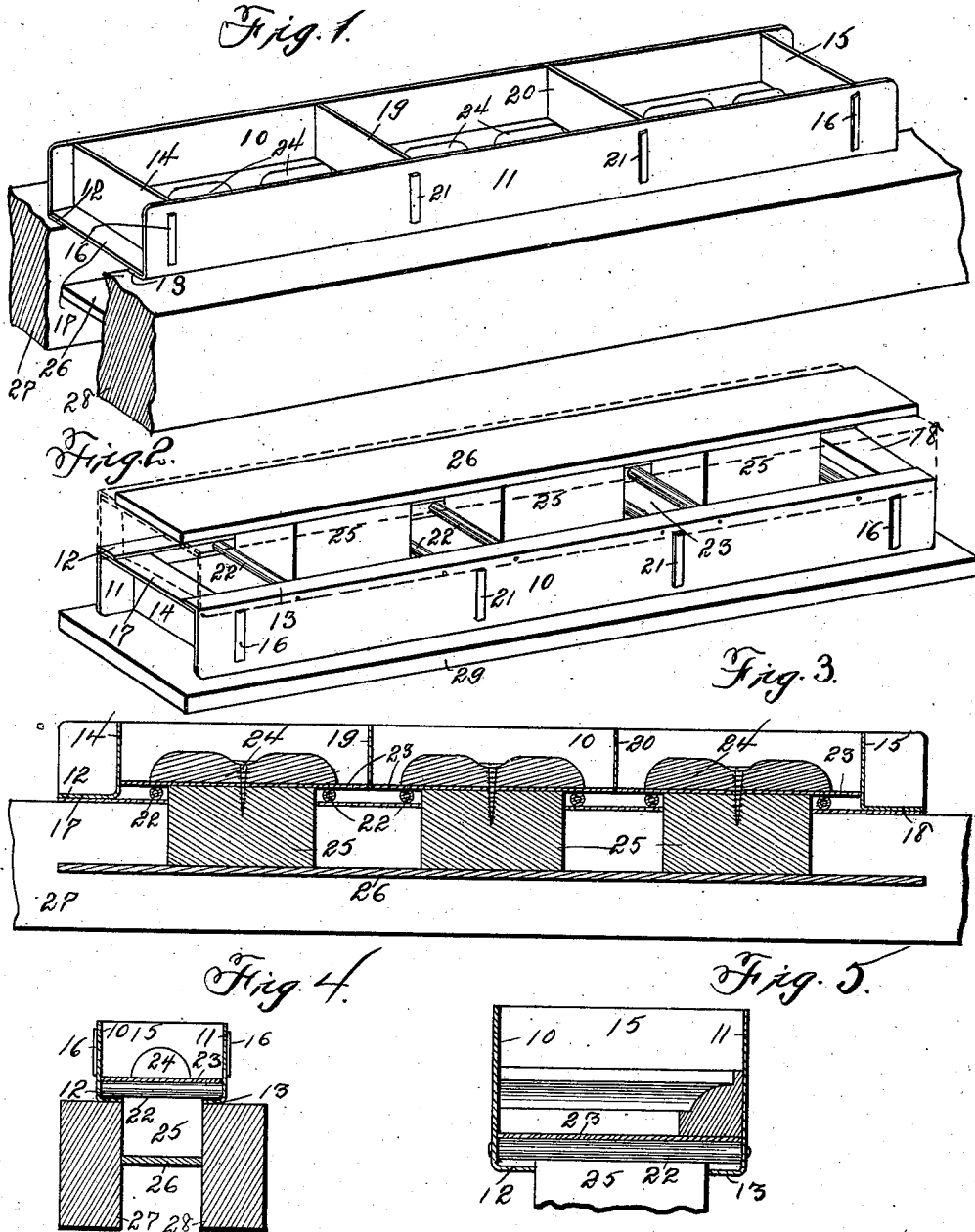


No. 847,618.

PATENTED MAR. 19, 1907.

F. W. STEINHOFF.
HAND BRICK MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 23, 1906.



Attest.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAND BRICK-MACHINE.

No. 847,618.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 19, 1907.

