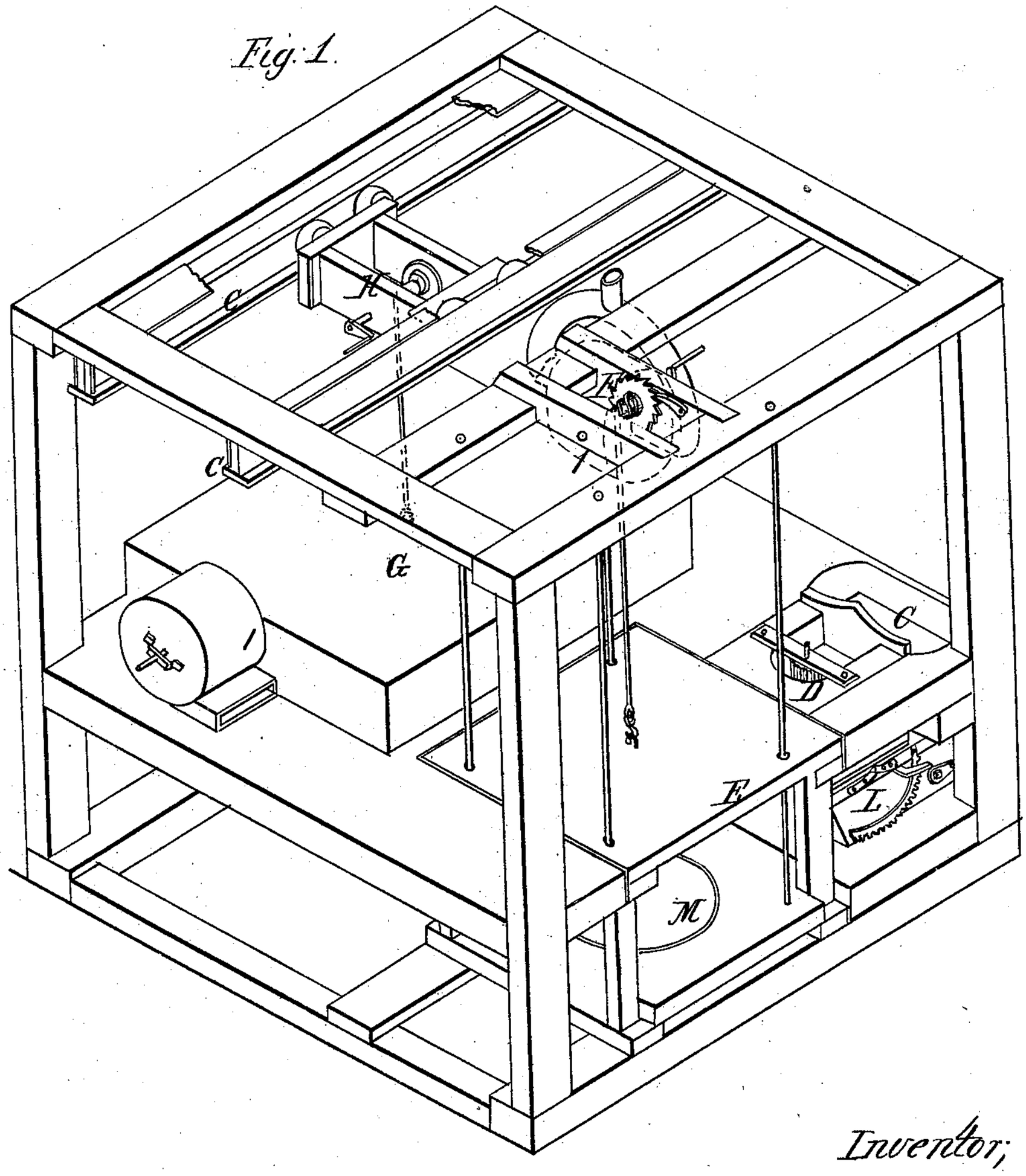
Sheet 1 - 3 Sheets.

