

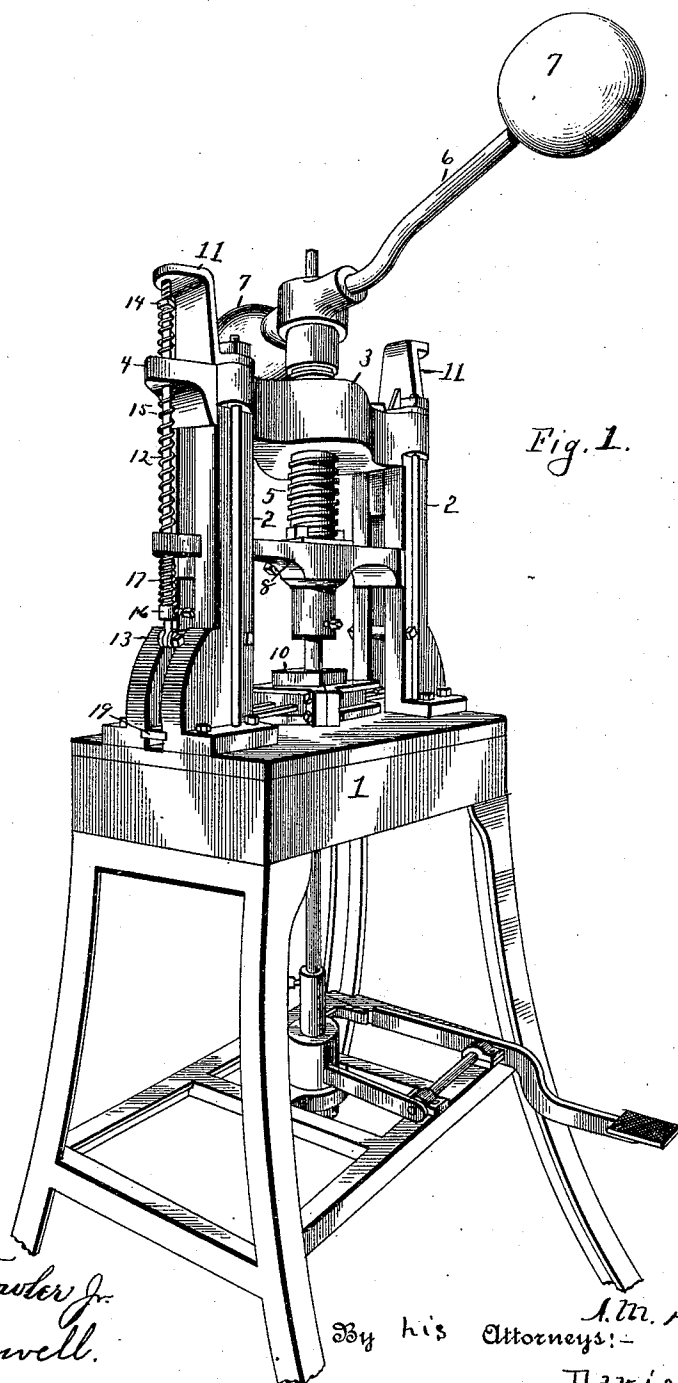
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. M. STRUSHOLM.
TILE PRESS.

No. 479,749.

Patented July 26, 1892.



Witnesses
J. M. Fowler Jr.
J. E. Pywell.

Inventor
A. M. Strusholm.
By his Attorneys:—
Davis & Co.

