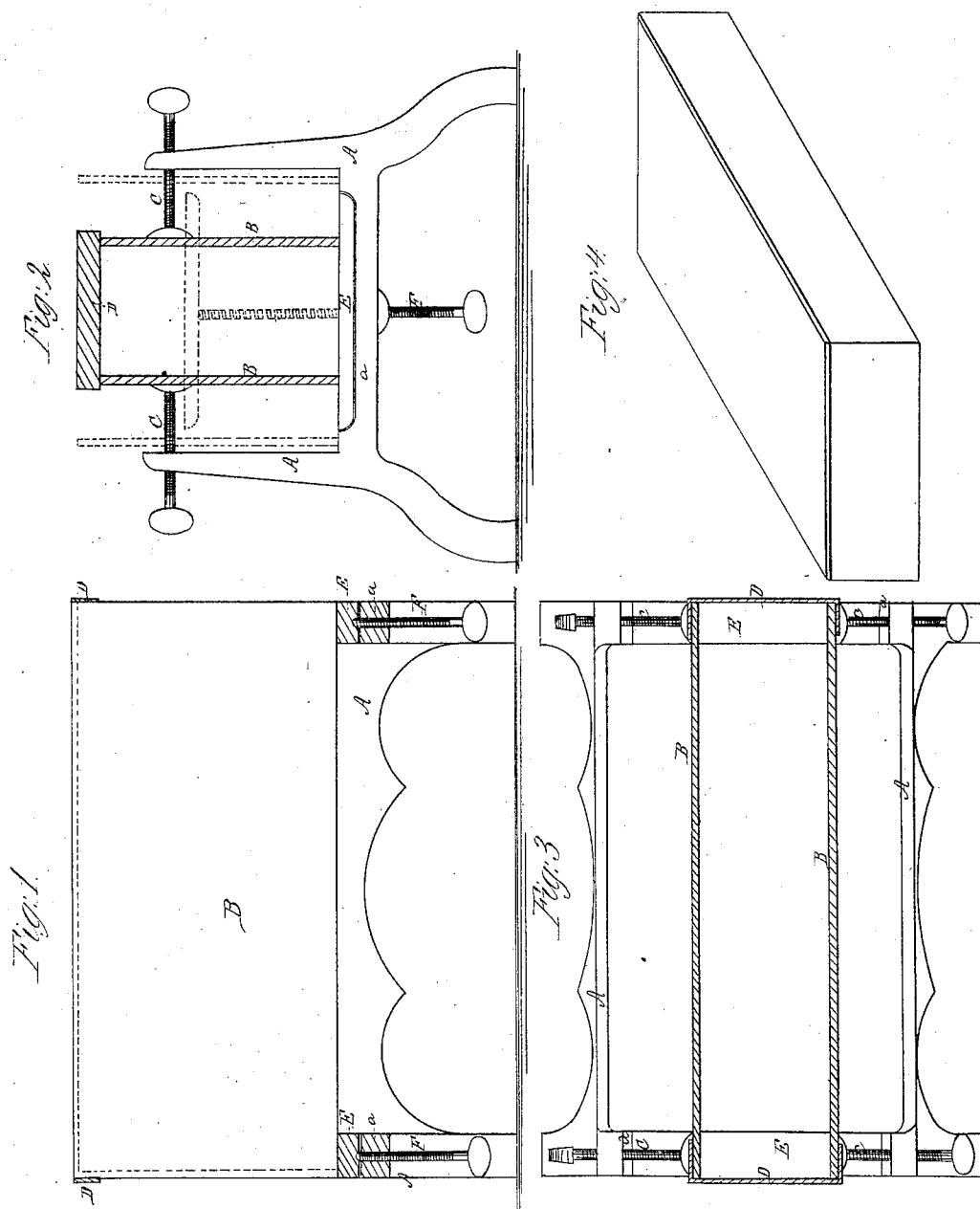


F. Jones, Brick Machine.

No 55,667.

