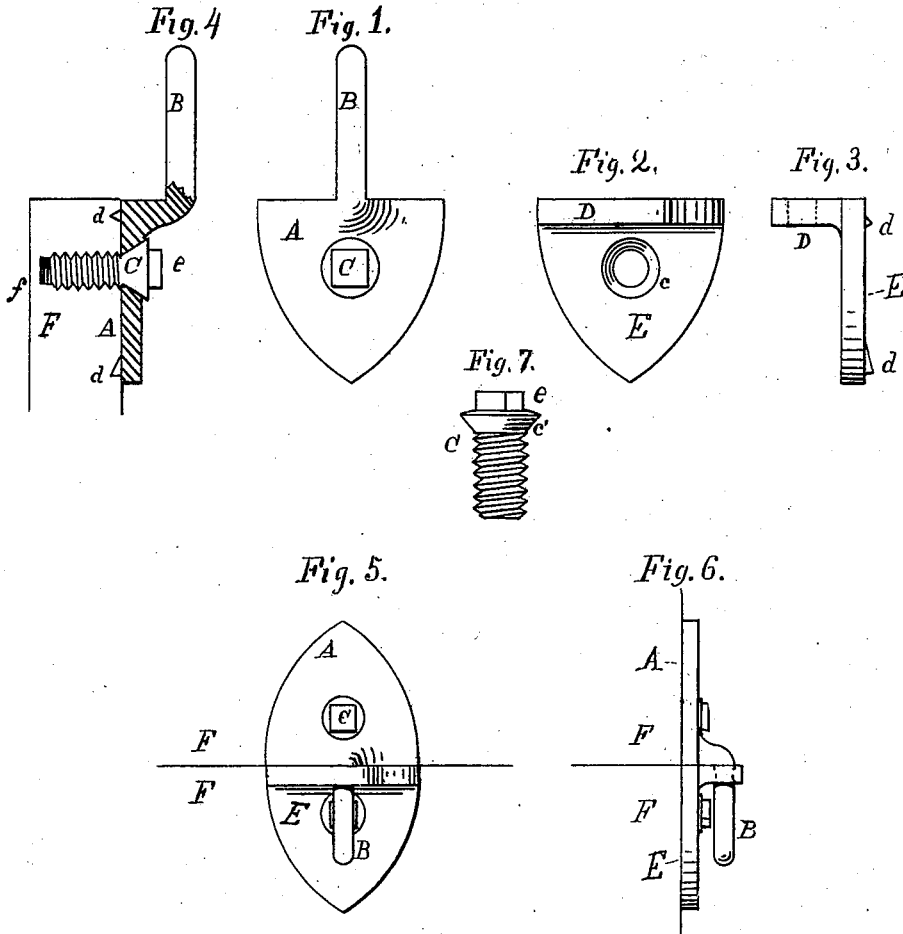


A. BARKER.  
Molders's Flasks.

No. 197,537.

Patented Nov. 27, 1877.



Witnesses,  
Marvin R. Smith  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASBURY BARKER, OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MOLDERS' FLASKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **197,537**, dated November 27, 1877; application filed February 21, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ASBURY BARKER, of Peekskill, New York, have invented an Improvement in the Plates, Flanges, and Pins of Molders' Flasks, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the devices known as plates, flanges, and pins, used to insure the coincidence of the several parts of the flask, when, after being separated, they are placed together again.

As heretofore used, the flanges and pins are open to several serious objections. Some are secured to the edge of the flask by screws, and, having a comparatively small base, soon become loosened and out of order, and also require to be set into the wood. Others are secured to the side of the flask by pins and wedges, but soon become loosened by the usage flasks are subject to. Others, again, are secured to the sides by two or more wood-screws, and these, while more secure than some others, are open to the objection that all the parts cannot be provided in the foundry, as it is very desirable that all the parts be made of castings, so that the molder can provide them himself.

The object of my invention is to overcome all the above objections by providing a device that is very secure and durable, easy of application and adjustment, and at the same time admits of all the parts being cast and applied without fitting.

I accomplish the object by making the plates of the flanges and pins large enough to give a substantial bearing on the side of the flasks, and clamp them in place by a single screw-bolt that enters each plate and screws into the substance of the flask, the plate being kept from turning or shifting by short spurs cast on its face that enter the wood of the flask.

The screw is cast with a square head, that it may be turned with a wrench, and made large

in diameter, that its strength may be increased and to facilitate the casting of the thread.

The accompanying drawings show more clearly the nature of the invention.

Figures 1 and 4 are side and edge views of the pin and one plate. Figs. 2 and 3 are side and edge views of the other plate and flange. Figs. 5 and 6 show the parts attached; Fig. 7, the screw.

The plates A and E each have a countersunk hole, *c*, and on the face the spurs *d d*, Fig. 3. Fig. 7—C is the bolt, having the conical shoulder *c'* and the square head *e*. The shoulder is made to fit the tapering hole *c*, as shown in the sectional view, Fig. 4. The bolt is screwed into the wood of the flask, a hole being made to receive it. This hole is not made clear through the side of the flask, but as shown at *f*, Fig. 4, so there will be very little chance for moisture to enter and disturb the tightness of the screw. The single screw admits of a ready adjustment of the pins and flanges to each other when it is slightly loosened. When drawn up with a wrench nothing can disturb the security of the parts.

I do not claim as new the use of the spurs *d d* in connection with the plates, nor the use of screws with conical shoulders, as I am aware that the former have been used, and that wood-screws are common as applied to the purpose. Neither do I claim the square-headed bolt in itself; but

I claim as a new and useful device—

In a molder's flask, the combination of plate A having pin B, plate E having flange D, with orifice for pin B, and screw C having conical shoulder *c'* and square portion *e*, plates A and E, each having countersunk holes *c* and spurs *d d*, as and for the purposes set forth.

ASBURY BARKER.

Witnesses:

MARVIN R. SMITH,  
F. E. CLARK.