

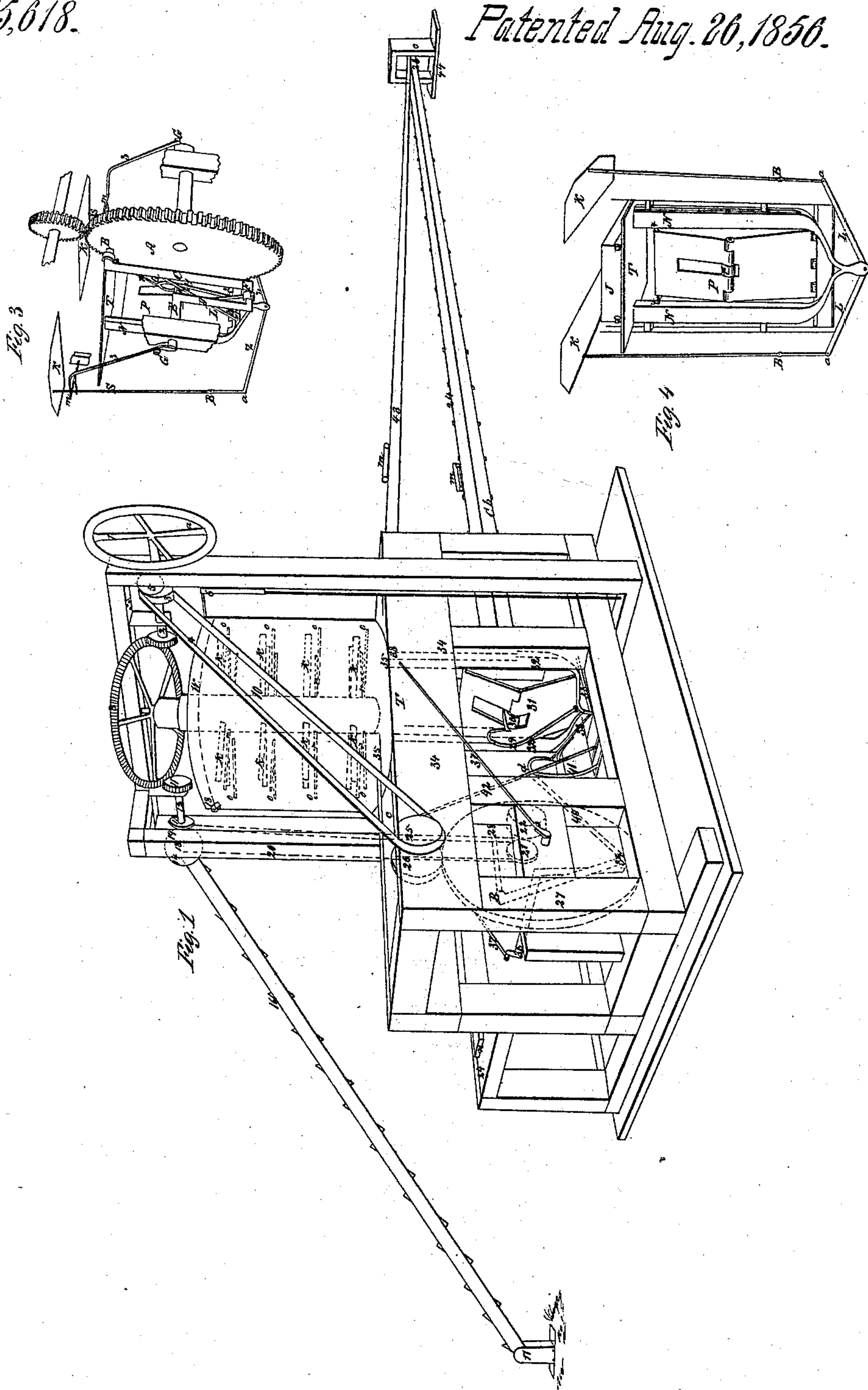
H. B. Ramsey,

25 Sheets-Sheet 1.

Brick Machine.

N^o 15,618.

Patented Aug. 26, 1856.

