No. 733,190. PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

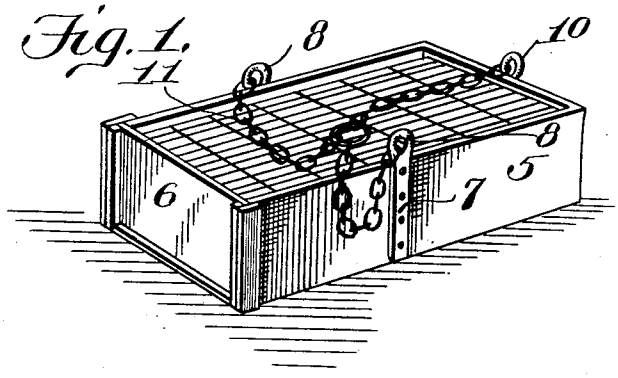
W. GRIESSER.

BRICK PACKAGE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.



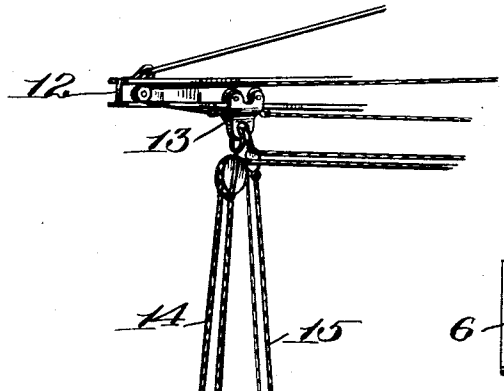


Fig. 2.

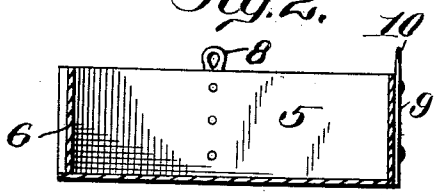
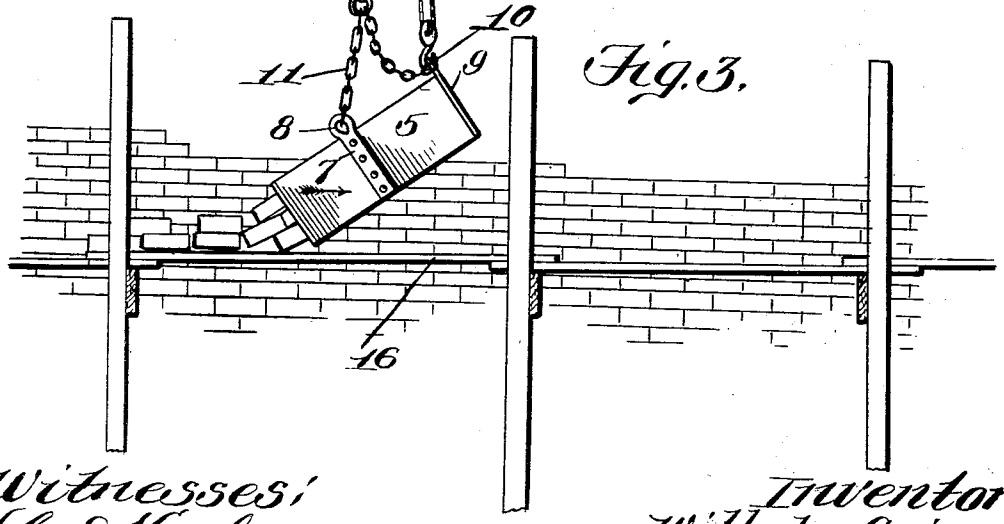


Fig. 3.



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James L. Norris, Jr.

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 733,190. Patented July 7, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM GRIESSER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRICK-PACKAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,190, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed February 19, 1903. Serial No. 144,117. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM GRIESSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Brick-Packages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a brick-package.

Bricks as ordinarily handled are first taken from a kiln and loaded into wagons for conveyance to railroad-cars by which they are transported. When the cars reach their destination, the bricks are removed therefrom, loaded into wagons, and then unloaded therefrom and put upon the sidewalk or other place in proximity to a building in course of construction, after which they are placed in wheelbarrows or hods and carried thereby to a scaffold for use by masons or bricklayers. As will be obvious, there is considerable labor involved in this procedure, which is quite expensive, and by the frequent handling of the bricks a considerable percentage of them is broken, and thereby rendered useless for building-work. By virtue of my invention these obstacles are wholly overcome, for I provide a brick-package consisting of a casing or box and a body of bricks piled therein, which bricks are placed directly from a kiln into said casing or box, the box with its contained bricks being conveyed to a scaffold for use by the mason or bricklayer thereon. In other words, the bricks remain in the casing or box after they are introduced therein at the kiln until they are delivered upon the scaffold, so that no intermediate handling is necessary. By reason of my improvements I find that as the bricks are protected from the weather and that as no piling or stacking of the same is necessary considerable saving in bricks is effected.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a casing or box into which the bricks are packed or stacked at the kiln. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a diametric elevation showing a manner of hoisting the casings to a scaffold for use thereon.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

