

No. 645,997.

Patented Mar. 27, 1900.

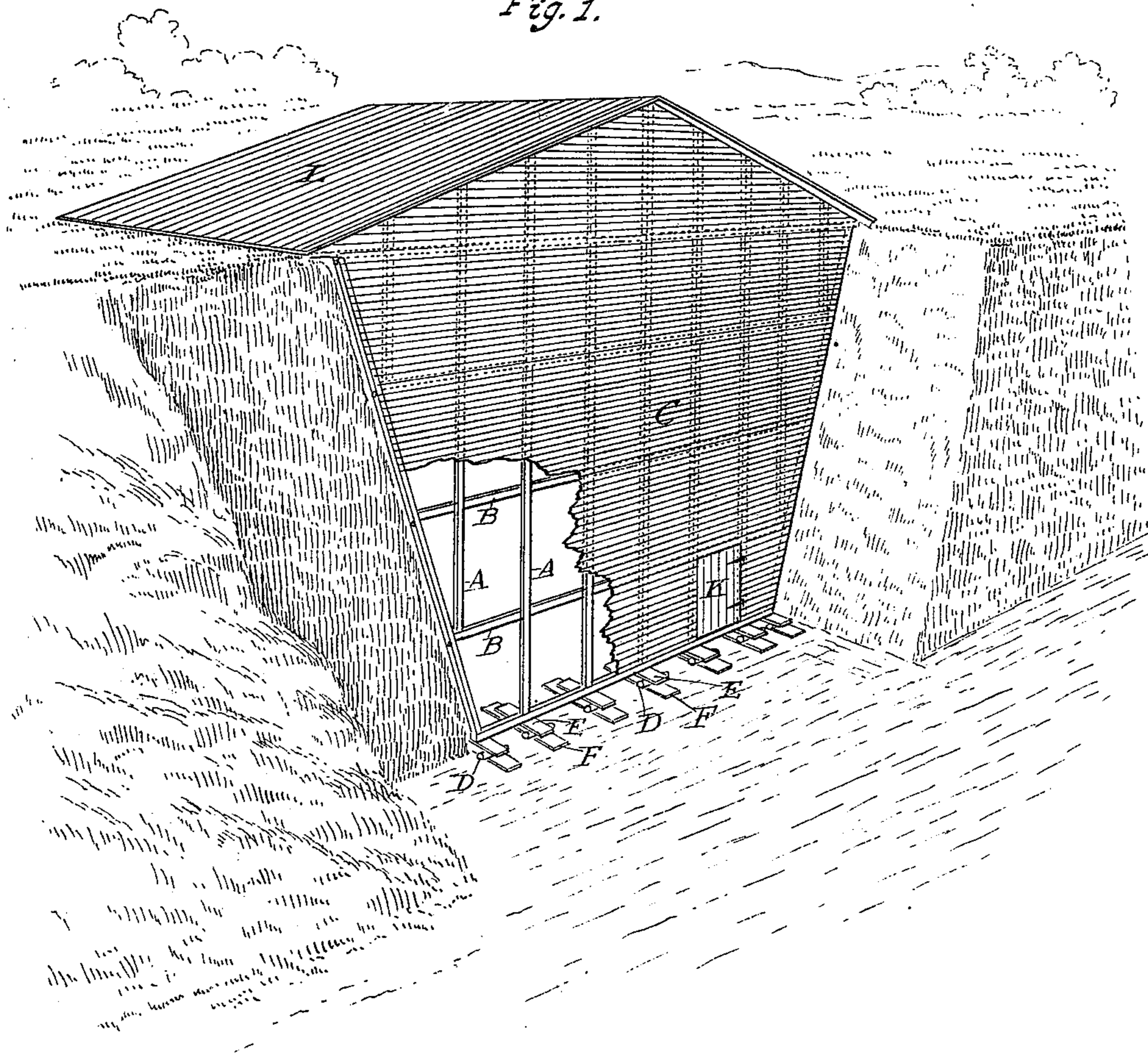
W. N. CARY.
BRICKMAKER'S HOUSING.

