

(No Model.)

J. F. MOCK.
BRICK DRYING RACK.

No. 568,034.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

Fig. 1.

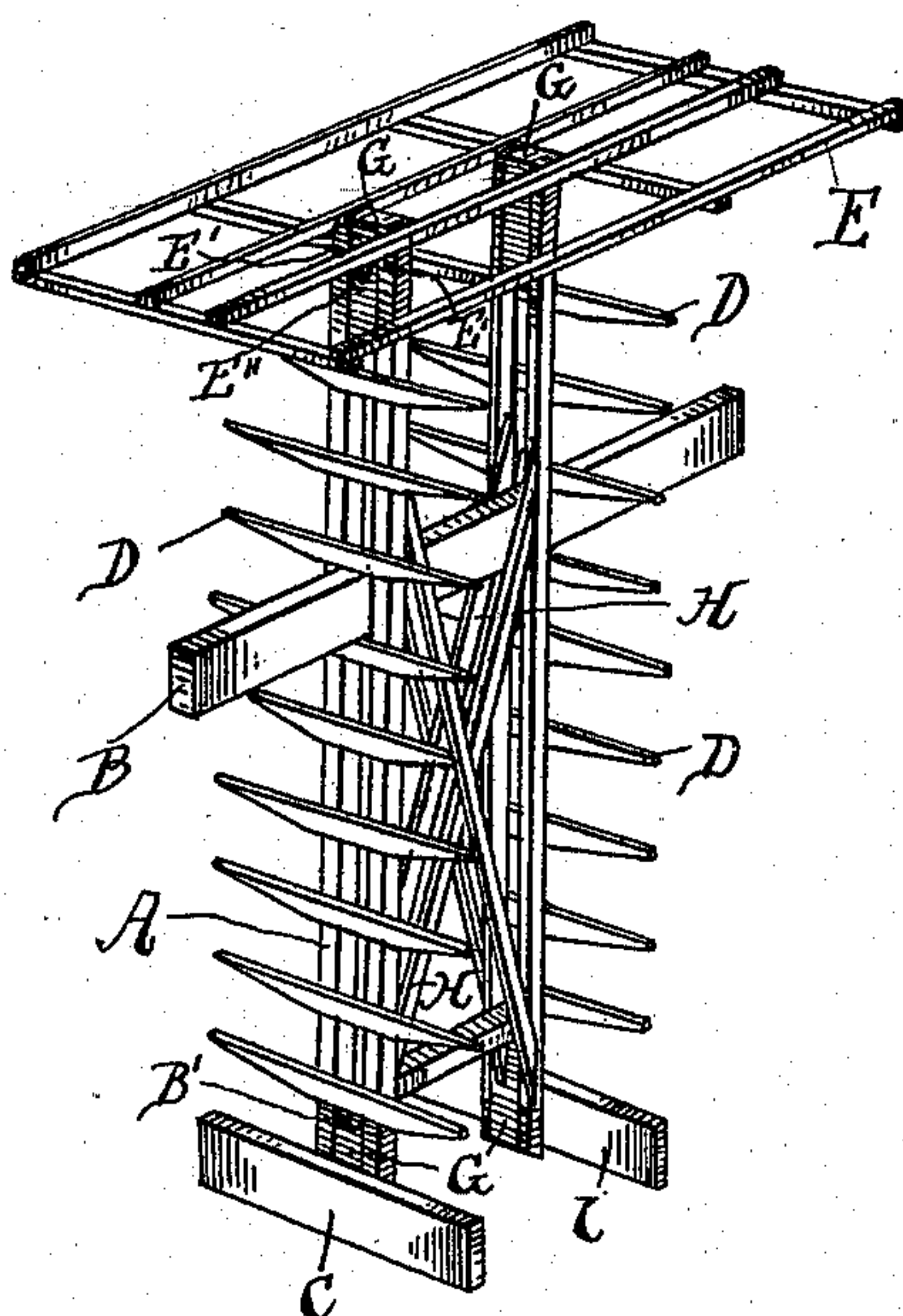
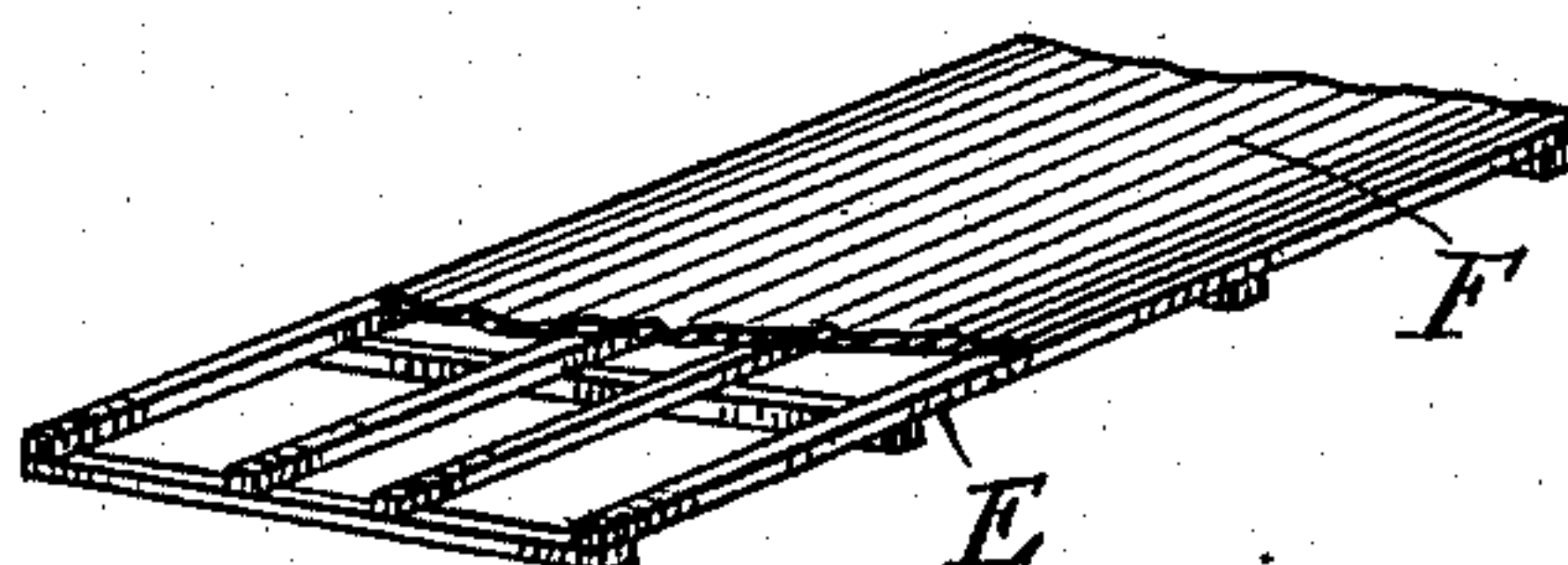


