(Model.)

T. McNICHOLAS.

BRICK MOLD.

No. 259,890. Patented June 20, 1882.

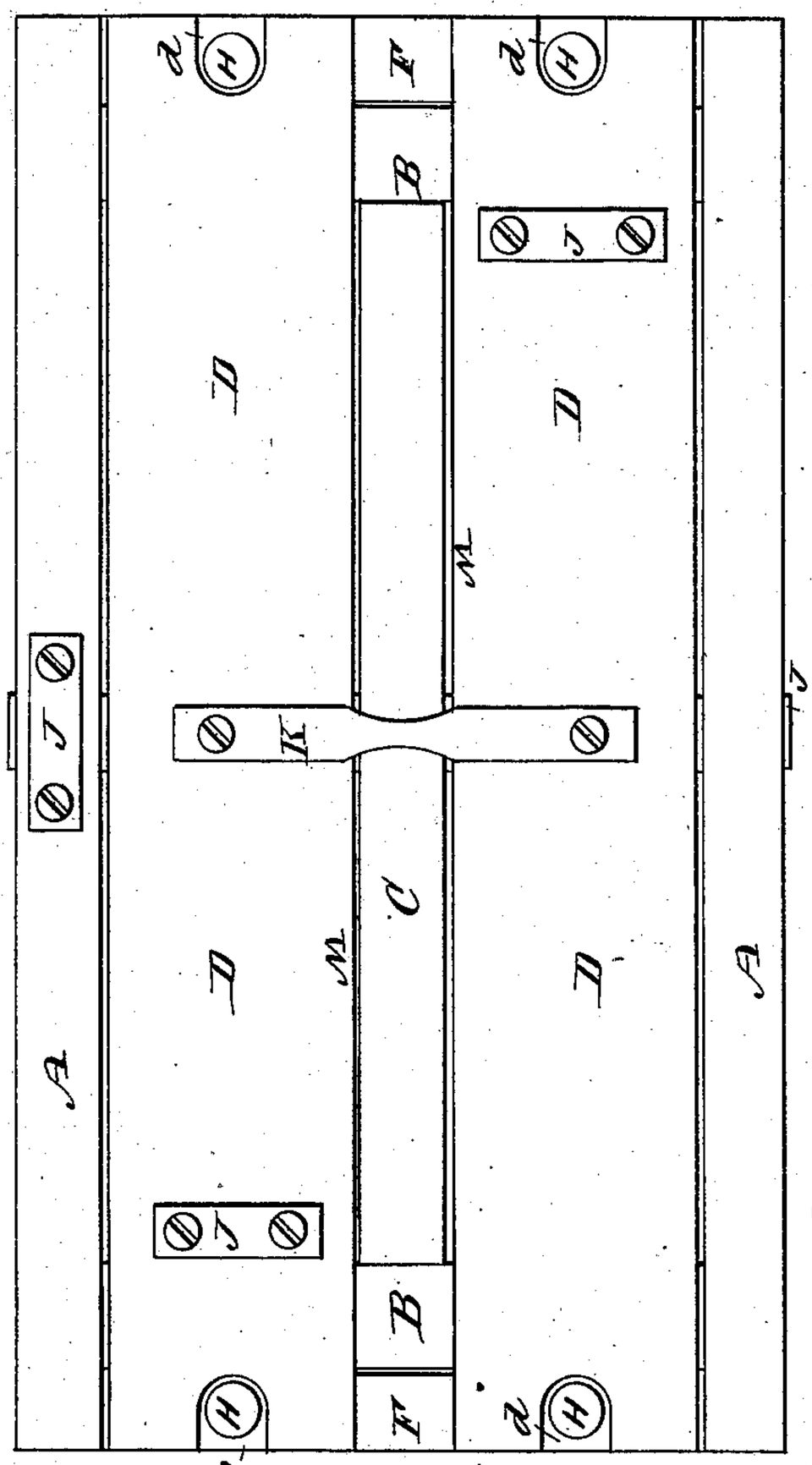

Fig. 1.

