E. NEW.

MOLD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 20, 1 16.

1,198,569. Patented Sept. 19, 1916.

FIG. I.

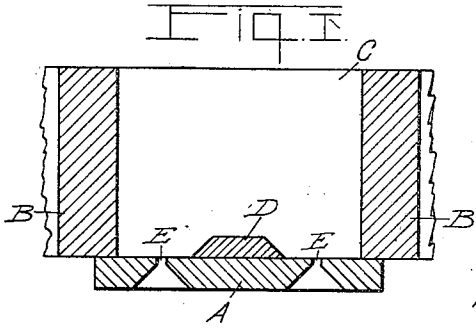


FIG. III.

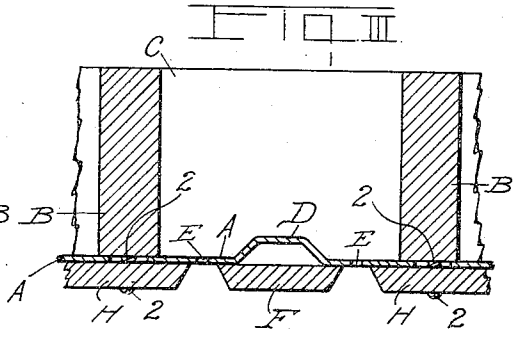


FIG. II.

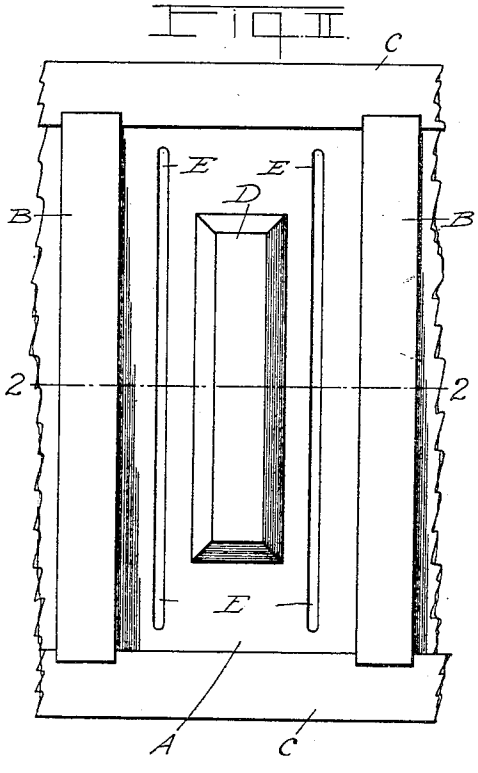
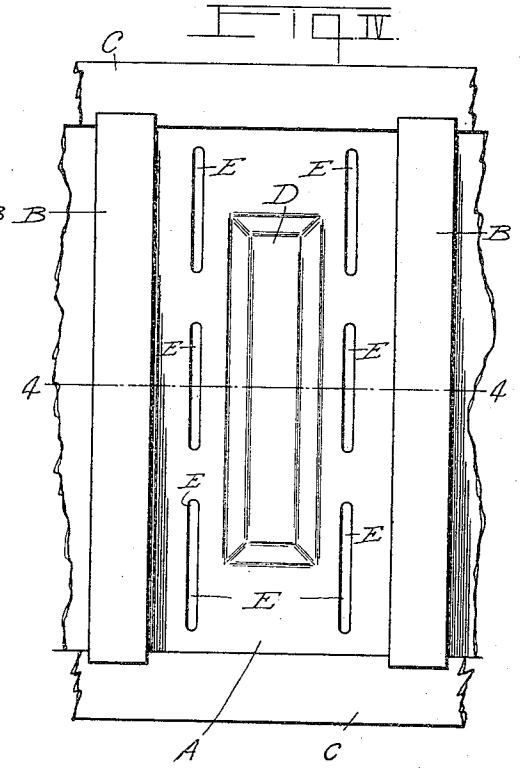


FIG. IV.



Witnesses

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per K. G. Hendry atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD NEW, OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

MOLD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICK.

1,198,569. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 19, 1916.

