

(No Model.)

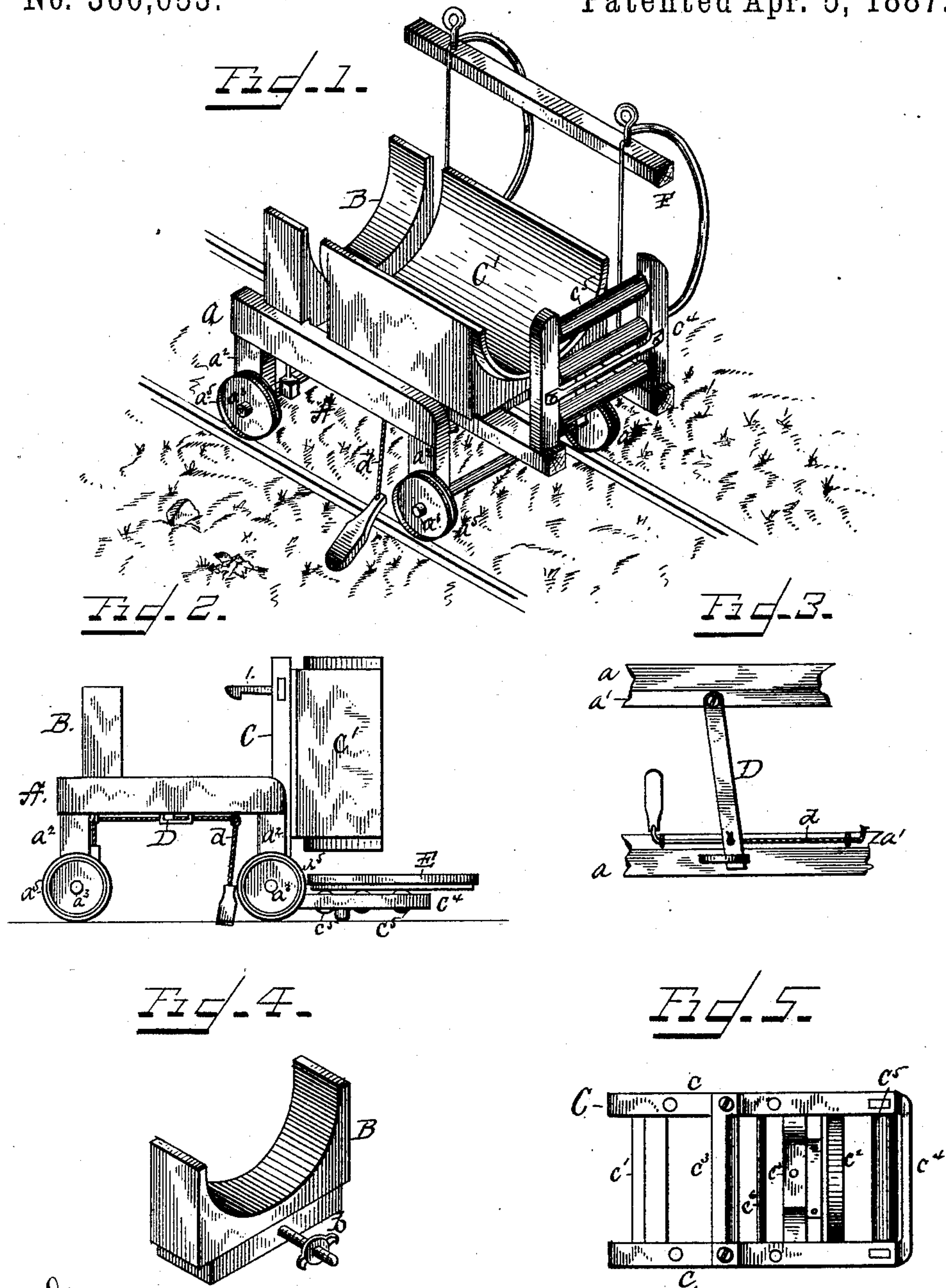
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. BROSE & J. BAUMGARTNER.

TILE MACHINE.

No. 360,653.

Patented Apr. 5, 1887.



Witnesses:
J. Thomson Cross.
J. W. Lawe

Inventor:
Daniel Brose
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Attorney.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 6.