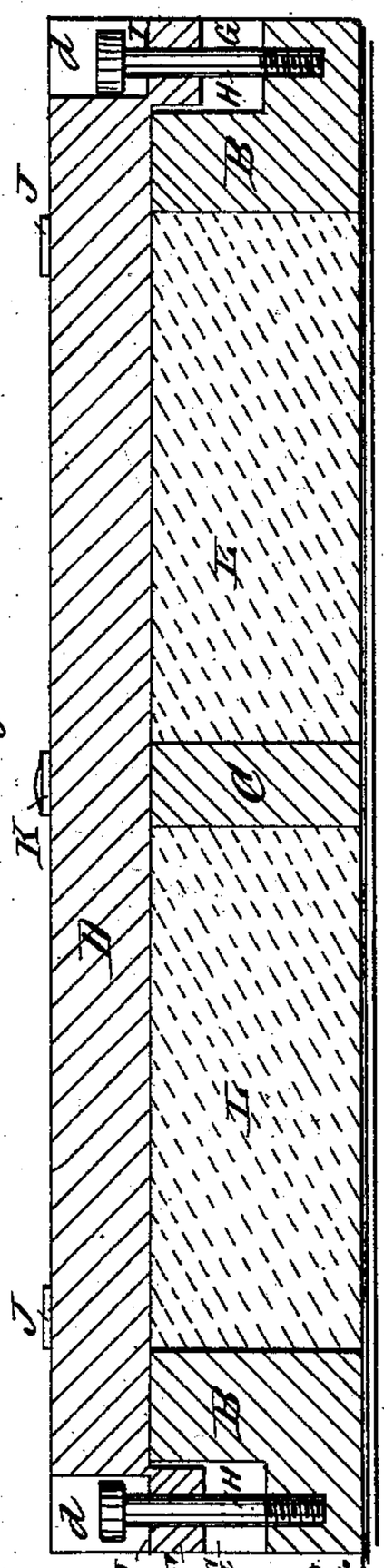

Fig. 2.

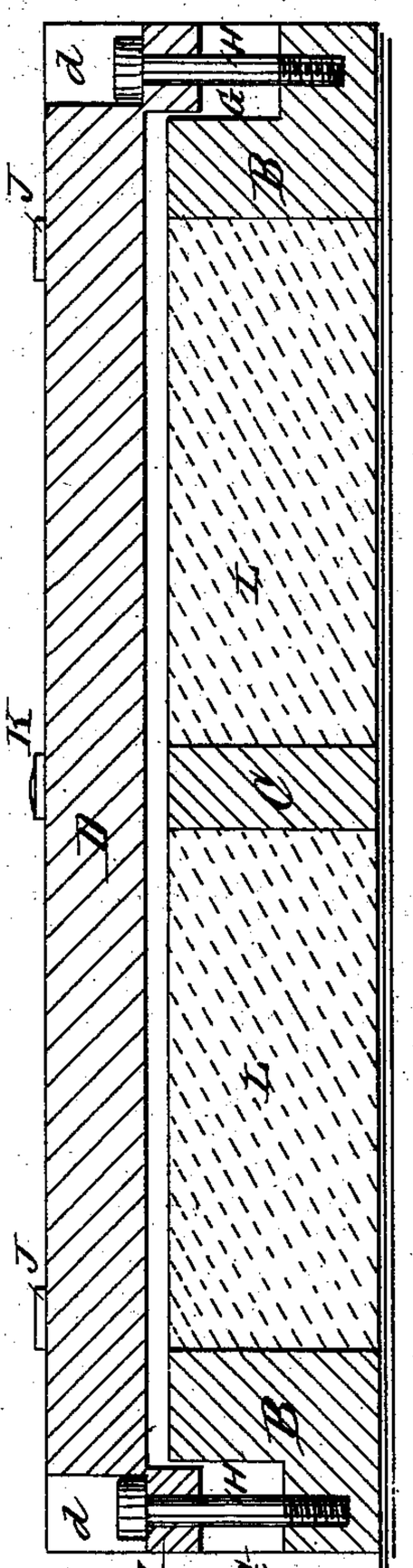

Fig. 3.

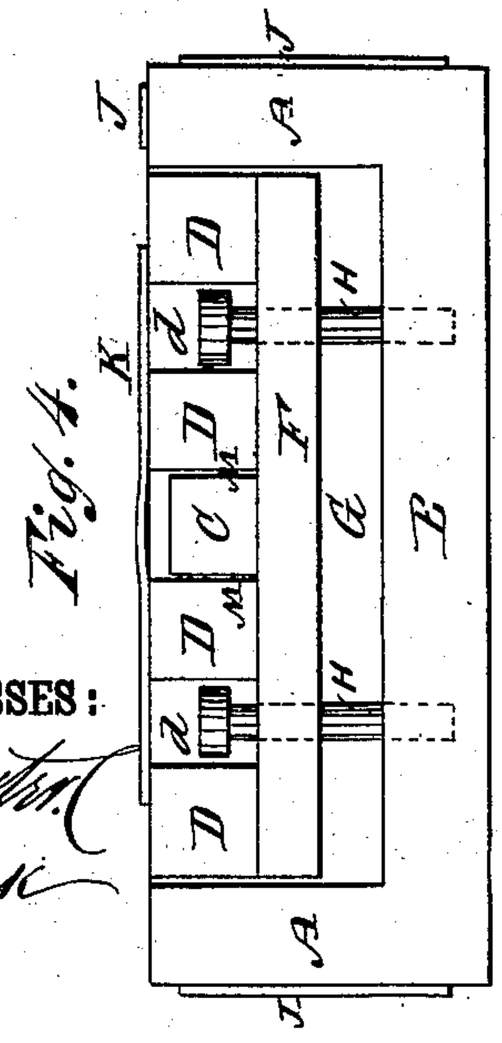

Fig. 4.

