A. F. HAMILTON.

BRICK.

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1,434,612.

Patented Nov. 7, 1922.

Fig. 1.

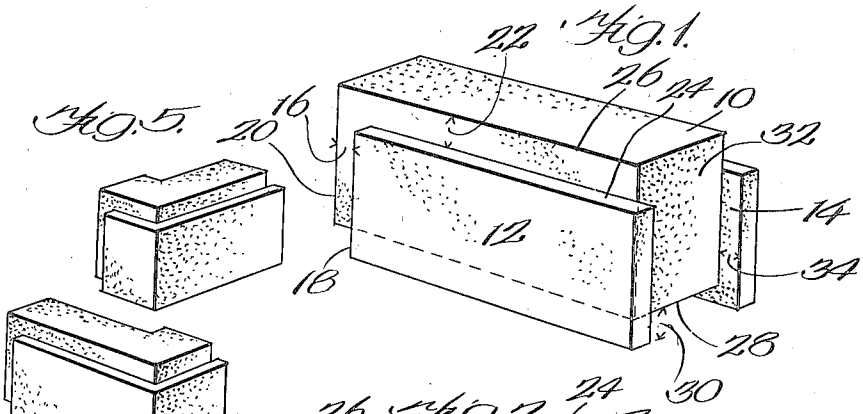


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.

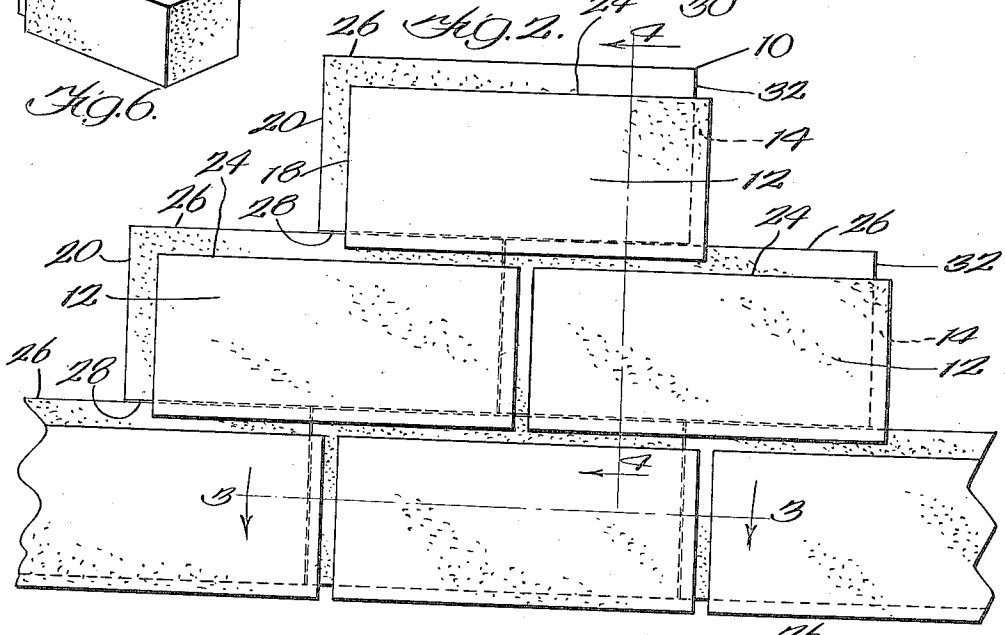


Fig. 3.

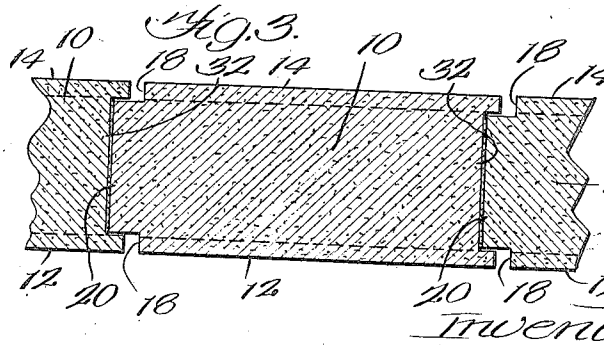
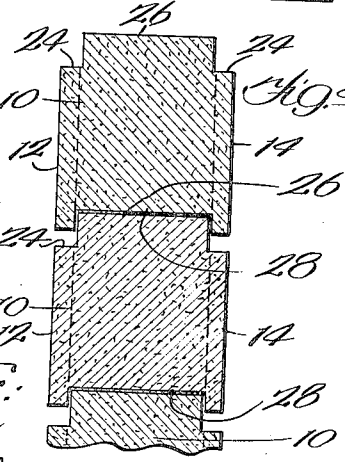


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANIAS F. HAMILTON, OF STREATOR, ILLINOIS.

BRICK.

Application filed June 18, 1921. Serial No. 478,662.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANIAS F. HAMILTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Streator, in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bricks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to building material, more particularly to artificial brick used in building walls. The object of the invention is to provide a brick of such a construction that a series of them can be fitted together, preferably, but not necessarily, without the use of motar in such a manner that all points between adjacent brick are practically self-sealed and better still, of such a construction that when one row of brick in a building has been placed by a skilled artisan, the courses of brick above may be put in place by a workman of just ordinary ability, the resulting wall being, however, if the work was started right, practically as satisfactory as though all the work had been done by the highest class workman.

