

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. J. LEWIS.
MOLD OILING DEVICE.

No. 535,835.

Patented Mar. 19, 1895.

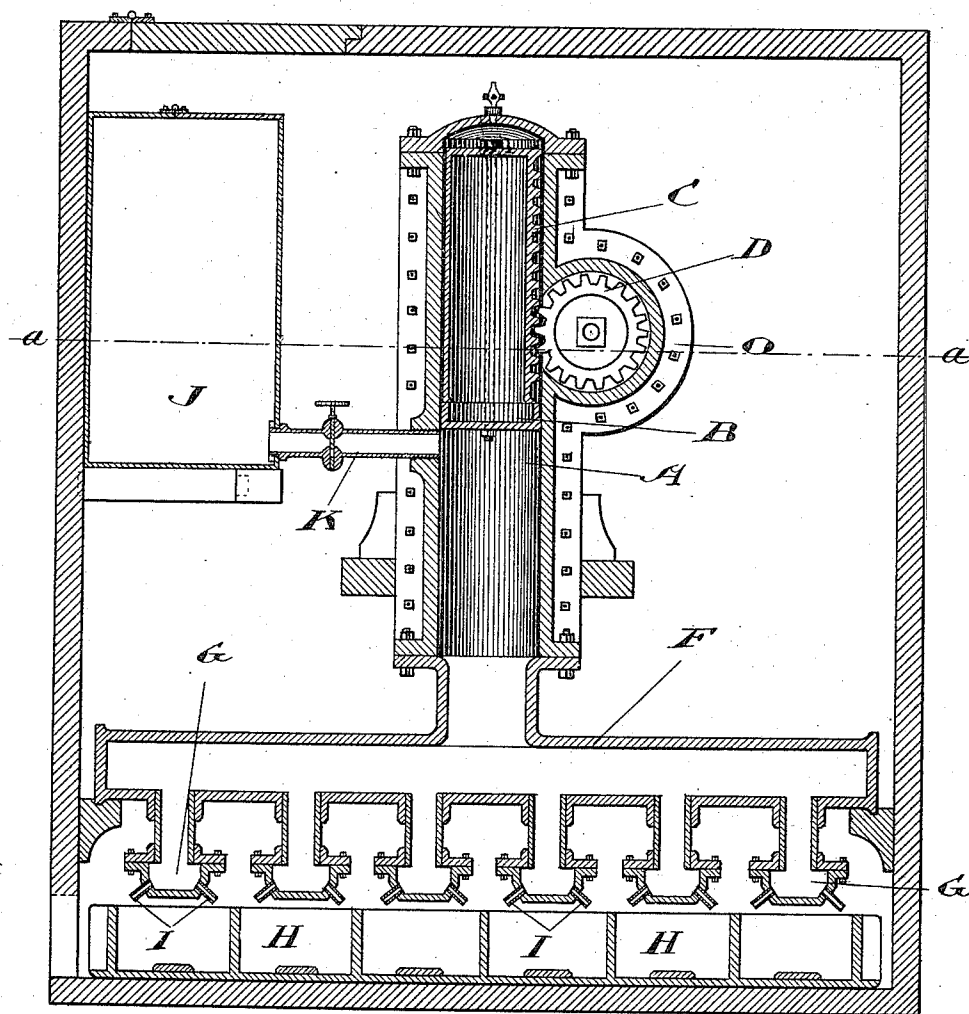


Fig. 1

Witnesses

J. Cameron
L. Houlton

Inventor
Charles J. Lewis
by *C. H. Miller*
his atty.

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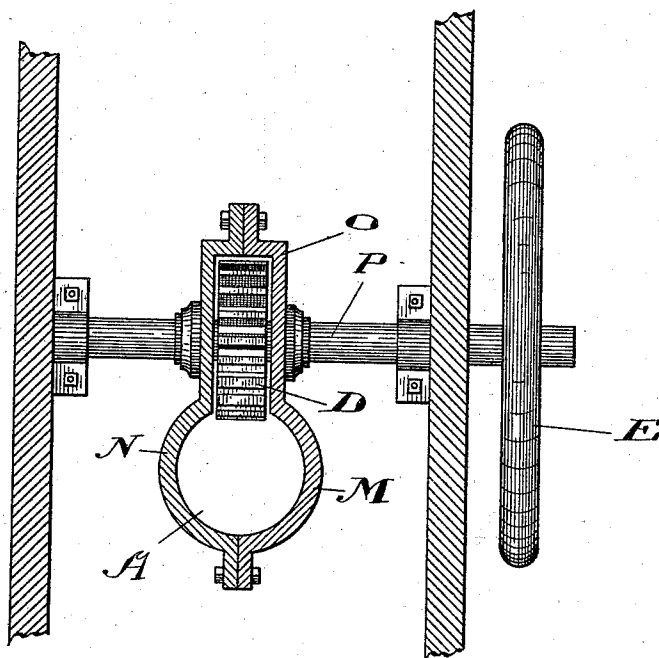


Fig. 2

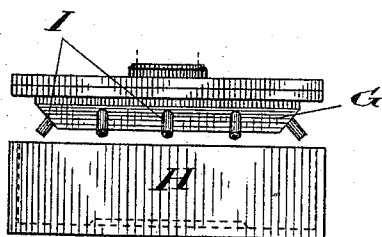


Fig. 3

Witnesses

J. E. Cameron
L. F. Houlton

Inventor

Charles J. Lewis
by C. H. Smith
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES JAMES LEWIS, OF GRIMSBY, CANADA.