I introduce the bricks direct from a brick-kiln into a case, box, crate, or the like, and such a case is illustrated in the drawings, the same being denoted by 5 and represented as being substantially rectangular in form, the dimensions being such that the bricks are snugly received therein when stacked, so that they will not rub each other during shipment. At one end, or what might be considered the "front" end thereof, the box or case has a removable portion 6, vertically slidable into and out of place, the sides of the box having suitable grooves or channels to receive the ends of the slide 6. The case or box may be made of any suitable material—such as wood, iron, or lattice-work—and of different sizes and braced in any convenient manner, as may be desirable. The bricks taken direct from the kiln are stacked closely in the box or case 5 until the upper face of the stack is brought nearly flush with the upper open side of the box. The boxes 5 after being loaded can be transferred by suitable vehicles to a car and themselves stacked thereinto and transported to their destination. When the cases or boxes reach their destination, they are removed from the cars and put upon suitable wagons and carried to a building. Upon opposite sides of the box are vertical strips or stays 7 in transverse line with each other and, as seen by Fig. 3, are located at one side of the center of gravity of the box. In the present case the strips are located forward of such center of gravity. The strips serve to strengthen the box and prevent the sides thereof from bulging outward, and they may be united thereto in any suitable way. The upper ends of the strips terminate in eyes 8, which, it will be seen, are situated a short distance above the upper edge of the box. A third strip 9 of like construction and serving a similar purpose as the strips 7 is also fastened to the rear of the box substantially midway between its ends, it also having an eye 10 in its upper end, located in horizontal alinement with the other eyes. The branches of a three-part sling-chain 11 are adapted to be detachably connected in some suitable way to these three eyes, which, it will be seen, are triangularly disposed.

I have shown in Fig. 3 the boom 12 of a derrick of some suitable kind, upon which is mounted the traveler 13, to which the usual

lifting and tilting ropes 14 and 15, respectively, are connected, such ropes being operated in the usual manner.

As previously stated, the brick-filled boxes or cases when they reach their destination are taken from the cars and loaded on wagons, which conduct them to a building, the cases or boxes being unloaded from the wagons and placed upon the ground adjacent to the building. The sling-chain 11 is then connected with the eyes 8 and 10, after which the lifting and tilting ropes 14 and 15 are connected with said chain in some suitable way. The boom 12 is then operated in such manner as to elevate a case 5 to a slight distance above the scaffold 16, the box or case afterward through the agency of the derrick being lowered until it rests upon the scaffold or staging 16. As the eyes 8 are located forward of the center of gravity of the empty box, (and the same will apply to the filled box, owing to the fact that the bricks are uniformly laid therein,) there is no possibility of the box being accidentally tilted as it is elevated. When the box rests upon the scaffold 16, the slide or lid 6 is lifted out of place, opening the front of the box, after which the rear thereof is elevated by means of the lifting-rope 15, as indicated in Fig. 3, and a movement imparted to the traveler or carriage 13 in order to carry the case in the corresponding direction, which is indicated by the arrow in said figure. As the rear of the box is lifted the bricks will be caused to trail out the open front end of the same onto the scaffold for use by the brick-mason as the box is moved along in the direction set forth.

The invention is not limited to the employment of the eyes 8 and 10, by which a sling-chain may be coupled to the box, for it is evident that equivalent means could be employed with equal advantage for this purpose. It will therefore be understood that I may employ the term "eye" in a broad sense to include analogous devices for securing the same result.

The boxes or cases are made of such sizes as to snugly contain a given number of brick, which may be either five hundred, one thousand, or fifteen hundred, so that after the brick are originally placed therein direct from a kiln it is not necessary to count them. Thus the time and labor involved in counting brick handled in the ordinary way are avoided.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

As an article of manufacture, a casing, a stack of bricks closely packed therein, alined eyes upon the casing at its opposite sides at one side of the center of gravity of the empty casing, and a third eye upon an end of the casing, the other end of the casing being removable.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILHELM GRIESSER.

Witnesses:
E. A. MORROW,
R. B. PETTY, Jr.