Application filed March 20, 1916. Serial No. 85,368.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD NEW, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a new and useful Mold for the Manufacture of Brick, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in molds for the manufacture of brick, whereby the brick is molded with longitudinal ridges on the bottom thereof.

The invention consists essentially of a brick mold having longitudinal vents or air-spaces in the bottom thereof at a suitable distance from the junction of the bottom and sides of the mold.

The objects of the invention are, first, to provide means to produce brick having straight, true and well-defined edges, and second, to provide means to protect said edges of the brick from chipping in the handling thereof.

Hitherto, the air-spaces were at the junction of the bottom and sides of the mold, resulting in uneven edges on the brick, which edges were further damaged and chipped in the handling of the brick before and after burning. As can be plainly seen in my invention, the said ridges being a distance from the sides of the brick, act as buffers and separate the sides and edges of the brick one from the other when the same are stacked or in transportation.

I attain these objects of my invention by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a sectional end elevation of my improved brick mold showing one way of constructing the same, and as seen through the line 2—2 in Fig. 2 of the drawing, adjacent and similar molds being broken away; Fig. 2 is a plan of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a sectional end elevation of the mold showing another method of construction, and as seen through the line 4—4 in Fig. 4, adjacent and similar molds being broken away; and Fig. 4 is a plan of Fig. 3.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The bottom A and the sides B and C constitute the body part of one of a series of molds. As is well known to those skilled in the art of brick manufacture, the series of molds consists of from four to seven molds or compartments, more or less as the case may be.

D is the usual projection on the bottom of the mold for the purpose of forming the centrally located recess in the brick, and commonly known as the stock.

In the method of construction shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawing, I use a metallic bottom wherein the aforementioned projection D is formed during the mechanical shaping of said bottom, while in the construction portrayed in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, a wooden bottom is used, the projection D being rigidly secured thereto and forming a part thereof. The use of said projection is old and does not form part of my invention.

E are longitudinal air-spaces or vents in the bottom of the mold, extending nearly the full length thereof, and situated at a distance between the sides of the mold and the projection D. In Fig. 4 of the drawing, these vents are in plural or multiple form in order that a stock die may be used in punching the vents from the metallic bottom of the mold, although the longitudinal single slot may be used if desired, as in the bottom shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing. The situation of these vents or air-spaces E is the important feature of my invention, as the old method was to have the air-spaces at the junction of the bottom and sides of the mold. This caused the brick to have uneven edges. In Fig. 1 of the drawing, the said air-spaces or vents E gradually widen out toward the under surface of the bottom A, in order that the possible accumulation of clay which has passed through the vents E may be easily ejected or shaken therefrom.

In Fig. 3 of the drawing, I reinforce the metal bottom A with a wooden strip F, each end of which strip is rigidly secured to the under surface of the sides C of the mold.

The sides of the metallic bottom A shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing, extend a suitable distance under the sides B of the mold, and are clamped thereto with wooden strips H, which strips are rigidly secured to the under surface of the sides B by means of screws 2.

The sides of the strips H and F which are nearest to the vents E are beveled so as to form a suitable exit for a possible accumulation of clay between the same.

By using my method of locating the air-spaces at a distance from the sides of the

mold, the edges or corners of the brick are left even, sharp and well-defined, and the ridges or bars caused by the inclination of the clay to pass downward through the said air-spaces or vents E when the soft clay is pressed into the mold, a portion of which clay remains on the bottom of the brick forming said ridges, tends to separate the brick one from the other when they are stacked or in transportation, thereby eliminating the further possibility of the corners becoming chipped, ragged and uneven.

By the elimination of the projection or stock D on the mold, the bricks may be made without the recess if desired.

Minor changes in the construction of the mold may be had without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim:—

In a brick mold of the character described, the combination of sides and ends, of a bottom made in one integral piece, vertically disposed longitudinal slots in said bottom at a distance from the sides, their ends terminating at a distance from the ends of the mold, and the under side of said bottom being beveled around the slots effecting a wide lower opening thereof, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature before the undersigned witnesses.

EDWARD NEW.

Witnesses:
JOHN H. HENDRY,
JAMES STEERDY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."