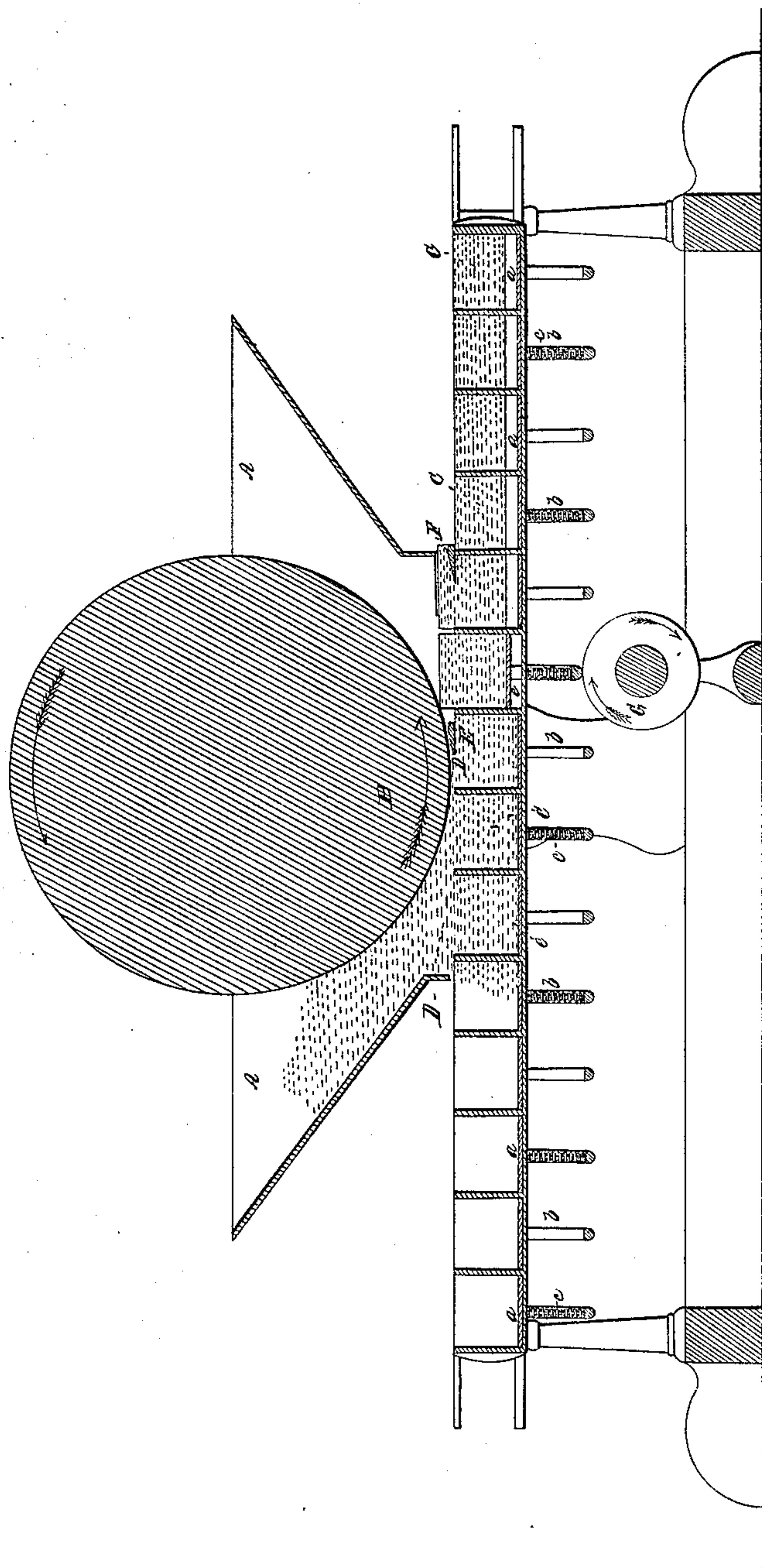


*I. Gregg,
Brick Machine.*

Nº 5,618.

Patented June 6, 1848.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC GREGG, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

BRICK-PRESS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 5,618, dated June 6, 1848; Reissued September 17, 1850, No. 177.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC GREGG, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manner of Constructing Presses for Pressing of Bricks from Unwrought or Dry Clay, for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to Thos. Culberson, of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, under date of May 16, 1846; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

In its general construction and operation the machine is similar to that patented by said Culberson, the clay being thrown into a hopper containing a heavy roller, by which roller the clay is forced through an opening in the bottom of the hopper, under which a series of molds are made to pass back and forth, by means of a pitman or other equivalent contrivance. In the original machine there was a single knife which was used to cut off the superfluous clay from the upper surfaces of the molds, after they had passed the roller with the intention of giving a good surface to the upper portion of the brick; but this it has entirely failed to do, the surface and angles being left extremely rough, and crumbly, from want of the necessary compactness of the clay on the surface.

My improvement obviates this difficulty entirely.

It consists in making the molds about half an inch deeper than heretofore, so as to give that additional thickness to each of the pressed brick, which additional thickness I cut off by a second knife, which operating on the solidly pressed clay, leaves a perfect surface and angles. Between the action of the first and second knives the brick must be raised to the proper distance in the mold; for this purpose each mold is furnished with

a false bottom from which pieces descend through holes in the true bottom, and these pieces being brought into contact with a friction roller, or an inclined plane, are thereby made to force the brick up to the required distance for the action of the second knife.

The accompanying drawing is a longitudinal and vertical sectional representation of that part of the machine that contains my improvement.

A, A, is the hopper for containing the clay, and B, the roller by which it is pressed into the molds C, C, C, through an opening D, immediately after which it is brought into contact with the knife E, as in the old machine.

a, a, are the false bottoms of the molds, and b, b, the pieces that descend from them, for the purpose of raising the brick, say half an inch, preparatory to its coming into contact with the second knife F, which constitutes a part of my improvement.

G, is a friction roller with which the pieces b, b, come into contact, and by which the false bottoms are raised to the proper height. Spiral, or other springs c, c, may be employed to depress the false bottom. The bricks are finally delivered from the molds in the manner described by Culberson.

Having thus fully described the nature of my improvement in Culberson's brick machine, what I claim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combining of the false bottoms of the brick molds, the friction roller or other device, and the additional knife F, with the said machine in the manner, and for the purpose herein set forth.

ISAAC GREGG.

Witnesses:

THOS. P. JONES,
E. H. FULLER.