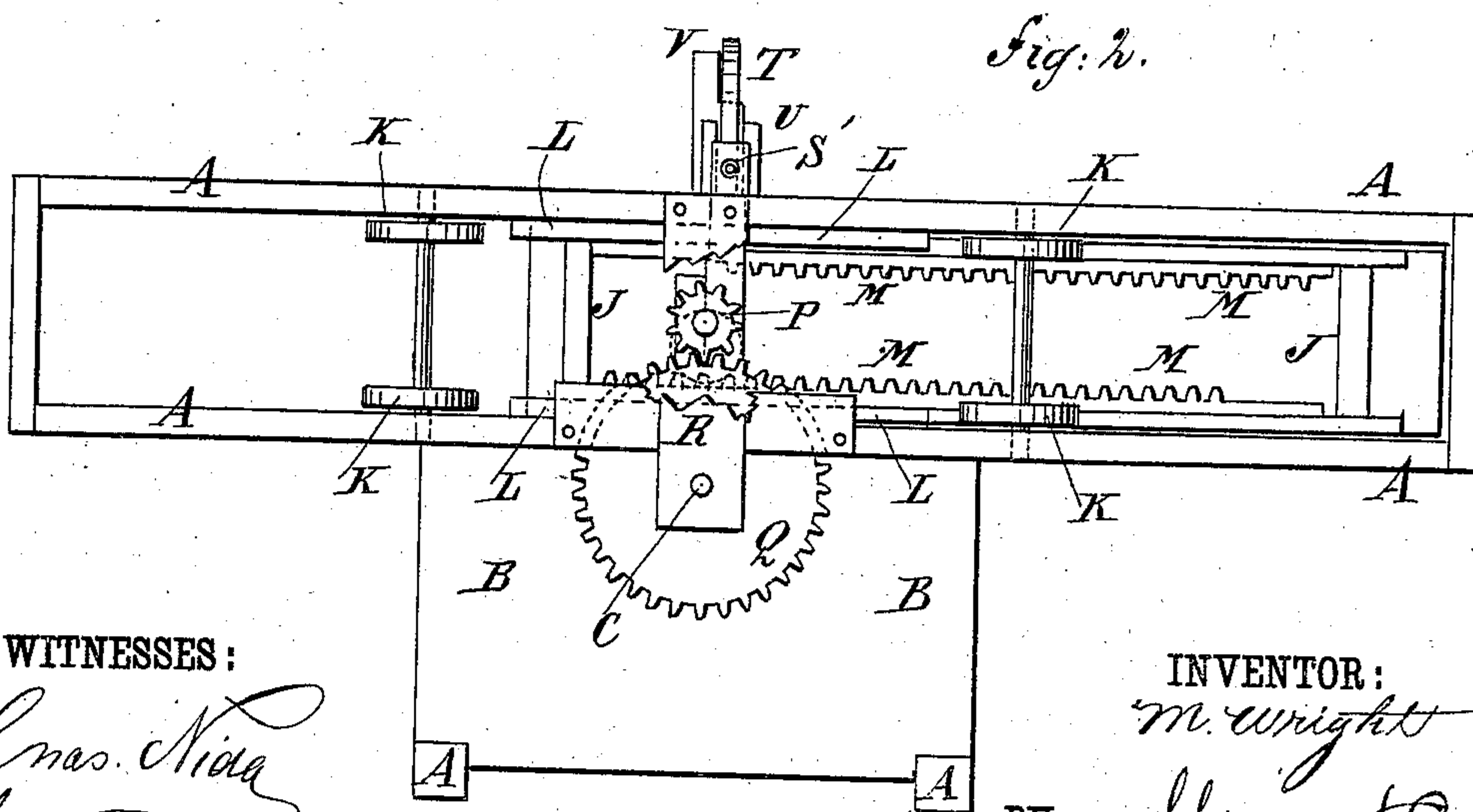