# J. Fisher.

## Brick Mach.

No. 93,526. Patented Aug. 10, 1869.

Fig. 1.




Witnesses;

A Acton

John D Lavis

Inventor;

Jeremiah Fisher

per Francis D. Dastwind

Attorney

J. Fisher.

Sheet 2-3 Sheets.

Brick Mach.

No. 93,526. Patented Aug. 10, 1869.

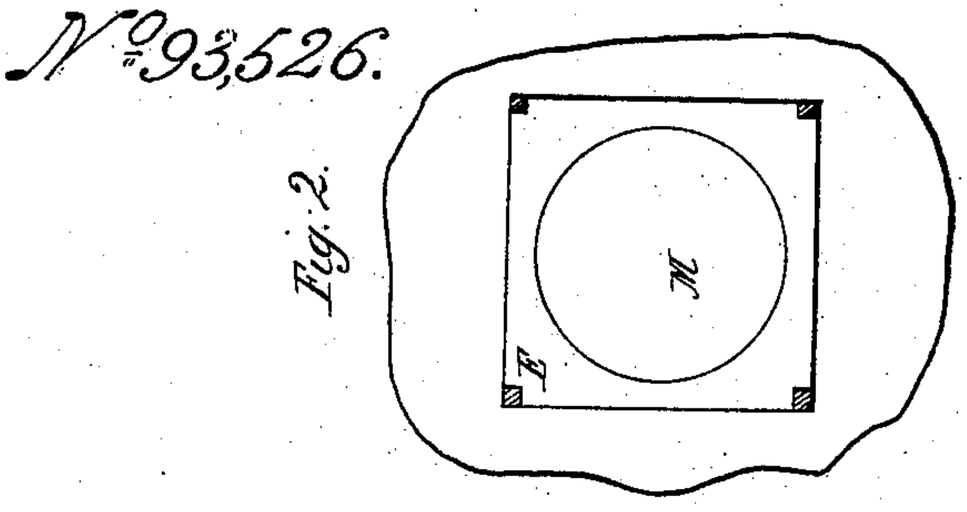



Fig. 2.