Patented June 19, 1866.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK JONES, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **55,667**, dated June 19, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK JONES, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coating Bricks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention consists in a new method or process of coating or covering bricks with mastic or cement. By this process I am enabled to coat such portions of each brick as may be necessary in an even and regular manner, and to apply the preparation in such a manner as to give a uniform thickness to the covering of each brick, thereby greatly lessening the tendency of the mastic to peel off after being exposed to the action of the atmosphere for a short time, which is the case when it is applied in the usual manner.

I am also enabled by my process of treating each brick separately to lay on the preparation much more thoroughly, to give to the bricks a uniform size, and to retain the angles perfectly sharp and even, so that the joints of the work when laid will fit with precision and give the structure a fine and regular appearance.

To enable others skilled in the art to make use of my invention, I will now proceed to describe it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference thereon, of which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of an apparatus which may be used in carrying out my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a completed brick.

Similar letters of reference denote like parts.

A, Fig. 1, represents a frame or standard, which may be made of iron or other suitable material, and having cross-bars at either end, (marked *a a*.) Upon these cross-bars are placed the pieces E E, which support the vertical plate or gages B B. These plates are arranged so as to allow a brick to be placed edgewise between them, and are kept in their position by the thumb-screws C C, and are made of such length and height that when a brick is placed

between them and resting on the pieces E E the edges of the plates shall project above the edge of the brick so much that when the space so formed is filled to a level with the edges of the plates the brick will be coated to the desired thickness.

D is a thin metal strap, (plainly shown in Fig. 3,) which is placed about the outside of the upper edges of the plates B B, and which serves to prevent them from springing away from the brick, and also to form a perfect angle at the end after the mastic is applied. This strap is easily placed in position or removed when the brick is between the plates.

When it is necessary to coat the face of a brick the plates B B are moved by means of the screws C C back to a point of separation sufficient to admit of a brick being laid on its face between the plates B B. The bars E E, which support it, are then moved upward by means of the screws F F, till the upper face of the brick is a little below the upper edge of the plates B B. Mastic is then applied till the surface coincides with the upper edge of the plates, which should be at a point sufficiently above the face of the brick to give the proper thickness to the covering.

When it is desired to coat bricks with this preparation they are laid in a shallow vat containing boiled oil, the faces which are to be coated being placed downward in order to become thoroughly saturated. After being sufficiently moistened a brick is taken from the vat and placed in the apparatus represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

If the edge is to be coated, the plates B B are separated by the screws C C sufficiently to admit the brick upon its other edge and longitudinally between them. When once placed the plates need no rearrangement while coating the edges or ends of the bricks. The mastic, which is the ordinary preparation used in coating buildings, is then laid on with a trowel to fill the space above the edge of the brick, so as to be just level with the upper edge of the plates. Each brick being covered in a like manner, great uniformity both in the size of the completed bricks and also in the thickness of the coating is attained.

When it is necessary to coat the ends of any of the bricks they are placed so as to give the

requisite space for the desired thickness of the coating between the end of the brick and the end of the plates B B. This being done first, the edge is then coated, as before described, care being taken to keep the metal strips D D in their places, so as to insure a perfect corner after being coated. The brick is then taken from the apparatus and the mastic allowed to set, which it does in a short time, when the brick will be ready for use.

But very few of the bricks will need a coating on either the face or ends, so that the work can be rapidly carried on.

An additional advantage gained by this improved process of coating the bricks is that after being laid for a short time the oil with which the brick was saturated permeates the mortar in which it is laid, and in a short time causes it to become as hard as cement, and also

renders both mastic and mortar impervious to moisture.

I do not claim, broadly, the coating or covering of bricks with mastic; but

What I do claim is—

1. The process, substantially as above described, of applying to bricks a preparation of mastic or cement.
2. The apparatus constructed and operating substantially as above described, for applying mastic to bricks separately before being laid.
3. As an improved article of manufacture, a mastic-covered brick prepared substantially as above described.

FANNET JONES.

Witnesses:

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