

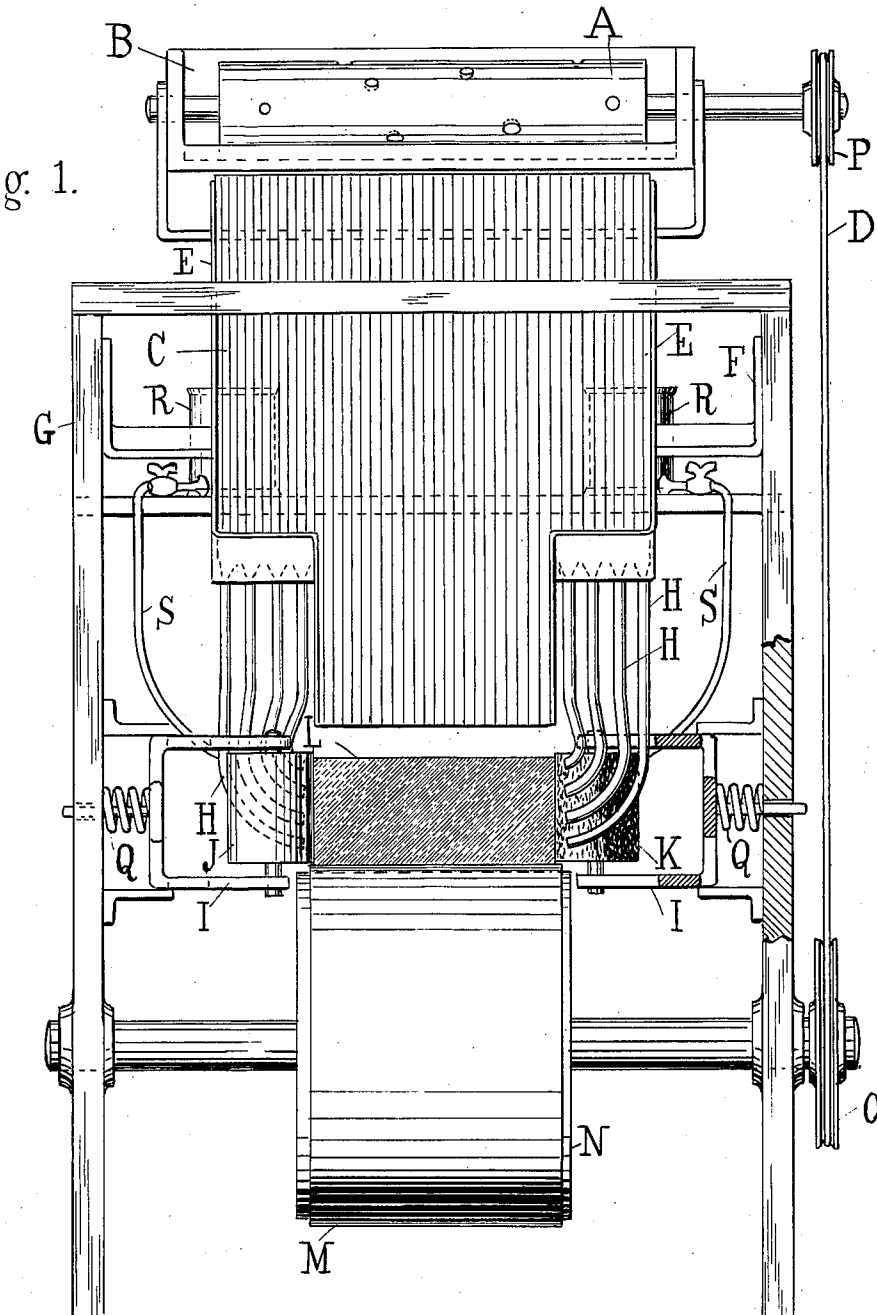
J. D. MARTIN.
MACHINE FOR SPECKLING BRICKS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1908.

937,706.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

Samuel W. Balch
Frank C. Cole.

Inventor,

John D. Martin,
by *Thomas Ewing, Jr.,*
Attorney.

