

S. Ferris,

Molding Plaster Cornices.

No. 107241.

Patented Sep. 13. 1870.

Fig. 3

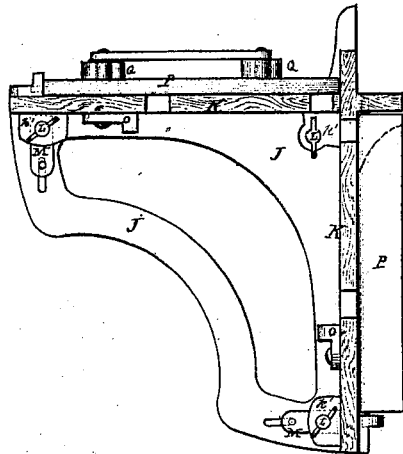


Fig. 1

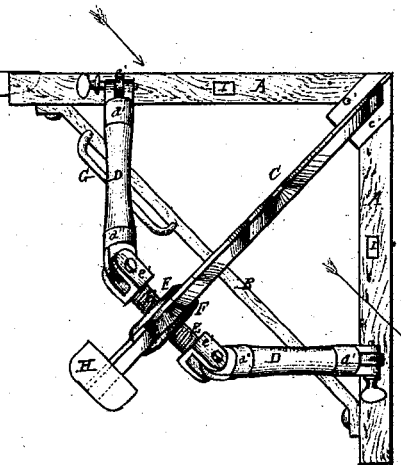


Fig. 4

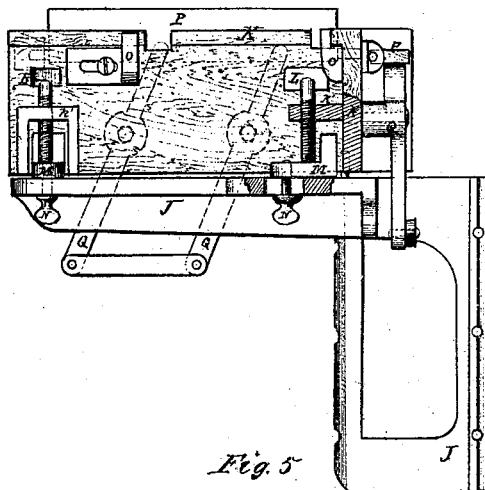


Fig. 2

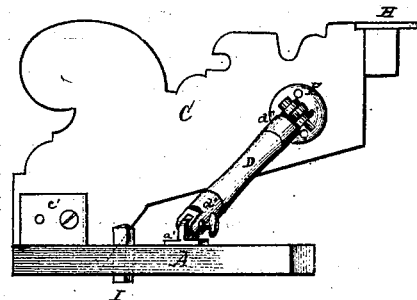
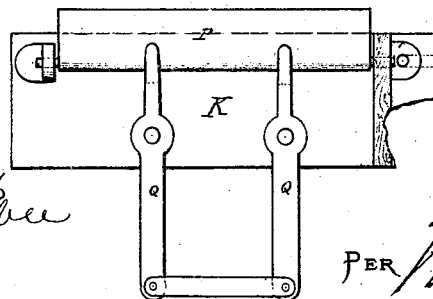


Fig. 5



Witnesses:

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SMITH FERRIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 107,241, dated September 13, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVICES FOR MOLDING PLASTER CORNICES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SMITH FERRIS, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Apparatus for Molding Plaster Cornices; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved mold.

Figure 2 is a detail side view of the same, looking in the direction of the arrow in fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a top view of the guide-slide, and its supporting bracket.

Figure 4 is a side view of the same, part being broken away to show the construction.

Figure 5 is a side view of the outer side of the guide-slide.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved apparatus for forming plaster cornices, which shall be so constructed as to enable the cornice to be finished with the mold around an internal or external angle or corner, with the same accuracy as when the cornice is being formed along a straight wall; and

It consists in the construction and combination of the various parts of the apparatus, as hereinafter more fully described.

A are the side bars or slippers of the mold, the rear ends of which are connected by a cross-bar, B, the ends of which are detachably attached to the said slippers A by screws, so that, by moving the cross-bar B toward or from the forward ends or angle of the said bars A, the rear ends of the bars A may be spread or contracted, as may be desired.

