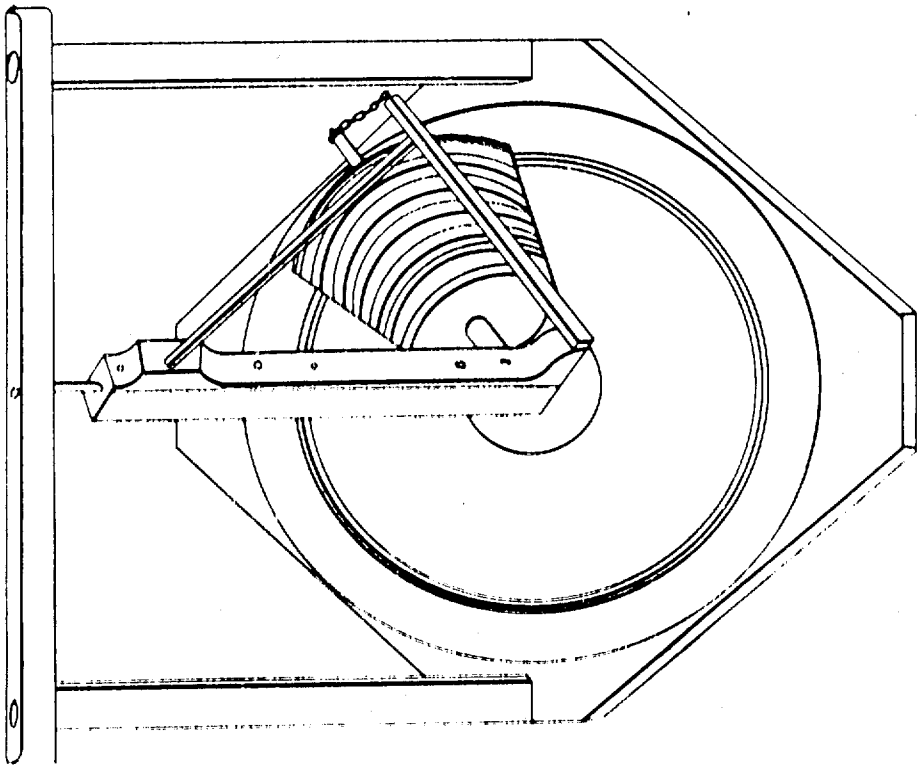
7914y

Sheet 1-2 Sheets.

T. H. Sherman,

Brick Machine,

Patented Dec. 30, 1833.



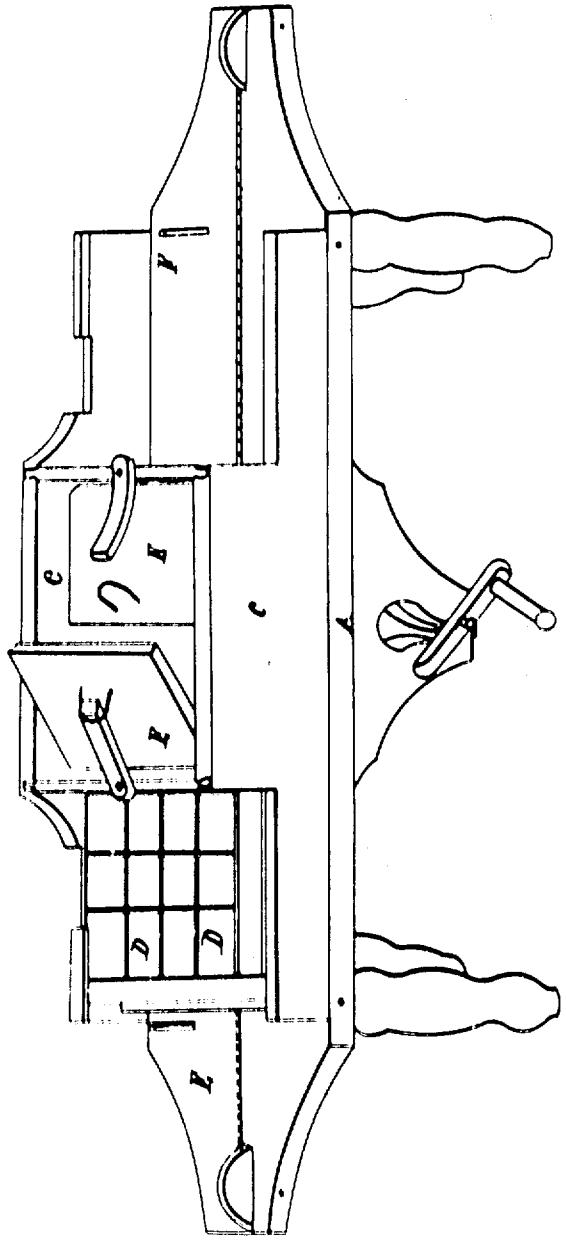
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Sheet 2 - 2 Sheets.

