

No. 725,940.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

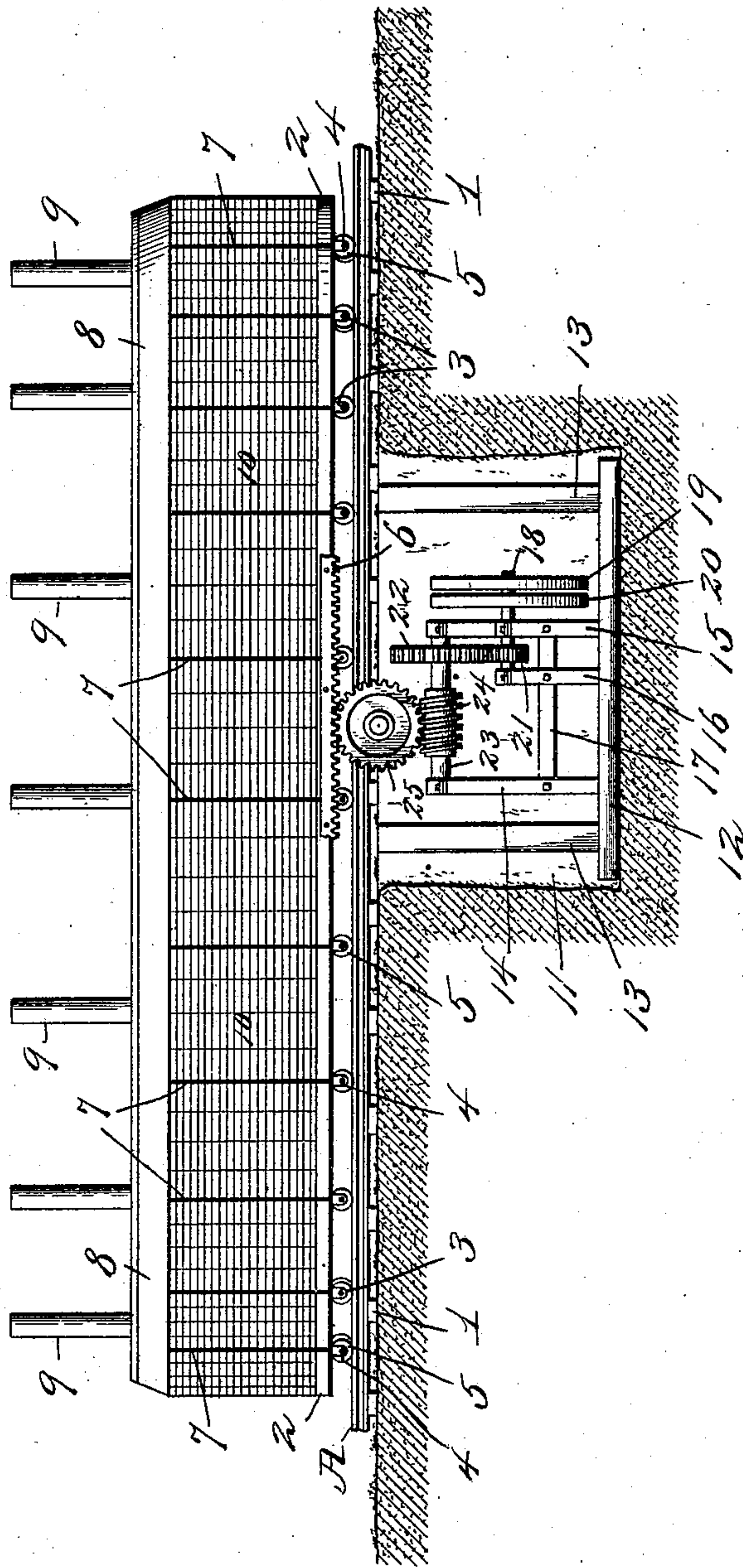
F. DANKS.
DRYING SHED FOR BRICK MOLDS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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A. G. Heyman.

Inventor

Frank Danks.

By

Victor J. Evans

Attorney.

