

(No Model.)

P. S. LOVERIDGE.
BRICK.

No. 481,700.

Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

Fig. 1.

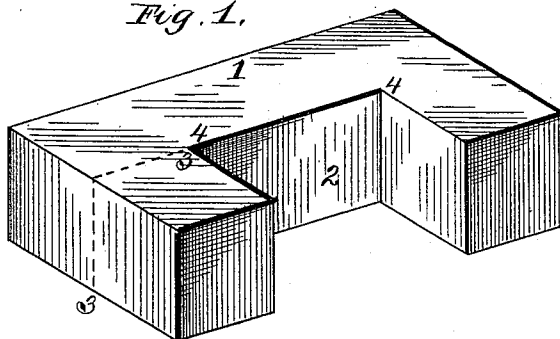


Fig. 2.

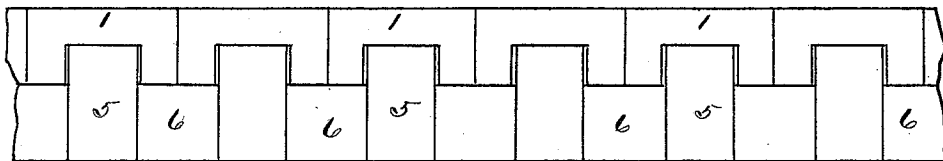
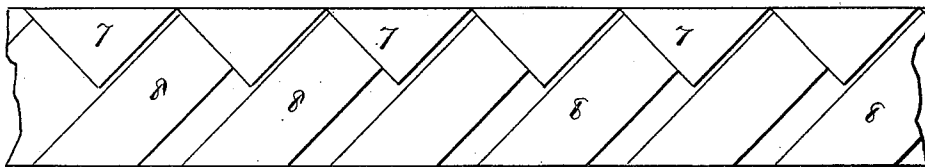


Fig. 3.



Witness:

J. H. Beal.
A. E. Harrison.

Inventor,
Philip S. Loveridge,
by his Attorney,
Wm. L. Pierce.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP S. LOVERIDGE, OF KNOXVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,700, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed May 17, 1892. Serial No. 433,280. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP S. LOVERIDGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented or discovered a new and useful Improved Brick, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, which make part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective of my improved shape of brick. Fig. 2 is a plan of a course broken away, showing front wall using my brick and the manner of uniting the same to the inside wall; and Fig. 3 shows the usual method of uniting front and inside walls to each other.

The purpose of my invention, generally stated, is to devise a shape of brick for front walls which shall best permit of headers from the inside wall to be connected thereto and which shall also be easy to fit around window-casings; and it consists of a peculiar shape of brick—viz., a brick of the ordinary shape, except that a recess or inset is cut in its edge at substantially the center point from end to end, said recess or inset being in depth substantially half the width of the brick and in length substantially half the length of the brick.

In the accompanying drawings, which make part of this specification, 1 is my improved shape of front-wall brick, having a recess or inset 2 in its edge of half the brick and located at the center of the length of the brick.

This shape of brick can be readily molded in the old form of brick-molds by inserting a piece in said molds to form the recess or inset, and this shape can also be as readily ricked as the old shape.

When it is necessary to cut off a portion of the brick to fit around a window-casing, the brick can be cut along the dotted line 3 3 of Fig. 1. This saves cutting it along the longer line consisting of the dotted line 3 3 and the line 4 4 of the back wall of the recess or inset, which would be necessary in the ordinary shape of brick. This also reduces the likelihood of breaking the brick in cutting off this part, as the line of proposed fracture is so much shorter; but the principal advantage is

found in the use of my brick in making the header or bond between the front and inside wall.

5 5 are the ordinary headers of the rear wall, which are inserted into the front wall. The spaces between such headers can be filled up with regular-shaped bats 6 6. All the dressing that the headers need is to slightly reduce their length, so as to make them flush with inside wall.

The marked advantage of making a header or bond in this way over the old way, as seen in Fig. 2, is perfectly obvious. There the front brick must be cut into the triangular shapes 7 7. The inside brick 8 8 must be cut off obliquely at the end and the irregular-shaped spaces 9 9 must be filled up with small brick and mortar.

As a header must be made every six or seven courses, the total saving in labor and material effected by my shape is considerable. Approximately five per cent. of the time of the mechanic in building a front wall is saved, and there is not the temptation to omit the header course, as is frequently done by unprincipled workmen.

Front-brick cost from twenty to forty dollars per thousand, and in cutting them preparatory to making a bond or header by the old system at least five per cent. and probably more of these expensive brick are broken and wasted. This heavy loss is prevented by my improved shape. The employer is also saved the expense of the large accumulation of rubbish resulting from cutting the old shape of brick.

I claim—

A brick having a recess or inset in one edge at substantially the center point from end to end, said recess or inset being in depth substantially half the width of the brick and in length substantially half the length of the brick.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of May, A. D. 1892.

PHILIP S. LOVERIDGE.

Witnesses:

WM. L. PIERCE,
WILLIAM BEAL.