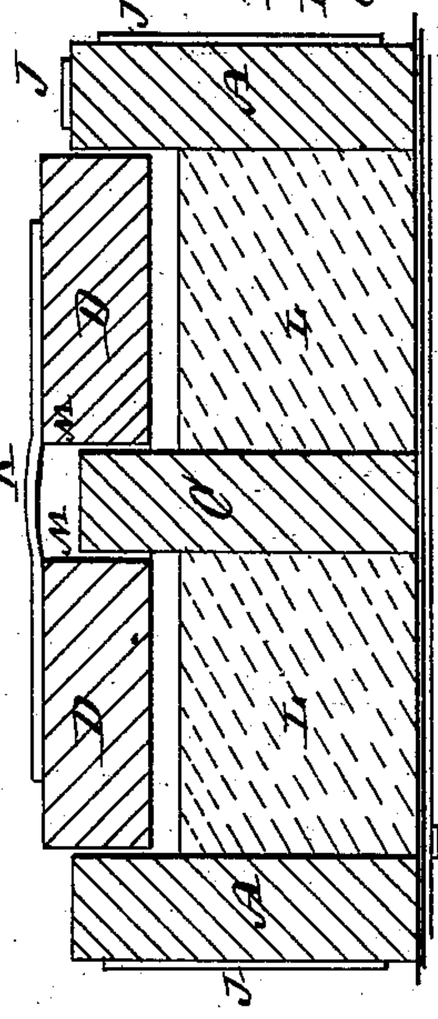

Fig. 5.

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THOMAS McNICHOLAS, OF MEMPHIS, MISSOURI.

BRICK-MOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,890, dated June 20, 1882.

Application filed April 1, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS MCNICHOLAS, of Memphis, in the county of Scotland and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Brick-Mold, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention consists in a brick-mold having its bottom divided longitudinally into narrow strips corresponding in number to the cells and connected at the ends by bars; also, in the arrangement on a brick mold or machine of scraper-cleats, all as hereinafter described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan of my improved brick-mold inverted. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of Fig. 1, showing the mold inverted preparatory to the discharge of the bricks. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section, showing the mold turned over and the bottom raised to detach it from the bricks and admit the air preparatory to removing the mold altogether from the bricks. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the mold inverted and preparatory to discharging the bricks. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the mold as represented in Fig. 3.

A represents the sides; B, the ends; C, the partitions, and D the bottom of the molds. The bottom D is preferably made in sections by dividing it longitudinally into narrow strips, one for each row of mold-cells for the bricks L, and the several sections of the mold-bottom are connected at the ends by bars F, together forming one bottom. The longitudinal partitions C of the mold-cells extend down in the spaces between these sectional bottoms even with the sides A and ends B, or nearly so. The object of this arrangement is to admit the air more freely under the bottom at the beginning of its rise when lifted off the bricks, and thus diminish the resistance of the bottom by atmospheric pressure. Where the bottom sections are connected together by the bars F the ends B are recessed at G for said bars.

The bottom D of the mold is connected to the ends B by screw-studs H, fitted through bars F, but not screwed "home" on them, the object being to provide a little slack motion of the bars F on said screws at I, to enable the bottom D to rise a little when lifted by the handles K before lifting the rest of the mold, to enable the bottom D to be detached from the bricks to allow the air to enter between the bottom D and the bricks before the movement of the sides and ends of the mold-cells from the bricks begins, thus preventing the atmospheric resistance to the discharge of the bricks common to the molds having the bottom fastened on tight. Apertures *d* are formed through the ends of bottoms D, for the passage of the heads of studs H, and for free play of the bottoms when lifting.

By the sectional divisions of the bottom the length of lines opening at the beginning of the rise of the bottom to admit the air is greatly increased. In the mold here represented the said openings are increased to the extent of the lines M between the two sections D and the longitudinal partition C.

I do not limit myself to the construction here shown for the attachment of these slack bottoms, for the same object may be accomplished in various ways. When these mold-boxes are used in machines where the boxes are shoved or drawn along ways in which they slide, the clay often sticks fast to the ways and chokes them, so as to obstruct the movement of the molds.

To scrape off the clay and keep the ways clean, I propose to attach thin metal cleats J to the sides, bottom, and top of the molds, in different places, as shown, the edges of which will effectually remove the coatings of clay sticking to the ways.

Another advantage of the slack-bottom contrivance is that, besides "shedding" better, the surfaces of the bricks are smoother, especially at the corners, where fins are often formed by the suction of the tight molds.

The slack bottoms above described may be applied to brick-molds provided with from one to six mold-cells, as desired.

I am aware that it is not new to hold the top by a spring at each end, so that it can play up and down on screws.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A brick-mold having its bottom D divided longitudinally into narrow strips corresponding in number to the number of the cells and connected at the ends by bars, whereby the air is freely admitted under all parts of the bottom of mold and the easy rise thereof at the start greatly facilitated.

2. The combination of scraper-cleats J with brick-molds used in brick-machines, substantially as specified.

THOMAS McNICHOLAS.

Witnesses:
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