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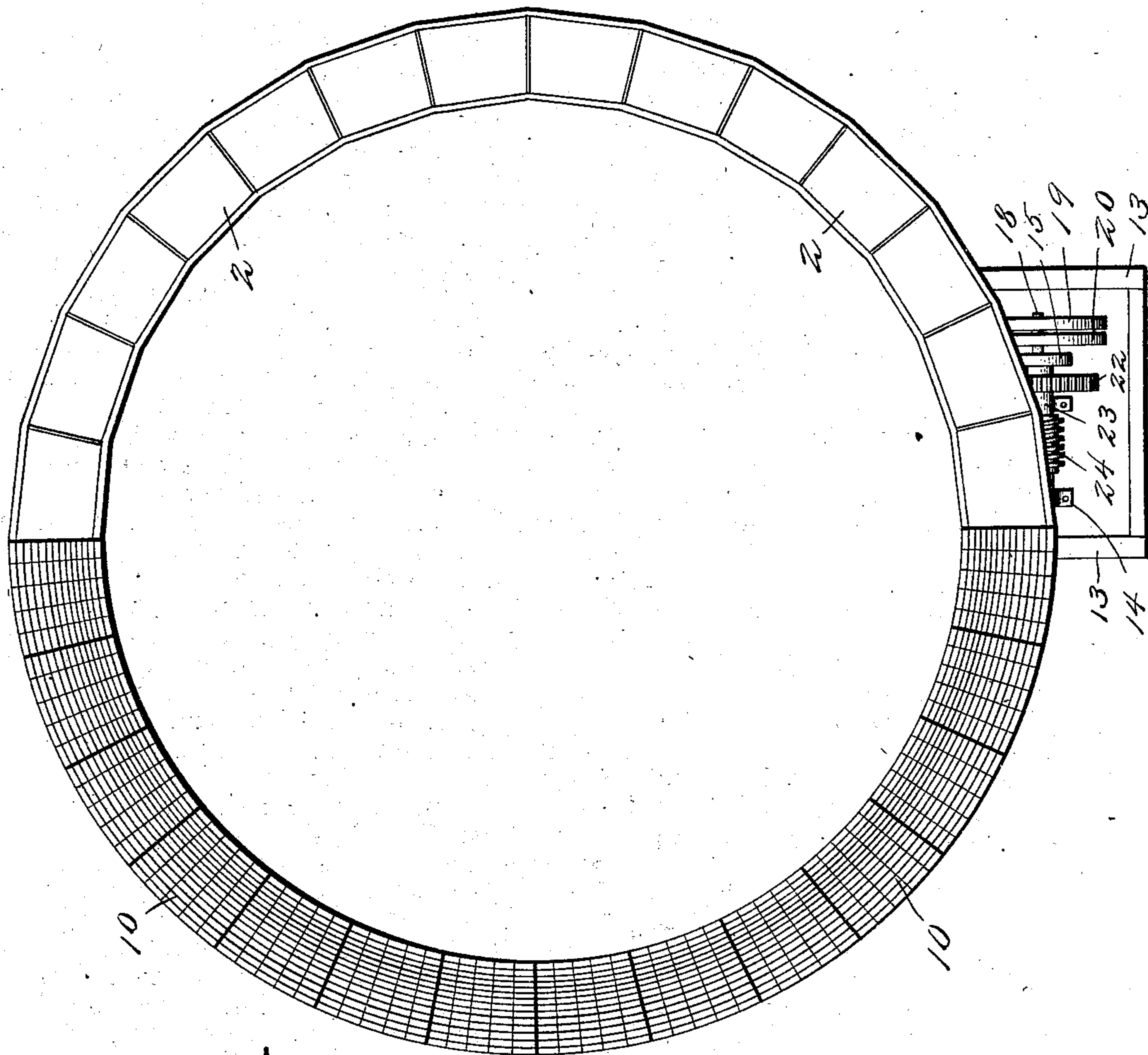


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK DANKS, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

DRYING-SHED FOR BRICK-MOLDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 725,940, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed July 16, 1902. Serial No. 115,834. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK DANKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drying-Sheds for Brick-Molds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in drying-sheds for curing green-brick molds; and the object is to provide an improved movable rack-yard whereby several steps in the usual modes of handling and rehandling bricks are done away with and breakage and expense of production reduced to a low figure.