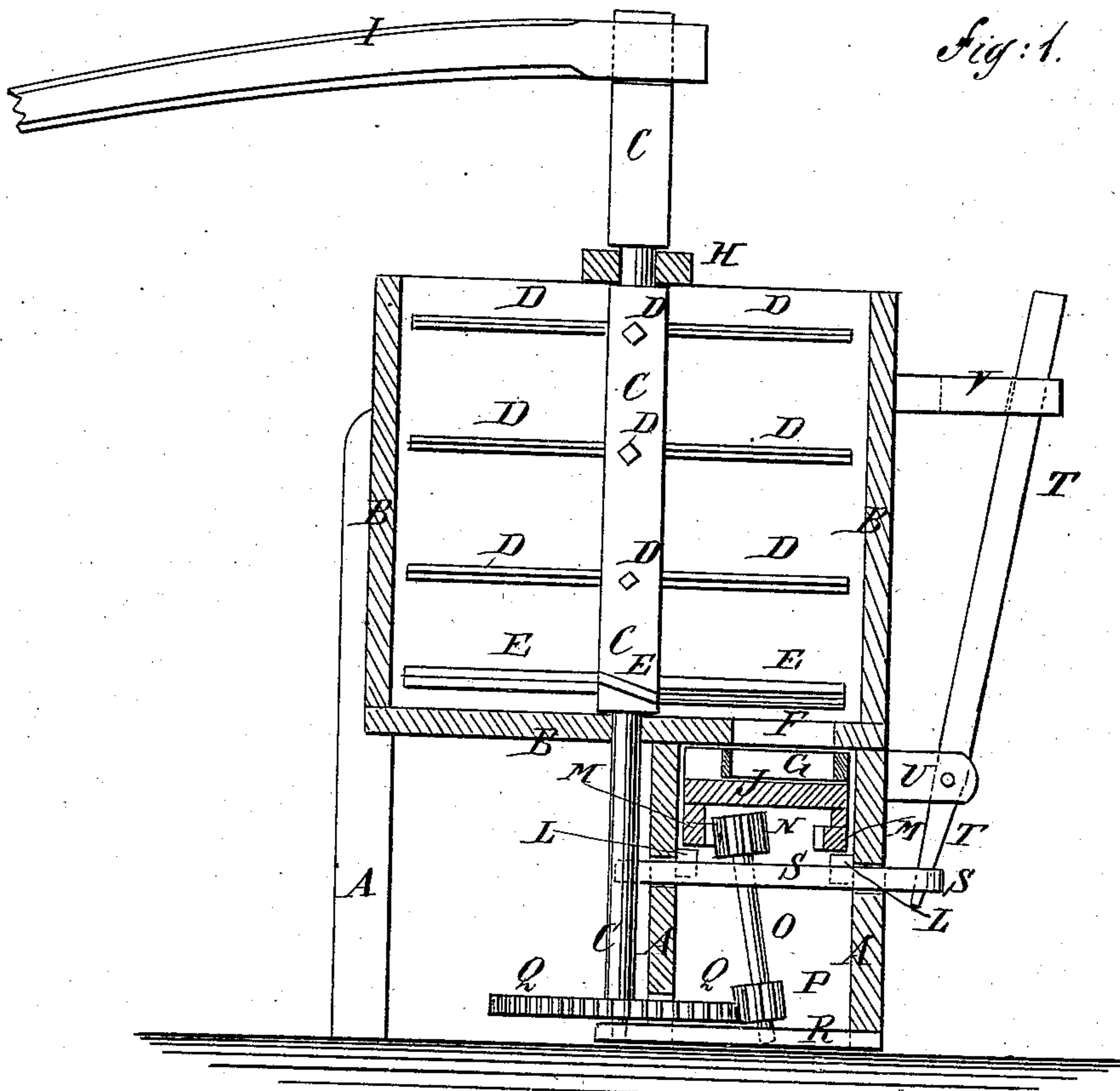


