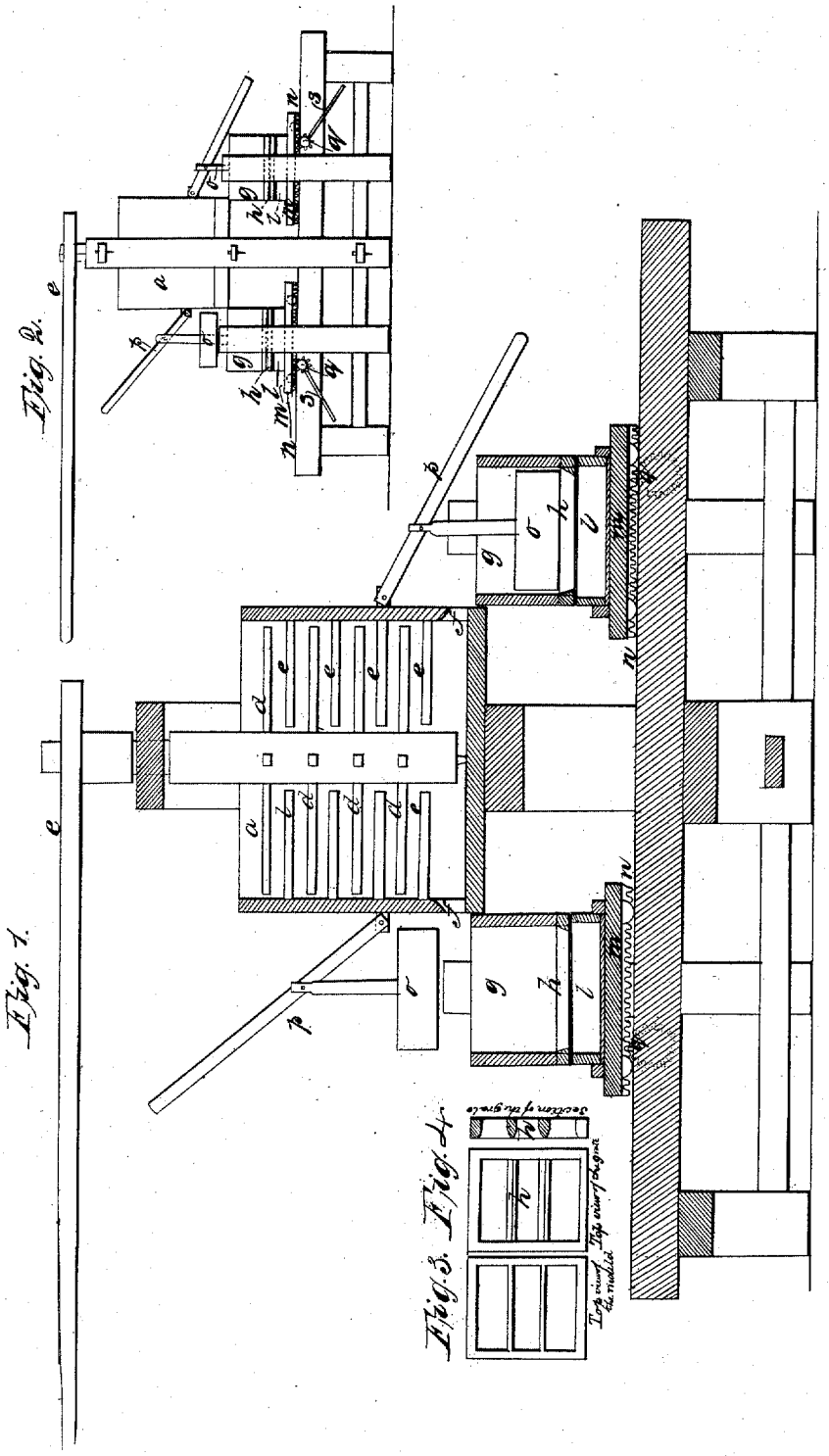
7344X

D. FLAGG, Jr. & A. PARKER.

BRICK MACHINE.

