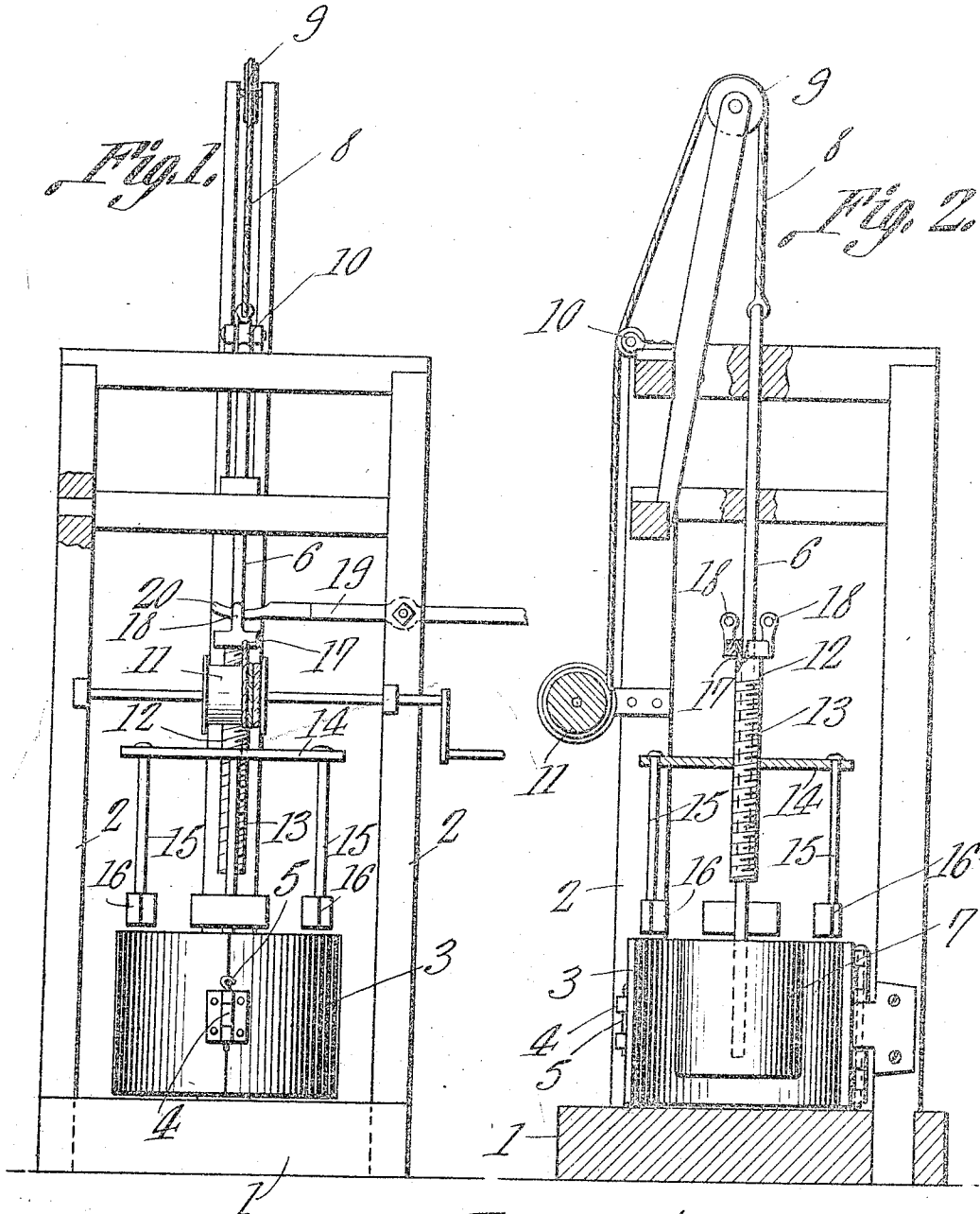


J. SCHUBERT.
CLAY POT MAKING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1910.

1,032,028.

Patented July 9, 1912.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SCHUBERT, OF JAMES CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CLAY-POT-MAKING MACHINE.

1,032,028.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1912.

Application filed August 15, 1910. Serial No. 577,300.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SCHUBERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at James City, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Clay-Pot-Making Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to machines for making clay pots and consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its parts as hereinafter shown and described.

The object of the invention is to provide a machine of the character indicated which is of simple structure, the parts being so arranged that they may be readily manipulated in order to thoroughly compress the clay within the mold forming a component part of the machine.

With the above and other objects in view the machine includes a frame upon which is hingedly mounted the sections of a mold. A core is located upon the frame and means is provided for raising and lowering the said core. Tamping devices are mounted upon the supporting rod of the core and means is provided for reciprocating the said tamping devices. The said tamping devices are also so mounted that they may be adjusted in order that they may operate close to the lower edges of the mold sections or adjacent the upper edges thereof according to the extent to which the said mold sections are filled with clay.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine with parts broken away and parts in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the machine cut at a right angle to the view illustrated in Fig. 1.

