April 19, 1932. H. M. FENATI 1,854,788

APPARATUS FOR MAKING TAPESTRIED BRICK

Filed July 21, 1931

Fig. 1.

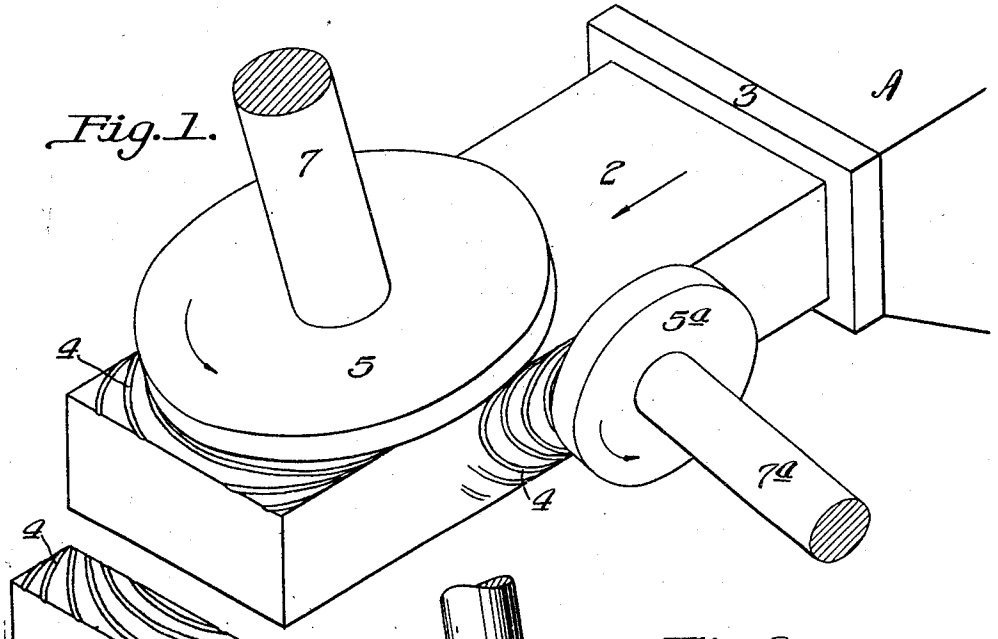


Fig. 2.

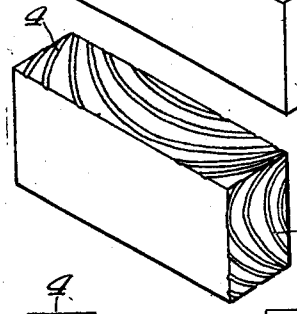


Fig. 3.

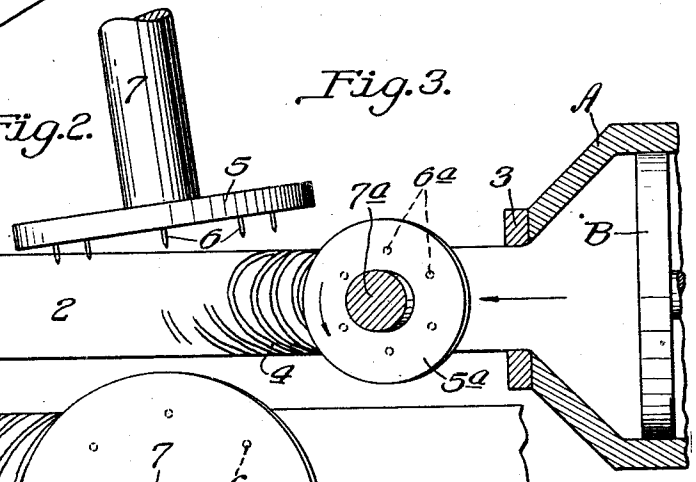
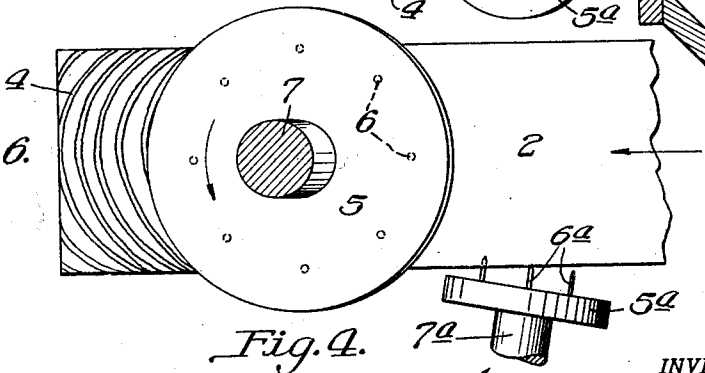


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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APPARATUS FOR MAKING TAPESTRIED BRICK

Original application filed January 22, 1930, Serial No. 422,586. Divided and this application filed July 21, 1931. Serial No. 552,136.