The invention consists in a brick capable of attaining the foregoing objects, which can be easily and cheaply made, which is saisfactory in use and is not readily liable to get out of order. More particularly, the invention consists in many features and details of construction hereafter more fully set forth in the specification and claims.

Referring to the drawings, in which like numerals designate the same parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one complete brick embodying this invention in its preferred form.

Figure 2 is a side view of a wall construction of brick of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 4—4, Figure 2.

Figures 5 and 6 are perspective views of corner bricks embodying this invention to be placed at the corner of the building, being constructed in the light of this invention.

The invention is applicable to brick of any configuration. Merely for convenience the drawings show the invention applied to a conventional form of brick of about 2x4x8 inches.

Brick of this invention may be made of any material, but ordinarily will be made of cement formed in a suitable mold to produce the structures of Figure 1 or Figures 5 or 6.

For the purposes of the side wall of the building the brick take the form of Figure 1 in which there is a central body portion 10 of substantially the form as an ordinary brick of commerce. Cast integral with and on opposite sides of this body are rectangular plates 12 and 14 of substantially, usually three eighths of an inch less length and height than the brick body 10, but of only such thickness as may be dictated by requirements of strength to enable these members 12 and 14 to withstand the usage which is required of them, both in building construction and in shipping.

Each plate 12 and 14 is diagonally off-set with reference to the adjacent side of the brick so as to provide at one end a distance 16 of say three-quarters of an inch on an 8 inch brick between the end 18 of the plate and the end 20 of the brick and to correspondingly provide a downward step or space 22 of—say three-quarters of an inch between the upper edge 24 of the plate and the upper surface 26 of the brick, the result being that the plate forms a flange correspondingly overhanging the lower surface 28 of the brick by space 30 of about three-eighths of an inch and it forms a flange overhanging the end 32 of the brick by a corresponding distance or space 34, of about three-eighths of an inch.

The width of the brick 10 may, in the process of manufacture, be sufficiently accurately dimensioned so that when the brick are interfitted as shown in Figure 4, the surfaces 26 and 28 bearing on each other between the downwardly turned flange portions of the side plates 12 and 14 of upper brick, all overlap and accurately fit upon the upper portion of the lower brick with sufficient tightness so that if skilled workmen set the first course of brick at the bottom of a wall plumb, additional brick may be fitted in successive courses upon it by a more or less unskilled workman with comparative assurance that the accurate fit of the successive courses of the brick one on the other will force the wall to rise in an exactly plumb vertical plane, and that this will occur practically regardless of the ability of the workman. The corner bricks of Figures 5 and 6 do not differ in principle from the plane wall brick of

Figure 1. In fact, they differ from Figure 1 only that they with their side plates turn a corner between their intermediate ends.

In constructing a wall in connection with this invention, it is the best practice to use a suitable cement in the interfitting spaces between the successive brick, both side ways and vertically, such cement being of such character that it does not occupy substantial space, thereby doing away with distortion in the form of the wall, due to the presence of mortar in irregular texture and quantity.

Attention is called to the fact that while the overlapping flanges produced by the plates 12 and 14 cover practically all joints between adjacent brick.

The proportions of the plates are such that regular vertical and horizontal mortarless spaces, say three eighths of an inch in width, are left between the adjacent plates, the same being known in the brick trade as a rake joint and very much sought after where expense will permit. The use of the brick of this invention produces this rake joint effect at practically no additional cost over ordinary brick laying, whereas without this invention, after the ordinary brick is laid in mortar, the mortar must be raked or gouged out to a depth of three-eighths of an inch, thereby wasting mortar and labor; or, in the original brick laying, some three-eighths of an inch sticks are placed between the edges of the brick, and then, after the bricks are laid the sticks must be removed, leaving a mortarless joint, looking as though the mortar had been raked out, thereby causing great waste and labor in preparing sticks for this purpose, inserting them between each brick and later removing them. The use of this invention does away with all the waste mortar and mortar stains which necessarily occur in the above prior constructions.

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

1. A wall made up of a plurality of blocks arranged in superimposed relation and each having a projecting side facing formation, one end and one side edge portion of which extends beyond the adjacent end and side of the body thereof and its other end and side portions being disposed inwardly with respect to the related end and side of the body a relatively greater distance than its first mentioned side and end portions extend beyond the body portion, said blocks being so disposed that all edges of the facing formations thereof are relatively spaced apart and the joints between the body portions of the blocks are covered thereby.

2. A wall made up of a plurality of blocks arranged in superimposed relation and each having a projecting side facing formation, one end and one side edge portion of which extends beyond the adjacent end and side of the body thereof and its other end and side portions being disposed inwardly with respect to the related end and side of the body a relatively greater distance than its first mentioned side and end portions extend beyond the body portion, and mortar between the body portions of said blocks for binding the same together, said blocks being so disposed that all edges of the facing formations thereof are relatively spaced apart and the mortar between the blocks is covered and protected by said side facing formations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ANIAS F. HAMILTON.

Witnesses:
DELIA HALLIGAN,
ROBERT E. LARKIN.