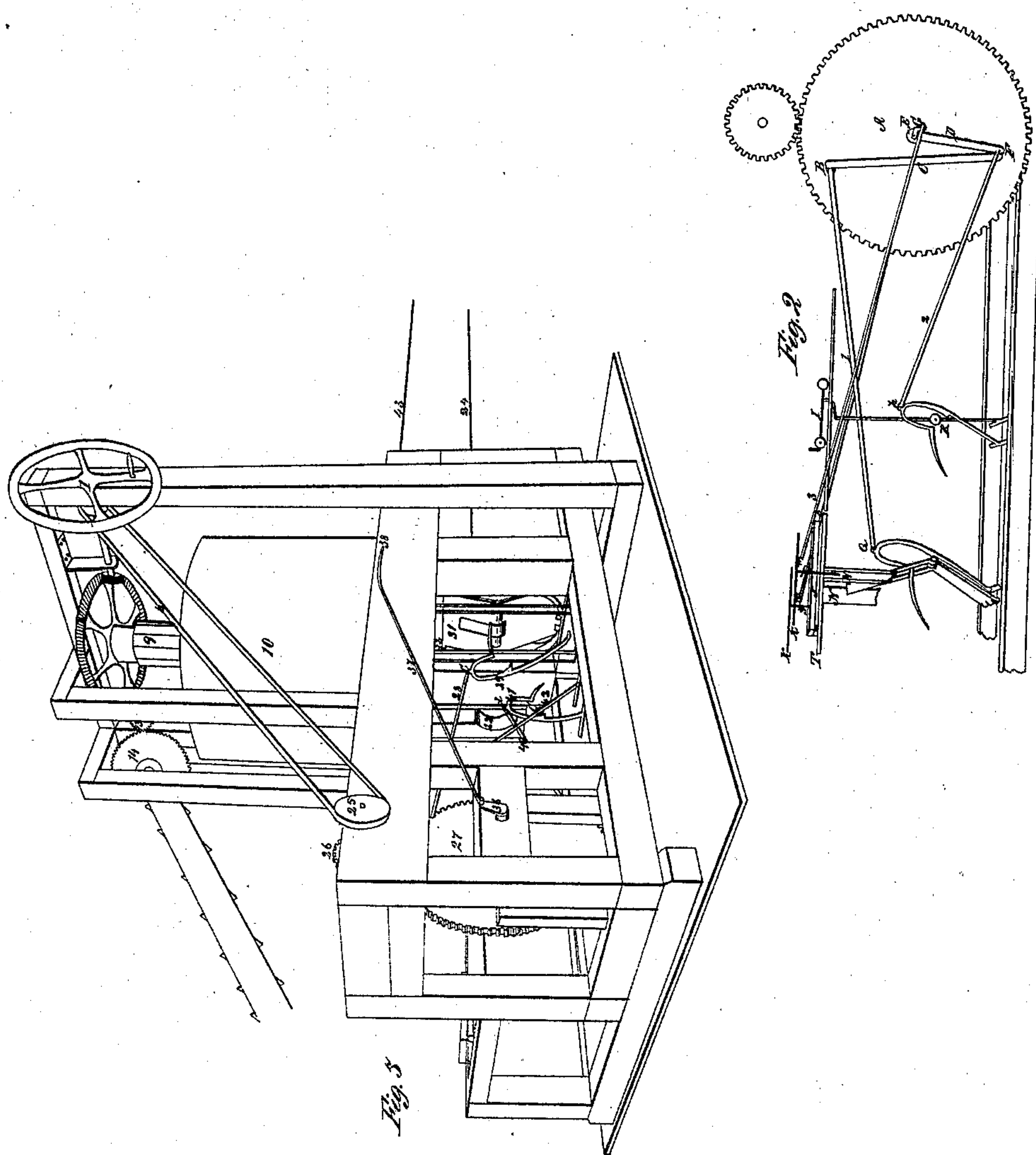


H. B. Ramsey, *2 Sheets-Sheet 2.*

Brick Machine.

No 15,618.

Patented Aug. 26, 1856.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

H. B. RAMSEY, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

BRICK-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 15,618, dated August 26, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. B. RAMSEY, of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and
5 useful Machine for Making Brick; 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 had to the annexed drawings,
10 making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the different parts of the machine and their general arrangement.