(Model.)

M. WRIGHT.
BRICK MACHINE.

No. 264,398.

Patented Sept. 12, 1882.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

M. Wright

BY *Wm. & Co*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON WRIGHT, OF FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA.

BRICK-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,398, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed July 14, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON WRIGHT, of Fort Valley, in the county of Houston and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brick-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

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

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same, part being broken away.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of the brick-machine for which Letters Patent No. 256,092 were issued to me April 4, 1882, in such a manner as to make it more convenient in use.

The invention consists in the combination, with the downwardly-projecting end of the stirrer-shaft having a gear-wheel attached to it and the mold-carrying platform having two rack-bars with adjacent teeth attached to its bottom, of a pair of gear-wheels attached to the ends of a vibrating shaft, a sliding cross-bar carrying the said shaft, and a lever pivoted to the said cross-bar, whereby the continuously-revolving stirrer-shaft can be made to move the mold-carrying platform in either direction, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A is the base-frame of the machine.

B is the hopper.

C is a vertical shaft placed within the hopper B and provided with radial stirrers D to mix the clay and inclined paddles E to force the clay out of the hopper B through the opening F into the molds G. The shaft C revolves in bearings in the hopper-bottom and in a cross-bar, H, attached to the top of the hopper, and is driven by power applied to its upper end by means of a sweep, I, or other convenient means.

J is the mold carrying platform, which moves back and forth upon wheels or rollers K, pivoted to the base A, and upon cleats L, attached to the base A beneath the hopper B, so as to support the said platform firmly while the clay is being forced into the molds.

To the side parts of the bottom of the platform J are attached two rack-bars, M, having teeth upon their inner or adjacent sides, into which mesh alternately the teeth of the small

gear-wheel N, attached to the upper end of the shaft O.

To the lower end of the shaft O is attached a small gear-wheel, P, the teeth of which mesh into the teeth of the large gear-wheel Q, attached to the downwardly-projecting end of the shaft C, so that the revolution of the shaft C will move the mold-carrying platform J in one or the other direction, according as the gear-wheel N is in gear with one or the other of the rack-bars M. The lower end of the shaft O revolves in a socket-bearing in the cross-bar R, attached to the lower part of the base-frame A. The upper part of the shaft O revolves in a bearing in a cross-bar, S, that slides in apertures in the base-frame A, so that the gear-wheel N can be thrown into gear with either of the rack-bars M by moving the said cross-bar S. The outer end of the cross-bar S projects, and to it is pivoted the lower end of the lever T, which is pivoted to an arm or bracket, U, attached to the base-frame A. The upper end of the lever T moves along an arm, V, attached to the upper part of the hopper B, and which is provided with two notches to receive the lever T and hold it in place, locking the gear-wheel N in gear with one or the other of the racks M. It will be seen by Fig. 2 that the teeth at the rear end of each rack-bar M do not extend so far as the teeth at the forward end of the other rack-bar, so that as the mold-carrying platform J reaches the end of its movement in either direction the gear-wheel N will pass out of gear with the rack and will continue to revolve without moving the said platform. When the full molds have been removed and replaced with empty molds the operator moves the lever T from one to the other of the notches of the catch-bar V, which movement throws the gear-wheel N into gear with the other rack-bar M, so that the platform J will be moved in the other direction to withdraw the filled molds from beneath the hopper and bring a set of empty molds beneath the said hopper to be filled.

With this construction the mold-carrying platform will always be thrown out of gear automatically when it reaches the end of its movement.

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

1. In a brick-machine, the combination, with

downwardly-projecting end of the stirrer-shaft C, having gear-wheel Q, and the mold-carrying platform J, having two rack-bars, M, of the two gear-wheels N P, the vibrating shaft O, 5 carrying the said gear-wheels, the sliding cross-bar S, and the lever T, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the continuously-revolving stirrer-shaft can be made to move the mold-carrying platform in either di-
10 rection, as set forth.

2. In a brick-machine, the combination, with

the vibrating shaft O, carrying the gear-wheels N P, of the sliding bar S, the lever T, and the catch V, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the driving-gearing can be 15 readily shifted and held in gear with either rack, as set forth.

MILTON WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

H. C. HARRIS,
PETER W. GRAY