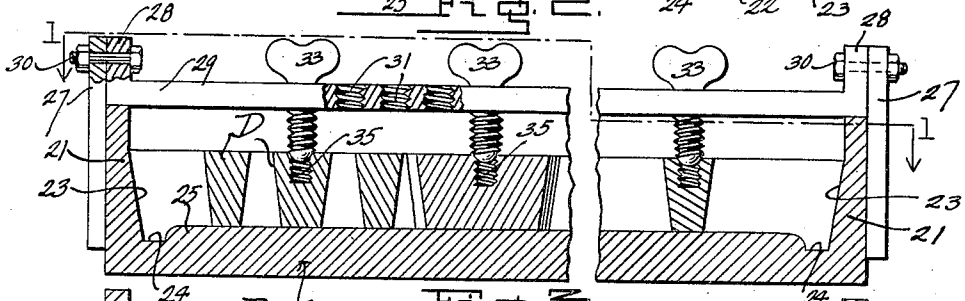


Fig. 3.

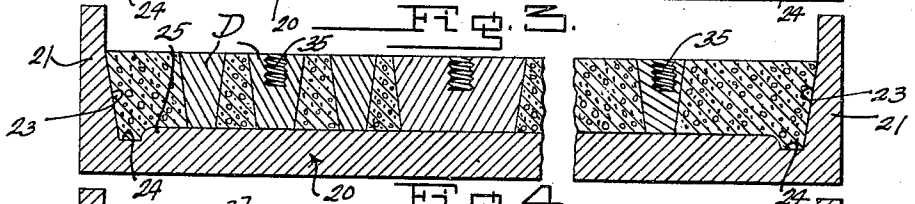


Fig. 4.

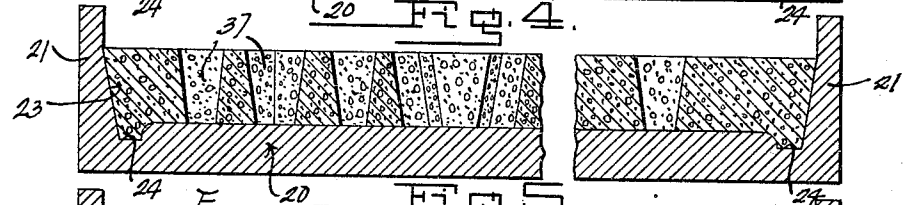


Fig. 5.

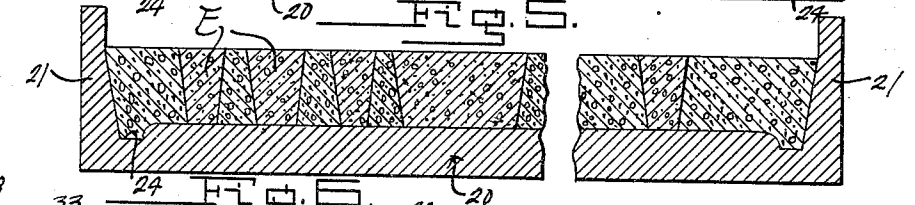
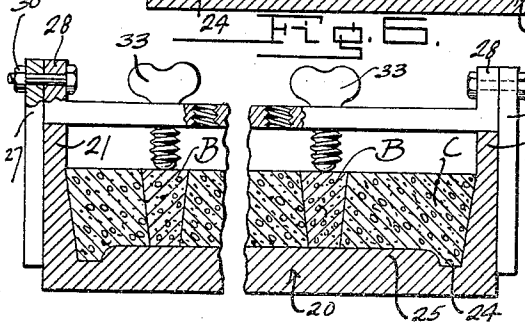


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR.
W. S. Sherman

BY Lancaster and Allwine

ATTORNEYS.

Patented May 30, 1933 1,911,720

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WARREN S. SHERMAN, OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

MOLD FOR MAKING TRAFFIC MARKERS

Application filed March 13, 1929. Serial No. 346,664.

This invention relates to improvements in molds for making signs, traffic markers, and like indicating devices.

The primary object of this invention is the provision of an improved mold for making street markers such as set forth in my U. S. Patent No. 1,785,602 dated December 16, 1930.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent during the course of the following detailed description.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration are shown forms of the improved mold.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a preferred form of mold, showing improvements to hold the mold letters detachably therein in a definite relation, the view being taken substantially on the line 1—1 of Figure 2.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken through the mold structure substantially on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is the mold of Figure 2, showing the pattern members in position after the pouring of the slab cement.

Figure 4 is a view of the mold of Figures 1 and 2, with the slab cement in place and the pattern letters withdrawn, leaving the empty pockets in place of said letters.

Figure 5 is a view of the mold of Figure 2, with the slab frame pockets filled with letter forming contrasting cementitious material.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view taken through a mold used to cast the cementitious frame, showing a modified arrangement including means for holding pre-cast letters, which are formed in accordance with my above Patent No. 1,785,602, in place during the pouring of the cementitious frame forming material.