MOLD-OILING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 535,835, dated March 19, 1895.

Application filed April 30, 1894. Serial No. 509,613. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES JAMES LEWIS, brick-maker, of Grimsby, in the county of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mold-Oilers; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The object of this invention is to construct a device which will automatically and intermittently oil the molds of a brick making machine, in order that the sanding of the molds can be dispensed with, and bricks can be manufactured and taken direct from the machine equal in all respects to repress bricks, and to so construct the apparatus that it can be easily and economically operated either by hand or power; and the invention consists essentially of the device hereinafter more fully set forth and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a cross sectional view of the complete apparatus. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view on the lines *a-a* Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of one of the molds and the oil spraying device.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

The apparatus consists of a cylinder A of any suitable size, and located at any convenient part of the machine. Working within the cylinder A is a piston head B, to which is connected a rack C which meshes with a pinion D operated by a hand wheel E. The revolution of the pinion D works the piston head B in the cylinder A by means of the rack C, which is secured to and carries the said piston head. The lower end of the cylinder A discharges into a cross head F which is of a sufficient size to supply all of the oil sprayers G. It might here be stated that the oil sprayers G are located above and clear of the molds H, and that an oil spray is provided for each of the said molds. Each of the oil sprayers G is in direct connection with the cross head F, and is provided with a series of jets I, so arranged as to spray the oil on all of the sides of its respective molds H. The cylinder A is charged with oil, and the pressure of the piston head B on the oil within the cylinder A forces the oil from the cylinder A into the cross head F, and through the jets I to the molds.

As the cylinder A empties by the discharge through the jets I the piston head B is lowered to follow the oil within the said cylinder, in order that a continuous pressure will be upon the oil during its discharge.

To provide the cylinder A with a continuous supply of oil, an oil tank J is provided and made an integral part of the apparatus. The oil tank J is provided with an exhaust pipe K fitted with a valve L by means of which the supply from the oil tank to the cylinder can be cut off or on. The exhaust pipe K enters the cylinder A at or about the middle thereof, and by means of the exhaust pipe K the cylinder A is supplied with oil from the tank J.

The cylinder casing is composed of two sections M and N bolted together and rendered perfectly oil tight and water tight, and each of the sections M and N is provided with an enlargement O which forms a chamber for the pinion D. The pinion D is rigidly mounted on a spindle P journaled in the sides of the enlargement O.

As shown in the drawings the hand wheel E is mounted on one end of the spindle P on the outer side of the casing of the said enlargement, and by means of the hand wheel E the spindle and pinion are revolved and work the piston head B respectively from end to end of the cylinder.

In place of using the hand wheel E I may employ, if I so desire a crank or lever, or if necessary put on a gear or pulley, suitably operated from some convenient portion of the mechanism.

The oiling apparatus is so arranged as to successively oil the molds before entering the pug mill, and as before stated is located in some convenient part of the brick making machine.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a brick making machine the combination with the molds of an oiling device consisting of an oil receptacle, jets in connection with the oil receptacle arranged to spray the oil on the molds, and means for forcing the oil from the receptacle through the jets, substantially as specified.

2. In a brick making machine the combina-

tion with the molds of an oiling device comprised of a cylinder, a piston working in the cylinder, a cross head in connection with the lower end of the cylinder, and jets in connection with the cross head, arranged to spray the oil on the molds, substantially as specified.

3. In a mold oiling device the combination of a cylinder, a piston within the cylinder, a rack connected to the piston, a pinion operating the rack, a cross head in connection with the cylinder, a series of oil sprayers in connection with the cross head, jets connected to the oil sprayers, and arranged to throw the oil on the sides of the molds, substantially as specified.

4. In a mold oiling device the combination of a cylinder, a piston within the cylinder, a rack connected to the piston, a pinion operating the rack, a cross head in connection with the cylinder, a series of oil sprayers in connection with the cross head, jets connected to the oil sprayers arranged to throw the oil on the sides of the molds, and an oil tank to supply the said cylinder, substantially as specified.

Grimsby, April 18, 1894.

CHARLES JAMES LEWIS.

In presence of—

ALBERT TERRYBERRY,
JOHN W. DUVAL.