June 1, 1954 D. E. BARTRAM 2,679,745

BRICK OR BLOCK JOINTER

Filed Sept. 24, 1951 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

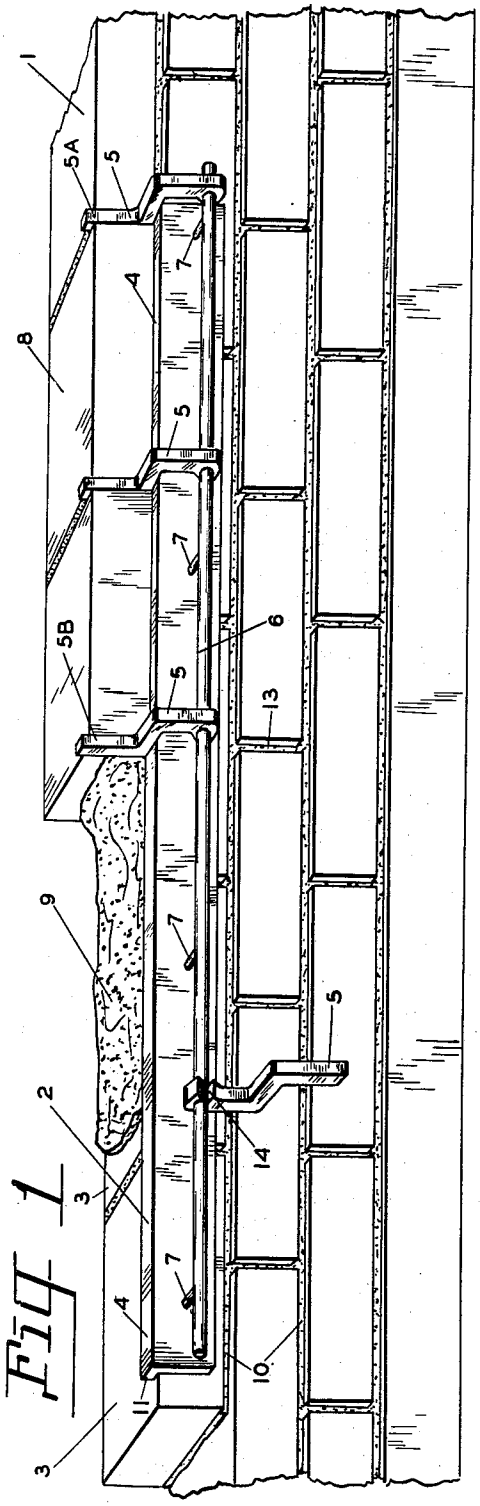


Fig 1

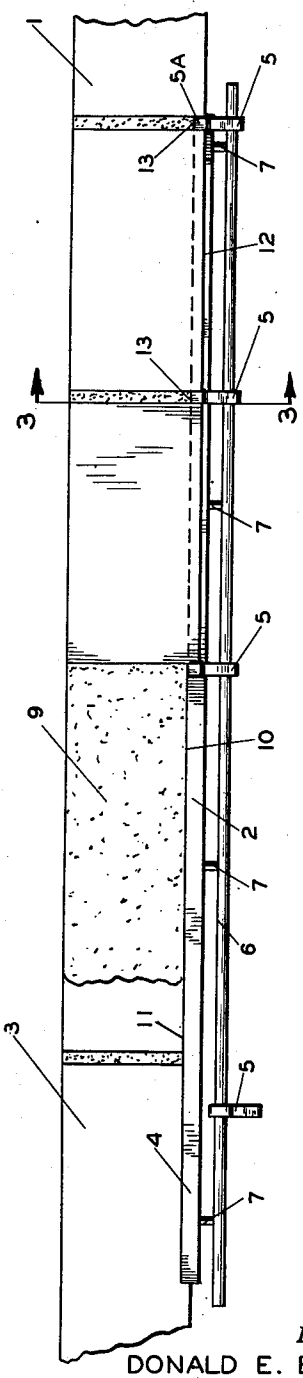


Fig 2

INVENTOR.
DONALD E. BARTRAM
BY
ATTORNEY

June 1, 1954 D. E. BARTRAM 2,679,745

BRICK OR BLOCK JOINTER

Filed Sept. 24, 1951 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig 3

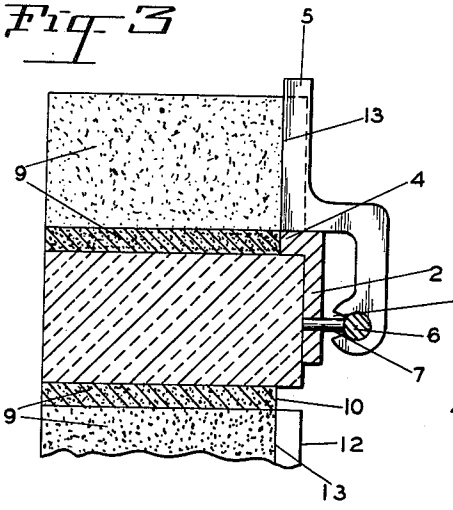


Fig 4

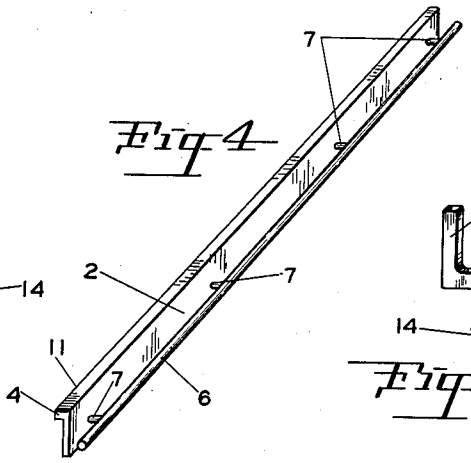


Fig 5

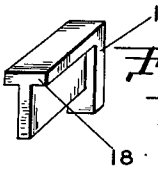


Fig 8

Fig 9

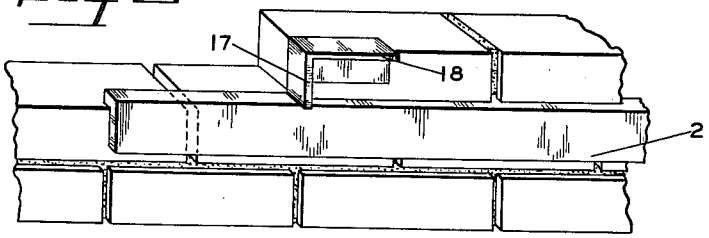
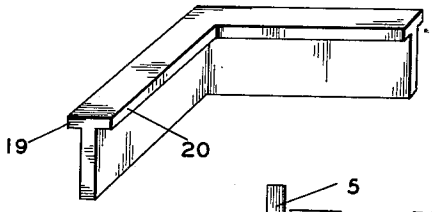


Fig 10



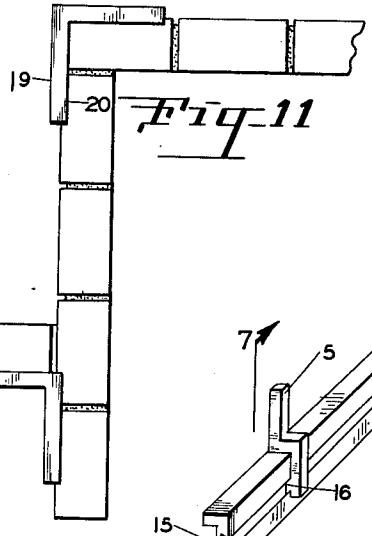


Fig 11

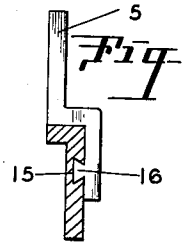


Fig 7

Fig 6

INVENTOR.
DONALD E. BARTRAM
BY
ATTORNEY

Patented June 1, 1954 2,679,745

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,679,745

BRICK OR BLOCK JOINTER

Donald E. Bartram, Monroe, Oreg.

Application September 24, 1951, Serial No. 248,020

1 Claim. (Cl. 72—129)

1

This invention relates to jointers and is particularly adapted for the spacing of bricks or blocks in wall construction.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a tool that will space bricks or blocks apart in wall construction. By the use of this tool, the spacing of joints of bricks or blocks is predetermined and governed in wall construction.

A further object of the invention is to confine the mortar within predetermined limits in regards to the face of the wall so that the joints between bricks and blocks will be recessed a predetermined depth from the wall surface, providing an ornamental finish when the bricks and blocks are in place, eliminating the use of a tool for removing surplus mortar after the bricks or blocks are put in place, saving considerable time and presenting a more uniform recessing of the mortar between the bricks from the wall surface.

These and other incidental objects will be apparent in the drawings, specification and claim.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a section of a wall being constructed from bricks or blocks, illustrating my new and improved jointer tool in operation.