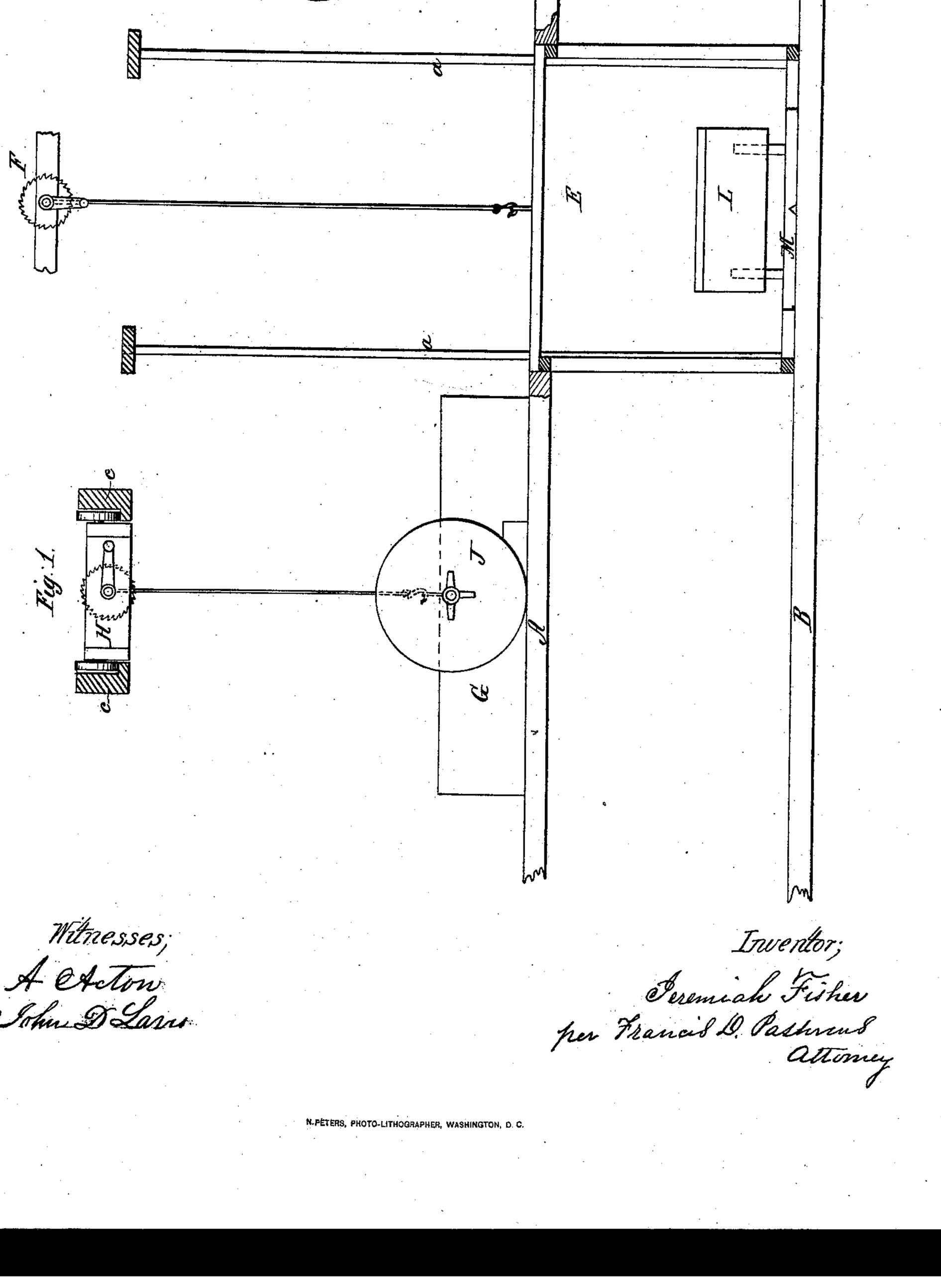



Fig. 1.

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John D Lane

Inventor;
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Attorney

Sheet 3-3 Sheets.