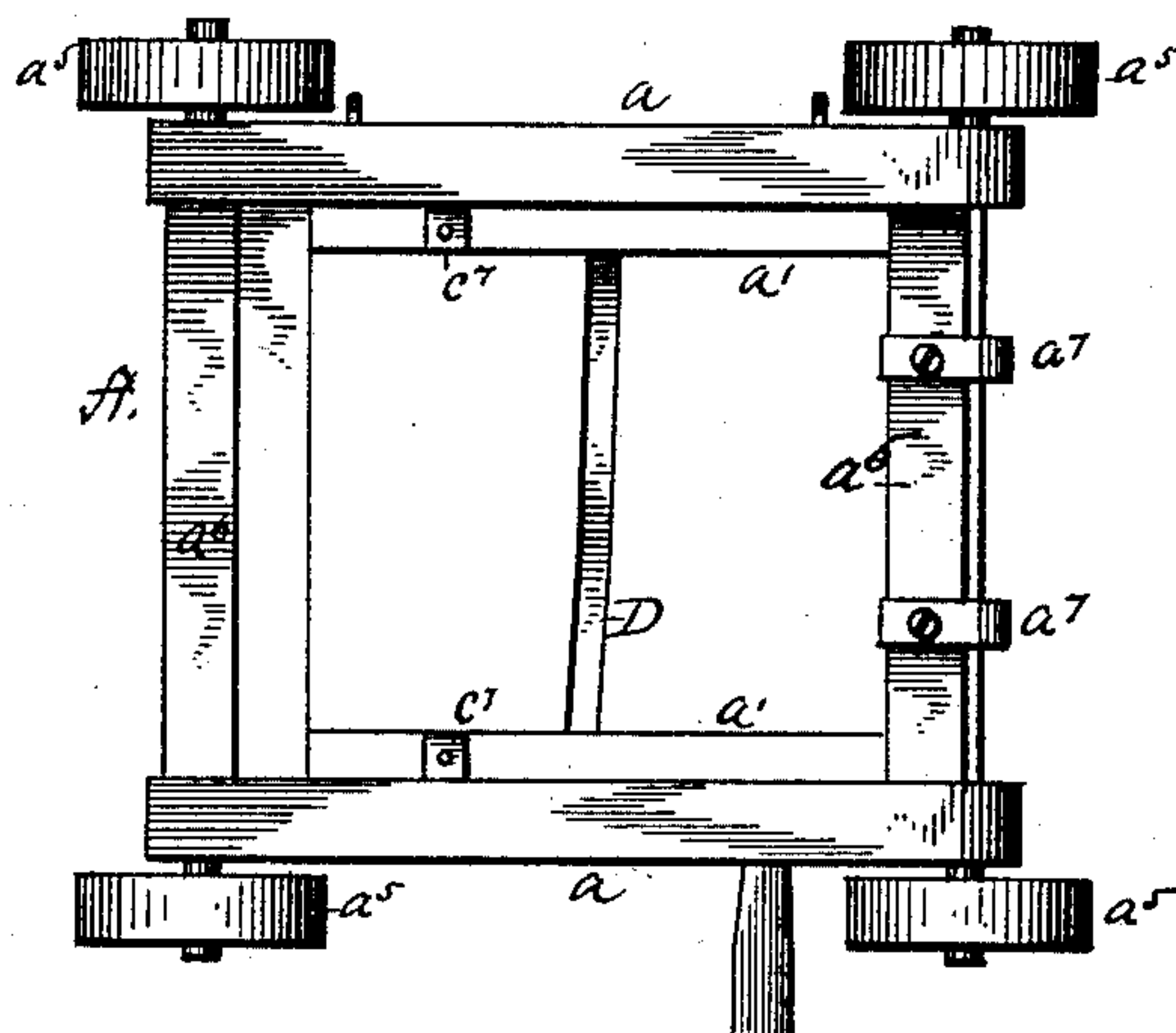