The clay pot making machine includes a foundation 1 upon which is mounted uprights 2 which constitute a superimposed frame. Mold sections 3 are hingedly connected together and are hingedly connected with one of the uprights 2 of the frame of the machine. The said mold sections 3 are provided at their forward edges with eyes 4 which are adapted to overlap and underlie each other and which when in alinement are adapted to receive a securing pin 5 as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

A core rod 6 is slidably mounted in the upper portion of the frame of the machine and a core 7 is fixed to the lower end of the said core rod. Said core 7 is adapted to lie between the sections 3 of the mold during

the course of formation of the parts within the said mold. A cable 8 is attached at one end to the upper end of the core rod 6 and its intermediate portion is trained over sheaves 9 and 10 which are journaled upon the frame of the machine. The other or lower end of the cable 8 is wound about the periphery of the winding drum 11 which in turn is journaled upon the frame of the machine. A sleeve 12 is slidably mounted upon the intermediate portion of the core rod 6 and is provided with an external screw thread 13. A plate 14 is internally threaded and the thread in the said plate engages the thread 13 of the sleeve. Rods 15 extend downwardly from the edge portion of the plate 14 and tamping blocks 16 are fixed to the lower ends of the rods 15. A head 17 is journaled at the upper end of the sleeve 12 and is provided with eyes 18.

A lever 19 is fulcrumed upon one of the uprights 2 forming a component part of the frame of the machine and is provided at one end with prongs 20 which project through the eyes 18 of the head 17.

When a pot is being formed in the mold of which the sections 3 are components, said sections are closed together and their free edge portions are held in closed positions by means of pins 5 which pass through the aligned eyes 4 of the said mold sections. The plunger 7 is then lowered into position between the mold sections 3 or the said plunger 7 is lowered into position after the bottom of the pot has been formed in the said mold section. The clay is then dropped between the periphery of the core 7 and the inner surfaces of the mold sections 3 and as the space between the said core and mold section is filled, an operator swings the lever 19 which reciprocates the sleeve 12 along the core rod 6 and the tamping blocks 16 are moved vertically and upon their downward strokes they come in contact with the clay between the periphery of the core 7 and the inner surfaces of the mold 3 and compress and form the same about the core and within the said mold section. As the mold section 3 becomes filled with clay the plate 14 is rotated upon the sleeve 12 and inasmuch as the said sleeve is provided with a threaded opening which engages the threads 13 of the said sleeve 12, the plate is moved longitudinally along the said sleeve and consequently the tamping blocks 16 may be positioned so that they will operate upon the clay toward

the lower end of the mold section 3 or in the vicinity of the upper end thereof. Inasmuch as the head 17 is journaled upon the upper end of the sleeve 12 it is not necessary to disconnect the prong 20 of the lever 19 from the eyes 18 of the said head 17 in order to rotate the sleeve 12. Or if the head 17 is made integral with the sleeve 12 as sometimes is the case, the plate 14 may be revolved upon the said sleeve 12 which produces the same effect in adjusting said plate along said sleeve. Therefore it will be seen that during the formation of the sides of the pot in the mold sections and about the core 7 the sleeve 12 may be given a uniform reciprocatory movement and by adjusting the plate 14 upon the said sleeve the tamping block 6 will operate at the upper or lower edge portions of the mold sections as desired. After the pot has been formed between the mold sections, an operator winds the cable 8 upon the drum 11 which raises the core rod 6 and the core 7 until the lower end of the said core is above the upper edge of the pot. The pin 5 is then removed from the eyes 4 carried by the mold section 3 and the free edge portions of the said mold sections are swung apart when the pot may be lifted or moved from off of the platform 1.

By providing a machine of this character a pot may be formed in much less time than is now consumed in the formation of such

articles inasmuch as the clay can be worked with much less water in the same, and instead of making the pot in sections as is now the practice the entire pot may be formed at one operation which results in a saving of considerable time.

Having described the invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

In a device of the class described, a base; a frame secured to the base; a mold upon the base; a rod slidable in the frame; a core carried by the rod and adapted to move within the mold; an externally threaded sleeve slidable upon the rod; a plate threaded upon the sleeve, and independent of the frame; upright rods depending from the plate; tampers upon the upright rods, adapted to operate between the core and the mold; a head journaled for rotation upon the upper end of the sleeve; and a lever fulcrumed intermediate its ends upon the frame and having bifurcations loosely engaged through openings in the head upon both sides of the first named rod.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH SCHUBERT.

Witnesses:

LEE FOULTZ,
CAREY W. HUFF.