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES.

Albert Popkins.
Wm J. Vall Brown

INVENTOR

James H. Mock,
by J. Has E. Adamson
Attorney,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. MOCK, OF MUNCIE, INDIANA.

BRICK-DRYING RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,034, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed September 12, 1895. Serial No. 562,297. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. MOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Muncie, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Handling and Drying Brick; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in apparatus for handling and drying brick; and my objects are to provide means that will be inexpensive, simple, and very easy and rapid in operation. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a detail view of a rack and cover-frame with the cover left off, and Fig. 2 is a detail view of a cover-frame and cover with part of the cover broken away to show the frame.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout both the views.

My apparatus consists in providing upright racks that will each hold a number of pallets of brick, and of placing the pallets of brick on the racks and wheeling the racks on suitable trucks out into the yard where they are stood in rows close together, and the brick allowed to dry in the open air. Other features of my invention will be hereinafter more fully described.

The racks consist of two sets of upright posts A A, which are made of two pieces, and between each set is secured the cross-bars B B'. At the top and bottom of each set of posts a block G is placed between the posts forming the set, said block being of suitable length to extend from the top to the first bracket D at the top and from the bottom to the cross-bar B' at the bottom, as shown in Fig. 2. At the lower end, and on the outside of each post, a foot-base C is secured for the purpose of supporting the rack in an upright position, and also to support one set of the brick-pallets. On the outside of each post A are also secured a number of pallet brackets or supports D, which are secured crosswise on the posts parallel with each other

and in a horizontal position, so as to support the brick-pallets a few inches apart, as shown in Fig. 1, each rack holding about twenty brick-pallets. Oblique braces H are secured to the frame, as shown in Fig. 2, for the purpose of adding strength, rigidity, and durability to the rack. At the top of each rack the cover-frame E rests on nails or studs E'. The cover F is securely fastened to said frame, all as shown in the drawings. The frame E, supporting the cover F, is secured to each rack by hooks and staples E'', or other suitable fastenings, that they may be easily detached and taken off or readily placed on the racks when required or when fresh brick are in danger of rain or storm. The covers are preferably made of corrugated iron, as indicated in Fig. 2. The cross-bar B is placed just above the center of the rack, so that in wheeling the loaded rack about the yard its weight is suspended upon the said bar, and, being above the center, will hang in an upright position.

In practicing my invention the racks are taken on suitable trucks to the place of molding or the machine, where they are filled with pallets of brick, each pallet containing about six fresh brick. When the rack is filled with pallets of brick, a heavy iron truck (such as patented by me August 8, 1893, No. 502,738) is used to convey the filled racks to the drying-yard.

As thus described, I am able to do away with all costly and injurious handling and tedious and expensive drying-sheds, allowing the brick to dry by the action of the sun and air, and a great number of bricks can be handled by one man with this apparatus.

Another important feature is that the fresh brick are not injured by rough handling, as they are not touched by the hands at all until they are taken from the pallets dry and hard to be placed in position in the kiln for burning.

Having thus described my invention, I claim the following and desire to secure the same by Letters Patent:

An apparatus for handling and drying brick, consisting of a rack formed of parallel upright posts formed in two pieces, spacing-blocks between the pieces and located at the top and

bottom of the posts, brackets secured to the posts, a cover for the rack detachably secured to the upper ends of the posts, cross-bars connecting the posts, the upper cross-bar extending on opposite sides of the posts and above their vertical center, transverse braces connecting the posts and horizontal bases secured to the lower ends of the post and upon which

the rack is adapted to be supported, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES F. MOCK.

Witnesses:

E. J. TOMLINSON,
J. R. POLK.