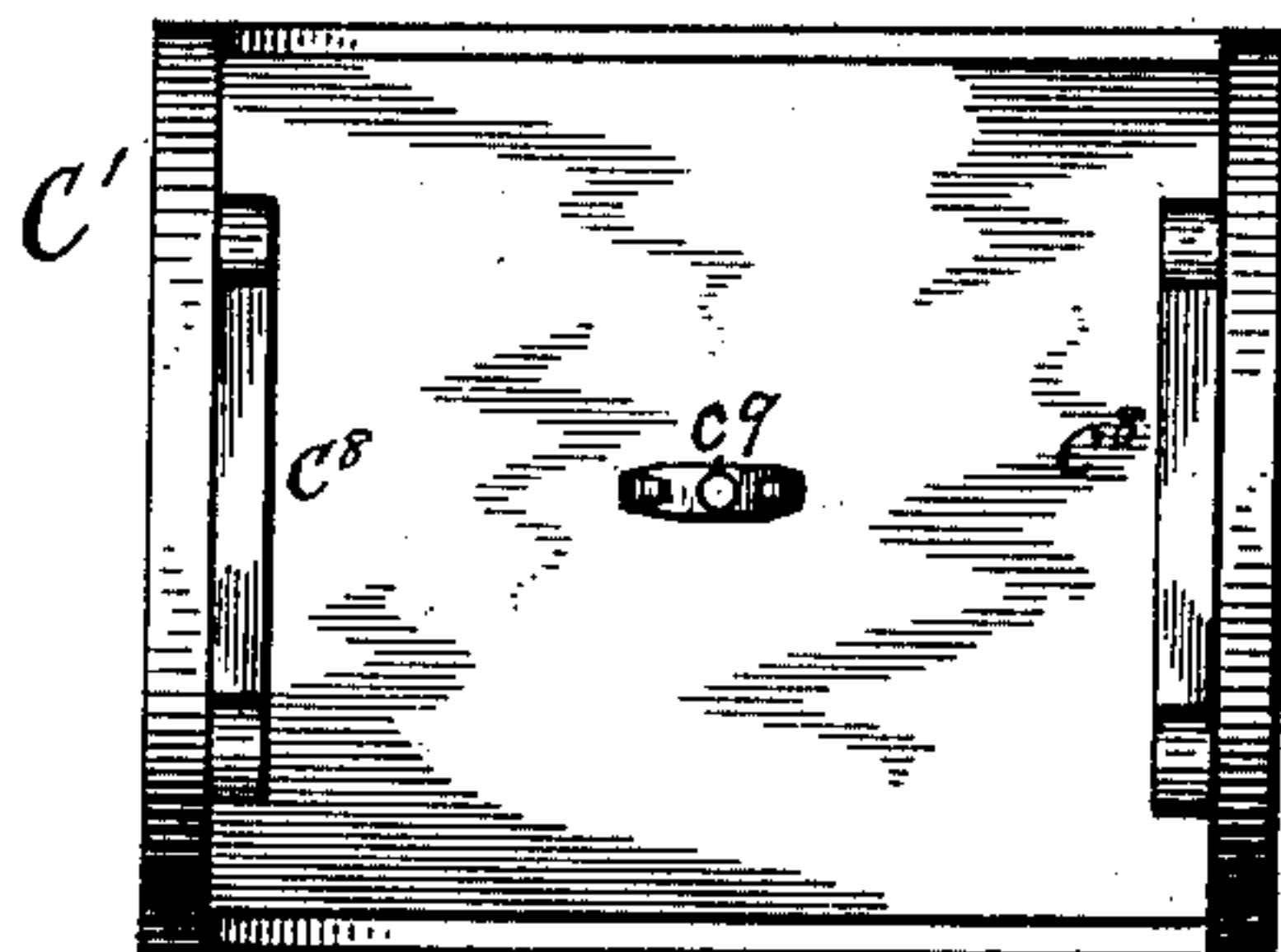