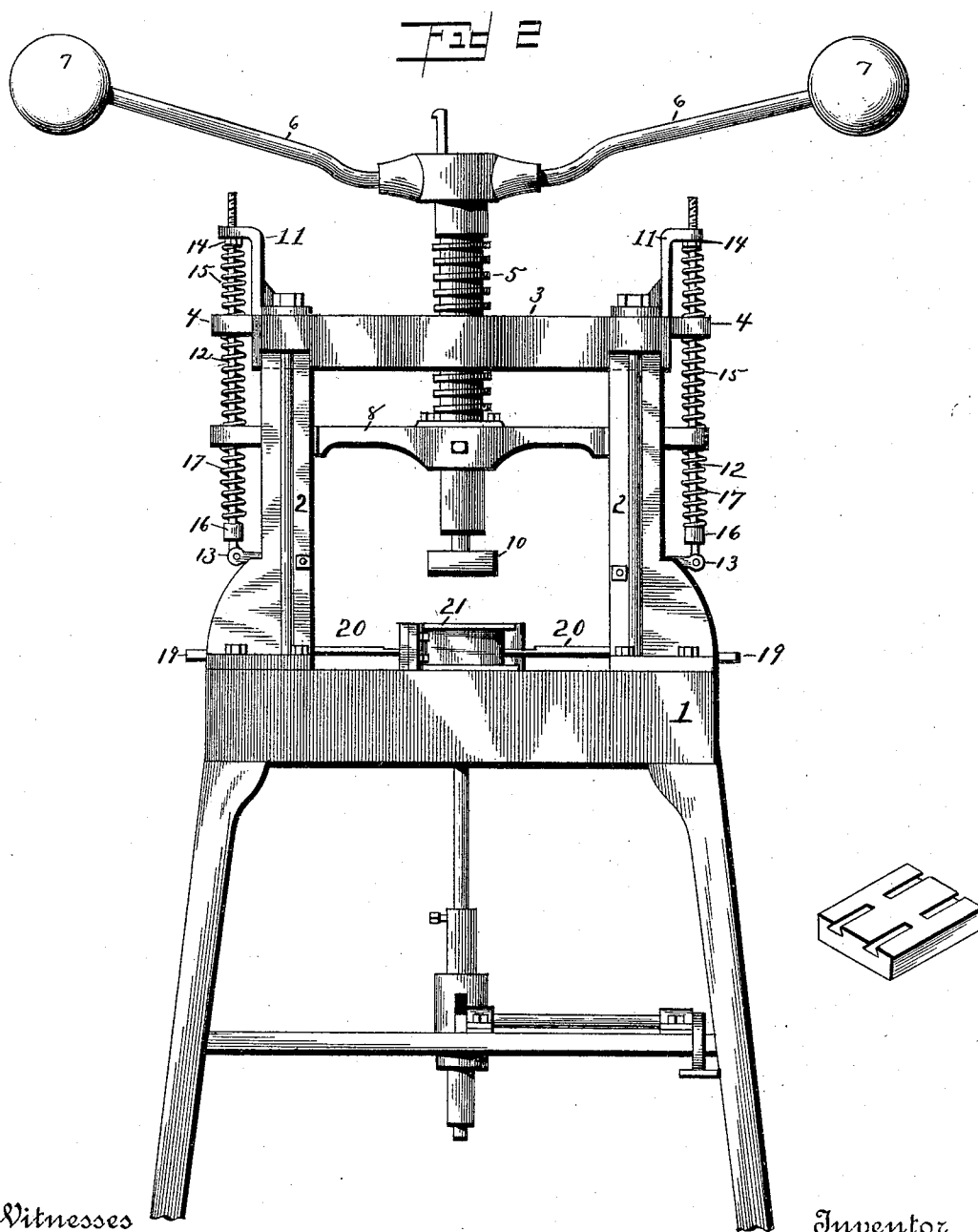
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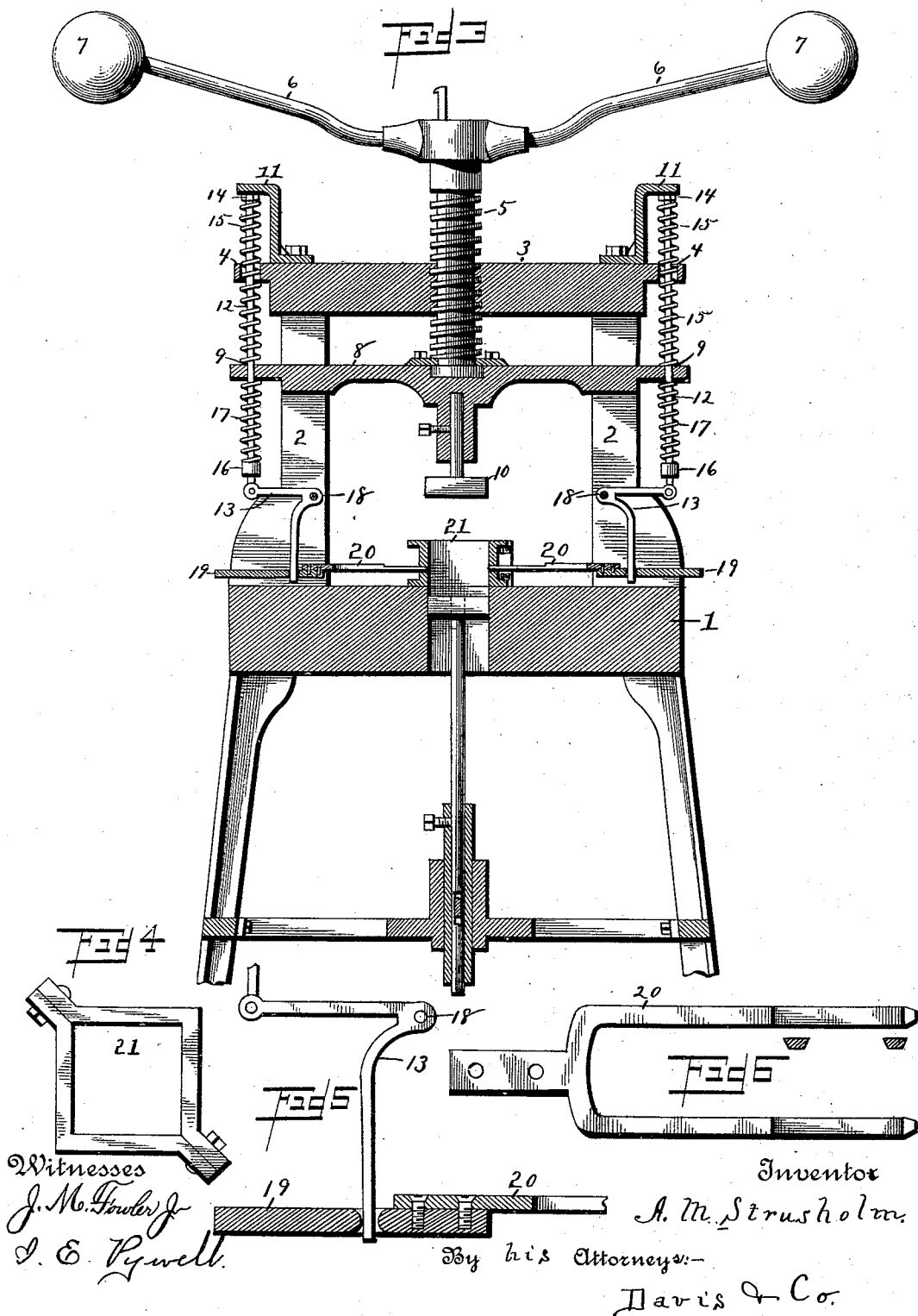
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDERS MARTINUS STRUSHOLM, OF WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR
OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT W. LYLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TILE-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,749, dated July 26, 1892.