# J. Fisher.

## Brick Mach.

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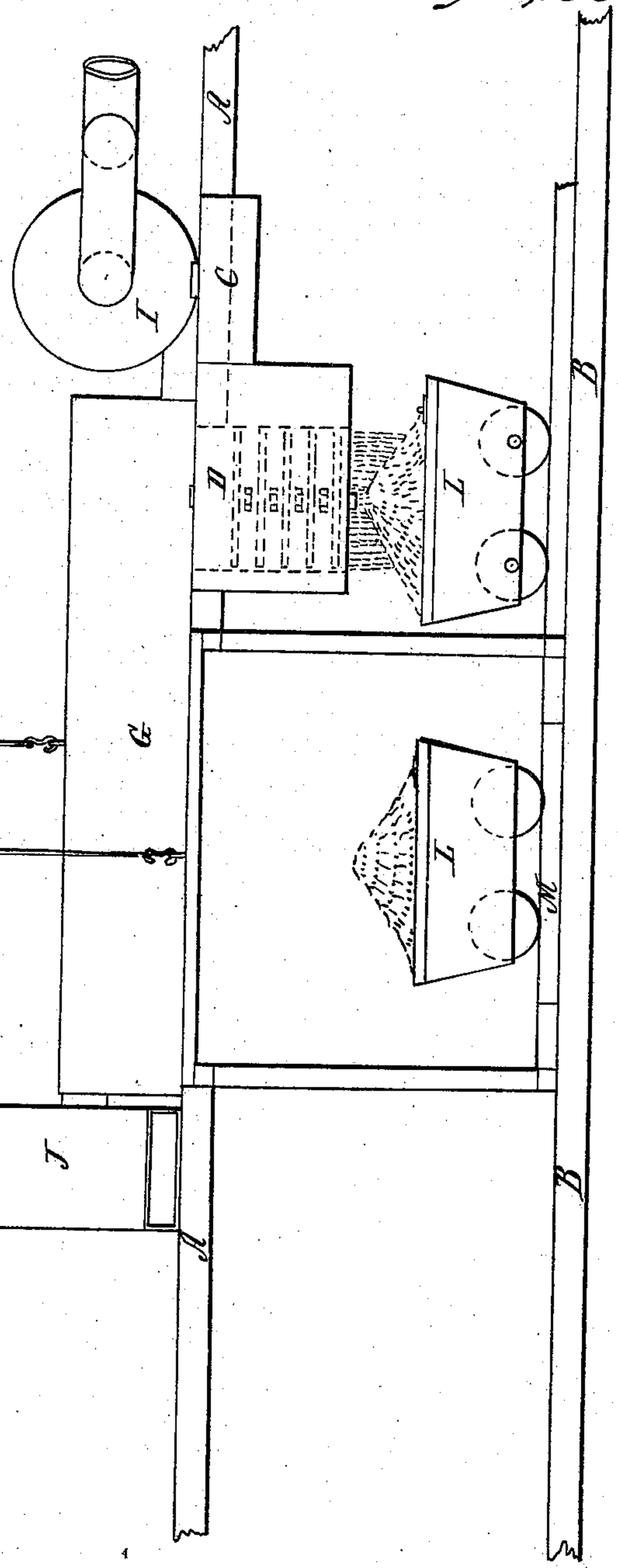


Fig. 1.

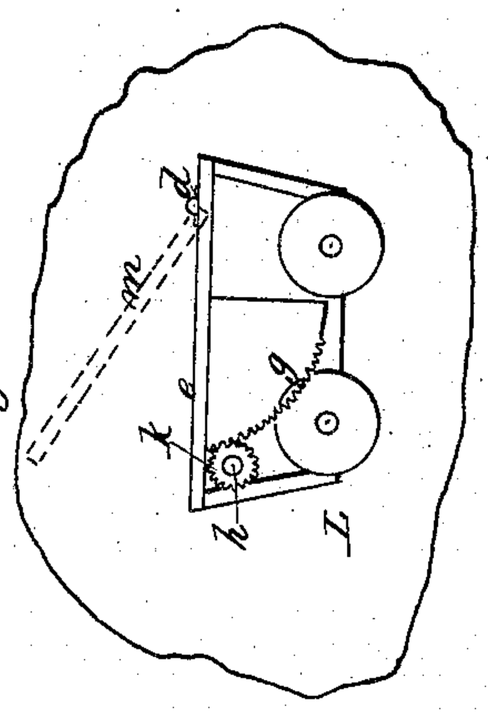


Fig. 2.

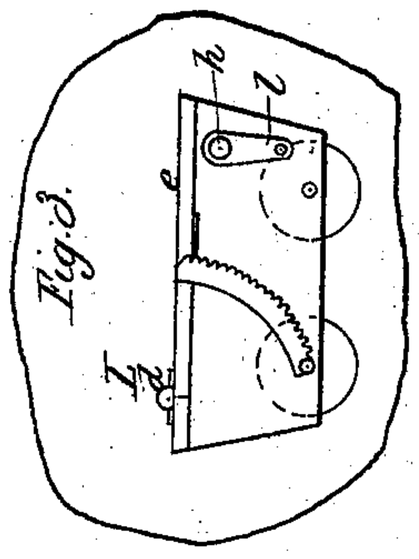


Fig. 3.