In the drawing, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the letter A may generally designate the mold for casting the slab or frame. It includes a bottom 20 having upstanding end walls 21 and opposite side walls 22. The inside surfaces 23 of said end and side walls slope inwardly and downwardly in a converging relation toward the bottom 20. Said bottom is provided with an inside marginal groove 24 peripherally surrounding the inside of the mold at the base of the wall surfaces 23. This provides a central raised portion 25 upon the inside of the bottom wall 20, which forms the inset face for the cementitious sign or slab which is pre-cast and adapted to be used in the environment set forth in my above identified U. S. patent. The said mold A at the opposite end walls 21 is provided with upwardly extending lugs 27, which are apertured and to which the upwardly angled ends 28 of a longitudinally extending horizontal bar 29 are bolted as by bolt means 30, in a detachable relation. The horizontal bar 29 extends across the top of the mold and is provided with screw threaded openings 31 therein at spaced intervals therealong, adapted to adjustably receive clamping screws 33.

Prior to assemblage of the bar 29 upon the mold casing, in the position described, pre-cast letters B, in the form of invention shown in Figure 6 of the drawing, are positioned in properly spaced relation inside of the mold A and clamped upon the raised portion 25 of the bottom 20, by means of the adjustable clamping screws 33, as is shown in Figure 6 of the drawing. Said letters B are pre-cast in accordance with the method set forth in my U. S. patent above referred to, and when held in clamped relation by the screws 33 upon the bottom 20, the cementitious material, to form the slab, is poured in a fluid condition into the mold A and permitted to settle, and is then leveled off flush with the exposed upper surfaces of the said pre-cast letter B, as shown in Figure 6, and permitted to harden in this relation.

The cementitious material forming the finished slab, shown at C in Figure 6 of the drawing is of any approved nature, contrasting in color with the color of the insert letters B, for an obvious purpose. When in the mold the exposed surfaces of the letters B and slab C represent the back of the finished marker. The slab C, as thus formed, has the marginal edges thereof sloping in a diverging relation from the face thereof, which is

inset by reason of the recess made by the raised portion 25 of the mold bottom.

The relation of the marker as to details and its mounting is better set forth in my U. S. patent above identified.

In the other method of forming the marker, which may be the preferred construction, the slab is pre-cast with pockets which subsequently receive the material forming the contrasting letters in the slab. Under these conditions pattern letters D are used, as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 of the drawing. The letters D are of the shape and characteristics set forth in my U. S. patent above referred to, and as shown said letters D as well as the pre-cast letters B have the side surfaces thereof sloping in a converging relation from the back of the letters toward the faces thereof; the back of said letters, of course, being those faces which are exposed in the mold during the formation of the slab.

As shown in various figures, the pattern letters D are preferably provided with screw threaded sockets 35 in the backs thereof, outletting on the back faces of said letters, which are the exposed faces during formation of the slab. These screw threaded sockets 35 permit the insertion of the screw threaded shanks of the clamping screws 33, and prevent any transverse shift of the pattern letters D when they are once positioned, for the purpose of holding them in place during the pouring of the cementitious material which forms the slab. The pattern letters after the slab forming cementitious material has been poured and leveled off and allowed to harden, are readily withdrawn. It may be preferred to grease or otherwise render them suitable for withdrawal prior to pouring the cementitious material. The pockets 37 which are left upon the withdrawal of the said pattern letters D, as shown in Figure 4, are in a condition to receive a contrasting cementitious material, which is poured in said pockets and permitted to harden. Of course, the pattern letters D are clamped upon the raised portion of the bottom 20 of the mold frame, so that the contrasting cementitious material after filling the pocket 37 will show on the front inset face of the finished slab.

Various changes in the formation of the mold may be made to the forms of invention shown and described, without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. In a mold for making traffic markers and the like, the combination of a mold box having a compartment therein, mold members resting on the bottom of said box, lugs extending upwardly from the end walls of said box, a bar spanning said mold box and provided with a pair of upwardly extending arms having substantially flat free ends, means securing said arms to said lugs with the arms inwardly of the lugs, and means carried by said bar for positioning said mold members within said compartment, whereby said arms in addition to their ordinary function may support the corner portion of the bottoms of two superimposed mold boxes in stacked relation with the surface of the material within the mold boxes exposed during curing of the material and for ready inspection thereof.

2. In a mold for making traffic markers and the like, the combination of a mold box having a compartment therein, mold members resting on the bottom of said box, lugs extending upwardly from the walls of said box, a bar spanning said mold box and provided with a pair of upwardly extending arms, one at each extremity of said bar, said arms having substantially flat free ends, means securing said arms to said lugs with the arms inwardly of the lugs, and means carried by said bar for positioning said mold members within said compartment, whereby said arms in addition to their ordinary function may support the corner portions of the bottoms of two superimposed mold boxes in stacked relation with the surface of the material in the mold boxes exposed during curing of the material and for ready inspection thereof.

WARREN S. SHERMAN.