April 13, 1926. 1,580,153

W. B. NEHER

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING ROUGH TEXTURE BRICK

Filed August 1, 1925

FIG. 1

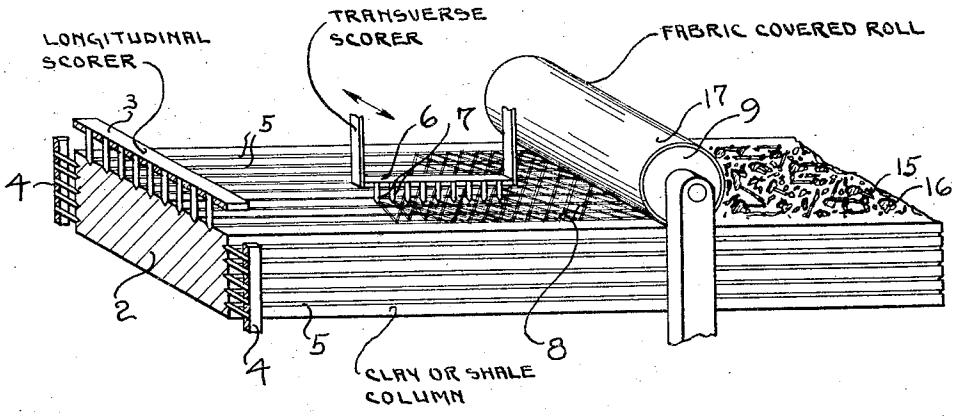
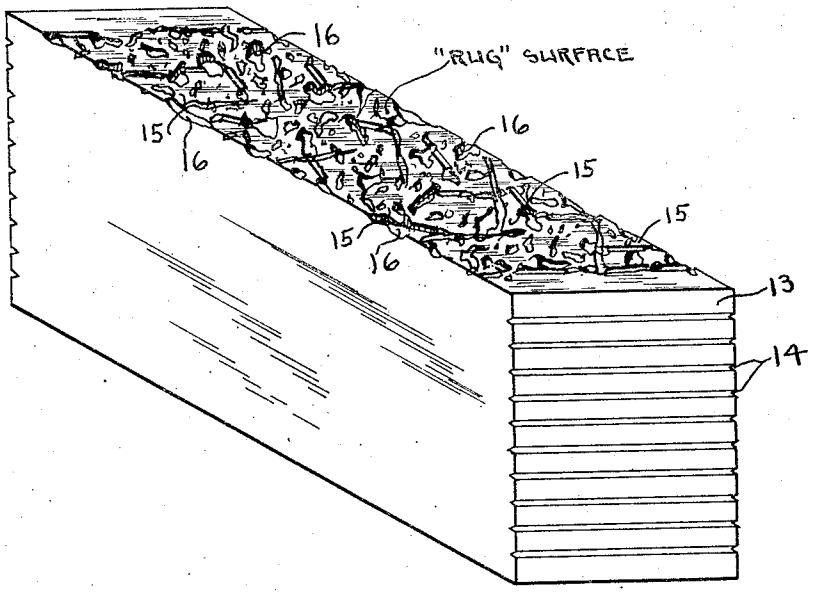


FIG. 2



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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS B. NEHER, OF DECATUR, ALABAMA.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING ROUGH-TEXTURE BRICK.

Application filed August 1, 1925. Serial No. 47,621.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS B. NEHER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Decatur, in the county of Morgan and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes for Producing Rough-Texture Brick, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new process for producing a novel rough texture brick.

The "rug" surface, which is produced by my process is an irregularly indented surface, somewhat similar to that of rotten stone in that it has spaced flattened surfaces of widely varying outline standing in relief from the main body of the brick and modified by traces of intersecting score lines.

Heretofore, it has been the common practice to produce rough texture by scoring the same when made from clay and by wire cutting the same when made from shale and the like. Such bricks produce a very pleasing appearance but are characterized by a more or less regular succession of parallel ridges so that a ridged surface results which may if desired be more or less rolled, but the rolling does not seriously affect the uniform grooved or ridged appearance of the finished face of the brick. The effect produced by such bricks is one of symmetrical uniformity and heretofore it has not been possible to produce in brick that pleasing irregular surface which may best be described as the surface obtained from rotten stone.