Witnesses;
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John D. Lavis

Inventor;
Jeremiah Fisher
per Francis D. Pashmud
Attorney

# United States Patent Office.

JEREMIAH FISHER, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

*Letters Patent No.* 93,526, *dated August* 10, 1869.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING CLAY AND DRYING BRICKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH FISHER, of the city of Reading, in the county of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Treating Clay and Drying Bricks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying sheets of drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists in the mechanism used in the preparation and transportation of the clay, and in drying the raw bricks, but not in the moulding of the same, substantially as is hereinafter shown and described.

On reference to the accompanying sheets of drawings, making part of this specification—

Figure 1, sheet 1, is a view in perspective, showing my improvements.

Figure 1, sheet 2, is a side view, the hoist for raising the hot-air cap not being shown; and

Figures 2 and 3 are side views of the truck used for taking the clay from the hopper.

Figure 1, sheet 3, is an end view, and

Figure 2, a plan view of the turn-table.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

A and B are upper and lower floors. The first has the clay-pit C, for receiving raw unground clay, and to that end is slightly lower than the floor, to prevent it from spreading, and also for the more readily conveying to the hopper D, the upper end of which is on a level with the upper floor, the lower end being situated a short distance beneath it, forming, as it were, a communication or passage between the floors. The hopper is similar in construction to those used for grinding clay.

As the clay passes from the hopper, it is caught by the clay-truck L, which, when loaded, is moved on to the floor of the elevating-platform E, which is raised by the hoist of windlass F, of any suitable construction, and fixed to any suitable framing above the upper floor A, immediately over the centre of the platform, suitable guides, *a a a a*, being used to keep the platform from shifting while elevating.

When the floor of the elevator attains the level of the floor A, the truck is turned in the proper direction by means of the turn-table M, on which it stands, and passed to the brick-maker.

After the bricks are moulded, they are piled under the cap G, it being raised to a suitable height by the travelling-windlass or hoist H.

Care must be taken to stack the bricks in such manner that a current of hot air can be readily forced between them, after which the cap is lowered.

The fan I, which connects with the exhaust-end of the furnace, used for generating steam for driving the machinery, is set in motion by means of a belted pulley, driven from any adjacent shafting.

The hot air is drawn from the furnace, and forced into the hot-air cap G, and passes in between the bricks, whereby they are thoroughly dried in an incredibly short time, after which it is drawn out by the opposite fan J.

It will be seen, sheet 1, in red lines, and sheet 3, fig. 1, elevation, that the windlass H is movable, being carried on wheels, which are carried and travel on the tracks or railway *c c*, situated immediately over the hot-air cap G, by which means the cap can be elevated and moved while the green bricks are being stacked previous to drying.

The truck L forms the table on which the bricks are moulded by the brick-maker, and to that end the top is made in two parts, which are hinged together at *d*.

The part *e* is capable of being elevated, to throw the clay toward the brick-maker, at his option, as follows:

*g*, fig. 2, sheet 2, (showing the side of the truck removed to exhibit its internal mechanism,) is a toothed sector fixed to the under side of the vibrating part *e*, of the top of the truck, depending vertically downward.

*h* is a shaft passing transversely through one end of the truck; it carries the pinion *k*, gearing into the sector *g*.

It will be readily seen, as the pinion is turned by means of the handle or lever *l*, fig. 3, it causes the sector *g* to move through the arc of a vertical circle, whereby the part *e* is made to take the inclined position shown at *m*, red lines, fig. 2.

After the part *e* is inclined, as shown, it retains that position through the medium of the toothed sector *n*, depending from the part *e* on the outside of the truck.

When the part *e* assumes any given angle, a catch, *o*, takes into the teeth of the sector and supports it.

I do not claim the devices herein shown, either severally or in combination, knowing them to be old; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The arrangement herein described of the two-storied structure, as shown, provided with the clay-pit C, pug-mill D, truck L, elevator E, with its turn-table M and hoist F, hot-air cap G, with its fans I J, and travelling-windlass H, upon its tracks *c c*, all constructed and operated substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name to this specification, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JEREMIAH FISHER.

Witnesses:

ADAM FREER,

GEORGE PRINTZ.