Application filed October 27, 1891. Serial No. 410,001. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDERS MARTINUS STRUSHOLM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new, useful, and valuable Improvement in Tile-Presses, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention has relation to ornamental tile-presses; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangements of its parts.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view, and Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are detail views.

My invention is described as follows:

It consists of a table 1, having mounted on its top the two sets of perpendicular guides 2, the upper ends of which are connected by the cross-bar 3, which in turn is provided with a perforated ear 4, and in the middle of said cross-bar is a threaded perforation in which works a screw 5. Said screw has rigidly secured to its upper ends the arms 6 6, which have welded or otherwise secured to their extreme ends the weights or balls 7 7. The lower end of said screw is loosely journaled in the middle of a moving cross-bar 8, the ends of which extend through the guides on either side and are provided with the perforations 9 9. (See Fig. 3.) Said cross-bar 8 has on its under side in its middle a socket in which is located a detachable die 10.

To the top of the cross-bar 3, just over the top of the guides 2, is secured, one on each end, the elevated perforated shoulders 11 11, which are adapted to loosely hold in their perforations the upper ends of the perpendicular rods 12 12, which in turn pass down through the perforation in the ears 4 of the cross-bar 3 and through the perforations 9 in bar 8, and their lower ends are pivoted to the upper outer ends of the crank-levers 13. The upper ends of said rods are provided with a thread and nut 14, the thread working through the perforation in shoulder 11 and the nut working against the under side thereof. The spring 15 works around the rod 12 between the under side of the nut 14 and the upper side of the cross-bar 8, and working around the

lower end of said rod 12, between the under side of the cross-bar 8 and the adjustable collar 16, is the spiral spring 17.

The crank-lever 13 consists of the horizontal rod and the perpendicular rod, which are integral with each other and pivoted at 18. (See Fig. 3.) The lower ends of the perpendicular rods of said crank-lever work in a perforation in the rods 19 19. To the inner ends of said rods 19 19 are secured by screws or otherwise the rear ends of the forks 20. The teeth of these forks enter perforations in the sides of the mold 21, and they are provided with suitable shoulders to prevent them entering too far into the mold, and the longitudinal edges of the teeth are beveled, as shown in Fig. 6. This fork may have any number of teeth, according to the length of the tile to be pressed. Preferably I use a mold as shown in Fig. 4; but the style of mold is immaterial.

My invention is also provided with the usual treadle, by which the tile is lifted from the surface of the table after it is pressed, and as there is nothing novel in this feature it is superfluous to go into detail to explain it.

My invention is operated as follows: The clay is placed in the mold and the arms 6 6 are swung around, which causes the die to descend and enter the top of the mold. As the cross-bar 8 descends, the spring 17 17 become compressed and the teeth of the forks 20 are forced into the mold up to the shoulders, which will make slots in the under side of the tile, which will have beveled sides corresponding to the beveled edges of the forks. When the tile is sufficiently pressed, the arms 6 6 are swung around in the opposite direction. This will first lift the die from the tile, and as the cross-bar 8 ascends the springs 15 15 will become compressed, which will lift the upright rods 12 12, which in turn will pull the forks out of the tile, but not out of the mold. The treadle is pressed with the foot and the tile is lifted out of the mold and removed.

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

1. A tile-press consisting of a descending cross-bar 8, having perforated ends, upright

rods 12 12, working through the perforations in cross-bar 8, said rods having their upper ends threaded and provided with the nuts 14 14 and their lower ends provided with the adjustable collars 16 16 and pivoted to the levers 13 13, springs 15 15, working around rods 12 12 between the under face of nuts 14 14 and the upper face of cross-bar 8, springs 17 17, working around rods 12 12 between the under face of cross-bar 8 and the upper faces of collars 16 16, pivoted crank-levers 18 18, the lower ends engaging the bars 19 19, and forks 20 20 secured to the bars 19 19, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a tile-press, the combination, with a movable cross-bar 8, carrying a die thereon, of sliding forks and a spring connection between the forks and the descending cross-bar, substantially as described.

3. In a tile-press, the combination, with a mold, of a movable cross-bar carrying a die thereon, sliding rods, forks projecting into the

said mold, crank-levers connecting the said rods and forks, and springs secured to the said rods and bearing on the said cross-head, substantially as described.

4. In a tile-press, the combination, with a mold, of a movable perforated cross-head carrying a die thereon, rods having enlargements thereon passing through the perforations in the said cross-head, springs surrounding the said rods and interposed between the said cross-head and the said enlargements, forks adapted to be projected into the said mold, and crank-levers having their opposite arms connected with the said rods and forks, respectively, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANDERS MARTINUS STRUSHOLM.

Witnesses:

ROBERT W. LYLE,
R. F. GARDNER, Jr.