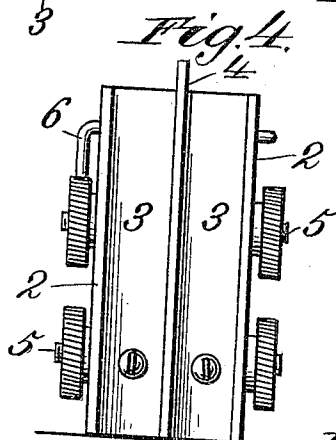
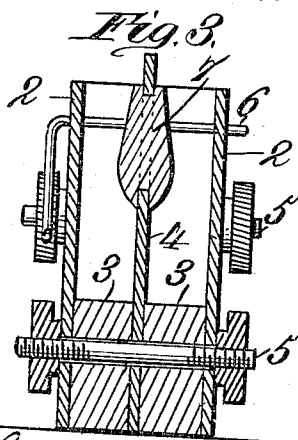
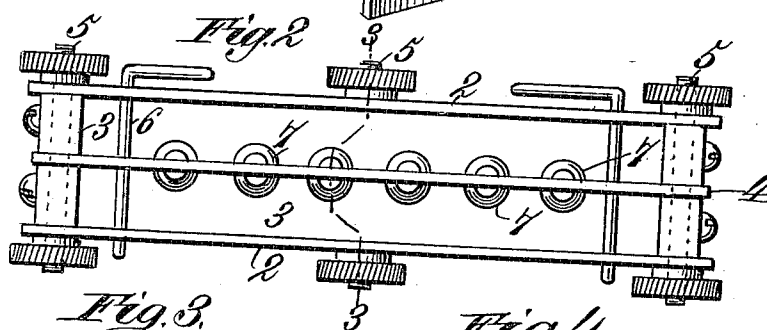
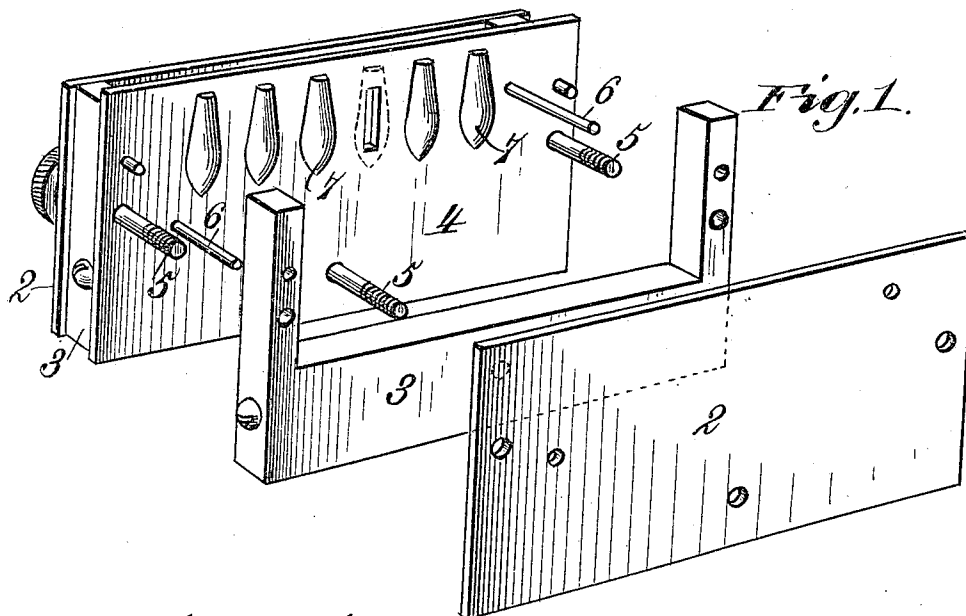


No. 839,748.

PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

D. GENESE.
MOLD.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1906.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID GENESE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

MOLD.

No. 839,748

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 25, 1906.

Application filed January 20, 1906. Serial No. 296,983.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID GENESE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Molds, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to molds, the object of the invention being to provide a simple and effective device of this character by means of which articles of different kinds can be readily and accurately made. The mold is adapted especially for making composite molds in which may be formed suppositories.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification I show a simple form of embodiment of the invention which to enable those skilled in the art to practice said invention I will set forth in detail in the following description, while the novelty of the invention will be included in the claims succeeding said description.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a mold including my invention, partially separated. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the mold. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an end elevation.

