H. LINDSEY.

BRICK-MACHINES.

No. 195,378. Patented Sept. 18, 1877.

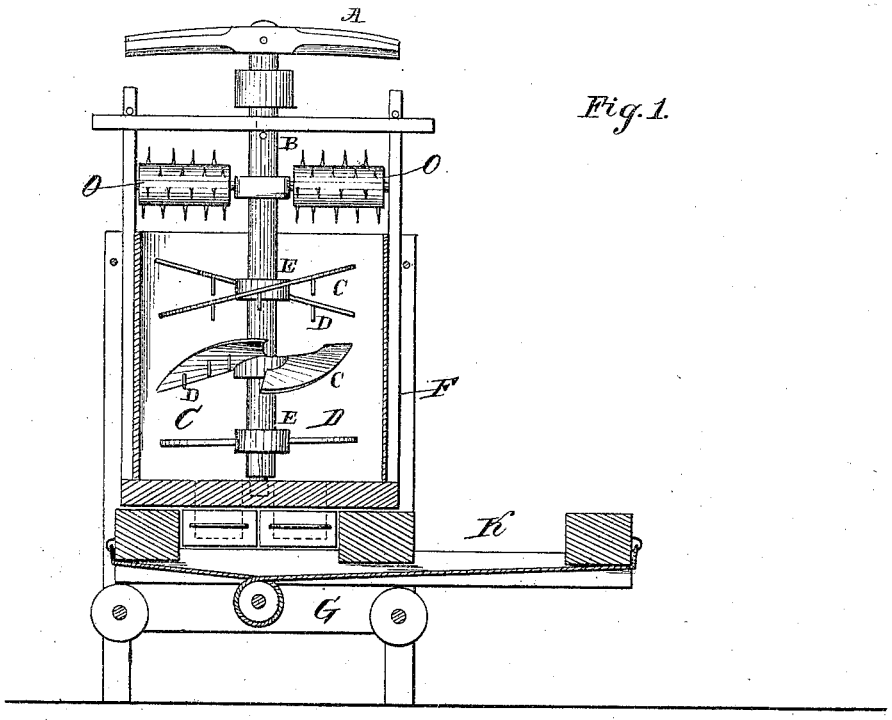

Fig. 1.

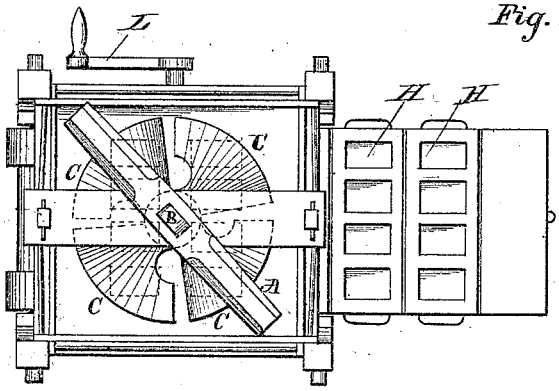

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

H. M. Johnson

L. G. Sorrell.

Inventor:

H. Lindsey

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOSEA LINDSEY, OF ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRICK-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **195,378**, dated September 18, 1877; application filed March 20, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOSEA LINDSEY, of Asheville, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brick-Machines, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to construct a simple, substantial, and easily-operated machine for the manufacture of bricks from wet clay.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a top view, showing the empty molds resting upon the table and ready to be moved under the hopper to be filled.

A, Fig. 1, is the beam, to which the horse or horses are secured for operating the machine. The ends of this beam are extended a sufficient distance on each side for the purpose. F is the hopper for receiving the clay, which is made of the proper consistency and placed therein. B is the shaft, which is provided with a suitable number of cutters or grinders for tempering the clay, and at the same time feeding it to the molds. These cutters consist of sleeves E, which are secured to the shaft, and are provided with blades or wings C, similar to propeller-blades. Vertical pins D are secured in the under side of these blades to facilitate the work. The lower of these cutters is constructed somewhat different from the others. Instead of the blades being made of a spiral or helical form, they are in a horizontal plane or at right angles to the shaft, and the pins D are also omitted, so that the clay may be forced through orifices in the bottom of the hopper, and cut off from the molds when they are moved under the shaft.

The hopper and its frame are mounted on a suitable table, G, having a reciprocating bed, K. Two toothed cylinders, O O, are mounted in bearings in the frame that supports the hopper. These cylinders assist in the work of mixing and tempering the clay, and also of forcing it downward in the direction of the molds, which rest on the reciprocating bed.

The crank L is secured to a shaft in the frame of the table, and, turning the same, the molds are brought directly below the hopper, and, when filled, are moved outwardly at the other side of the table by means of the crank.

Any other mechanism may be used for moving the reciprocating bed-plate, as this peculiar feature I do not claim as novel. It is also obvious that the bed-plate may be reciprocated by power as well as by hand.

To operate the machine, the clay is placed in the hopper; the shaft carrying the cutters or grinders is made to revolve; the reciprocating bed bearing the molds is moved forward until the molds come directly beneath the orifices in the hopper, and, when filled, are moved forward until they extend beyond the hopper, when the full molds are removed and empty ones placed in the front part of the bed, and the operation repeated.

I claim as my invention—

In a brick-machine, the combination of the reciprocating mold-table, the screw-feed, and pulverizing-rollers, arranged upon a suitable frame, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

H. LINDSEY.

Witnesses:
F. M. JOHNSON,
L. F. SORREL.