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BRICK PACKAGE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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Fig. 1.

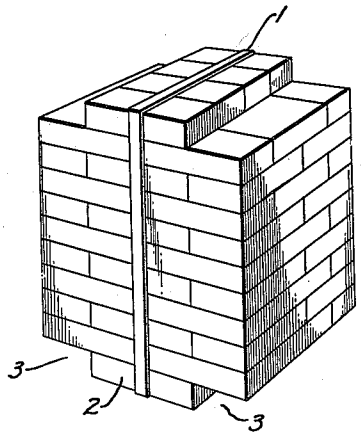
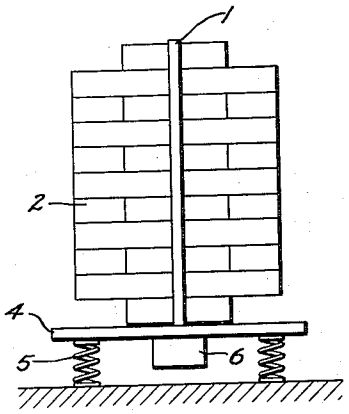


Fig. 2.



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BRICK PACKAGE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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4 Claims. (Cl. 206—65)

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The present invention refers to a procedure in conjunction with the transport of bricks or other similar goods which are held together in a stack or packet by at least one binding device.

The procedure according to the invention is characterised by the packet being subjected to vibration before the binding device is finally fastened.

The advantage is thereby gained that the packet or stack is better packed together. Irregularities in the surface of the articles in the form of burrs or the like will be caused to disappear wholly or in part. This is the case, for example, with bits of brick lying between the bricks in the form of broken corners or the like as also with sand and other foreign bodies all of which on vibration will be more or less ground to pieces, so that undesirable spaces between the different bricks in the packet are reduced to a minimum and the packet of bricks will as a whole be extremely well packed together.

The binding device when fastened does not loosen but is kept taut during subsequent lifting etc. and when subjected to shocks and jars in connection with transport without any further measure being required such as making the binding device itself elastic or by combining with the binding device a tightening spring, which measures might keep the tension of the binding device mainly constant but would considerably increase the cost of forming the packet. This has led to the packeting of bricks for transport from brickworks to consumer not being practised but the loading and discharging has been done by taking one or a few loose bricks at a time.

After vibration and binding the transport can be done in any known way without the band loosening during transport so much that the packet falls to pieces.

The brick packet according to the invention is stacked so that it is suitable for the above described procedure after which the packet is subjected to vibration before the final fastening of the binding device.

The brick packet according to the invention is characterised by being built up on a base that is less wide than the packet generally and being formed by a number of bricks so arranged that they form a base for the bricks laid on them in double rows and corbelled or projecting over them, under which rows free spaces are formed for the handling and transport of the packet and which bear bricks laid on them, which are placed crossways and in addition at least one

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binding device stretches under the base and over a part corresponding to the base at the top thus holding together the whole packet.

The brick packet according to the invention carries with it many important technical advantages. The bricks are arranged in such a manner that the packet is relatively insensitive to shocks and jars. The binding device which may consist of a simple iron hoop is inexpensive and simple to fit. Owing to the free space formed at the base it is possible in simple manner to handle and transport the packet, for example with a fork truck. In making up the packet its weight can be adjusted to a suitable figure. An important advantage is that the base accompanies the packet when it is raised owing to the binding device encircling the base. The bricks in the packet may be both upright and horizontal and the size may be varied as regards width, height and length.

It has previously been proposed to make packets of sawdust briquettes by placing two stacks of these side by side and laying briquettes across the stacks one at the top and one at the bottom. The briquettes are then put in a press and are compressed for hooping. The bricks packet according to the present invention is formed for an entirely different purpose and the base is intended to provide free space and does not constitute as in the earlier proposal with sawdust briquettes a binding medium between two stacks. Theoretically it is possible to make packets of bricks in the same manner as proposed for sawdust briquettes but such is of small practical significance. If the packet were to contain for example 84 bricks it would be 3 meters high and it would be unreasonable to employ such a packet. The base would consist of a single brick and would therefore be too small and no economic gain whatever would be attained with such a packet.

The invention is explained in more detail in connection with the drawings where

Fig. 1 shows a brick packet according to the invention and

Fig. 2 shows such a packet placed on a vibrator.

The figures shown constitute only two forms of execution.

As may be seen from Fig. 1 the brick packet is built up on a base 2 which is less wide than the packet generally. This base is formed of a number of bricks arranged parallel lengthways. On the base lie bricks arranged in double rows and projecting. Below the layer formed by these

there is obtained the free space 3 for handling and transport of the packet, for example with a fork truck. This latter layer carries bricks lying above it and placed crosswise. A binding device 1 consisting of an iron hoop stretches over the base and a part corresponding to the base on the top of the packet and thus encircles the whole packet.

Figure 2 on the drawing is a skeleton drawing of a brick packet placed on a stand 4 which is supported by spring 5 resting on a foundation. A vibrator is designated by 6. After vibrating of the brick packet has been performed by means of the vibrator shown in outline hooping is done with an iron hoop 1 which is thrown round the packet. It is also possible first to fit the hoop on loosely, then vibrate the packet and finally tighten and fasten the hoop.

The invention may also be applied in conjunction with the transport of other material than bricks, for example, blocks of cement, concrete, light concrete or other building material. Another example of such goods is fuel briquettes.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of packing substantially rectangular bricks and similar articles in a portable tightly packed unit, comprising the steps of loosely stacking a plurality of bricks so as to form a package, then subjecting the said package to vibrations so as to settle the individual bricks and to crush small loose bodies interspersed between individual bricks, and finally tightly encircling the vibrated package with at least one binding band extending over said top and base portions of the package.

2. A method of packing substantially rectangular bricks and similar articles in a portable tightly packed unit, comprising the steps of loosely stacking a plurality of bricks so as to form a package, then loosely encircling the vibrated package with at least one binding band extending transversely over the said opposite sides of the base and top portions of the package, thereupon subjecting the said package to vibrations so as to settle the individual bricks and to crush small loose bodies interspersed between individual bricks, and finally tightening said binding band.

3. A portable package containing a plurality of substantially rectangular bricks, comprising a base portion, an intermediate portion and a top portion, said base portion and said top portion each being formed by a row of bricks laid side by side with their longitudinal sides adjacent to each other, said intermediate portion being formed by a least one layer of a double row of bricks, the bricks of each row of the double row being laid side by side with their longitudinal sides adjacent to each other, the two rows of the intermediate portion abutting against each other with the respective short sides of the bricks, the butt line being approximately in alignment with the transverse center lines of the base and top portions whereby the intermediate portion is wider than the base and top portions, and at least one binding band tightly encircling the entire package transversely to the longitudinal axes of the bricks forming the base and top portions.

4. A portable package as defined in claim 3, wherein the said intermediate portion of the package includes a plurality of layers each formed by a double row of bricks, and wherein a layer of bricks formed by a center row of bricks are laid side by side with their longitudinal sides facing each other and flanked at both short sides by an outer row of bricks transversely laid to the bricks of the center row is dispersed between each two layers formed by the aforesaid double row of bricks.

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