This invention relates to improvements in apparatus for making tapestried brick and the like, and is a division of my pending application, Serial No. 422,586, filed January 22, 1930.

My invention contemplates an apparatus embodying means for forming and moving a continuous column of clay or other suitable material of the desired dimensions, and scoring means for forming a series of curved grooves or gutters on the surface of the column and on one or more faces of the resulting bricks, said means including an angularly rotatable head having an annular series of scoring pins thereon for engaging the moving column, and actuating mechanism therefor.

In the drawings, showing the invention somewhat diagrammatically:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the apparatus embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of one of the resulting bricks after severance from the column;

Fig. 3 is a view of the apparatus partly in side elevation and partly in section;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an end view of a severed brick; and

Fig. 6 is a plan view of such brick.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a portion of a brick machine adapted to contain a plastic clay mixture, and having a reciprocable plunger B therein for compressing and delivering the clay outwardly from a discharge nozzle 3, to form a continuous column or bar 2 of a desired shape and size.

Various other well known means may be employed for extruding the plastic clay into a column or bar.

For the purpose of imparting a series of curving part circular score marks 4 of ragged outline and gutter or groove form, I provide a disk or head 5 suitably mounted on and rotatable by a driving shaft 7 above the top surface of the column or bar 2. The axis of said shaft and disk is inclined to the surface of the column 2, as particularly shown in Fig 3.

The lower side of the disk 5 is provided with an annular series of spikes or pins 6 spaced radially in a plurality of series from the outer edge of the disk inwardly, as shown.

As the column or bar 2 is moved outwardly from the nozzle or die 3, the disk 5 is rotated by its shaft 7, pins 6 sweeping around, over and through the upper surface of the clay column, forming a continuous series of ragged, rough edge, irregular but regularly spaced curved lines or score marks 4.

One or both edges of the column or bar 2 may be treated in the same manner by means of a similar disk 5*a* rotatable by a shaft 7*a*, and having similar pins 6*a* thereon. Said disk and shaft are similarly tilted or inclined to the surface of the bar, so that the pins engage only at the side where the disk is closest to the bar. By such arrangement the pins beyond the center of either disk are elevated beyond the surface of the bar and do not cut into it, except at the other or lowered side of the disk.

The effect of such treatment is to impart a continuous series of such curved score marks across the face or faces of the bar, increasing in depth towards the middle thereof and decreasing in depth from the middle towards the other edge.

When it is cut or severed into the brick units, as by wire cutting, each severed brick is covered on its edge or end or ends with such plowed marks 4, as shown in Fig. 2. When the bricks are burned in the usual way, the curved score marks give to the faces of the brick an attractive or ornamental appearance, greatly enhancing its value in an artistic and novel manner.

It will be understood that the rotatable disks may be mounted by their drive shafts or other means so as to be adjusted towards or from the surface of the bar or with variation of inclination, and otherwise provided with suitable driving gearing and other necessary mechanism, in order to effect the operation to the best advantage.

The speed of operation, spacing of the pins, number of annular rows, and other details of operative mechanism may be entirely within the control of the machine builder.

What I claim is:

1. In brick making apparatus, the combination with means for forming a continuous moving bar of plastic clay, of a rotatable head located at an angle to the surface of the bar having an annular series of scoring pins.

2. In brick making apparatus, the combination with means for forming a continuous moving bar of plastic clay, of a rotatable series of scoring pins operable in an annular path in sloping relation to the face of the bar and traversing its surface at varying depth.

3. In brick making apparatus, the combination with a machine for forming a continuous bar of plastic clay, of a rotatable series of scoring pins operable in an annular path within the width of the face of the bar being operated on and in a path non-parallel to the face of the bar.

4. In brick making apparatus, the combination with means for forming a continuous moving bar of plastic clay, of a rotatable series of scoring pins operable in an annular path in sloping relation to the face of the bar adapted to engage the edge portion of the face at a minimum depth increasing towards its middle and decreasing in depth towards its opposite edge portion.

5. In brick making apparatus, the combination with means for forming a continuous moving bar of plastic clay, of a rotatable head located at an angle to the surface of the bar having an annularly movable scoring pin.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

HUMBERT M. FENATI.