(Application filed Nov. 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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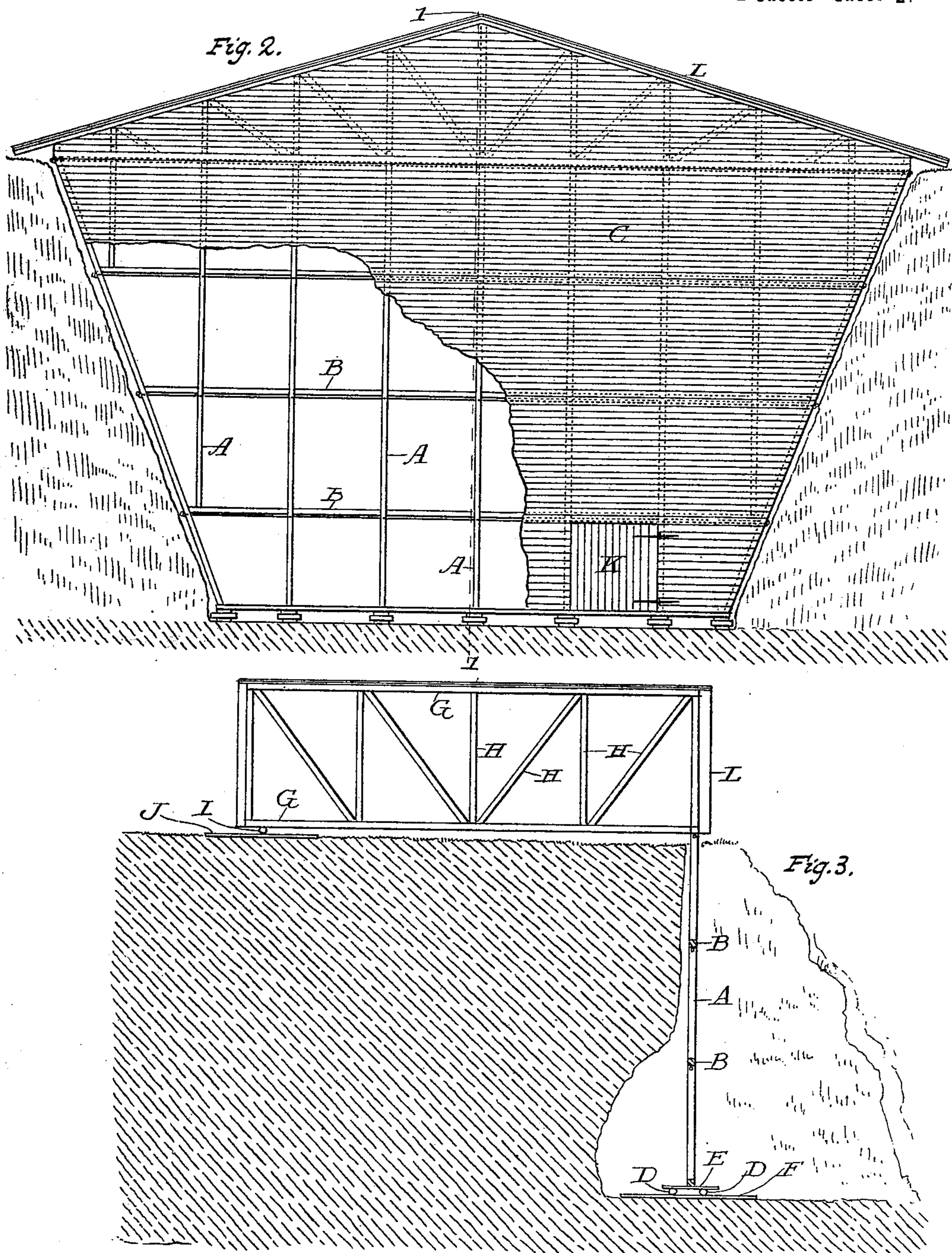
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. CARY, OF MECHANICSVILLE, NEW YORK.