15 *a*, is a wrist to which the driving power
may be applied to the fly-wheel 1, which
is upon the shaft 2, upon which are the
drum 3, (upon which the band 4 runs) the
cam 5, (which works the pump 6 for the
20 purpose of supplying the regulating water
cistern W, in the top of the clay-box 10.
Said cistern has a double perforated bot-
tom, the holes in which are closed or opened
by revolving the upper plate of the same,)
25 and the cog-wheel 7, which is geared into
the cog-wheel 8, which turns the shaft 9,
(upon which are the knives *k, k, k, k, k, k, k,*
k, k, k, k, k, which revolve between the rods
r, r, r, r, r, r, r, r, r, r, r, r, r, which are fastened
30 into the clay box 10, at *v, v, v, v, v, v, v, v,*
v, v, v, v, running nearly to the center or
shaft 9 for the purpose of grinding the
clay,) and the cog wheel 11, which turns
the shaft 12, upon which are the cog-wheel
35 13, (which is geared into the cog-wheel 14,
which drives the drum 15 upon which runs
the elevator band 16, around the drum 17,
for the purpose of conveying the clay from
the bank, which clay is emptied into the
40 clay box 10, through the hopper 18) and the
drum 19, around which the band 20, passes
to the drum 21, which drives the drum 22,
(which is upon the same shaft,) around
which the cleated band *c, b*, passes to the
45 drum 23, for the purpose of conveying the
molds *m*, from the yard to the machine upon
the railway 24.

The band 4 passes around the drum 25, which is upon the same shaft with, and runs, the cog-wheel 26, which gears into the cog-wheel 27, the workings of which may be seen by reference to Figs. 2, 4 and 3, of which the following is a full and complete description.

55 Figs. 2 and 3 are views of detached parts
in which A, is a cog wheel the same as in

Fig. 1 is called the cog wheel 27. B, is a wrist attached to the cog wheel A. Upon the wrist B the pitman 1 works being attached by a joint at Q, to the goose-neck 60 lever Y, which works upon the roller r, in the knuckle-joint P (which is permanently fixed at the bottom) is pressed up by the goose-neck lever Y. The slides N, N', are made fast to the top of the knuckle-joint P, by wrists at X, X', and are raised 65 by the knuckle-joint P.

Upon the top of the slides N, N, is the mold table T, upon which the molds J, J rest and are raised to the knives K, K, which 70 are made to pass over the top of the molds by the springs S, S, as will be shown.

The arm C, is made fast to the wrist at B. Attached to the arm C, is a wrist at F, upon which the pitman 2 works. The pit- 75 man 2, is attached to the goose-neck lever *h*. The goose-neck lever *h* works the roller R, which is attached to the lever L, by which the reciprocating ear I, to which it is attached, is moved as will be shown. 80

The arm D is made fast to the outside of the wrist F, and extends to a point over the center of the cog-wheel A. At this point, the shaft E, is attached forming a center upon which the cog-wheel A revolves. 85 Upon the ends of this shaft are the cranks G, G, upon which the pitmen 3, 3, work. The pitmen 3, 3, are attached to the catches *m, m*, for the purpose of holding and letting go the springs S S as will be shown. 90

The following is a description of the workings of the above described parts of this brick machine. As the cog-wheel A revolves and the grist B, is moved toward the knuckle-joint P, the knuckle-joint P is straightened, raising the molds J, to the knives K, K. At the same time that the wrist B, is moved toward the knuckle-joint P, the wrist F, draws the reciprocating car I, back by means of the pitman 2, the goose-neck lever h, and the lever L. The cranks G, G, also move back the pitmen 3, 3, and the catches m, m, letting the springs S, S, pass the knives K, K, across the top of the mold J. The working of the springs S, S, may be seen by reference to Fig. 4, in which N, N, are the slides which are worked by the knuckle-joint P, and are attached at the bottom to the pitmen Z, Z, which pitmen are attached by joints at a, a, to the bottom of the springs S, S. The springs S, S, work upon fixed pivots at B, B. At the raising

of the slides N, N, the springs S, S, are forced out by the pitmen Z, Z, moving the top of the spring in, and the knives K, K, (to which they are attached,) across the top 5 of the molds J. The springs S, S, are held back by the catches *m, m*, until the proper time for cutting the clay as heretofore described. Fig. 5, is a perspective view showing the general arrangement of the machine, and designed to assist in explaining 10 Fig. 1.

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

1. The wheel A, cranks G, G, and catches

m, m, in combination with the springs 15 S, S, for the purpose of regulating the stroke of the knives K, K, for cutting the clay, at the top of the molds J, as described and shown.

2. I claim the sliding mold table T, for 20 the purpose of raising the molds to the grate under the clay box, when the same is constructed, arranged, and operated in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

H. B. RAMSEY.

Witnesses:

N. B. TAYLOR,

BENJA. HARRISON.