Application filed November 23, 1905. Serial No. 288,729.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK WM. STEINHOFF, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, have invented a new and useful Hand Brick-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide improved means for molding cement brick.

10 A further object of this invention is to provide improved means for molding a plurality of composition (such as concrete) brick and depositing the same simultaneously.

My invention consists in the construction, 15 arrangement, and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated by the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the complete 20 machine preparatory to molding. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the machine preparatory to dumping, the dotted lines indicating the position of the machine when the brick are deposited. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section, and 25 Fig. 4 a cross-section, of the machine. Fig. 5 is a detail view illustrating the use of edge molding in the mold.

In the construction of the machine, as shown, the numerals 10 11 designate side 30 plates of a length somewhat greater than the combined lengths of a plurality of brick to be molded in the machine and preferably made of sheet metal. The side plates 10 11 are placed parallel with each other and spaced 35 apart a distance equal to the width of brick to be molded in the machine. Flanges 12 13 are formed on and extend inward from the lower margins of the side plates 10 11. End plates 14 15 are provided with tenons or 40 tongues 16, extending through and clenched upon the side plates. Flanges 17 18 are formed on and extend outward from the lower margins of the end plates 14 15 and rest at their ends on the flanges of the side 45 plates connected thereby. Partitions 19 20 are provided with tenons or tongues 21, extending through and clenched upon the side plates, and said partitions are arranged parallel with and divide the space between the 50 end plates 14 15. Stay-rods 22 are mounted across and connect the lower portions of the side plates 10 11 between the partitions and between said partitions and the end plates. Core-plates 23, one for each mold-space in

the machine, are mounted between the side 55 plates and rest on the stay-rods 22 normally and form false or temporary bottoms for the mold-spaces. Cores 24 are mounted on the central portions of the upper faces of the core-plates and project upward therefrom. 60 Blocks 25 are fixed to the lower faces of the core-plates 23 and depend between the stay-rods 22, and an actuating-plate 26 is fixed to and connects said blocks.

In practical use the machine is mounted 65 on twin supports, such as horizontal scantlings 27 28, arranged parallel with each other and spaced apart to permit the actuating-plate and blocks to depend between them in order that the core-plates may rest on and be 70 supported by the stay-rods 22. The mold-spaces are then filled with concrete, cement, or other desired composition, which is properly tamped and screeded flush with the upper margins of the side plates, end plates, and 75 partitions. The machine is then inverted upon a pallet 29, as shown in Fig. 2, manually, the core-plates are pressed on the brick by pressure of the thumbs on the actuating-plate, and the mold-plates are lifted 80 away from the brick (into the position shown by dotted lines) by lifting force of the fingers applied to the flanges 17 18 of the end plates 14 15, and then the machine is removed from the brick and repositioned on the twin sup- 85 ports for refilling.

The brick may be carried away and deposited for curing on the pallet 29, the cavities in the brick formed by the cores 24 being uppermost. Then when the brick are 90 sprinkled, as is indicated in curing cement products, the cavities formed by the cores retain water, which aids in the process of curing. The cavity in the brick effects a saving of material, lessens the weight of the brick, 95 and engages the mortar of which the joints in a wall are formed, and makes a stable mortar-lock. The cores 24 are tapering both in width and length not only to facilitate removal from the brick, but to act as wedges 100 and crowd the composition outward during the operation of tamping.

I claim as my invention—

1. A brick-molding machine comprising inwardly-flanged side walls, outwardly-flanged 105 end walls resting upon the side flanges, partitions having tongues passing through the side walls, cross-rods connecting the side

walls above the flanges thereof, movable bottoms between the partitions and adapted to normally rest on said cross-rods, blocks extending from said bottoms between the cross-rods and side-wall flanges, and an actuating-plate connecting said blocks.

5 2. In a molding-machine, a body comprising opposite side walls inwardly flanged at their lower edges, a movable mold-plate dis-

posed within said walls, and tie-rods firmly 10 connecting said side walls and forming a support for said mold-plate.

Signed by me at Eddyville, Iowa, this 19th day of July, 1905.

FREDERICK WM. STEINHOFF.

Witnesses:

N. B. McNEER,
HARRY MILLER.