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL BROSE AND JOHN BAUMGARTNER, OF NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

TILE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,653, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed July 2, 1886. Serial No. 206,985. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DANIEL BROSE and JOHN BAUMGARTNER, citizens of the United States of America, residing at New Washington, in the county of Crawford, in the State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Tile-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has relation to improvements in tile-machines, and the object is to provide a tile-table of a cheap and stable construction to receive the formed tile, and from which the tile can be removed in the most convenient manner. The invention is fully set forth in the description herein, and what is claimed as novel is specifically pointed out in the claims, as required by the statute.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, the machine is clearly illustrated, and, reference being had thereto, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof, showing the tile-trough tilted and the platen on the end frame. Fig. 3 is a view of the latch. Fig. 4 is a view of the stationary trough removed. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the tilting frame. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the frame, and Fig. 7 a bottom view of the tilting trough.

The letter A designates the supporting-frame, constructed of such dimensions as may suit it to the machine to which it is to be connected or applied, and of such substantialness as to meet the requirements of its uses. It consists of a frame comprised of the side pieces a , formed with inner side flanges, a' , to serve as seats for the tilting frame, hereinafter described, the side pieces being supported on legs a^2 , mounted on axles a^3 , carrying the wheels a^4 . A cross piece, a^5 , connects the sides of the frame together at the front end, the top face of which cross-piece is set even with the top faces of the flanges on the sides, and at the front end the sides are connected by a cross-piece, a^6 , the upper face of which is set even with the upper face of the side pieces. On the cross-piece a^5 are secured supporting-hooks or hinges a^7 , which are arranged thereon to grasp or hold a rod or catch secured to the bottom of the tilting frame.

The letter B designates a stationary trough

or form, which has its upper face concaved or formed to suit the form of the tile. This stationary form is made with a shouldered lower end to set over and on the side pieces of the frame, and is secured in place by a bolt, b , which is screw-threaded and provided with a nut, and is projected through the lower part of the form and the cross-piece of the frame. These troughs are made detachable, because different-sized tiles require corresponding troughs to receive them.

The letter C designates the tilting frame, comprised of the side pieces c , secured together by cross-pieces, c' c^2 , and having the central cross-piece c^3 , with a hole in the middle to receive the fastening-bolt of the trough. At the end of this frame is secured an upright frame, c^4 , carrying rollers c^5 , the purposes and uses of which are well known in the trade. The side pieces of the tilting frame fit within the sides of the table-frame and on the flanges thereof, substantially as shown. A stop or hinge bar, c^6 , is set across under the frame, to engage with the hooks on the cross-piece of the table, and tilts about that connection; and to prevent the tilting frame from contacting with or from coming too close to the stationary trough on the table, studs or blocks c^7 are set on the flanges of the table, which serve also to keep the stationary trough in an erect position, and, as stated, to prevent the tilting frame from contacting with the trough, the space between the adjacent ends of the troughs being the line of severance of the tile from the form.

To the tilting frame is firmly secured the trough C' , the upper face of which is formed concave to receive the tile, substantially as shown in the drawings. The lining or facing of the trough projects beyond the body at each end, forming projecting flanges, which construction gives room for the droppings of clay when the form is severed, and also gives a free stroke for the cutters. On the bottom of this trough are secured cross-cleats c^8 , which set between the end cross-pieces of the tilting frame, with their ends against the side pieces, and hold the trough square in its seat, a screw-threaded bolt, c^9 , fixed in the bottom of the trough, passing through a hole in the central

cross-piece of the tilting frame, and a nut applied to the projecting end secures the trough in its fixed position.

It will be perceived from the foregoing that, while the trough is removable from its seat on the tilting frame, it is fixed in position thereon when secured as stated. The hinges or bar on which the frame tilts is arranged somewhat past the center or middle, in order that when the fastening which holds it in horizontally is released it tilts by gravity.

The letter D designates the latch-bar, which is pivoted to one side of the table-frame, with its free end passed through a staple fixed in the other side of the frame, and has a limited movement in a horizontal plane within the staple to and from engagement with the catch 1 on the tilting frame. A cord or chain, *d*, secured to the free end of the latch-bar, is passed through carriers on the frame in opposite directions, having a weight attached to one end to pull the latch-bar back, and to the other end is attached a foot-treadle, which serves to release the fastening. A platen or carry-board, E, is set against the end frame on the tilting frame, whereby the tile may be lifted from the frame and carried away.

A cutting-frame, F, is hinged to the frame, the uses and construction of which are well known and require no special description.

The operation is as follows: The tile, being delivered from the dies, passes over the stationary form at the end of the table, and thence progresses over the trough of the tilting frame, when the cutting-wires may be operated at the

proper time, and when the tile is pushed against the platen the latch is released, the frame tilts, and the tile can be carried away.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the tile-table provided with bearings *a'* on its front cross-piece, of the detachable tile-trough B, the tilting frame C, journaled in said bearings to tilt upright by gravity, and having the tile-trough C' mounted thereon, and a latch to lock the tilting frame in a horizontal position, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the frame A, provided with bearings *a'* on its front cross-piece, of the tile-trough B, the tilting frame C, having mounted thereon the detachable tile-trough C', and journaled in said bearings to tilt upright by gravity, and the locking means D, consisting of a latch-bar arranged across the frame and having one end pivoted to the side of the frame, with the free end to slide in a keeper, and a connected treadle and weight to move the latch-bar in and out of engagement with the catch on the tilting frame, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

DANIEL BROSE.
JOHN BAUMGARTNER.

Attest:

PETER D. STUDER,
GOTTLIEB SOHNARRENER.