I accomplish the purposes and objects of my invention by the constructions and mechanisms illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view in elevation of the drier and the mechanism for moving it on the track. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the base or floor of the drier, a portion of it being shown as covered with bricks.

It will be premised that the primary purpose of my invention is to construct a structure to be utilized as an outdoor drying-yard, possessing advantages of capacity and effectiveness not associated with the usual drying beds or grounds of a brick-yard.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a circular or annular track of such diameter as may suffice for the purpose. The rails of the track are held in relation to each other by means of ties 1, to which they are spiked in the usual manner. On the track is supported a segmental annular or circular floor 2, constituting the base of the drier. This floor 2 is supported by means of depending hangers or brackets 3, arranged at determined distances apart around the floor, and wherein are journaled suitable shafts 4, on which are mounted flanged wheels 5, running on the tracks, and to the outer face of the floor is secured a rack-bar 6, extending around the floor, with its teeth in the lower edge. At determined points in the floor are secured the lower ends of upright 7, extending to such height as may be required to suit the vertical capacity of the drier and support on their upper ends a roof 8 to protect the bricks from the effects of the elements. At stated points in the roof

are mounted stacks 9 to create a draft from below and draw off moisture and insure rapidity in the process of drying. On the annular floor 2 are laid or piled in vertical series or succession the pallets or boards 10, on which the green molds are laid, arranged so as to have interstices between them to permit both lateral and vertical ventilation between them.

To move the drier bodily around the track, the following-described mechanism is provided: A pit 11 is made below the track, and therein is laid a strong foundation-floor 12, from which rise standards 13, which support the track where it extends across the pit. On the floor 12 is mounted a frame which carries the operating mechanism. This frame consists of oppositely-arranged posts 14 15, an intermediate shorter post 16, and a brace-piece 17, connecting and bracing all of the posts, substantially as shown. In the posts 16 and 15 is journaled a shaft 18, which projects beyond its bearing in the post 15 and has mounted a fast pulley 19 and a loose pulley 20, on the former of which a driving-belt may be applied to drive the mechanism, which belt may be shifted to the loose pulley when it is desired to stop the mechanism. On the shaft 18 is mounted a pinion 21 in mesh with a gear-wheel 22 on a shaft 23, journaled in the upper ends of the posts 14 15. On the shaft 23 is a worm-gear 24, which engages with a gear-wheel 25, which in turn engages with the rack 6, substantially as seen in Fig. 1 of the drawings. It will be seen that when power is applied to the pulley 19 the associated mechanism will be actuated to turn the drier, so that all portions of the vertical surface of the drier will be in succession subjected to action of currents of the air.

The advantages of this drier over the present are the saving in labor and expense. Under the present handling and portage of the bricks they are placed on trucks and carried to the bed or floor of the yard and when partly dried "hacked" in piles, and when dry they are loaded on wheelbarrows and taken to the kiln for burning, whereas by my mode the bricks are not handled until placed in the kiln.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A drier for green bricks, comprising a

5 circular track, an annular floor above the track, wheels to support the floor and run on the track, vertical supports rising from the floor, a roof mounted on the supports, an annular rack around the floor, pallets piled in vertical succession on the floor, and mechanism engaging the rack to rotate the floor over the track.

10 2. A drier for green bricks, comprising a circular track, an annular floor over the track, wheels to support the floor and run on the track, vertical supports extending from the floor, a roof mounted on the supports, stacks

projected from the roof, pallets arranged on the floor in vertical succession, an annular rack-bar around the floor, a suitably-mounted shaft, a driving-pulley on the shaft, a pinion thereon, a second shaft, a gear and a worm thereon, and a gear-wheel engaged by the worm and in mesh with the rack on the floor. 20

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

FRANK DANKS.

Witnesses:

DAVID MOREY,

SOLOMON W. RUSSELL, Jr.