Figure 2 is a plan view of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an end sectional view, taken on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the jointer, partially disassembled.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of one of the disassembled spacers removed from Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of another preferred form of jointer.

Figure 7 is a sectional view, taken on line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of another preferred form of jointer for jointing the ends of the bricks or blocks.

Figure 9 illustrates the use of the form shown in Figure 8.

Figure 10 is a form of jointer for jointing the outside corner bricks or blocks, as well as jointing the inside corners of walls.

Figure 11 illustrates the use of the form illustrated in Figure 10.

Referring more specifically to the drawings:

Referring to Figure 1, the brick or block 1 was the last brick to be layed. The jointer 2 was then put in place over the tops of the bricks 3, the angle 4 of the jointer 2 resting on top of the bricks beginning at the end of the brick 1.

Movable joint spacers 5 are pivotally mounted to the rod 6, which is spaced and secured to the jointer 2 by the pins 7. The spacer bar 5A was brought to the position shown in the drawings

2

against the end of the brick 1 and resting on the upper surface of the angle 4 of said bar. The brick 8 was then brought into place after mortar 9 had been applied to the upper surface of the row of bricks 3 and against the end of the brick 1. The spacer 5 spaces the ends of the said bricks while the thickness of the angle 4 determined the depth of the mortar 9 on the horizontal plane between the bricks.

The edge 10 of the mortar 9 is also determined by the edge 11 of the angle 4 in regards to its distance from the face 12 of the wall. This distance corresponds to the edge 13 of the mortar between the ends of the bricks governed by the spacers 5.

Referring back to Figure 1, the mortar 9 is illustrated having just been applied and the spacer 5B having been brought into place ready to apply the next brick. The spacers 5 are removable from the rod 6, the said spacers being cut away at 14 so that they can pass between the supporting pins 7 while being moved longitudinal of the jointer.

Referring to Figures 6 and 7, I have illustrated another preferred method of connecting the spacers 5 to the jointer bar 2 by cutting a dove-tail groove 15 within the bar for receiving the dove-tail 16 formed on the spacer. I do not wish to be limited to the exact mechanical connection of the spacers 5 to the bar 2, but I do prefer the form adapted to slide over the rod 6, as this form can be hinged out of the way in the operation of the jointer and is less adapted to become contaminated with mortar.

In Figures 8 and 9, I illustrate another form wherein the jointer for jointing the ends of the bricks is separate from the jointer bar 2. This form of jointer embraces the end and upper corners of the brick already in place. The angles 17 spacing the bricks apart while the angles 18 supports the device on the brick while being used. The angle 17 also governs the depth of the mortar from the face of the wall within the jointer.

Referring to Figures 10 and 11, I have illustrated a jointer for jointing the brick on the outside corners of the wall as far as the horizontal plane is concerned. The angles 19 and 20 correspond to the angle 4 of the jointer 2. The form of spacer shown in Figure 8 could be well adapted to work with this corner jointer.

What I claim is:

A jointer or gauge for use in constructing walls of blocks or bricks comprising a flat bar of rectangular formation to engage the faces of the blocks or bricks of a wall being constructed, said bar having along the upper longitudinal edge

thereof a horizontal flange to engage the upper edges of a row of blocks or bricks of a wall being constructed, a rod spaced from the flat bar and parallel thereto longitudinally thereof, parallel disposed relatively spaced pins extending between the flat bar and the rod to retain the flat bar and rod in spaced relation to each other, spacer elements pivotally and slidably mounted on said rod, each of said elements comprising a horizontal portion which when the spacer is in operative position wlil extend outwardly beyond the flat bar with the inner end of said horizontal portion resting on the horizontal flange of said flat bar, a vertical portion extending upwardly from the inner end of said horizontal portion so that the rear face of the said vertical portion and the inner end of said horizontal portion are in substantial vertical alinement with the inner longitudinal edge of said flange so that the said vertical portion enters into the joint space between two adjoining blocks or bricks, whereby

said vertical portion acts as a spacer and defines the outline of the joint space, a second vertical portion depending from the outer end of said horizontal portion toward said rod, said second vertical portion having an opening therein to receive said rod and the wall of said opening being cut out to form an open slot to permit the passing of the spacer elements over the said pins when adjusting the jointer or gauge.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
715,946	Bennett	Dec. 16, 1902
814,926	Weiss	Mar. 13, 1906
1,742,103	Sholtes	Dec. 31, 1929
2,462,644	Kimura	Feb. 22, 1949
2,534,940	Arnold	Dec. 19, 1950
2,580,929	Kimura	Jan. 1, 1952