Like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

The mold is represented as including complementary sides, as 2, which may be made of any suitable material, such as sheet metal, brass having been found satisfactory for this purpose as well as for most of the other parts of the mold. The mold also comprises two substantially similar yoke-shaped members, as 3, the longitudinal portions of which present, collectively, the bottom of the mold, while the upright portions thereof present together the ends of said mold. The sides of the mold fit firmly and solidly against the yoke-shaped members 3, while a dividing-wall, as 4, is located between the said yoke-shaped members. The vertical portions of the yoke-shaped members, therefore, present spacing devices for separating the dividing-wall the requisite distances from the two sides of the mold. When, therefore, the sides 2, yoke-shaped members 3, and dividing-wall are in assembled relation, a mold is presented having two chambers or compartments of equal size, and into these chambers or compartments is poured the fluid mass that is to

make the desired molded object, it being understood that the latter presents duplicate sections.

In practice the several mold parts hereinbefore described will be held together in rigid relation, for which purpose screws, as 5, may be provided, the screws being adapted to extend through coincident perforations in the several mold parts and bearing nuts which, when run up, clamp the said mold parts in rigid relation. In addition to the screws the mold may have pins, as 6, extended there-through, the shanks of the pins serving as cores to produce perforations in the molded article, which perforations may be utilized to receive centering devices. The lower edges of the sides 2, yoke-shaped members 3, and dividing-wall 4 are substantially coincident, although the upper edge of the dividing-wall extends above the corresponding portions of the other parts, so as to leave sufficient stock to be grasped to lift the dividing-wall from place. The dividing-wall carries depthwise thereof cores, as 7, which I prefer to make of fusible material, such as lead, and which cores may be of any desirable shape. In the present case the cores are of such contour as to form into a mold cavities to make suppositories. The tops of the cores 7 are therefore truncated. Each of the cores 7 is in duplicate sections, and from one face of the wall one section extends, while from the opposite face thereof the companion section extends. The dividing-wall 4 is perforated for the union of the sections of the cores 7, said cores being cast to the wall and the fluid metal from which they are made running together in said perforations. This presents an easy way of producing the cores. No fastenings are required to hold them in place, they being integral. In other words, each core presents two sections and a web or neck joining same, which lies in a perforation in the dividing-wall.

In use the several sections of the mold will be clamped together, as by the screws 5 and their nuts, following which the pins 6 will be introduced. The fluid substance from which the suppository-mold is to be formed will then be poured into the mold, so as to completely fill the two compartments or chambers thereof. After the material has been set the different parts of the mold will be

separated, so as to obtain access to the molded mold.

When molding certain kinds of articles, I apply to the interior of the mold a solution of
5 suitable kind to prevent the mass in said mold from adhering thereto.

From what is hereinbefore stated it will be evident that my mold may be used for forming different kinds of articles, although it is
10 particularly adapted to make a two-part mold used in making suppositories. These suppository-molds are generally of composite material, the substances being mixed together with a suitable liquid, so as to make
15 a plastic mass. This mass in a fluid or semi-fluid condition is poured or otherwise put into the metal mold forming the subject of my present invention, and when the composite mass is hardened or set the sections of
20 the metal mold are separated to obtain the two sections of the suppository-mold, which are of practically duplicate construction and which, as is understood, have recesses which are brought into register to form cavities into

which the glycerin mass to form the sup- 25
positories is poured.

What I claim is—

1. In a mold comprising sides, a dividing-wall, yoke-shaped members between the dividing-wall and the respective sides, means 30
for clamping the several parts together, and mating core-sections upon the opposite faces of the dividing-wall.

2. In a mold comprising sides, a dividing-wall, yoke-shaped members between the dividing-wall and the respective sides, means 35
for clamping the several parts together, mating core-sections upon the opposite faces of the dividing-wall, and pins extending through the sides and dividing-wall. 40

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

DAVID GENESE.

Witnesses:

EDWARD WOODALL,
GEO. CAREY LINDSAY.