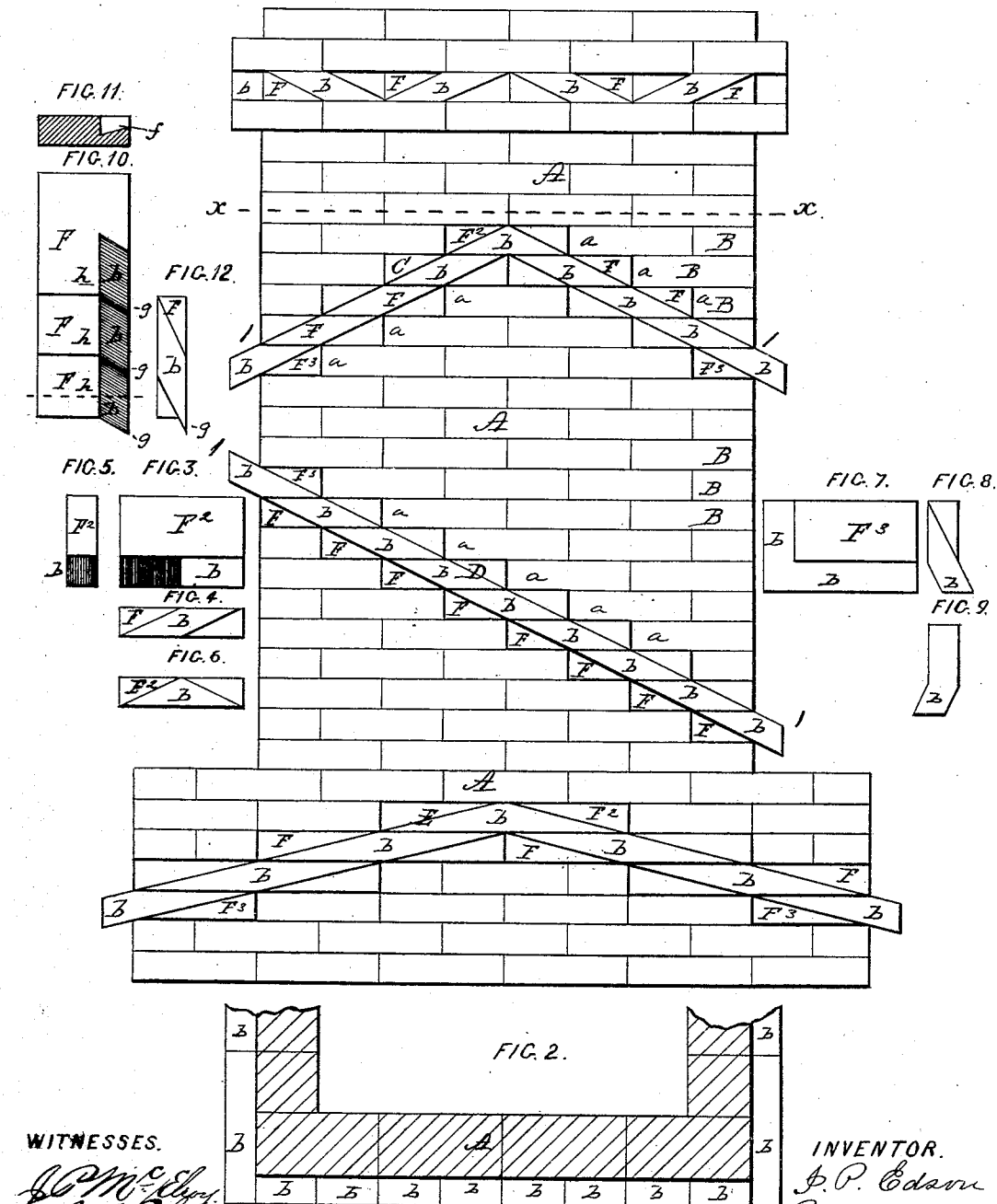


Building-Blocks for Chimneys.

Patented March 31, 1874.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES.

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IMPROVEMENT IN BUILDING-BLOCKS FOR CHIMNEYS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **149,209**, dated March 31, 1874; application filed January 30, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH P. EDSON, of Dighton, Bristol county, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Chimney Building Brick or Block, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to the erection of the outer chimneys to buildings, and to bricks or blocks to be used in the course of their erection, for the purpose of covering the joint or seam between the chimney and roof, to shield and protect such joint against the passage of water through it, thereby dispensing with the metal covering or sheathing as ordinarily used for such purpose. The invention consists in the formation of bricks or blocks with a projection from their face or faces, of such form that, in the erection of a chimney, by a proper laying of said bricks, together with bricks of ordinary construction, a continuous rib or projection can be formed from the brick projections about the chimney at the joint between it and the roof, which will correspond in direction to that of the said joint, making a complete cover thereto, and protection against the passage of water through it.