T. H. Sherman,

Brick Machine,

Patented Dec. 30, 1833.



7914 X

Dec. 30, 1839

327

Thomas H. Sherman Clarke Co. N.Y.

Letters Patent

To all whom these presents shall come, Be it known that I Thomas H. Sherman of Clarke in the County of Ontario and State of New York have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Brick & that the following is a full and exact description of the Composition of the Mortar for Making Brick, & also of the Construction & operation of the Brick Machine as invented or improved by me

Composition of Mortar

Every barrel of lime required for making Mortar to make suitable for making Brick is to be slacked with Water & sifted through a sieve of such proportion as may from time to time be found necessary to make the Mortar when Compressed into Brick to stand in the Brick

The Machine for Mixing & Treading Mortar may be described as follows A frame of timber is to be constructed with the posts A A and connected at the top by a horizontal piece over the center of the platform shown by letter DDD upon which is to be secured the bearings for the horizontal shaft B B which is to be turned and is shown by letter A in the Cut of that shaft is to be a shaft-head secured at the top by keys A from the top of the post letter C upon the inside of which the shaft B B is to run & to which shaft-head is to be fastened with one end of the shaft three pegs shown by a which are to be set in front of the upright shaft C The shaft-roller is to be composed of six or more pieces of timber to diminish in diameter from the middle to each end in such proportion as that by a revolution of the whole roller the shaft does not touch the Mortar at any point but keeps in the direct Circumference & with the shaft

...bars. These bars to be Crooked with back iron of about two inches width, the spaces between the bars to be about four inches back of the roller and parallel to the axis of it as far as the bars proceed into the Shafts. The ends of said bars at the height of the roller by an iron bar—middle of the bars, & is also sustained by a bar from near the top of the upright shaft C to the end of the bar in this bar are cogg'd two pieces of iron each like the teeth of a plough.

...are to act against these spaces between the bars & is raised down into the mortar as far as the bars. The pieces of iron are also fastened to this bar by passing a screw through them & the roller, they may be so that the width of the spaces be increased and are intended to clear the mortar from the roller as it revolves, the mortar thus cut from the spaces in the roller by these pieces of iron is cleared off by iron scrapers cut by the letters. The part of the machine is shown in figure 6 & 7 upon the annexed plate. The roller is turned by a horse travelling upon the platform around the Mortar bed.

The second machine is for moulding the brick and is shown by figure 8 & 9 of the annexed diagram. A suitable platform of timber BB is laid upon the ground standing upon legs, & sides, & ends D at each end of the bench. A carriage is to be made to run upon this bench and to be of such size as that it will hold eight ordinary moulds for bricks. Cleats are fastened to each end of this carriage & pass over the sides and a shaft or handle under the centre of the bench.

This Handle turned by a Common Crank one way the other will move the carriage one way & the other upon the bench. The carriage is to run on small wheels to make the motion easy and regular. Planks are to be laid upon the bench between which the carriage is to run. There are cleats fixed upon the carriage that run upon the bench. It is intended that the carriage should be closely to these planks as will allow it to run smoothly. The plank upon the side next the crank where the man stands who turns the machine is to end down at each end so as to admit the moulds to be lifted off the carriage for the purpose of being carried & emptied. The middle plank are to be considerably higher than the carriage so as to form the sides of a kind of hopper into which the clay is intended to be

[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with grooves in three
plank Marble C upon the carriage when mounted upon it and the de-
-grooves are intended to fit the two [illegible] of the Iron Cleats
are to be cast & shut down tight on each side upon the mould in the
Carriage & Notice to shut down & shut tight one another & close all
down on the mould between the plank. When this has been done
upon the figure the Cutty Marble is to be put upon the Carriage with
the Space left for [illegible] by raising the Lid; a sufficient number is to be put
into the Scuppers & fill the Mould and Cleats. Close Moulds together
by closing the Lid Mill Cuttle by for the Mould. The Iron Plate is to be
turned up and the Carriage drawn by the hand screws the end of the
Cleats. The four edges of the Lid are to be cut and sawn down & the
Mould then complete, which will be presented against the Space in the
Blank at the end ready to be taken off and cast.

It is ordered that the Carriage shall be
so constructed as to allow the Moulds to be taken off the rack and
of the Iron [illegible] at each side of the Main working Machine. There
shall be Springs bearing down upon the grooves of the Lids to keep them
in place & to adjust them to any Moulds or Blanks that may be made
-fully Mounted the Scuppers with the Master.

The Whole Work and Machine shall be
so Constructed as to easily adjust to suit size of the Mortar-bed & may
be put into Movement & Steam to have Removed the Conveniences above named
-ed for making Work and to the Inventor of the two Machines above described

Witness
Peter Watkins
20 Mortgate

Thomas Whittaker

(Dr. in Port folio)

(462 Mortgate)

(Dec. 1st 1853)