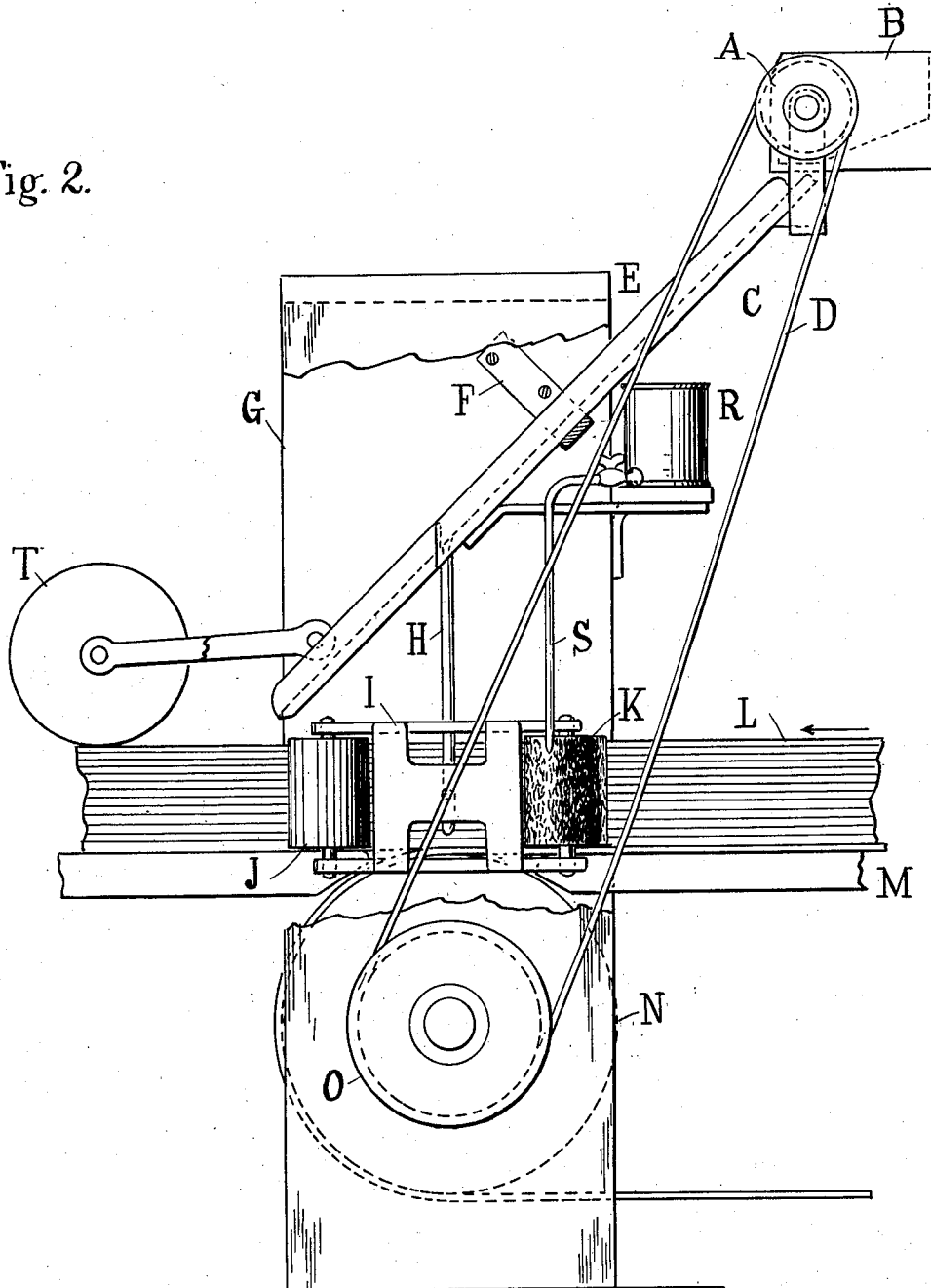
J. D. MARTIN.
MACHINE FOR SPECKLING BRICKS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1908.

937,706.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Samuel W. Bales
Frank C. Cole.

Inventor,

John D. Martin,
by *Thomas E. Enig, Jr.,*
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. MARTIN, OF NEW STRAITSVILLE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE STRAITSVILLE IMPERVIOUS BRICK CO., OF NEW STRAITSVILLE, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

MACHINE FOR SPECKLING BRICKS.

937,706.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

Application filed April 24, 1908. Serial No. 428,926.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New Straitsville, Perry county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Speckling Bricks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a machine for the manufacture of brick with means by which the faces and ends of the brick are evenly and economically decorated with suitable speckling matter. The speckling matter is applied, preferably, in the solid form, to the surface of the plastic clay after it has been molded sufficiently, at least, to determine the faces which may be exposed to view when the brick has been laid in a building or wall.

