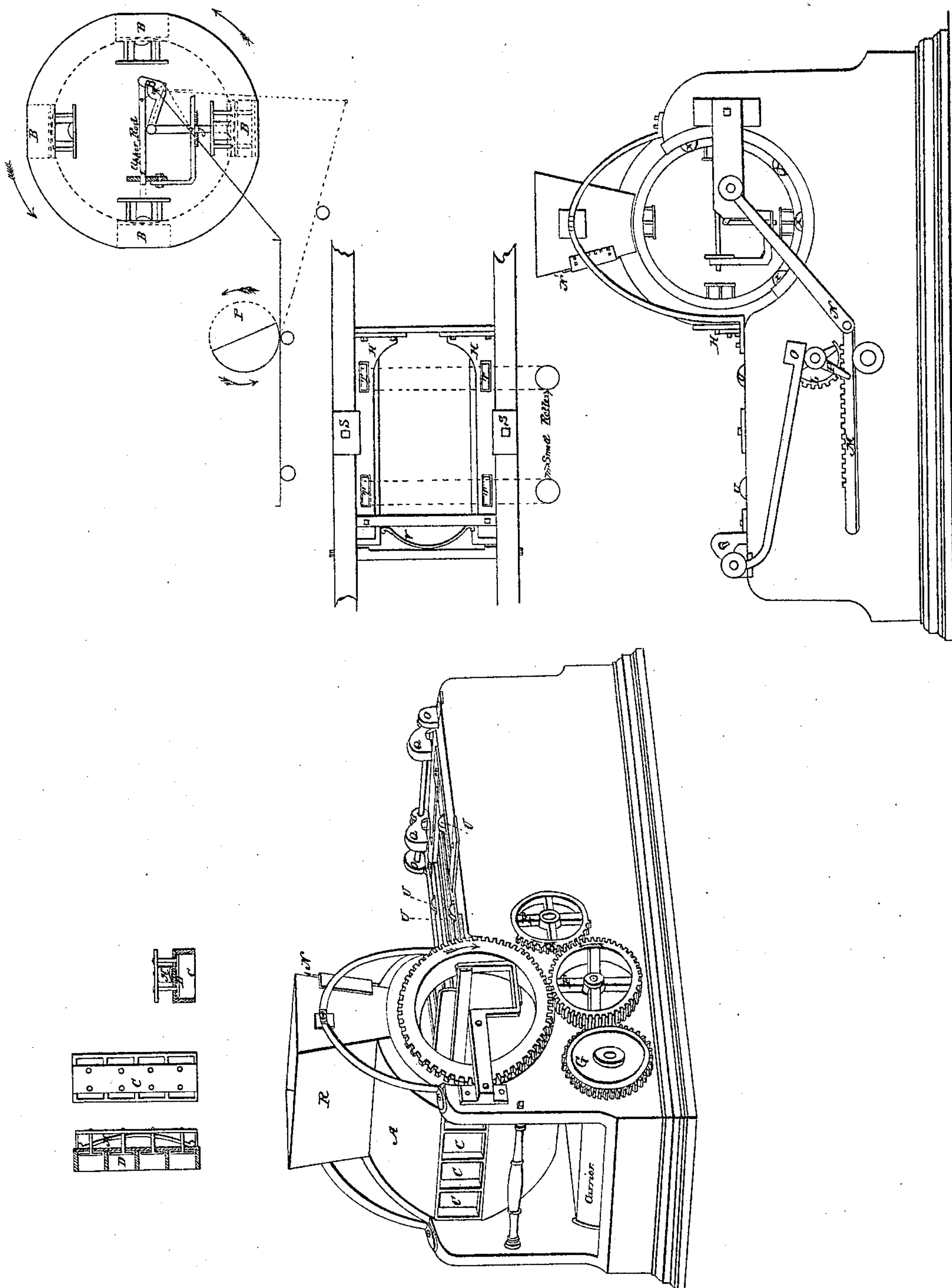


L. T. Delassize,
Brick Machine.

N^o 14,155.

Patented Jan. 29, 1856.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

L. T. DELASSIZE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

BRICK-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,155, dated January 29, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS THEODULE DELASSIZE, of the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful
5 Machine called "Rotary Machine for Molding and Pressing Bricks;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being
10 had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, in which—

No. 1* is a perspective view, No. 2 a back view.

This machine consists in a cylinder (A,) having four sides (B, B, B, B,) flattened,
15 each side is so adapted as to receive a mold (C,) containing four bricks. The bottom plate (D,) of each mold is movable, pressing and removing simultaneously the bricks from the molds. The plate (E,) is in the interior of the cylinder (A.). Two sets of
20 gears (F, F,) impart to the cylinder (A,) its rotary motion. The third gear (G,) moves the carrier. The gear or pinion (F,) having a diameter equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of cylinder (A,) causes at each revolution of said
25 gear or pinion (F,) a mold to present itself opposite the plate (H,) which forms a support to the bricks contained in said mold (C,) when the pression in the interior of the cylinder (A,) takes place, for the mold having
30 a depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch over the thickness required it follows that at each pression the bricks are pressed $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, the upper rod (I) of the press (E) having been
35 calculated accordingly. The lower rod (J,) removes or throws on the carrier the bricks that have been previously pressed. Behind each mold is placed a spring (K,) which fetches to his proper place the movable bottom plate (D,) of the mold. On the same
40 axle with the gear or pinion (F) (but on the opposite side or back view No. 2,) is placed another gear or pinion (L) of the same di-

ameter with the gear or pinion (F,) and when the gear or pinion (F,) has ceased to
45 impart to the cylinder (A,) its quarter rotary motion the gear or pinion (L,) drives the crane (M,) which pushes the lever (N,) of the press (E.). To the cam (O,) is adapted a clamp or wedge (Q,) which prevents the plate (H,) (forming a support to
50 the bricks in the molds) from sliding backward, when the pression of the press (E,) in the interior of the cylinder (A,) takes place. The eccentric (P,) raises the cam (O,) to which is fixed the clamp or wedge (Q,) being raised the cylinder (A,) permits
55 its $\frac{1}{4}$ (quarter) rotary motion. Over the cylinder (A,) is placed a box or receiver fastened by two $\frac{1}{2}$ circles (Y, Y,) the box
60 supplies the molds with clay. No. 1, is a scraper which scrapes the molds when too full. The two props (S, S,) maintain the plate (H,) in its position and four holes (T, T, T, T,) receive the small roller (V,) which roller (V,) helps the plate (H,) to
65 slide backward and forward without friction. The spring (V,) is for the purpose of keeping the plate (H,) on the borders of the cylinder (A.). The red lines show the position of the movable plate (D,) of the bottom
70 of the molds when the pression takes place. The cylinder (A,) revolves on the small rollers (X.)

What I claim as my invention and desire
75 to secure by Letters Patent is:

The combination of the sectional pinion (L,) and spring toothed crane (M,) with the rack shaft (E,) and pressing rods (I,) (J,) arranged and operating substantially
80 as and for the purposes above set forth and described.

L. T. DELASSIZE.

Witnesses:

JOHN WATKINS,
HENRY GENEAL.