The forward ends of the side bars A are secured to the opposite sides of the lower part of the forward end of the mold C, wedge-blocks *c* being interposed between the ends of the said bars and the said mold, not only to support the forward end of the mold more firmly, but also to enable the blocks to be exchanged for others of different form, when the bars A are adjusted at a different angle. For ordinary purposes the slippers A are set at right angles with each other, and the machine C at an angle of forty-five degrees with said slippers.

D are the handles, to the lower ends of which are attached sockets, *d*¹, the lower ends of which are slotted, to receive the lugs *c*¹ formed upon or attached to the slippers A, to which they are secured by a screw or pin.

To the upper ends of the handles D are attached sockets, *d*², the upper ends of which have lugs formed upon them, which enter the slots of the nuts *e*¹, screwed upon the opposite ends of the screw E.

The screw E passes through a hole in the upper rear part of the mold C, and has screw-washers F placed upon it, upon the opposite sides of the mold C, so that, by moving the said screw-washers F, the mold may be accurately adjusted to follow the same lines of the cornice, however it may be moving.

By this construction, also, the handles D may be removed and replaced by longer ones, when a longer or shorter mold is to be used.

G is a handle, attached to the cross-bar B, and which is designed to be used when it is necessary to remove the handle D in front of it, for convenience in stuffing the mold.

To the rear part of the upper edge of the mold C is attached a small horizontal plate, H, to slide along the ceiling when the mold is being used.

I are stops, secured to the side bars or slippers A, and project below the lower sides of the said bars A, for the purpose hereinafter set forth.

The side bars or slippers A, when using the mold upon a straight wall, or in an internal angle, slide along guide-strips attached to the wall in the ordinary manner; but, when passing around an external angle, a different construction is required.

In this case the angular bracket J is attached to the wall, the upper arms of which are extended outward in line with the parts of said arms that extend along the walls forming the angle, the outer ends of said arms being connected by a connecting or brace-arm, as shown in fig. 3.

K are guides, the short arms of which embrace the angle of the wall, and the long arms of which extend out in line with the said short arms for such a distance that the mold may be slid out upon them, free from the wall.

The upper edges of the slides K should be flush with the upper edges of the guide-strips attached to the walls, so that the mold may move in a straight line when passing from one to the other of said parts.

The slides K, upon their inner sides, are provided with lugs, *k*¹, through which pass adjusting-screws, L, which also serve to secure the said slides to the bracket J, and the lower ends of which are connected with adjustable knees or lugs, M, secured to the said brackets J by set-screws, N, passing up through slots in the said brackets, as shown in figs. 3 and 4. This construction enables the slides K to be firmly secured to the bracket, and it also enables the slides to be so adjusted as to be exactly in line with the walls, and with the guide-strips attached to said walls.

The upper edges of the slides K are notched, to allow the stops I to pass through freely, in whatever direction the mold may be moving.

O are stops, adjustably attached to the inner sides of the slides K by set-screws passing through slots in said stops, as shown in fig. 4, so that the stops I may strike against them and stop the mold at the exact

point where the said mold has cleared the wall along which it is moving, and is in the exact position to pass along the other wall of the angle.

P are guide-plates, pivoted at their ends to lugs attached to the outer sides of the slides K, so that they may be turned up along the outer sides of said slides to keep the mold in place upon the slide along which said mold may be moving, said guides thus serving as a continuation of the walls.

The guides P are supported in place, when raised, by the upper ends of the levers Q, which are pivoted to the outer sides of the slide K, and the lower ends of which may be connected by a short bar, as shown in figs. 3, 4, and 5.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cornice-molding apparatus, a pair of detachable handles, D *d'*, each pivoted at one end to a slipper, and at the other to an arm of the mold, as and for the purpose described.

2. The bracket J, for attachment to the wall, to

support the slide K, when used in connection with said slide, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. The slides K, formed with adjustable stops O, and pivoted guides P, to adapt it for use in connection with the bracket J, and mold A B C D, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination of the lugs K, adjusting and clamping-screws L, and adjustable lugs or knees M, with the slides K and bracket J, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination of the pivoted levers Q with the slides K and guides P, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 13th day of April, 1870.

SMITH FERRIS.

Witnesses:

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JAMES T. GRAHAM.