I have discovered that such a surface can be obtained in either clay or shale brick in the following manner. The brick column, as it emerges from the auger machine, is scored longitudinally in the usual manner both on its upper face and on either or both side faces, this scoring being that necessary for producing the rough texture scored bricks above referred to. The top face, and any other face desired, of the scored columns is then transversely scored, so as to produce intersecting score lines which break the scored face of the column into irregular raised or displaced patches of clay. The apparatus which I consider best adapted for carrying out the present process forms the subject matter of a co-pending application filed of even date herewith, Serial No. 47,622. The dragging action of the cross scoring points, as they cross the ridges left by the longitudinal scores, has a tendency to break away and displace parts of such ridges, and the ridge sections thus broken away are of varying size and are left in various positions, i. e., are scattered indiscriminately, across the face of the column. After the cross scoring operation the double scored face of the column is passed under a roll as the means best suited to roll down and bond to the body of the column the loose particles of clay and the clay patches left between the intersecting staves so that the finished column face will have offset flattened portions formed by irregular shaped clay patches rising in relief from the body of the column. Such a rough texture face is very similar to that existing in finished rotten stone blocks and affords the relief and irregularity in contour and outline which is very pleasing and attractive.

In the accompanying drawings, I have illustrated in Fig. 1 a column of clay or shale in perspective associated with mechanical scoring and rolling devices for carrying my process into effect.

In Fig. 2 I illustrate fragmentally a brick with a "rug" face produced by my process.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

According to the drawings, I have omitted illustrating an auger mill from which the usual clay or shale column 2 is expelled and which is subjected to the action of top and side scrapers 3 and 4 to produce on the top and side faces of the column the longitudinal grooves or scorings 5, such as are customary in vertical scored brick.

I illustrate at 6 a transverse reciprocable scraper carrying points 7 which, in the carrying out of my process, are drawn back and forth across the top face of the moving column, thus producing transverse scores 8 which intersect the longitudinal top scores 5 and stop just short of the corners of the column. This results in breaking up the double scored face of the column to such an extent that when it is subjected to the pressure 10 of the roller 9, the raised displaced particles of clay are flattened down and bonded to the body of the column, relative to which they constitute irregular relief surfaces 11 which give to the face of the finished brick the "rug" surface contemplated.

In Fig. 2 I show a finished brick 12 hav-

ing an end 13 with standard vertical scores 14 and having its face formed with raised portions 15 standing in relief relative to the intervening depressed surfaces 16, the surfaces 15 and 16 lying generally in different planes and giving the finished face of the brick the novel appearance which is characteristic of my invention. It will be observed that in this finished face of the brick are to be seen traces of both the longitudinal and transverse scoring which serve to make more irregular the rough texture of the face of the brick.

The roller 9 has the usual fabric cover 17 to prevent clay sticking to it and to give the rolled relief surfaces 15 of the brick a rough and not a glazed appearance.

My invention contemplates the scoring of the face of the brick being accomplished by manual tool or mechanical apparatus suitable to provide intersecting core lines running lengthwise and transveresly of the column, and in a companion application of even date herewith I have described and claimed what I regard as the preferred mechanism for the carrying out of my present process.

Though I have described with great particularity the details of the embodiment of the invention herein shown, it is not to be construed that I am limited thereto, as changes in arrangement and substitution of equivalent steps may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the invention as defined in the appended claims.

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

1. The hereindescribed process for the production of a rough texture brick, which consists in breaking up the face of the brick column by intersecting score lines into irregularly disposed raised patches of the column material, rolling these raised patches to flatten them, and cutting the column into bricks.

2. The hereindescribed process for the production of a rough texture brick, which consists in first longitudinally scoring the top surface of a clay or shale column, then transversely scoring the scored top surface of said column except its marginal edges, then rolling such transversely scored surface, and then cutting the column into bricks.

3. The hereindescribed process for the production of a rough texture brick, which consists in first longitudinally scoring the top surface of a clay or shale column, then transversely scoring said scored top surface between lines slightly spaced from the corner edges of the column, then rolling such transversely scored surface with a fabric covered roll, and then cutting the column into bricks.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIS B. NEHER.