The drawings of the accompanying plate fully illustrate my invention.

In the plate, Figure 1 is an elevation of a chimney, illustrating on the one chimney the improved bricks or blocks in connection with three different inclinations or forms of roof. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in plane of line *x x*, Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4, and 5, respectively, are plan, face, and end views of a brick having a projection or rib suitable in the erection of a chimney to produce a continuous rib or projection along the chimney, at an angle to the height of the chimney. Fig. 6 is a face view of a brick, showing a projection or rib suitable to cap the two angular lines of direction of a continuous rib produced by bricks shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, when used in connection with a gable roof. Figs. 7, 8, and 9, respectively, are a plan and two end views of a brick having a projection or rib suitable to continue the rib or projection, which on one side of the chimney is at an angle to the height of the chimney, in a straight horizontal line upon the sides of the chimney, meeting the side along which the roof or rib inclines. Figs. 10,

11, and 12, respectively, are a plan, cross-section, and face view of a brick having its projection or rib constructed with an inclination, as and for a purpose to be hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A represents the outer portion of a chimney to a building. This chimney is shown as built of brick, laid in courses, B, as usual, and in connection with it the heavy dotted lines C, D, and E show three different forms of roofs. E are bricks corresponding in length, width, and thickness to ordinary bricks, such as shown in the courses B at *a a a*, &c. These bricks F, however, differ from the ordinary bricks, and this difference consists in forming them with a projection or rib, *b*. The projection or rib *b* for the several bricks F, which run from 1 to 1 in the several instances, as marked in Fig. 1, is on the face of the bricks, and forms within the boundary-lines of the face a parallelogram, which has its opposite sides parallel with each other. Two of these opposite sides correspond with the upper and lower sides or surfaces of the brick, giving thus a thickness to the projection equal to the thickness of the brick, and the other two of these opposite sides run angularly to the length and thickness of the brick, extending the one from one corner of one edge directly to a point midway of the length of the brick at the other edge, and the other side similarly to the first side, running, however, from that corner at the edge which the first side met, as stated, which last corner lies diagonally with the corner first referred to of the brick. The several ribs *b* project equally from the face of the bricks, and in the whole their projection has the parallelogram form described. For a brick of ordinary size, the extent of projection should be at least one inch. The projection or rib *b* of the brick F² is, as above, on the face of the brick; but, in lieu of being in the form of a parallelogram, it is in the form of a triangle, and this triangle has one of its sides at one edge of the face to the brick, and its two other sides extended from each corner of such edge to the opposite edge of the face, intersecting each other midway of the length of the face. The remainder of the bricks F, viz., those shown at F³, have a projection or

rib, *b*, both along their face and at one end. This projection along the face of the brick stands in its projection at an angle of inclination thereto, its two inclined faces meeting the one side of the brick, and the other side thereof, and along the end of the brick this angular projection is continued by the extension of one of its inclined faces in a diagonal line to one corner of the end. The bricks *F*, *F*², and *F*³ are to be used in conjunction with bricks of ordinary form, and in their use they are to be laid up as shown in Fig. 1. The several kinds of bricks *F*, *F*², and *F*³ are necessary to make a continuous rib or projection, *b*, at the inclines of the joint of the chimney with the roof, and only the bricks *F*³ to make a continuous rib or projection at the horizontal line of joint of the chimney with the roof. By this projection or rib the joint of chimney with the roof is covered and sheathed against the passage of water through it. As the inclination of the roof-line is slight, it is necessary that the bricks *F* and *F*² be longer than ordinary bricks. In the several Figs. 10, 11, and 12, the projection or rib *b* of the bricks *F* *F*² *F*³ is shown as constructed with an incline, *f*, toward the face of the brick, making of the rib a gutter for the flow of water along the rib. When this incline is given to the rib *b*, the rib must project at its end *g* beyond the

end of the brick, as shown in Fig. 10, and the bricks must also be adapted correspondingly, as at *h*, Fig. 10, to perfectly match as to their rib or projection *b*. The bricks *F* *F*² *F*³ may be molded like ordinary bricks, or they may be otherwise suitably formed, and, furthermore, the shape of the projection or rib *b* herein described may be varied to suit different forms of roofs. The bricks *F*, *F*², and *F*³ require to be rights and lefts in order to be generally adapted to their purpose.

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

A brick or block for building chimneys, formed with the rib or projection *b*, as herein shown, so that when the bricks are laid together, in connection with ordinary bricks, a continuous projection or rib is formed about the chimney at its junction with the roof, in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 15th day of December, A. D. 1873.

JEREMIAH P. EDSON.

Witnesses:

EDWIN W. BROWN,
ALBERT W. BROWN.