In the accompanying two sheets of drawings, which form a part of this application—Figure 1 is a front view, broken away on one side, showing the mechanism embodying my invention for applying speckling matter to a clay column. Fig. 2 is a side view of the mechanism, one of the supports being broken away.

A horizontal roller A with numerous shallow holes in its surface is located in a box B and overhangs the front edge of the box. The box incloses the roller at the bottom, ends and rear, but not at the front. The speckling matter to be used is in dry powdered or grain form, and is placed in the box so that the roller is embedded about half way. The grains are caught in the shallow holes and emptied upon an inclined board C. The width of this board at its upper end is equal to the combined length of the sides of the brick which are to be decorated with the speckling matter. In the embodiment illustrated, these are the face and two ends of a brick. The roller is driven by a belt D. Its length is the same as the width of the board at its upper end. There are guards E E along the edges of the board to keep any grains from spilling over, and the board is supported by a crossbar F between up-rights of a supporting frame G. The middle portion of the lower end of the board has a width equal to the length of a brick and is so located as to discharge the grains on the top of the clay column. At each side the board is cut back, and the width of each

of the cut-back sections equals the length of a brick end. Tubes H H depend from the lower edges of the side sections and are arranged to receive any grains of speckling matter which fall upon and roll down these sections. The lower ends of these tubes are inwardly turned so that the ends of the tubes on one side face the ends on the other side. Frames I I, mounted to slide laterally, fork the tubes, and each frame carries rollers J and K, one in front and the other at the rear of the tubes. These rollers press the sides of a clay column L which rides on a belt M. As the column is pushed forward the belt is carried with it, driving the pulley N, and also through the pulleys O and P the roller which feeds the speckling matter. Hence, the speed of the feed roller varies with that of the clay column and is at all times proportional, whereby a deposit of very nearly the same amount of speckling matter on the surface of each brick is insured, no matter what the variation in the speed of the column may be. The rollers in front and to the rear of the bent tubes are pressed against the clay column by springs Q Q which bear against the frames carrying the rollers. The rollers at the rear are covered with felt and oil is dripped on the felt from reservoirs R R through pipes S S. These rollers dampen the vertical sides of the clay column so that the grains of speckling matter from the tubes will be held in place to be rolled in by the rollers in front of the tubes. The speckling matter deposited on the top rests where it falls, so that oiling is not required for its retention until rolled in flush with the clay surface by a roller T.

In practice, the foregoing mechanism is conveniently located so as to apply the speckling matter to a clay column as it emerges from the die of a stiff-mud brick-machine, and in advance of the point where the column is wire-cut into bricks, but such location is not essential to the invention and the mechanism may in whole or in part have other locations. Neither is the invention restricted in its application to bricks formed in the manner above indicated.

The invention has special application in connection with bricks of light buff-burning clay, and in connection therewith manganese ore is an attractive and suitable mineral

matter, contrasting in color with the clay, which behaves especially well under the high temperature used in burning.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. In a machine for speckling brick, the combination of a feed for speckling matter, a support for a horizontally moving clay column constructed to move therewith, means whereby the feed for the speckling matter is operated by the support to deliver proportionately to the movement of the support, and means for embedding the speckling matter into the clay column, substantially as described.

2. In a machine for speckling brick, the combination of means for applying liquid to a vertical face of a clay column, means for projecting speckling matter against the dampened face, to produce a speckled effect and means for embedding the speckling matter into the column, substantially as described.

3. In a machine for speckling brick, the combination of a roller for applying liquid to a vertical face of a clay column, means for projecting speckling matter against the dampened face to produce a speckled effect, and a roller for embedding the speckling matter into the column, substantially as described.

4. In a machine for speckling brick, the

combination of a feed for speckling matter, a support for a horizontally moving clay column constructed to move therewith, means for applying liquid to a vertical face of the clay column, means whereby the feed for speckling matter is operated by the support to deliver proportionately to the movement of the support, means for projecting the speckling matter against the dampened face to produce a speckled effect, and means for embedding the speckling matter into the column, substantially as described.

5. In a machine for speckling brick, the combination of a feed for speckling matter, a supporting belt for a horizontally moving clay column constructed to move therewith, a roller for applying liquid to a vertical face of the clay column, means whereby the feed for speckling matter is operated by the supporting belt for the column to deliver proportionately to the movement of the belt, means for projecting the speckling matter against the dampened face to produce a speckled effect, and means for embedding the speckling matter into the column, substantially as described.

Signed by me at New Straitsville, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1908.

JOHN D. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

BERNARD MITCHELL,
HANNAH MILGATE.