Patented Dec. 28, 1832.



THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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David Hagg Junr and Amos Parker.

Letters Patent.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said David Hagg Junr and Amos Parker themselves of their improvement in a Machine for manufacturing Clock brick, tiles &c.

To All Men to whom these Presents shall Come.

David Hagg Junr of Hebron, County and State of New York & Amos Parker of the town of Sweden in the County of Oxford in the State of Maine send greeting: Be it known that we the said David Hagg Junr & Amos Parker have invented, constructed, and applied to use, a new and useful improvement in the manufacturing of Clock brick tiles &c; & one operation by pressure; called Hagg & Parkers improved double moulding Machine for moulding Clock brick, tiles &c; which improvement and manner of use is as follows, (to wit) a suitable frame is constructed to receive the moulding apparatus and Machinery, on this frame is placed the tub or box in which the clay is tempered, this tub or box may be made of plank or other suitable materials, three feet in diameter and two and a half feet deep more or less in the centre of this tub or box is placed a perpendicular shaft supported at the top with a piece of timber running across the tub or box with the said shaft passing loosely through the same, to the shaft is affixed a sweep or lever to which the power is applied to put the said Machine in motion to temper the clay, this shaft has spokes or arms projecting from it so as to come nearly in contact with the inside of the tub, the tub has also spokes which intersect those in the shaft, by these passing between each other the clay is tempered fit for moulding, when tempered it passes out on two sides of the tub or box near the bottom spaces being left for that purpose, into the chambers from which it is pressed into the moulds which form the brick. These chambers are boxes twelve inches deep & of such length & width

&c

as to suit the gate or fixture, according to the number and size of the brick which the mould may contain, this gate or fixture forms the bottom of the chambers, & is made in the following manner (to wit) of hard wood or other suitable Materials, this gate is made somewhat in the form of the Mould, each piece being one inch & a half in length & breadth than the mould in which the brick are formed, the bars which form the gate are two & a half inches in width by three inches in depth, being bevelled on each side & forming a sharp edge at the top so as to contract the mortar when passing through to its proper length & breadth to form the brick - at the top of the chambers are followers or sections which enter them loosely - by which the mortar is forced through the gate or fixture into the mould which forms the brick, under these gates or fixtures is a carriage which moves backward and forward by means of a cog wheel and lever which gears into a fixed rack on the under side of the carriage to convey the mould to its proper place to receive the clay or mortar which forms the brick through the gates, these followers or sections are also moved by a cog wheel or lever forcing the mortar from the chambers through the gates, forming the brick - the mould is then drawn out of the machine by said lever attached to said carriage & by which means the said followers or sections are thrown up to their former place, leaving the chambers open to receive a further supply of mortar, The mould is made to contain three bricks more or less of thin wood - the edges of which are raised to nearly a sharp edge with iron or any other suitable Materials, the bottom of said mould maybe either made fast or not as may be thought most convenient to the moulder, The machine being complete and the Mortar tempered ready for moulding, the mould is made moist so as the dust or sand will adhere to it, it is then placed on the carriage, forced into its proper place, under said gate, ready to receive the mortar which forms the brick - the lever attached to the followers or sections is then forced down by which the mortar is forced from the chambers through the gate into the mould which forms the brick

The

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the mould is then removed by means of a sliding carriage out of the machinery, it is then taken by the hands of the moulder to a block prepared with considerable force on the same, and it is then struck off level with the top of the said mould, the board on which the bricks are to be laid is then placed on the top of the mould, the mould is then turned upside down, holding the board firmly to the same, the mould is then drawn from the bricks, leaving the bricks on the board is then taken to a suitable place where the bricks are to remain until dry. What we claim as our invention and improvement is the manufacturing of stock brick tile &c. by pressure at one operation as herein before specified. Witness our hands this fourth day of October A.D. 1831.

Witness
Wm Tolley
Jeremiah Hilderbrance

David Hagg Junr
Amos Parker

(1036 words) Patented 28 December 1832