BRICKMAKER'S HOUSING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 645,997, dated March 27, 1900.

Application filed November 29, 1899. Serial No. 738,743. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. CARY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mechanicsville, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brickmakers' Housings; 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.

Brickmakers have heretofore been obliged to suspend the manufacture of brick during the winter season in northern latitudes, for the reason that it has not been found possible, because of the frost and snow, to remove from a bank of clay the necessary material in a suitable condition for working.

My invention has for its object to overcome such conditions and to protect such material from the effect of frost and snow, so that brick can readily be made during the entire year in such latitudes. This I accomplish by means of a housing consisting of a front wall and roof illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of such housing applied to a clay bank in actual use, the front wall of which housing is shown partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same, partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section taken on line 1 1 of Fig. 2.

As illustrated in the drawings, the front wall consists of upright beams A and connecting cross-beams B, covered with boards or sheathing C. Each of the uprights A is preferably provided with a short plank or foot-piece E, supported upon rollers D, which in turn are preferably arranged upon planks F, laid on the ground. The front of the housing is made narrowest at its lower portion and increases in width upward, forming inclined lateral ends corresponding with the slope that may be desired to be left on the sides of a bank of earth after a portion of the material constituting such bank has been removed.

The roof of the housing is composed of planking L, laid on a series of trusses formed of the longitudinal beams G and the truss-beams H. The forward end of each of these trusses is preferably supported on or in line

with the uprights A; and the rear end of each truss is preferably supported on rollers I, adapted to move on planks J, laid upon the top of the bank. The lateral ends of the roof extend over onto the upper surface of the bank beyond the widest portion of the front of the housing, so as to overlap the bank and keep out the snow and rain and protect the covered portion of the ground from frost. In the housing shown herein the roof is inclined from a central line outward and the longitudinal trusses supporting the roof decrease in height from the center toward the lateral ends of the roof. I regard this as the best construction, for the reason that the outer projecting lateral ends of the roof will then be parallel with the upper surface of the bank, and thereby protect the bank most satisfactorily. The roof may be inclined from front to rear, however, without departing from my invention.

When it is desired to apply this device for the purpose aforesaid, the bank, if too much inclined, is cut away, so as to form a substantially-vertical face, and the housing is then applied to the bank, with its front wall near to or against the face of the bank. The material which it is desired to use may then be cut away from the face of the bank and removed through openings in the front wall, which may be closed, when desired, by doors K or other suitable means. The entire bank may then be cut away, leaving inclined sides corresponding with the lateral ends of the front of the housing. After all the material in line with the front of the housing and under the roof has been removed the housing may then be moved inward on the rollers D under the front wall and the rollers J under the rear end of the roof until the front of the housing again comes near to the uncut portion of the bank, and such operation may be continued through the winter. In some instances, however, it will be found possible to build the front wall and roof of such size that it will protect all the material desired for a winter's use. In such case the housing need not be made movable and the rollers D and I may be dispensed with. I do not desire, therefore, to be limited to a movable housing nor to the specific construction shown herein for the front wall and roof of the same, as

such construction may be modified without departing from my invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a brickmaker's housing, the combination of a front wall having inclined lateral ends, and a roof supported at the forward end by the front wall of said housing, and at the rear end by the top of a bank of earth, substantially as shown and described.
2. In a brickmaker's housing, the combination of a front wall having inclined lateral ends and a series of uprights, and a roof having a series of truss-beams arranged in line with the uprights of the front wall, substantially as shown and described.
3. In a brickmaker's housing, the combination of a front wall having its lateral ends inclined upward from its lower end, a roof supported at its forward end by said front

wall, and at its rear end by the top of a bank of earth, and means for moving said wall and roof inward, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a brickmaker's housing, the combination of a front wall having its lateral ends inclined upward, and a roof supported at its forward end by said front wall and at its rear end by the surface of a bank of earth, and having lateral ends extending beyond the greatest width of the front wall, substantially as shown and described.

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

WILLIAM N. CARY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES D. THURBER,
LEWIS H. OSTRANDER.